

Environmental Report



Staunton on Wye & District Group Neighbourhood Area

August 2015

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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.

The Staunton on Wye parish has undertaken to prepare an NDP and this process has been subject to environmental appraisal pursuant to the SEA Directive. Staunton-on-Wye is a rural parish with a relatively small population (under 500) and includes the hamlets of Letton, Brobury and Monington-on-Wye. Within Staunton village there are numerous listed buildings and the village itself is a Conservation area. Surrounding Staunton-on-Wye is high quality arable land and a wealth of natural features.

The Staunton on Wye NDP includes 6 objectives and it is intended that these will be delivered by 17 criteria based planning policies; no site allocations are proposed here.

The environmental appraisal of the Staunton on Wye 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 a Draft Environmental Report and Stage D comprised a formal consultation on both this and the Draft Plan itself.

The NDP was then refined by the NDP steering group to reflect feedback from consultation on the Draft Plan and Draft Environmental and Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) Reports, as well as the proposed Main Modifications to the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy). None of these refinements materially affected the outcomes of Stage B of the SEA process, as they did not involve the introduction of new policies or change the overall aims and objectives of the existing planning policies, despite the addition of new criteria in certain places. In general, the refinements related to the composition of certain sentences and phrases, minor points of accuracy in relation to technical information and references to evidence base studies and other documentation. The recommendations of statutory consultees have been incorporated where necessary, too.

On that basis, the conclusion set out in the Draft Environmental Report remains valid. That is, the Staunton on Wye NDP is in general conformity with both national planning policy contained in the National Planning Policy Framework and strategic policies set within the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy). Nor does it propose any growth that would be over and above that prescribed by strategic policies. Therefore no changes to the NDP are recommended as a result of the SEA.

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.

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

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This report forms the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Staunton on Wye Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP).
- 1.2 Whilst the Staunton on Wye NDP does not propose any site allocations, it will provide general policies for guiding future development across the parish as a whole up to 2031.

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 Staunton on Wye 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 Staunton-on-Wye is a rural parish with a relatively small population (under 500) and includes the hamlets of Letton, Brobury and Monington-on-Wye. Within Staunton village there are numerous listed buildings and the village itself is a Conservation area. Surrounding Staunton-on-Wye is high quality arable land and apple orchards.
- 1.7 Staunton-on-Wye Neighbourhood Plan covers 6 objectives covering five themes within the plan; these are divided into housing, business and employment, community facilities, design principles, The Old School and Staunton on Wye Conservation Area.
- 1.8 The Staunton on Wye NDP objectives are as follows:
1. Objective 1 - To secure proportionate open market and intermediate housing focused on Staunton on Wye village.
 2. Objective 2 - To ensure that all development is sensitive to residential amenity and to the local environment.
 3. Objective 3 - To protect and sustain social and rural service facilities and enable additional provision.
 4. Objective 4 - To encourage and support local enterprise and the creation of job opportunities through appropriate economic development.
 5. Objective 5 - To protect the existing open space provision and provide additional open space, recreational and sports facilities at appropriate locations.
 6. Objective 6 - To involve local people on an ongoing basis in the process of plan making and delivery of development.

Context of Neighbourhood Plans

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

- 1.11 The Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy) was 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 are proposed, in order to ensure its soundness. These proposed Main Modifications were subject to a six week consultation which ran from 20 March to 22 May 2015. This consultation process was solely related to the proposed modifications to the Plan that arose as a result of the EiP in general, and the hearing in particular. The plan will be adopted at an as yet unspecified date next summer, subject to the EiP outcome.
- 1.12 The Saved Policies of the Herefordshire Unitary Development Plan (UDP) will be used as the basis for determining planning applications until such time the Local Plan (Core Strategy) is adopted by the Council, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
- 1.13 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).
- 1.14 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.
- 1.15 Table 4.20 of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) lists Staunton on Wye among the settlements which it considers to be sustainable locations for proportional levels of growth, while the settlement of Letton is listed in Table 4.21 as being among the settlements which are considered to be suitable for the provision of smaller market homes which meet the needs of people with local connections or affordable housing in line with the provisions of Policy RA2.
- 1.16 Once made (adopted) by Herefordshire Council, the Staunton on Wye 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

- 1.17 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 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 Staunton on Wye 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 a Draft Environmental Report. This report presented information compiled during Stage B of the SEA process and formed the Draft Environmental Appraisal of the NDP. It accompanied 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 the Draft Environmental Report was therefore a legal requirement and the submission of this report to Herefordshire Council formed Stage D of the SEA process.

2.6 This Final Environmental Report represents the last stage of the SEA process, save for any changes made following the formal Regulation 16 local authority consultation.

Scoping Report Consultation

2.7 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.

2.8 After the document was approved by the Parish Council, the Staunton on Wye SEA Scoping Report was available to four¹ statutory bodies for consultation from 20 June to 25 August 2014.

Consultation outcomes from Statutory Consultees

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

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

- 2.10 Both responses were collated and incorporated within this document where relevant.

Natural England: Natural England commented on adding further plans, policies and programmes to the A1 document. For the A2 section of the scoping report NE suggested the inclusion of data on priority habitats. It was also recommended that data on soil and geodiversity be added to the baseline information, as well as information concerning landscape character and the Water Framework Directive. The necessity to undertake a full Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening was made clear given the area's proximity to the River Wye Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

Response: The documents referred to have been added to A1 and further baseline data has been incorporated where necessary.

English Heritage: Recommended minor amendments to A2 and A4.

Response: Changes to the wording of relevant indicators and targets have been incorporated into A2 and A4.

Environment Agency: No comments received.

Response: N/A

Natural Resources Wales: No comments received.

Response: N/A

Draft Environmental Report consultation

- 2.11 The Draft SEA was consulted on for a 6 week period between 7 November 2014 and 19 December 2014. The three statutory bodies listed above were consulted and comments received from one of these can be found in Appendix 3a, with a summary provided at Appendix 6.
- 2.12 The document was available on Herefordshire Council's website for comment during the period highlighted above, but representations were sent to the Parish Council. However, apart from the comments received from one statutory consultee, none of the representations were directed at content or structure of the Draft Environmental Report.
- 2.13 None of the respondents to the consultation disputed or requested an amendment to the SEA of the Staunton on Wye NDP and Natural England made clear that the Draft Environmental Report satisfies the requirements of the relevant legislation and regulations, and concur with its conclusions.
- 2.14 As such, there are no suggested changes to the Environmental Report prior to the NDPs adoption, subject to the outcome of the local authority consultation and subsequent independent examination.

Withdrawal and resubmission of the NDP

- 2.15 As mentioned in para 1.11, the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy) underwent an Independent Examination at the same time the Staunton on Wye Submission NDP was out to consultation. The EiP has resulted in proposed Main Modifications to the Local Plan (Core Strategy) and consequently the Submission NDP was withdrawn and modified, in order to ensure its conformity with the said proposed Main Modifications, and the housing policies of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) in particular.
- 2.16 The August 2015 version of the NDP incorporated changes to the level of housing proposed in the Group Parish up to 2031 and further details about where the growth would take place

within Staunton on Wye, which is listed in the Local Plan (Core Strategy) at Table 4.21 as being a sustainable location for growth.

- 2.17 It is considered that none of these proposed amendments are likely to significantly affect the earlier conclusions given that they are relatively minor changes.
- 2.18 Importantly there are no suggested changes to the Environmental Report prior to the NDPs adoption, subject to the outcome of the repeat of the local authority consultation and subsequent independent examination.

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 Staunton on Wye 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 Staunton on Wye NDP will deliver the Local Plan (Core Strategy) at parish level by adding locally specific detail to strategic policies. As a consequence, the Scoping Report for the NDP was based on the context review Herefordshire Council undertook for its Local Plan (Core Strategy).
- 3.4 The results of this assessment (context review) provide the source of the local baseline data and have been incorporated into the SEA framework. It should be noted that:
- No list of policies, plans and programmes can ever be exhaustive and that Herefordshire Council has selected those considered to be of particular relevance to the planning system;
 - New or revised plans and policies can emerge during the SEA process
- 3.5 The following strategies and plans have been reviewed and, where appropriate, incorporated within the SA Framework objectives:
- *The EC Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)* - These regulations transpose the Habitats Directive in England, Wales and to a limited extent Scotland by ensuring that activities are carried out in accordance with the Habitats Directive, which is to protect biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and species of wild flora and fauna.
 - *The EC Water Framework Directive (2000)* - Commits all EU member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water courses by 2015
 - *The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)* - The major legal instrument for wildlife protection in Britain, although other significant acts have been passed since. It has numerous parts and supplementary lists and schedules many of which have been amended since publication.

- *Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011)* - Forms part of the UK's Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework by setting out England's contribution towards the UK's commitments under the United Nations Convention of Biological Diversity.
- *The Countryside and Right of Way Act (2000)* - Creates a statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of AONBs
 - *The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)* - Designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy.
 - *Revised EU Sustainable Development strategy (2009)* - Sets out a single strategy on how the EU will more effectively meet its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development.
 - *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)* - Consolidates the suite of PPG/PPS into one succinct planning policy document.
 - *Planning Practice Guidance (2013)* - Sets out the vision, objectives and policies for the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy), which will guide development across the county up to 2031.
 - *Herefordshire Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP) 2013-2015* - Sets out the Council's strategy for supporting economic growth, social inclusion and reducing the environmental impacts of transport, as well as the program of investment for the period April 2013 to April 2015.
 - *Understanding Herefordshire Report (2014)* - Important to understand the place such as the local economy natural and built environment in which people live, learn and work as part of understanding their quality of life. Enable development for economy and housing to 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 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) provides a summary of flood risk in Herefordshire to inform the location of future development. The Water Cycle

Study examines how water resources and water supply infrastructure, wastewater treatment, water quality, sewerage and flood risk could constrain growth across Herefordshire.

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

SEA Objectives and baseline characteristics

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

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

- 3.8 The SEA objectives detailed above conform to the SEA Directive, and are derived from the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken for the Herefordshire Local Plan Core Strategy 2011-2031.
- 3.9 Baseline information gathered during Stage A of the SEA process provided details of the current environmental characteristics of the neighbourhood area and the status of its natural assets and features (refer to Appendix 2). This information was analysed as part of Task B2 of SEA, which looked at the extent to which the emerging NDP policies will help or obstruct these characteristics.
- 3.10 Following the completion of Task B2 of SEA it was apparent that the largest environmental issue within the Group Parish has an impact on the County as a whole is water quality; the River Wye, though currently meeting all its conservation objectives, will require effective management, in order to ensure that the quality of water does not deteriorate to the point that nutrient targets are missed further downstream.
- 3.11 The NDP does not propose that sites be allocated for development and contains only criteria-based policies. On this basis, the delivery of the NDP should not exacerbate existing problems regarding water quality or have an unacceptable adverse impact.

- 3.12 Baseline characteristics within the SEA detail the current environmental status of characteristics in the neighbourhood plan area from different sources. The source of Baseline Information used in Table A2 are listed below.

SEA Objective	Baseline-Current status	Future baseline trends
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition. 04/08/14 – status of the SSSIs are: River Wye – unfavourable recovering. Monnington Scar – favourable. The existing status of the Wye SAC between Hay and the Lugg confluence is currently meeting its phosphate target and is meeting the conservation targets. 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. Staunton-on-Wye & District Group has: 2 SSSI, 7 SWS. The River Wye SAC borders Brobury and Monnington-on-Wye in the south of the Parish. There are no NNRs and SINCs within the parish.	% 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)
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Staunton-on-Wye at present. Brobury, Monnington-on-Wye and Letton do not have a conservation area	Successful completion of the Nutrient Management Plan will provide future targets
To improve quality of surroundings	In terms of Staunton-on-Wye itself, the study reveals that the play area is in poor condition and will require refurbishment. In addition there is currently no hectares of playing pitch area and no hectares of secured community access playing pitch area.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage	Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there is one scheduled monument in Staunton-on-Wye and District, with a further two SAMs on the border of the Parish, according to the latest version of the register.	To capitalise on opportunities to enhance the areas of value to nature and built conservation as much as possible.
To improve air quality	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.	No specific targets identified.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	% 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%.	To increase the take up of alternative modes to the private car.
To reduce contributions to climate	Herefordshire latest figure of CO2 emissions per capita- dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mtCO ²)	To increase the take up of alternative modes to the private car.

change		
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	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.	To contribute towards the national target. And to reduce the overall carbon emissions.
To improve water quality	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%.	To ensure that rivers meet their conservation objectives and do not fall below the required standard of quality.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	Staunton Group parish falls into the Herefordshire Conjunctive Use Water Resource Zones (WRZs), one of 6 zones covering Herefordshire. 39% of demand is from non-household use.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	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.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.
To conserve soil resources and quality	Around the village of Staunton on Wye the soil classification is Grades 1 and 2. Around the remainder of the group parish it is mainly Grades 2 and 3. Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.2010/11: 67%. 2011-13: 57%	No specific targets identified.
To minimise the production of waste	No baseline data available	No specific targets identified.
To improve health of the population	No baseline data available	No specific targets identified.
To reduce crime and nuisance	No baseline data available	No specific targets identified.
To conserve natural and manmade resources	There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and one SAM. The SAM is currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register, as generally satisfactory but with localised problems. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Staunton-on-Wye & District Group parish at present.	To maintain current status for the Listed Buildings, however management is required to prevent any further deterioration of the SAM. Promote opportunities to achieve the removal of heritage assets from the at risk register.

3.13 There are three objectives for which there is no local baseline data available and therefore this provides a limitation on the baseline data and whether the NDP policies are able to move towards or away from this data, this also means that there are no future trends to link the SEA objective too.

4.0 Assessing the NDP Objectives

4.1 The following are objectives listed in the NDP that aim to realise the vision for Staunton on Wye in 2031:

1. To secure proportionate open market and intermediate housing focused on Staunton on Wye village.

2. To ensure that all development is sensitive to residential amenity and to the local environment.
3. To protect and sustain social and rural service facilities and enable additional provision.
4. To encourage and support local enterprise and the creation of job opportunities through appropriate economic development.
5. To protect the existing open space provision and provide additional open space, recreational and sports facilities at appropriate locations.
6. To involve local people on an ongoing basis in the process of plan making and delivery of development.

4.2 These objectives were tested against the SEA objectives as part of Task B1 of SEA, the full results of which are available at Appendix 4 of this report.

5.0 Assessing the NDP Options

5.1 Numerous options were considered by Staunton on Wye parish during the development of their NDP and all were assessed as part of the SEA, with the summary matrix of the assessment presented in Table B2 (refer to Appendix 4).

5.2 The overall outcome was to take no additional action. Some of the options were considered to overlap and therefore could be merged to formulate the policies. The options have been assessed against the SEA objectives and appear to move generally towards the SEA objectives.

6.0 Appraisal of the policies

6.1 Listed below are the policies for Staunton on Wye NDP, two of which were added following the Regulation 14 Draft Plan consultation:

- SOWG1 – Restriction of development
- SOWG2 – Protection and enhancement of Green Infrastructure
- SOWH1 - New Housing development- Staunton-on-Wye Village
- SOWH2 - New Housing or other Residential Accommodation in Staunton Conservation Area
- SOWH3 - Affordable Housing
- SOWH4 - Rural Exceptions Housing (Non affordable)
- SOW B1 - Retail Development
- SOWB2 - Expansion of Existing (Non-agricultural) businesses
- SOWB3 - Agricultural/ Horticultural Diversification and Expansion
- SOWB4 - Poly tunnel Development
- SOWB5 - Change of Use
- SOWB6 - New Business Enterprises
- SOWC1 - Retention of existing Community Facilities
- SOWC2 - Retention and Extension of Recreational and Community Facilities
- SOW D1 - Change of Use (Design Principles)
- SOWD2 - New Buildings
- SOWE - Development and Design Principles.

Stage B of SEA

6.2 SEA B1: Overall the majority of the NDP objectives have met the SEA objectives, and the rest had either a neutral compatibility with the different objectives, had no relationship with the SEA objective, or if needed further information such as the location of development.

- 6.3 SEA B2: This task involved measuring SEA objectives against the baseline with the NDP policies. The majority of the NDP policies have a positive effect as the policies are mainly criteria based and therefore require that potential developments adhere to each of the criteria, and so most schemes will be considered on a case by case basis. However, some policies place a restriction of how many units are allowed to be developed, which will affect the scale of the environmental impact for each development.
- 6.4 SEA B3: The results show that the cumulative impact is generally positive as well as of neutral impact. The majority of the policies will have a neutral impact as the development objectives proposed are balanced with sustainable policies to minimise environmental impact. There are also a lot of uncertain effects from new development as this will depend on the schemes which come to fruition. Although the development policies may have a neutral or negative in the short-term, due to the development works that would be undergoing, the criteria set within additional NDP policies should provide adequate mitigation.
- 6.5 SEA B4: The assessment which identified the cumulative effects of the NDP's policies reveals that the policies contained in the Staunton-on-Wye NDP are not over and above the Core Strategy and consequently the cumulative effect will not exceed that of equivalent policies within the Core Strategy, which themselves have been subject to a full Sustainability Appraisal.
- 6.6 Environmental issues and problems that could arise from the Staunton-on-Wye NDP could include the loss of some good quality agricultural land. Although the River Wye SAC runs along the borders with Brobury in the south of the parish, it is unlikely that there will be a significant impact upon its quality as the scale of housing within the villages will not exceed the indicative targets set out in Policy RA1 of the Local Plan (Core Strategy).
- 6.7 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.

N.B. Two additional policies were added to the NDP following the Regulation 14 Draft Plan consultation and the results of the screening of these are presented in Appendix 4a. Neither of these policies materially affect the above conclusion.

7.0 Implementation and monitoring

- 7.1 Herefordshire Council as the Local Planning Authority should make arrangements to monitor the significant effects of implementing a neighbourhood plan.
- 7.2 Indeed, Regulation 17 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 requires the Local Planning Authority to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of any NDP that was subject to SEA, in order to identify unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and to enable appropriate remedial actions.
- 7.3 Accordingly, Herefordshire Council will monitor outcomes from the NDP policies and the results of these will be reported in the Council's Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).
- 7.4 The AMR runs from 1 April to 31 March each year and the topics covered therein include the following:
- Housing delivery;
 - Previously developed land
 - Housing completions
 - Affordable housing conditions
 - Employment land delivery.

8.0 Next steps

- 8.1 The next step is to finalise the NDP and related documents and submit it for examination.
- 8.2 The NDP steering group anticipate that the NDP will be subject to Referendum at an as yet unspecified date in 2015 and hope that the plan will be Made by the end of the year.
- 8.3 Any changes made to the NDP as a consequence of the local authority publicity period 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)

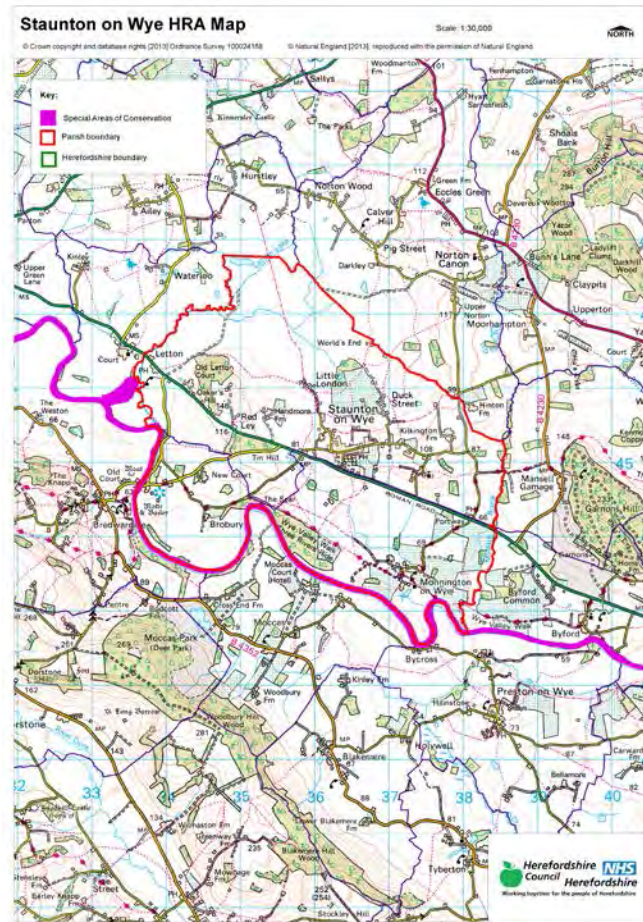
Neighbourhood Area:	Staunton on Wye & District Group Neighbourhood Area
Parish Council:	Staunton on Wye & District Group Parish Council
Neighbourhood Area Designation Date:	06/09/2012

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?	Y	The River Wye borders Brobury with Monnington on Wye to the south
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 Staunton on Wye

Downton Gorge SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of Downton Gorge SAC?	N	Downton Gorge is 26.23km 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 31km 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	The Group Parish is 35.4km 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 Group Parish is 31.5km 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 Staunton on Wye & District 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 Staunton on Wye & District 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	0	There are no AQMA's within the Group Parish	N
Ancient Woodland	5	Oakers Hill Wood; Tin Hill Wood; Bredwardine Wood; Mill Copse (border); 1 x unlabelled in south of Group Parish	Y
Areas of Archaeological Interest	0	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	1	Staunton on Wye village	Y
European Sites	1	The River Wye	Y
Flood Areas		Flood Zones 2 and 3 are in the east, south and west of the Group Parish	Y
Listed Buildings	Numerous	There are numerous listed buildings within the Group Parish	Y
Local Nature Trails	3	Three Rivers Ride; Vaughans Way and Wye Valley Walk	Y
Local Sites (SWS/SINCs/RIGS)	8 (SWS)	River Wye; Depple Wood & Castle Coppice; Trap Coppice & Mill Leasowe Wood; Land at Dukeins Moor; Land at Little London, Staunton On Wye; Tumpsey Ley, Worlds End, Staunton on Wye; Glebe Land, Worlds End; Ox Bow Lake, Letton Court (border)	Y
Long distance footpaths/trails (e.g. Herefordshire Trail)	3	See Local Nature Trails above	Y
Mineral Reserves	0	There are no Minerals Reserves sites within the Group Parish	N
National Nature Reserve	0	There are no NNR's within the Group Parish	N
Registered & unregistered parks and gardens	1 Registered 7 Unregistered	Registered: Moccas Court Unregistered: Jarvis's Charity; Monnington Deer Park; Monnington Court; Brobury House; Letton Court; Bredwardine Castle (border); Bredwardine Vicarage (border)	Y
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	3	Moated site and fishponds immediately west of Upper House Farm; Bredwardine Castle (border); Moated site known as Old Court Mound at Old Court (border)	Y
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	2	River Wye (Unfavourable Recovering); Monnington Scar (Favourable)	Y

Decision Notification:

The initial screening highlights that the Neighbourhood Development Plan for the Staunton on Wye & District Group Neighbourhood Area:

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

Assessment date: 03/06/2013

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

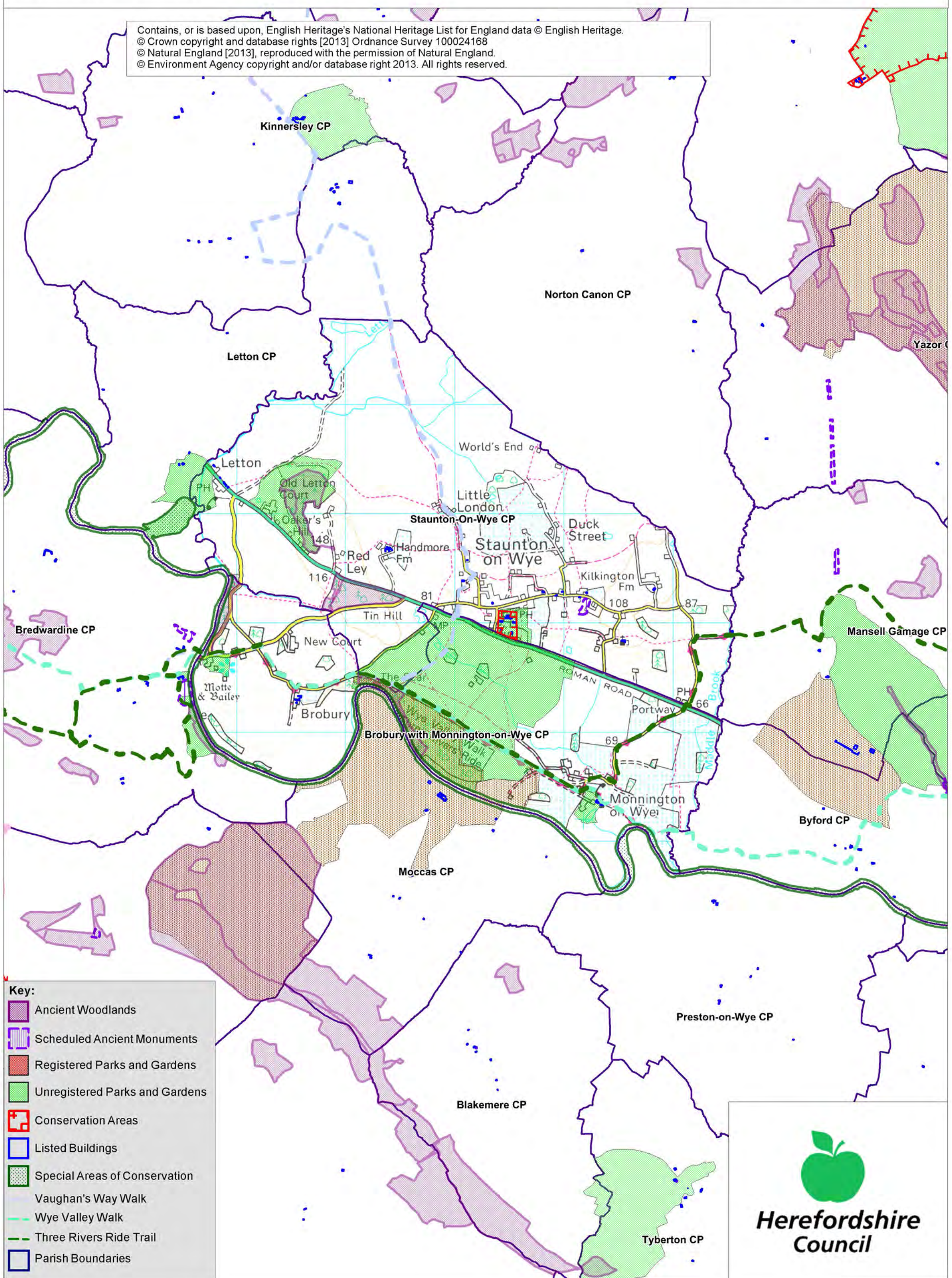


Staunton on Wye Group SEA Map 1












Scale: 1:30,000



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Key:

-  Ancient Woodlands
-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
-  Registered Parks and Gardens
-  Unregistered Parks and Gardens
-  Conservation Areas
-  Listed Buildings
-  Special Areas of Conservation
-  Vaughan's Way Walk
-  Wye Valley Walk
-  Three Rivers Ride Trail
-  Parish Boundaries



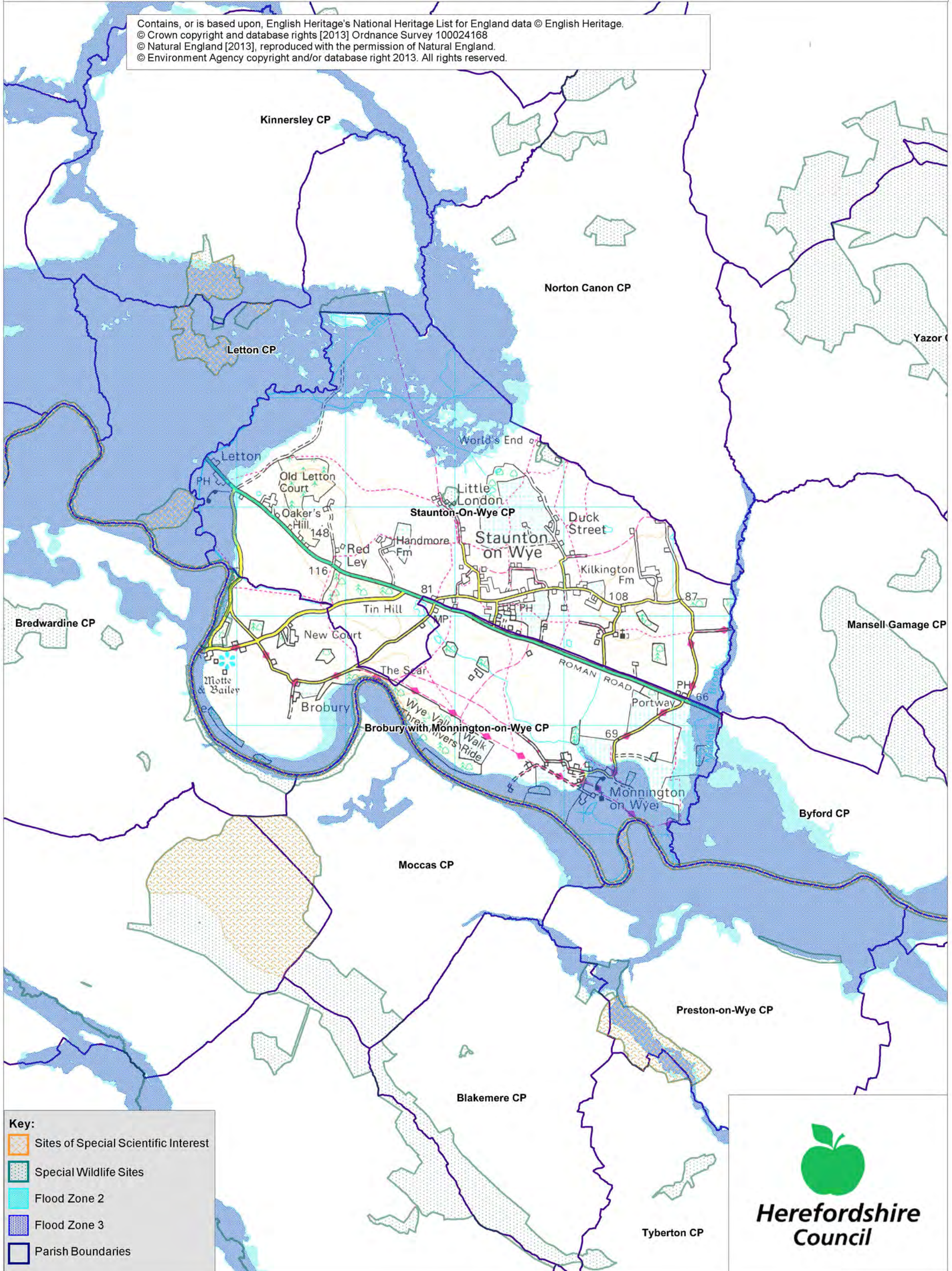
**Herefordshire
Council**

Staunton on Wye Group SEA Map 2

Scale: 1:30,000



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Key:

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

Herefordshire Council

Appendix 2

Strategic Environmental Assessment



Staunton on Wye Group Neighbourhood Area

Scoping Report

October 2014

Consultation on the Scoping Report

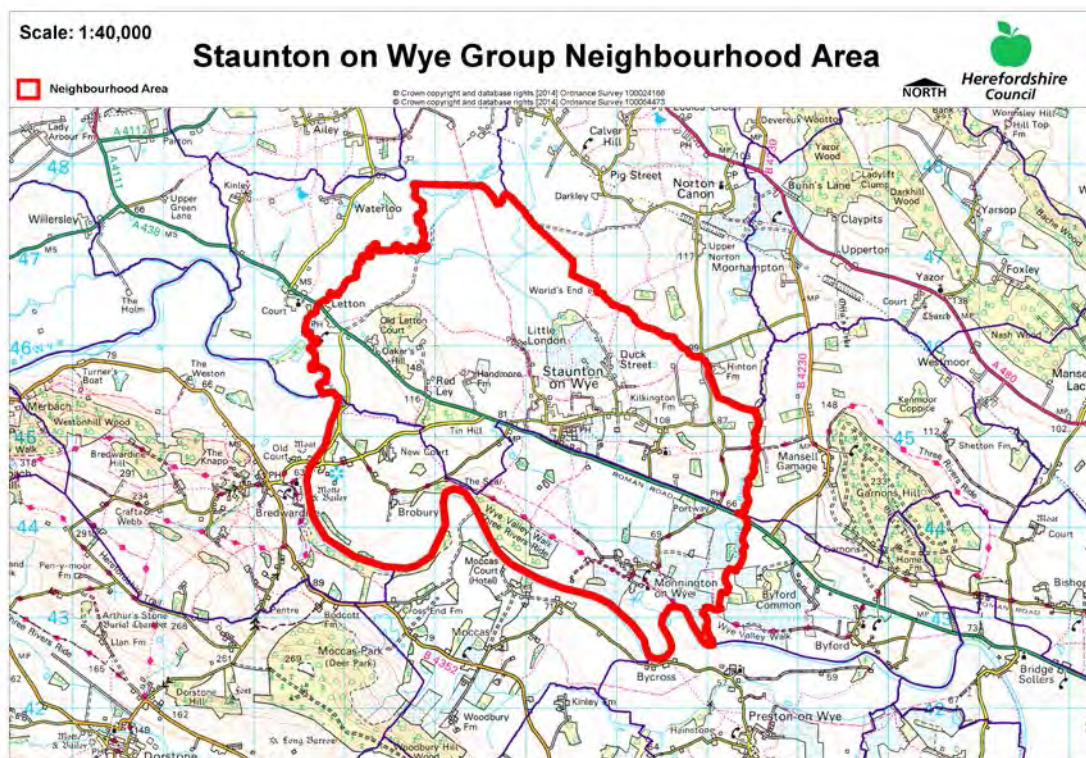
The aim of the consultation process is to involve and engage with statutory consultees and other relevant bodies on the scope of the appraisal. In particular, it seeks to:

- 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.



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

Parish Council Name: Staunton-on-Wye Group

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Staunton-on-Wye group plan

Date completed: April 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.
The Natural	Domestic	2006	Designed to help	Provides that any public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity 	The Neighbourhood

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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
Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)	Legislation		achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy.	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"> • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Soil 	Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.
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 	The NDP should take into account the relevant policies set within the NPPF.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	
Planning Practice Guidance	Government Guidance	2014	Provides guidance to local planning authorities and others on the operation of the planning system.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The NDP should take into account the planning guidance provided within these documents.
Draft Herefordshire Core Strategy 2011-2031	Development Plan Document (DPD)	2013	Sets out the vision, objectives and policies for the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy), which will guide development across the county up to 2031.	<p>Outlines the emerging suite of countywide planning policies relating to housing, economic development and the environment, which the NDP will need to be in conformity with where relevant.</p> <p>The Draft Core Strategy includes a range of objectives, five of which directly relate to rural areas:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • 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>Approx 15 dwellings will</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet the housing needs of all sections of the community • To improve access to services in rural areas • To strengthen the economic viability of the villages and their rural hinterlands • To achieve sustainable communities and protect the environment • To conserve, promote, utilise and enjoy our natural, built, historic and cultural assets for the fullest benefit of the whole community <p>To achieve a thriving rural Herefordshire, the Core Strategy seeks to enhance the role the villages have traditionally played in as accessible, sustainable centres for their rural catchments.</p> <p>Seeks proportional growth of up to 12% in the village of Staunton-on-Wye</p>		<p>need to be delivered within the village of Staunton-on-Wye, unless there is robust and sound evidence to demonstrate the existence of unavoidable constraints on site delivery.</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
				(Kington HMA) over the plan period.		
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 Staunton-on-Wye Group 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
Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2009-2014	Corporate	2009	Identifies the issues and challenges facing the special features of the area and contains 24 guiding principles and 46 strategic objectives which will help address them.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The Staunton-on-Wye Group neighbourhood Area is not within or adjacent to the Malvern Hills AONB.
Wye Valley AONB management Plan 2009-2014	Corporate	2009	The Management Plan is the prime document which sets out the vision for the area and the priorities for its management.		<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 Staunton-on-Wye Group neighbourhood Area is not within or adjacent to the Wye Valley AONB.

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

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	Evidence	2009	<p>The SHLAA aims to justify site allocations in plans by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying sites which are capable of delivering housing development Assessing sites for their housing potential; and Predicting when a site could be developed for housing. 	<p>In terms of Staunton-on-Wye, previous SHLAA identifies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is potential land available for 267 additional dwellings could be provided on 10 sites in and around the existing settlement, however it is unlikely that this number would materialise due to significant constraints. Of these identified sites only one site with a possible 10 dwellings has low or minor constraints. 	<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 Staunton-on-Wye.</p> <p>The Staunton-on-Wye Group NDP should be informed by the findings of the SHLAA if undertaking site allocations, if site allocations are to be undertaken then a local update to the SHLAA should be undertaken.</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 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>Staunton-on-Wye falls within the Kington 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 17 affordable dwellings between 2012 and 2017. <p>The study identifies that, in rural parts of the HMA, there is a need for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 336 market houses • 181 affordable houses. <p>The study highlights that within the Kington HMA the overall estimated housing need by size 2012-2017 is as follows: 1 Bed - 64.7%, 2 bed - 23.1%, 3 bed – 12.2%</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 Kington HMA.</p> <p>It provides evidence that could be used to inform policies or market and affordable housing requirements in the NDP.</p>
Herefordshire	Evidence	2012	Technical	The delivery of 5,300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air 	This study provides an

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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
Local Housing Requirements Study			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>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 provide more 3 bedroom</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	<p>indication of housing requirements in the rural areas and the Kington HMA.</p> <p>This evidence can be used to inform the content of the Staunton-on-Wye 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
				homes, with more 1 and 2 bed homes required in the affordable sector.		
Herefordshire Rural Housing Background Report	Evidence	2013	Provides the justification for the proportional housing growth targets outlined in the Core Strategy	The village of Staunton-on-Wye is listed as RA1 settlements, which means they are considered a sustainable location for proportional growth of up to 12%.	<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 Staunton-on-Wye Group NDP will need to be in conformity with the provisions of Policy RA1.

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 Staunton-on-Wye Group NDP must establish whether any of the need identified in this assessment falls within the neighbourhood area and make appropriate provisions for it.

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.	This document provides useful information in respect of Hereford and the market towns only.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	There is a lack of information about rural areas which means it will be necessary to gather and assess existing biodiversity and geodiversity data, in order to ensure that the Staunton-on-Wye 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.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Green Infrastructure Strategy	Evidence	2010	Develops a framework of natural and culturally important features and functions so that planning for a sustainable future is at the heart of planning within Herefordshire.	Establishes policies and principles for the protection and enhancement of those features and functions that contributes to the environment of Herefordshire across a range of scales.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Staunton-on-Wye Group NDP.
Renewable Energy Study	Evidence	2010	Assesses the energy demand within Herefordshire and the ability for the county to accommodate renewable and low carbon energy technologies.	<p>The total energy demand excluding transport for Herefordshire, at that point in time, was calculated as being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electrical: 731 GWh/yr • Heat: 1,810 GWh/yr • Total: 2,541 GWh/yr <p>There is scope for all types of renewable energy production.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Staunton-on-Wye 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
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 Staunton-on-Wye group parish itself, the study reveals that there is currently no hectares of playing pitch area and no hectares of secured community access playing pitch area.</p>	<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 Staunton-on-Wye 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 snapshot of the quality, quantity and distribution of open space across Herefordshire.	<p>The study reveals that within the Kington Area, to which Castle Ward is 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 average provision for outdoor sport • Average provision for children and young people. 	<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 Staunton-on-Wye Group Parish.

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 Staunton-on-Wye itself, the study reveals that the play area is in poor condition and will require refurbishment.	<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 Staunton-on-Wye 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>Staunton-on-Wye group are classified within the Lower Middle Wye fluvial flood area.</p> <p>Staunton Group parish falls into the Herefordshire Conjunctive Use Water Resource Zones (WRZs), one of 6 zones covering Herefordshire.</p> <p>39% of demand is from non-household use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Material assets • Population and human health • Water 	<p>New development proposed through the Staunton-on-Wye 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 Staunton-on-Wye 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
Local Affordable Housing Needs Survey Staunton on Wye	Evidence	2010	Questionnaire based appraisal of local need	5 households found in need up until 2013.2 one bed, 2 two beds and 1 4 beds.3 preferred shared ownership.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Population and human health 	Link the public response and requirement to the NPD and LHMA

Template A2 – Baseline information for Staunton-on-Wye & District Group

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Biodiversity, flora and fauna</i>							
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Net change in condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire.	<p>The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition.</p> <p>04/08/14 – status of the SSSIs are: River Wye – unfavourable recovering Monnington Scar – favourable</p>	<p>2006: 22% 2007: 22% 2008: 22% 2010: 24 %</p> <p>Proportion of SSSI land that was in unfavourable condition but recovering increased between 2010 and 2012 going from 41% to 65%. Proportion in unfavourable and declining condition had also decreased from 4% to 1%.</p>	<p>% of SSSI land in favourable condition (Increase)</p> <p>% of SSSI land in unfavourable condition but recovering (Increase)</p> <p>% of SSSI land in unfavourable condition and declining (Decrease)</p>	<p>Herefordshire's SSSIs are in extremely poor condition relative to England as whole, where 96.1% of all SSSI land was in favourable condition in April 2014.</p> <p>The proportion of SSSI in unfavourable condition but recovering is greater than England as a whole, where the figure currently stands at 58.6%.</p>	Understanding Herefordshire: An integrated needs assessment (June 2013).

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	After use of mineral sites especially wildlife habitat creation	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	Percentage of opportunities taken	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Phosphate levels within the River Wye SAC and adjoining tributaries that receive increased phosphates from proportional growth.	Countywide data is available. The existing status of the Wye SAC between Hay and the Lugg confluence is currently meeting its phosphate target and is meeting the conservation targets.	N/A	Successful completion of the Nutrient Management Plan will provide future targets	New development within the area could lead to the water quality failing the phosphate levels and conservation objectives.	Letter to confirm Statement of Intent to complete a Nutrient Management 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	Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan.	<p>The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire.</p> <p><i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i></p>	<p>There are no formal records of any unacceptable adverse impacts on habitats or protected species.</p> <p>Originally 156 Priority Species were identified for inclusion in Herefordshire's LBAP.</p> <p>Similarly Herefordshire's LBAP covered 23 habitats with Action Plans.</p>	<p>To protect and where possible enhance the habitats of protected species identified.</p> <p>No net losses</p>	<p>Herefordshire Biological Records Centre (HBRC) holds limited data on some individual sites.</p>	<p>Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11)</p>

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Changes in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of planning permission.	<p>Staunton-on-Wye & District Group has:</p> <p>SSSI: 2 SWS: 7</p> <p>The River Wye SAC borders Brobury and Monnington-on-Wye in the south of the Parish.</p> <p>There are no NNRs and SINC's 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
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has or is being implemented.	<p>The Parish Area has the following landscape types:</p> <p>Mainly principal settled farmlands.</p> <p>Wooded estate lands.</p>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Herefordshire Landscape Character Assessment (2004 updated 2009)

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objectives: <i>Material assets</i>							
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	Resource consumption and climate change	Maintaining Herefordshire Council's County Site and Monuments Register.	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template. Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there is one scheduled monument in Staunton-on-Wye and District, with a further two SAMs on the border of the Parish, 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 April 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 the aspects of local loss of heritage assets and locally important buildings particularly within a conservation area	<p>Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template.</p> <p>There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning local loss of heritage assets and locally important buildings within Staunton-on-Wye at present.</p> <p>Brobury, Monnington-on-Wye and Letton do not have a conservation area.</p>	No historic records of any planning enforcement action or appeals concerning locally important buildings within the conservation area.	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 April 2014)
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Climatic Factors</i>							

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

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

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

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	Natural environment	Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive	Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84% <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	Figure steadily improved before going into decline: Herefordshire 1999 85.9%, 2000 89.5%, 2001 92.2%, 2002 91.8%	To ensure that rivers meet their conservation objectives and do not fall below the required standard of quality.	None identified.	The State of Herefordshire Report (2007) Water Framework Directive (2000)
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Soil</i>							
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	Built environment	Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.	2010/11: 67% 2011-13: 57% <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	Completions on PDL had risen to 71% by 2005.	To increase the number of homes built on PDL in line with the provisions of national planning policy.	The number of brownfield completions has fallen slightly in recent years, though this is probably the offshoot of tough market conditions.	Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11) and (2011-2013)
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> This indicator would not be applicable to rural NDPs.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Cultural heritage</i>							
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).	There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and one SAM. The SAM is currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register, as generally satisfactory but with localised problems.	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 maintain current status for the Listed Buildings, however management is required to prevent any further deterioration of the SAM. Promote opportunities to achieve the removal of heritage assets from the at risk register.	The SAMs is considered to be deteriorating at present, this is privately owned.	Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage; search April 2014)

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
20. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's heritage assets, including conservation areas, historic environment and cultural heritage.	Built environment	The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning aspects of local loss of heritage assets locally important buildings within the parish and particularly within a conservation area.	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning local loss of heritage assets and locally important buildings within Staunton-on-Wye & District Group parish at present.	No historic records of any planning enforcement action or appeals concerning locally important buildings within the conservation area of Staunton-on-Wye.	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 April 2014)

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

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

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

Template A4: SEA Framework

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

Parish Council Name: Staunton on Wye

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Staunton on Wye 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)	Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity. Value, protect, enhance or restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect or enhance habitats of international, national, regional or local importance. Protect international, national, regional or locally important terrestrial or aquatic species. Maintain wildlife corridors and minimise fragmentation of ecological areas and green spaces. Manage access to sites in a sustainable way that protects or enhances their nature conservation value. Create new appropriate habitats. Value, enhance and protect natural environmental assets including AONB's, historic 	<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) % of SSSI land in unfavourable condition but recovering (Increase) % 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>landscapes, open spaces, parks and 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 places to live 	<p>Changes in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of planning permission.</p> <p>Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has or is being implemented.</p> <p>Monitoring changes to historic landscapes.</p> <p>Area resulting in a loss of open space as a result of planning permission</p>	<p>To capitalise on opportunities to enhance the areas of value to nature conservation as much as possible.</p> <p>No specific targets identified.</p> <p>No specific targets identified.</p> <p>No specific targets identified</p>

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

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)	Indicators	Targets
Air and Climate	<p>Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.</p> <p>Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.</p>	<p>To improve air quality</p> <p>To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>To reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>To reduce vulnerability to climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution. Protect or enhance the quality of watercourses. Provide opportunities to improve soil quality or reduce contaminated land. Reduce the county's contribution to climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources. Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources including by micro-generation, Combined Heat and Power (CHP), district heating and in transportation. 	<p>Transport patronage by mode</p> <p>Number of decentralised energy schemes granted permission.</p> <p>Total CO2 emissions per capita</p>	<p>To increase the take up of alternative modes to the private car.</p> <p>To contribute towards the national target.</p> <p>To reduce the overall carbon emissions.</p>
Water	Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-	<p>To improve water quality</p> <p>To provide for sustainable sources of water supply</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce flood risk both presently and taking into account climate change. 	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)	Indicators	Targets
	<p>being, the economy and the environment.</p> <p>Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.</p>	To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>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 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>Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.</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. • 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 	<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>

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)	Indicators	Targets
			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.	To improve health of the population To reduce crime and nuisance	<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.
Material Assets	Use natural resources and energy more	To conserve natural and manmade resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximise energy efficiency and minimise the consumption of non- 	The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning the aspects of local loss	Measure the number of hectares of best and most versatile soil lost through development.

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)	Indicators	Targets
	efficiently. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.		<p>renewable energy i.e. from fossil fuels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>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>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



ENGLISH HERITAGE

WEST MIDLANDS REGION

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

Our ref:
Your ref:

Telephone 0121 625 6887
Fax 0121 625 6820

15 August 2014

Dear Sir or Madam

CONSULTATION ON SEA SCOPING REPORTS FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANS IN:

(Bartestree & Lugwardine; Breinton; Brimfield little Hereford; Callow & Haywood; Dorstone; Eardisley; Lyonshall; Peterchurch; Staunton on Wye; Stretton Sugwas; Sutton St. Nicholas; Wellington; Whitbourne; Withington).

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 but have the following comments and recommendations which we urge you to consider before finalizing the reports.

Firstly, as regards terminology there appears to be very little reference made to “heritage assets” generally which leaves a perhaps undue emphasis upon designated assets such as conservation areas, listed buildings and SAMs. This is at variance with the Government’s objective, expressed as a core planning principle in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) to “conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations”. No distinction is made here between designated and undesignated assets. The accompanying Planning Practice Guidance also states (inter alia) that local planning authorities should identify specific opportunities within their area for the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets and equally this applies to all such assets.

We strongly encourage you, therefore, to weave the term “heritage assets” into the SEA templates wherever reference is made to the cultural heritage. It is difficult to be more specific as there is a degree of variation in the template content across the range of

Neighbourhood Plans covered, presumably due to differing authorships. Nevertheless in English Heritage's view some templates are more successful at reflecting historic environment concerns than others. In this regard we would particularly endorse the approach taken in relation to Dorstone, Breinton, Stretton Sugwas, Peterchurch, Brimfield and Whitbourne and suggest similar wording is applied to the other NP templates. That said, however, we would also suggest slight rewording and additions to those preferred templates.

Taking the Dorstone "Task 4" template (page 3 of 7) and the Cultural heritage SA Objective as an example, we would suggest "Value protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's *heritage assets*, historic environment and cultural heritage". Similarly under Sub-objectives consider "Preserve, protect and enhance *heritage assets*, including Conservation Areas....." Under Indicators please consider ".....aspects of local loss of *heritage assets and* locally important buildings across the Parish *and particularly* within a conservation area. Under Targets we would suggest "To *wherever possible improve upon or otherwise* maintain current status...". This reflects (inter alia) the repeated statement for each Parish under Environmental Issues that many listed buildings are in need of high levels of maintenance and there may eg be the potential for grant schemes. In the same vein, where applicable (eg Lyonshall) it should we believe be a target to "*Promote opportunities to achieve the removal of heritage assets from the At Risk Register*".

A further Indicator and Target that features in some templates (eg Staunton on Wye, Brimfield and Withington and we suggest should apply to all is "*Maintaining Herefordshire Council's Sites and Monuments Register*" with a target of "*Ensure that the Herefordshire Council Sites and Monuments Register is kept up to date*". It should in fact be possible to use the Register as an effective monitoring tool in relation to the changing status of heritage assets and the effectiveness of planning tools in achieving their conservation and enhancement. We would strongly suggest that you hold detailed discussions in this respect with your own Council historic environment specialists in order to achieve an effective indicator for the wider historic environment beyond designated heritage assets.

A final minor comment is that there are apparently stray references to "Huntingdon and Broomy Hill" that appear in the templates for Breinton and Stretton Sugwas and presumably these need editing out.

I hope you find this advice helpful.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P. Boland', with a date '20' written below the signature.

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

Date: 23 July 2014
Our ref: 126876
Your ref: None



James Latham
Technical Support Officer
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BY EMAIL ONLY

neighbourhoodplanning@herefordshire.gov.uk

Dear Mr Latham

Staunton-on-Wye Neighbourhood Area Neighbourhood Plan Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 20 June 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.

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

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

- The EC Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010
- The EC Water Framework Directive 2000
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
- The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
- The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
- Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan



Appendix A2 – Baseline information for Staunton-on-Wye

Biodiversity, flora and fauna

Against the proposed indicator “*Net change in condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire*”, Natural England is able to provide up to date information on the condition of SSSI’s. Please contact us for this information as and when required.

Under the proposed indicator “*Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan*”, we note that data will be sourced from the 2014 Annual Monitoring Report. In addition, maps of priority habitats and species are available on *Magic*, Defra’s GIS package for environmental assets (www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk).

According to our internal data there is are areas of coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, traditional orchard, lowland meadows and deciduous woodland in Staunton-on-Wye CP. We would welcome it if these priority habitats were recognised in the SEA, with information provided in the baseline information and targets included for their protection and enhancement (NPPF paragraph 117).

Population, biodiversity, flora and fauna

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 be made to the county Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Characterisation studies including Historic Landscape Characterisation if this has been carried out.

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.

The proposed indicator “*Agricultural land usage by quality*” has no countywide data identified. Agricultural land classification maps are available via *Magic* (website above). We suggest as an indicator that the Local Planning Authority could monitor and report on the number of hectares of best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 3a and higher) lost to development. This indicator might be more appropriately included under the SEA topic “*Soil*”.

The indicator “*Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality*” should also refer to ecological quality. Reference could be made to the Water Framework Directive.

Soil

We note that the best and most versatile agricultural land has not been considered. We suggest including an indicator to monitor the hectares of the best and most versatile agricultural land lost to development.

Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from the Staunton-on-Wye baseline

We note that soil and geodiversity are not covered. These environmental issues need to be added to the SEA baseline information, so that environmental issues can be identified and significant impacts on these aspects of the environment can be given appropriate consideration.

Under the SEA topic “Biodiversity”, we suggest that development should be noted as an additional pressure.

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

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.

Under the SEA topic “*Landscape*” we suggest that reference could be made to the county Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Characterisation studies including Historic Landscape Characterisation if this has been carried out. Applications resulting in the loss of open space could be monitored.

Under the SEA topic “*Water*”, the indicator “*Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality*” should also refer to ecological quality. Reference could be made to the Water Framework Directive.

Under the SEA topic “*Soil*”, the second objective listed looks to be incomplete. Additional indicators or targets could be included around hectares of the best and most versatile agricultural land lost to development.

Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening

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
South Mercia area team

Appendix 3a

Date: 19 December 2014
Our ref: 136558
Your ref: Staunton-on-Wye Group



The Clerk to Staunton-on-Wye Parish Council,
Mr G Valentine
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BY EMAIL ONLY

Dear Mr Valentine

Re: Pre-submission Consultation and Publicity. Staunton-on-Wye Neighbourhood Development Plan

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated and received by Natural England on 06 November 2014.

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.

**THE CONSERVATION OF HABITATS AND SPECIES REGULATIONS 2010 (AS AMENDED)
(HABITATS REGULATIONS)
WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981 (AS AMENDED)**

Draft Staunton-on-Wye Neighbourhood Development Plan 2014-2031

Designated sites

The introduction mentions the River Wye Special Area of Conservation (SAC) which is also a Site of Special Scientific Interest ([SSSI](#)). The Plan area also includes Monnington Scar SSSI (a geological SSSI) and this should be acknowledged in the Plan.

Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) and the Neighbourhood Development Plan

The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012, provide for Neighbourhood Plans to be screened for Likely Significant Effects (as the first stage of Habitat Regulation Assessment) and proceed if there are none. However if there were LSE, then they fall foul of the new Regulation 78A added to the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regs 2010. The explanatory Memo that covers this is as follows:

7.14 Schedule 2 makes provision for neighbourhood planning in relation to the Habitats Directive. The Directive requires that any plan or project likely to have a significant effect on a European site must be subject to an appropriate assessment. To achieve this, paragraph 1 prescribes a basic condition that a neighbourhood development plan can only be made if it is not likely to have a significant effect on a European site or a European offshore marine site. Paragraphs 2 to 5 of the Schedule amend the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 so as to apply its provisions to neighbourhood development orders and neighbourhood development plans. In particular paragraph 4 inserts new Regulation 78A which provides that a neighbourhood



development order may not grant planning permission for development which is likely to have a significant effect on a European site or a European offshore site.

Potential effects to SAC (taken from screening assessment)

Deterioration in water quality

We agree with the conclusion of the Habitat Regulation Assessment that due to the scale of development proposed any effects on water quality will be de-minimis.

Disturbance to otters

To prevent disturbance to otters, the Local Plan HRA advised no development should take place within 100m of the River Wye SAC. We advise that this must be carried through to this Neighbourhood Plan (NP) as detailed below.

To ensure that there is no likely significant effect (LSE) to the River Wye SAC from the Neighbourhood Plan, the policies within the plan need to be strengthened, otherwise the Neighbourhood Plan will not be able to proceed until the Local Plan- Core Strategy is adopted. We therefore advise an additional environmental policy must be included in the Plan which specifically prevents any LSE and protects and enhances the European site, specifically excluding development within 100m of the SAC. This policy should be cross referenced to policies 3,4 B2,B3,B4 and B5

Green infrastructure

We note that the plan has not allocated any sites, but the majority of policies relate to new development (housing and commercial), we would advise adding in a policy or expanding SOWC2- Retention and Extension of Recreational and Community Facilities to include [green infrastructure](#), to protect existing green infrastructure within the boundary of the plan area and to promote creation of new green infrastructure if new development proposals come forward. Including traditional orchards around the village of Staunton and other environmental assets in the area to preserve the existing eco-system network.

Multi-functional green infrastructure is important to underpin the overall sustainability of a development by performing a range of functions including flood risk management, the provision of accessible green space, climate change adaptation and supporting biodiversity. An example of a green infrastructure provision is sustainable drainage systems. These can deliver benefits for people and for wildlife and make a valuable contribution to the local green infrastructure network. Actions such as re-naturalising watercourses can also bring multifunctional benefits, including benefiting flood attenuation.

You may find it helpful to refer to the [Herefordshire Green Infrastructure Study \(2010\)](#).

The Neighbourhood Plan area includes a number of priority habitats and Ancient Woodlands, we advise that the new Environmental Assets Policy should also protect and where appropriate enhance these assets.

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Report

Section 6 Identification of other plans and projects which may have 'in-combination' effects

In Section 6, it appears the bases for the conclusion that there will be no likely significant effects in combination with the Core Strategy across Herefordshire, is that in combination effects have been ruled out because the neighbour plan is in line with the Core Strategy. The Core Strategy has not been adopted and therefore can not be used as evidence that there will be no likely significance of effect.

8 Conclusions from the Screening Matrix

8.1. This section states that part of the bases for the conclusion of no likely significant effect on the

River Wye SAC is Herefordshire Core Strategy (Appendix to within the HRA). As stated earlier, as the Core Strategy is not adopted and may change at examination it can not be relied upon as evidence that there will be no likely significance effect. The NP's HRA may however use the evidence supporting the Core Strategy's HRA to draw conclusions as to whether the policies in the plan will have significant effects on the River Wye SAC.

Considering the likely effects of the Plan on the River Wye SAC and the limited development proposed, providing policy wording is altered to prevent development within 100m of the SAC we agree with the screening statement. It is unlikely to significantly affect the site alone. However this will require confirmation within the revised HRA. Furthermore we advise you to consider the emerging Nutrient Management Plan as this addresses in combination issues at a strategic level.

Draft Eardisley Environment Report

Natural England welcomes the production of an Environmental Report. Having reviewed the report Natural England confirms that it meets the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) European Directive and national regulations, and that we concur with its conclusions.

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

For any queries relating to the specific advice in this letter only please contact Gillian Driver on 0300 060 4335. For any new consultations, or to provide further information on this consultation please send your correspondences to consultations@naturalengland.org.uk.

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

Yours sincerely

Gillian Driver

Miss Gillian Driver
Planning Adviser
South Mercia Team

Appendix 4

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

Parish Council Name: Staunton on Wye

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Staunton on Wye Neighbourhood Development Plan

Date completed: September 2014

Key:

++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards Marginally	- - Move away significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	N/A No relationship
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NDP Policy- SOWH 1-New Housing development- Staunton-on-Wye Village

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 Neutral	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To maintain and enhance the quality of	+ Move towards	+ Move towards	+ Move towards	This Policy is not over and	-

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landscapes and townscapes	Marginally	Marginally	Marginally	above the Core Strategy.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve air quality	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	- Move away marginally	- 0 Neutral	- 0 Neutral	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	More houses may have a gradual effect on amount of traffic within an area.
To reduce contributions to climate change	- Move away marginally	- 0 Neutral	- 0 Neutral	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	- Move away marginally	- 0 Neutral	- 0 Neutral	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To improve water quality	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to

					understand its effect.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To conserve soil resources and quality	- Move away marginally	- Move away marginally	- 0 Neutral	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect. New development may have a detrimental effect on soil quality.
To minimise the production of waste	- Move away marginally	- Move away marginally	- 0 Neutral	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To improve health of the population	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To conserve natural and manmade	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to

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resources					understand its effect.
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Additional development may have a detrimental impact on air quality, natural resources and the natural environment. Due to potential additional cars on the road. However impact may be small due to the restriction of amount of dwellings per plot.				

NDP Policy- SOWH2-New Housing or other Residential Accommodation in Staunton Conservation Area

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 Neutral	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++ Move towards significantly	++ Move towards significantly	++ Move towards significantly	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of surroundings	++ Move towards significantly	++ Move towards significantly	++ Move towards significantly	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++ Move towards significantly	++ Move towards significantly	++ Move towards significantly	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve air quality	- Move away marginally	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Over time impact of traffic may have a negative effect on air quality.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	- Move away marginally	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect. Over time more developments may increase the amount of traffic.
To reduce contributions to climate change	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To improve water quality	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.

To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To conserve soil resources and quality	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To minimise the production of waste	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To improve health of the population	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Additional development may have an impact on climate change. This policy takes into consideration conservation and design issues that may help improve the quality of the built environment.				

NDP Policy-SOWH3-Affordable Housing

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 Neutral	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++ Move towards significantly	++ Move towards significantly	++ Move towards significantly	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of surroundings	++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

To improve air quality	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To reduce contributions to climate change	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve water quality	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To conserve soil resources and quality	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To minimise the production of waste	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and	Need to see proposed development to

				above the Core Strategy.	understand its effect.
To improve health of the population	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-.
To reduce crime and nuisance	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To conserve natural and manmade resources	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Additional development may increase waste and traffic within the area. This depends on a case by case basis, as the impact depends on where the proposal is located and how it is developed.				

NDP-Policy-SOWH4-Rural Exceptions Housing (Non affordable)

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)	- Move away marginally	- Move away marginally	- Move away marginally	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve air quality	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To reduce contributions to climate change	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.

To reduce vulnerability to climate change	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve water quality	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To conserve soil resources and quality	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To minimise the production of waste	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To improve health of the population	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To conserve natural and manmade	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to

resources					understand its effect.
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The impact of development can be measured on a case by case basis, this leaves the assessment of the effect being uncertain of the impact rural housing will have on the environment.				

NDP-Policy- SOW B1-Retail Development

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

			Marginally		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve air quality	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see traffic scheme/ plan to understand the effect.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see traffic scheme/ plan to understand the effect.
To reduce contributions to climate change	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see traffic scheme/ plan to understand the effect
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve water quality	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to refer to retail scheme to see if it has an effect.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to refer to retail scheme to see if it has an effect.
To avoid, reduce and	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and	Need to refer to retail scheme to see if it has

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manage flood risk				above the Core Strategy.	an effect.
To conserve soil resources and quality	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to refer to retail scheme to see if it has an effect.
To minimise the production of waste	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to refer to retail scheme to see if it has an effect.
To improve health of the population	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to refer to retail scheme to see if it has an effect.
To reduce crime and nuisance	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to refer to retail scheme to see if it has an effect.
To conserve natural and manmade resources	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to refer to retail scheme to see if it has an effect.
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The impact of retail development can be measured on a case by case basis, this leaves the assessment of the effect being uncertain of the impact small retail development will have on the environment. Additional parking needed by the development may cause a greater impact on the environment through greater number of traffic passing through the development. However this depends on the scheme and transport measures provided.				

NDP-Policy SOWB2-Expansion of Existing (Non agricultural) Businesses

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in	Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation
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	terms of the three time periods)				opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of surroundings	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve air quality	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see traffic scheme/ plan to understand its effect.

To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see traffic scheme/ plan to understand its effect.
To reduce contributions to climate change	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see traffic scheme/ plan to understand its effect.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed business plan to understand its effect.
To improve water quality	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed business plan to understand its effect.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed business plan to understand its effect.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed business plan to understand its effect.
To conserve soil resources and quality	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed business plan to understand its effect.
To minimise the production of waste	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed business plan to understand its effect.

To improve health of the population	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve natural and manmade resources	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed business plan to understand its effect.
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The impact of development can be measured on a case by case basis, this leaves the assessment of the effect being uncertain of the impact of non-agricultural business will have on the environment.				

NDP-Policy SOWB3-Agricultural/ Horticultural Diversification and Expansion

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 Neutral	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of surroundings	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve air quality	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed expansion plan to understand its effect.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed expansion plan to understand its effect.
To reduce contributions to climate change	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed expansion plan to understand its effect.

To reduce vulnerability to climate change	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed expansion plan to understand its effect.
To improve water quality	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed expansion plan to understand its effect.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed expansion plan to understand its effect.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve soil resources and quality	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed expansion plan to understand its effect.
To minimise the production of waste	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed expansion plan to understand its effect.
To improve health of the population	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed expansion plan to understand its effect.
To reduce crime and nuisance	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve natural and manmade	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

resources					
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The impact of agricultural/ horticultural diversification and expansion can be measured on a case by case basis, this leaves the assessment of the effect being uncertain of the agricultural/ horticultural diversification and expansion impact of will have on the environment.				

NDP-Policy-SOWB4-Poly tunnel Development

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of surroundings	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve air quality	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce contributions to climate change	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve water quality	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve soil resources and quality	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to

					understand its effect.
To minimise the production	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve health of the population	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	--
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The impact of poly tunnel development can be measured on a case by case basis, this leaves the assessment of the effect being uncertain of the poly tunnel development of will have on the environment.				

NDP-Policy-SOWB5-Change of Use

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 Neutral	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of surroundings	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve air quality	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce contributions to climate change	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve water quality	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see the change of use proposal to understand its effect.
To conserve soil resources and quality	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To minimise the production of waste	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve health of the population	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see the change of use proposal to understand its effect

To conserve natural and manmade resources	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Change of use policy aims to have a minimal impact on the environment and helps conserve the existing building and retain its soil quality.				

NDP-Policy SOWB6-New Business Enterprises

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)	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed business enterprise plan to understand its effect.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

To improve quality of surroundings	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve air quality	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed business plan to understand its effect
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to refer to traffic scheme to understand the effect.
To reduce contributions to climate change	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed business plan to understand its effect
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed business plan to understand its effect
To improve water quality	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed business plan to understand its effect
To provide for sustainable sources of	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed business plan to

water supply					understand its effect
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed business plan to understand its effect
To conserve soil resources and quality	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed business plan to understand its effect
To minimise the production of waste	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed business plan to understand its effect
To improve health of the population	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed business plan to understand its effect
To reduce crime and nuisance	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve natural and manmade resources	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed business plan to understand its effect
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The impact of New Business Enterprises can be measured on a case by case basis, this leaves the assessment of the effect being uncertain of the New Business Enterprises impact of will have on the environment.				

NDP-Policy SOWC1-Retention of existing Community Facilities

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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)	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve air quality	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No	This Policy is not over and	-

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			relationship	above the Core Strategy.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce contributions to climate change	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve water quality	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve soil resources and quality	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To minimise the production of waste	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve health of the population	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce crime and	+ Move	+ Move	+ Move	This Policy is not over and	-

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nuisance	towards Marginally	towards Marginally	towards Marginally	above the Core Strategy.	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Keeping existing community facilities may have a positive impact on the parish's health and wellbeing through the provision of social, physical activities and health facilities. By keeping facilities may help prevent crime and nuisance through activity.				

NDP-Policy SOWC2-Retention and Extension of Recreational and Community Facilities

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

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

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manage flood risk			relationship	above the Core Strategy.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To minimise the production of waste	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve health of the population	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Keeping and extending existing community facilities may have a positive impact on the parish's health and wellbeing through the provision of social, physical activities and health facilities. By extending facilities may help prevent crime and nuisance through activity.				

NDP-Policy SOW D1-Change of Use (Design Principles)

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	Medium	Long term		

	(1 – 5 years)	term (6 – 10 years)	(11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++ Move towards significantly	++ Move towards significantly	++ Move towards significantly	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of surroundings	++ Move towards significantly	++ Move towards significantly	++ Move towards significantly	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++ Move towards significantly	++ Move towards significantly	++ Move towards significantly	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve air quality	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

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

resources			Marginally		
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Change of use policy aims to have a minimal impact on the environment and helps conserve the existing building and retain its soil quality. It may have a positive impact in design quality within townscapes.				

NDP-Policy-SOWD2-New Building

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)	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

To improve quality of surroundings	++ Move towards significantly	++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards Marginally	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++ Move towards significantly	++ Move towards significantly	++ Move towards significantly	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve air quality	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to refer to traffic scheme to understand the effect.
To reduce contributions to climate change	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	+ + Move towards significantly	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	++ Move towards significantly	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve water quality	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to refer to proposed scheme to understand the effect.

To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to refer to proposed scheme to understand the effect.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to refer to proposed scheme to understand the effect.
To conserve soil resources and quality	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to refer to proposed scheme to understand the effect.
To minimise waste production	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to refer to proposed scheme to understand the effect.
To improve health of the population	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	0 Neutral	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Additional development may have a detrimental impact on air quality, natural resources and the natural environment. Due to potential additional cars on the road. However a new building's impact can be measured on a case by case basis, this leaves the assessment of the effect being uncertain of the new building's impact of will have on the environment.				

NDP-Policy-SOWE-Development and Design Principles.

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)	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++ Move towards significantly	++ Move towards significantly	++ Move towards significantly	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of surroundings	++ Move towards significantly	++ Move towards significantly	++ Move towards significantly	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and	++ Move towards significantly	++ Move towards significantly	++ Move towards significantly	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

cultural heritage					
To improve air quality	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce contributions to climate change	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to refer to the proposed scheme in more detail.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to refer to the proposed scheme in more detail.
To improve water quality	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to refer to the proposed scheme in more detail.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to refer to the proposed scheme in more detail.
To conserve soil resources and quality	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to refer to the proposed scheme in more detail.

To minimise the production of waste	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	+ Move towards Marginally	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve health of the population	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	N/A No relationship	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	? Uncertain	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to refer to the proposed scheme in more detail
To conserve natural and manmade resources	++ Move towards significantly	++ Move towards significantly	++ Move towards significantly	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Development and Design principles have a positive impact in design quality within townscapes. It will have a positive impact in the quality of the environment through well conserving listed buildings.				

B4: Assessment of cumulative impacts of the Neighbourhood Development Plan

Parish Council Name: Staunton on Wye

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Staunton on Wye Neighbourhood Development Plan

Date completed: September 2014

Key:

++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards marginally	-- Move away Significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	X No relationship
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SEA Objective / Policy	1. To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	2. To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	3. To improve quality of surroundings	4. To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	5. To improve air quality	6. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	7. To reduce contributions to climate change	8. To reduce vulnerability to climate change	9. To improve water quality	10. To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	11. To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	12. To conserve soil resources and quality	13. To minimise the production	14. To improve health of the population	15. To reduce crime and nuisance	16. To conserve natural and manmade resources
Objective 1- To secure proportionate open market and intermediate housing focussed on Staunton-on – Wye village within the plan period.	0	+	+	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	+	-	-	0	0	-
Objective 2- To ensure that all development is sensitive to residential amenity and to the local environment within the plan period.	+	+	+	+	-	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	-	0	+	+
Objective 3- To protect and sustain social and rural service facilities and enable additional provision. This	-	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0

should adhere to neighbourhood planning time frames.																
Objective 4- To encourage and support local enterprise and the creation of job opportunities through appropriate economic development within the plan period.	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
Objective 5- To protect the existing open space provision and provide additional open space, recreational and sports facilities at appropriate locations. With the plan period.	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	X	+	+	+
Objective 6- To involve local people on an ongoing basis in the process of plan-making and delivery of development within the plan period.	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
<i>NDP Policy-SOWH 1-New Housing development-Staunton-on-Wye Village</i>	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	0	-	X	?	?
<i>NDP Policy-SOWH2-New Housing or other Residential Accommodation in Staunton</i>	0	++	++	++	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	X	?	+

<i>Conservation Area</i>																
<i>NDP Policy-SOWH3-Affordable Housing</i>	0	+	+	X	?	?	X	X	X	X	?	?	?	X	?	?
<i>NDP Policy-SOWH4-Rural Exceptions Housing (Non affordable)</i>	-	X	X	X	?	?	?	X	?	?	?	?	?	X	?	?
<i>NDP Policy-SOW B1-Retail Development</i>	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	X	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
<i>NDP Policy-SOWB2-Expansion of Existing (Non agricultural) Businesses</i>	0	+	+	+	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	?
<i>NDP Policy-SOWB3-Agricultural/Horticultural Diversification and Expansion</i>	0	0	0	X	?	?	?	?	?	?	X	?	?	?	0	0
<i>NDP Policy-SOWB4-Poly tunnel Development</i>	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	?	?	X	?	0	X	X	0
<i>NDP Policy-SOWB5-Change of Use</i>	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	X	X	?	+	+	+	?	+
<i>NDP Policy-SOWB6-New Business Enterprises</i>	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	X	+	?

<i>NDP Policy-SOWC1-Retention of existing Community Facilities</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X
<i>NDP Policy-SOWC2-Retention and Extension of Recreational and Community Facilities</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+
<i>NDP Policy-SOW D1-Change of Use (Design Principles)</i>	X	++	++	++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X	X	+	
<i>NDP Policy-SOWD2-New Building</i>	X	+	++	++	X	?	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	+	0	0	
<i>NDP Policy-SOWE-Development and Design Principles.</i>	X	++	++	++	X	X	?	?	X	?	?	?	+	X	?	++	
Summary of effects of whole plan on each SEA Objective	0 Overall the effects of the NDP policies and objectives against the SEA objective of maintaining and enhancing nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna) will have a neutral effect. The policies and objectives do not go over and above the requirements within The	+ Overall the effects of the NDP policies and objectives have a positive effect on maintaining and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes. The policies and objectives	+ Overall the effects of the NDP policies and objectives have a positive effect on improving of surroundings . The policies and objectives do not go over and above the requirements within The Core	+ Overall the effects of the NDP policies and objectives have a positive effect on conserving and enhancing the historic environment and cultural heritage. The policies and objectives	0 Overall the effects of the NDP policies and objectives against the SEA objective of improving air quality will have a neutral effect. The policies and objectives do not go over and above the requirements within The Core	0 Overall the effects of the NDP policies and objectives against the SEA objective to reduce the effect of traffic on the environment will have a neutral effect. The policies and objectives do not go over and above the requirements within The Core Strategy.	0 Overall the effects of the NDP policies and objectives against the SEA objective to reduce contributions to climate change will have a neutral effect. The policies and objectives do not go	0 Overall the effects of the NDP policies and objectives against the SEA objective to reduce vulnerability to climate change will have a neutral effect. The policies and objectives do not go over and above the requirements within The Core Strategy.	0 Overall the effects of the NDP policies and objectives against the SEA objective to improve water quality will have a neutral effect. The policies and objectives do not go over and above the requirements within The Core	0 Overall the effects of the NDP policies and objectives against the SEA objective to provide for sustainable sources of water supply will have a neutral effect. The policies and objectives do not go over and above the requirements	0 Overall the effects of the NDP policies and objectives against the SEA objective to avoid, reduce and manage flood risk will have a neutral effect. The policies and objectives do not go	0 Overall the effects of the NDP policies and objectives against the SEA objective to conserve soil resources and quality will have a neutral effect. The policies and objectives do not go over and	0 Overall the effects of the NDP policies and objectives against the SEA objective to minimise the production will have a neutral effect. The policies and objectives do not go over and	0 Overall the effects of the NDP policies and objectives against the SEA objective to improve health of the population will have a neutral effect. The policies and objectives do not go over and	+ Overall the effects of the NDP policies and objectives have a positive effect on crime and nuisance reduction. The policies and objectives do not go over and above the	0 Overall the effects of the NDP policies and objectives against the SEA objective to conserve natural and manmade resources will have a neutral effect. The policies and objectives do not go over and	

	Core Strategy.	do not go over and above the requirements within The Core Strategy..	Strategy...	do not go over and above the requirements within The Core Strategy.	Strategy.		over and above the requirements within The Core Strategy.		Strategy.	within The Core Strategy.	over and above the requirements within The Core Strategy.	above the requirements within The Core Strategy.	above the requirements within The Core Strategy.	above the requirements within The Core Strategy.	requirements within The Core Strategy.	above the requirements within The Core Strategy.
Cumulative effects of whole plan	In general the objectives and the policies within the NDP do not go over and above the requirements within the Core Strategy; therefore the cumulative impact is generally positive and neutral. The majority of the policies will have a neutral impact as the development objectives proposed are balanced with sustainable policies to minimise environmental impact. There are also a lot of uncertain effects from new development as it this depends of a scheme itself and is likely to understand a developments true impact on a case by case basis.															
Commentary for significant cumulative effects	Additional development for housing and retail may increase waste and traffic within the area and may require additional car parking. Sustainable transport schemes to alleviate the impact of the private car could be considered in more detail within the NDP plan. The development and design principles have a positive impact in design quality within townscapes. It will have a positive impact in the quality of the environment through well conserving listed buildings. For the majority of the proposals within this NDP the details of the impact of development can be measured on a case by case basis. Overall the policies and objectives aim to have minimal impact on townscape, landscape and environment.															

Appendix 4a

NDP Objectives versus SEA Objectives (SMART and Compatibility Test)			
SEA Stage B1	Key:	SMART criteria:	
+	Compatible/very 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
-	Possible conflict	M – Measurable:	It should be possible to monitor NDP objectives in a quantifiable way, by the use of indicators. Indicators should be measurable with limited resource implications.
0	Neutral	A – Attainable/achievable	NDP objectives should be achievable and deliverable, related to the scale of growth proposed
X	No relationship between objectives	R – Realistic:	NDP objectives should relate to the overall vision of the plan. Likewise, chosen indicators should relate to objectives and their outcomes.
?	Unclear, more information needed	T – Time-Bound:	Objectives should be specific to the NDP period or another specified time-frame. Objectives should be associated with a target and indicators should specify when the target should be achieved.

The following matrix appraises the emerging Staunton on Wye NDP Policies in terms of their SMART criteria and their compatibility with the SEA Objectives and Baseline data.

These objectives have been developed from both Government guidance on SEA and from the local evidence base gathered for identifying the NDP issues.

NDP Policies	Baseline Data/SEA Objectives																Summary of impact of NDP policy in relation to baseline data	Recommendations	Conformity with Core Strategy
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Policy SOWG1 ¹	++	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	++	X	X	X				+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data. This policy will help to protect certain species by preventing development from taking place within 100 metres of the River Wye SAC.	None.	This policy does not go beyond that within the Core Strategy in terms of the SEA.
Policy SOWG2	+	+	X	+	X	X	+	+	X	X	X	+				+	Overall this policy meets the relevant SEA baseline objectives.	None.	This policy does not go beyond that within the Core Strategy in terms of the SEA.

¹ Refer to Submission NDP for Policy Criteria

++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards Marginally	- Move away significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	X No relationship
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Policy SOWG1: Restriction of development						
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (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 will help to protect certain species by preventing development from taking place within 100 metres of the River Wye SAC.		
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	++	This policy will help to protect certain species by preventing development from taking place within 100 metres of the River Wye SAC.		
To improve quality of surroundings	X	X	X	No relationship.		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	X	X	X	No relationship.		
To improve air quality	X	X	X	No relationship.		
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship.		
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.		
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.		
To improve water quality	+	++	++	This policy will help to ensure that developments do not exacerbate existing problems by precluding the possibility of building within 100 metres of the River Wye SAC.		
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.		
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship.		
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	No relationship.		
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A			

To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This policy will help to conserve the water resources by preventing development from taking place within 100 metres of the River Wye SAC.	
Overall commentary	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data. This policy will help to protect certain species and avoid problems as regards water quality by preventing development from taking place within 100 metres of the River Wye SAC.				

Policy SOWG2: Protection and enhancement of Green Infrastructure					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (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 will help to ensure that Green Infrastructure is incorporated in development proposals to the benefit of nature conservation.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	++	++	This policy will help to ensure that Green Infrastructure is incorporated in development proposals to the benefit of the natural and built environs.	
To improve quality of surroundings	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	++	++	This policy will help to ensure that Green Infrastructure is incorporated in development proposals to the benefit of the heritage assets, and particularly within the conservation area.	
To improve air quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This policy will help to ensure that Green Infrastructure is incorporated in development proposals, helping to reduce the risk of flooding.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This policy will help to ensure that Green Infrastructure is incorporated in development proposals to the benefit of climate change adaptation.	

To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This policy will help to ensure that Green Infrastructure is incorporated in development proposals to the benefit of the best quality agricultural land.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This policy will help to ensure that Green Infrastructure is incorporated in development proposals to the benefit of natural and manmade resources.	
Overall commentary	This policy does not go beyond that within the Core Strategy in terms of the SEA.				

Appendix 5

Template C2: SEA Quality Assurance Checklist

Parish Council Name: Staunton-on-Wye Group

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Staunton-on-Wye Group

Date completed: 6th October 2014

Objectives and context	Where are the points covered in Neighbourhood Development Plan SEA (insert chapter, section, page references, as necessary)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Neighbourhood Development Plan's purpose and objectives are made clear. • The Neighbourhood Area's environmental issues and constraints, including acknowledgement of those in the Local Plan (Core Strategy) SA, where relevant, and local environmental protection objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets. • SEA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate. • Links with other locally related plans, programmes and policies are identified, explained and acknowledgement for those set out in the SA of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) is given, where relevant. • Conflicts that exist between SEA objectives; between SEA and Neighbourhood Development Plan objectives; and between SEA objectives and other local plan objectives are identified and described. 	<p>Chapter 1.3 – 1.7</p> <p>Chapter 2, methodology, chapter 3 and tables A2 and A3</p> <p>Chapter 3, paragraphs 3.5 and 3.7</p> <p>Chapter 3, paragraph 3.1</p> <p>Chapter 3</p>
<p>Scoping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory Consultees are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Environmental Report. • The assessment focuses on significant issues. • Technical, procedural and other 	<p>Chapter 2, paragraphs 2.5-2.9</p> <p>Chapter 2 and chapter 4</p> <p>Chapter 2</p> <p>Chapter 2 and chapter 4</p>

<p>difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit.</p>	
<p>Alternatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realistic alternatives are considered for key issues, and the reasons for choosing them are documented. • Alternatives include 'do minimum' and/or 'business as usual' scenarios wherever relevant. • The environmental effects (both adverse and beneficial) of each alternative are identified and compared. • Inconsistencies between the alternatives and other relevant local plans, programmes or policies are identified and explained. • Reasons are given for selection or elimination of alternatives. 	<p>Chapter 4</p> <p>Paragraph 4.3</p> <p>Chapter, paragraph 4.2</p> <p>Chapter 4, paragraph 4.2</p> <p>Chapter 4, paragraphs 4.2-4.3</p>
<p>Baseline information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant aspects of the current state of the local, neighbourhood area environment and their likely evolution without the Neighbourhood Development Plan are described. Acknowledgement to the information in the SA of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) is given, where relevant. • Environmental characteristics of the local, neighbourhood area, likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the designated neighbourhood area, where it is likely to be affected by the Neighbourhood Development Plan. • Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained. 	<p>Chapter 1, Chapter 4</p> <p>Initial screening report and Chapter 1</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>
<p>Prediction and evaluation of likely significant environmental effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects identified include the types listed in the Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, 	<p>Tables A2, A3 and A4</p>

<p>air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape), as relevant; and other local likely environmental effects are also covered, as appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both positive and negative effects are considered, and the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed. • Likely secondary, cumulative (growing in quantity and strength) and synergistic (acting together) effects are identified, where practicable. • Inter-relationships between effects are considered, where practicable. • The prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of relevant accepted standards, regulations, and thresholds (i.e. data gathered for the evidence base). • Methods used to evaluate the effects are described. 	<p>Tables B2 and B3</p> <p>Tables B4</p> <p>Chapter 5</p> <p>Chapter 5</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>
<p>Mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the Neighbourhood Development Plan are indicated. • Issues to be taken into account when determining planning applications or other projects, for example funding bids, are identified. 	<p>Chapter 5, paragraph 5.7</p> <p>Chapter 5</p>
<p>The Environmental Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation. • Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms. • Uses maps and other illustrations, where appropriate. • Explains the methodology used. • Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used. 	<p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>Chapter 2</p> <p>Paragraph 2.5-2.9</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion. • Contains a non-technical summary covering the overall approach to the SEA, the objectives of the Neighbourhood Development Plan, the main options considered, and any changes to the Neighbourhood Development Plan resulting from the SEA. 	<p>Paragraph 2.5-2.9</p> <p>Page 2, paragraphs 0.1-0.4 / Paragraph 1.7 / appendix 5</p> <p>Chapter 5</p>
<p>Consultation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SEA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process of the Neighbourhood Development Plan. • Consultation Bodies and the public likely to be affected by, or having an interest in, the Neighbourhood Development Plan are consulted in ways and at times, which give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions on the draft Neighbourhood Development Plan and Environmental Report. 	<p>Paragraph 2.5-2.9</p> <p>Chapter 8</p>
<p>Decision-making and information on the decision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The environmental report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the Neighbourhood Development Plan. • An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account. • Reasons are given for choosing the Neighbourhood Development Plan as adopted, in the light of other reasonable alternatives considered. 	<p>Chapter 8</p> <p>Following draft consultation</p> <p>Following draft consultation</p>
<p>Monitoring measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures proposed for monitoring the Neighbourhood Development Plan are clear, practicable and linked to the indicators and objectives used in the SEA. 	<p>Chapter 7</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring is used, where appropriate, during implementation of the Neighbourhood Development Plan to make good deficiencies in baseline information in the SEA. 	Chapter 7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledgement that monitoring enables unforeseen adverse effects to be identified at an early stage. (These effects may include predictions which prove to be incorrect.) And that 	Chapter 7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals are made for action in response to significant adverse effects arising from the monitoring of the Neighbourhood Development Plan. 	Chapter 7

Appendix 6

Consultation date: 07/11/14 – 19/12/14

Consultation title: Regulation 14

*N.B. This consultation feedback is **only** for comments received on the SEA of the Neighbourhood Development Plan*

Response Date	Consultee	Summary of Comments	Response to Comments
19/01/15	Natural England	Natural England welcomes the production of an Environmental Report. Having reviewed the report Natural England confirms that it meets the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) European Directive and national regulations, and that we concur with its conclusions.	Noted.