

Environmental Report



Staunton on Wye Group Neighbourhood Area

October 2014

Staunton on Wye Environmental Report

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Non-technical summary

The main objective of the SEA is to ensure that the environment is protected and that environmental considerations are taken into account when preparing neighbourhood plans. Staunton-on-Wye is a rural parish with a population under 500; the parish includes several hamlets and listed buildings within the area. Staunton-on-Wye NDP has been written and produced by the parish council utilising a Steering Group working primarily on the Plan, and have been assigned a planning support officer from Herefordshire Council.

Staunton on Wye's NDP covers six objectives and has several criteria based policies. The NDP does not include any sites for development within these policies. The NDP objectives and baseline comply with the SEA European directive, the Plans objectives and Draft policies have been thoroughly tested throughout Stage B of the SEA process. HRA screening has been carried out as Staunton on Wye falls within the River Wye SAC, however this will formulate a separate report.

Environmental scoping has been taken up in stage A, and stage B analyses and reviews the NDP. Stage C is the environmental report and consultation with the statutory consultees and the community with the draft plan. These stages help to analyse and review the NDP's plans and policies and have considered alternatives to the NDP's policies to ensure the most appropriate policies have been selected. These stages are displayed in several tables and uses Local, National and European policies guidance and reports as its evidence base (table A1). The results of this review have been used to inform the baseline data and have been incorporated into the SEA framework. Statutory consultees were consulted after the scoping was carried out, and will be consulted again at draft stage of the plan. Feedback after Stage A was received from Natural England and English Heritage regarding wording and soil and geodiversity issues. Stage B 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.

In terms of mitigation, after estimating the environmental effects of an NDP, there are various ways to help avoid or reduce the possible negative effects which are suggested to ensure that the NDP has as limited detrimental environmental effects as possible. 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 the neighbourhood plan that was subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment. Monitoring will be recorded by Herefordshire Council in order to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of Staunton-on-Wye's neighbourhood plan that was subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment. This is to identify unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and to enable appropriate remedial actions. Results from this will be reported in Herefordshire Council's Annual Monitoring Report. The Staunton-on-Wye plan objectives and policies comply with the local plan and the NPPF and do not go over and above the Herefordshire Council Local Plan Core Strategy policies. Therefore do not need any further recommendations or changes in order to ensure no significant effect on protected sites.

Introduction

- 1.1 Staunton-on-Wye Neighbourhood Plan area consists of the whole of Staunton-on-Wye group parish. The proposed plan is for the plan period of 20 years, 2011-2031, has been drafted by the parish council. Herefordshire Council has assigned a Neighbourhood Planning Officer to help guide and advise Staunton-on-Wye parish through the Neighbourhood Planning process.
- 1.2 Herefordshire Council assigned a Neighbourhood Planning Support Officer to help guide and advise Staunton on Wye parish through the Neighbourhood Planning process.
- 1.3 The main objective of a SEA is “to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development”. The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004). The assessment is looking at the positive and negative environmental issues that your plan might have on your local environmental assets.
- 1.4 This Environmental report will meet all of the SEA Directive requirements. The structure of this report will be divided to explain the approach taken, process of assessment and outcomes met within the SEA process. Staunton-on-Wye Plan policies and objectives should comply with the policies within Herefordshire Local Plan-Core Strategy 2011-2031.

Staunton on Wye Parish Neighbourhood Plan Context

- 1.5 Staunton-on-Wye is a rural parish with a population under 500, and includes 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.
- 1.6 Staunton-on-Wye Neighbourhood Plan covers six objectives covering five themes within the plan are divided up into housing, business and employment, community facilities, design principles The Old School and Staunton on Wye Conservation Area.
- 1.7 Staunton on Wye NDP objectives are as follows:
 - To secure proportionate open market and intermediate housing focused on Staunton on Wye village.
 - To ensure that all development is sensitive to residential amenity and to the local environment.
 - To protect and sustain social and rural service facilities and enable additional provision.
 - To encourage and support local enterprise and the creation of job opportunities through appropriate economic development.
 - To protect the existing open space provision and provide additional open space, recreational and sports facilities at appropriate locations.
 - To involve local people on an ongoing basis in the process of plan making and delivery of development.

2 Methodology used

SEA Process and approach taken

- 2.1 The SEA Process consisted of several stages A, B and C. Stage A which is the scoping report this consisted of 4 tables A1, A2, A3, A4.
 - A1 Identifies and reviews relevant plan policies and programs in relation to SEA objectives.
 - A2 looks at the baseline information against the SEA objectives, this included countywide data as well as local data.
 - A3 focuses on the environmental issues identified from the baseline, analysing each SEA topic in relation to environmental issue and identifies how this is related to the SA objective.
 - A4 tests the SEA topics vs objectives in line with indicators and targets.
- 2.2 Stage B addresses the significant impacts of the Neighbourhood Plan, from templates B1, B2, B3 and B4.

- B1 assessment identified that Staunton on Wye analysed if objectives met with the SEA objectives.
- B2 assesses the initial options, Draft NDP objectives and policies against the SEA objectives and identifies whether they are moving towards or away from the SEA objectives and the baseline.
- B3 tests SEA objectives against the NDP policy but looks at the short, medium and long term effect that each NDP policy may have.
- B4 Evaluates the NDP objective and policies against SEA and evaluates the overall cumulative effect.

2.3 Stage C, the Environmental Report. In accordance with Regulation 14 of the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations an Environmental Report is prepared to accompany your draft Neighbourhood Plan. To go to consultation alongside the Draft NDP to Statutory Stakeholders such as Natural England, English Heritage, Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales. Following the formal consultation some changes may need to be made to both the Draft Neighbourhood Plan and the Environmental Report.

Public Consultation

2.5 In regards to consultation the SEA Stage A-A1, A2, A3 and A4 was completed by a Herefordshire Council Planning Officer and sent back to the parish for consultation, any comments or amendments were made to the SEA and then sent to the statutory consultees for 5 weeks. The statutory consultees are Natural England, Environment Agency, English Heritage and Natural Resources Wales. After consultation any amendments or comments were added to the Stage A reports. The only difficulty encountered from statutory consultation was from English Heritage, as their comments came in after the five week period; therefore their comments were added to the SEA Stage A at a later date. The amended scoping report for Stage A following consultation comments can be found in Appendix 2.

2.6 The Environmental Report including all of the Scoping Report and Stage B tables will be consulted alongside the Draft NDP for the Statutory 6 weeks consultation, with members of the community and also Statutory Consultees.

Consultation Outcomes from statutory consultees

2.7 The Statutory consultees that provided comments were from Natural England and English Heritage, there were no comments made from Environmental Agency and Natural resources Wales.

2.8 Natural England commented on adding further plans, policies and programmes to the A1 document. For the A2 section of the scoping report NE suggested to include NE internal information regarding priority habitats should be included within the baseline information in A2. NE stated that Soil and Geodiversity were not considered or covered in the A3 assessment and should be added to the baseline information. For the A4 assessment within particular objectives and topics Landscape character assessment and Water framework directive should be included within the baseline. Natural England also recommended that a full Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening is undertaken due to proximity to the River Wye Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

2.9 English Heritage comments resulted in minor amendments to wording for A2 and A4 regarding the phrase Heritage assets. All of these comments from English Heritage and Natural England were taken into account and added into each stage of the scoping report process. For details of the comments please see Appendix 3.

3 SEA objectives and Baseline and policy context review

Policy context

3.1 The SEA Stage A uses local, national and European polices guidance and reports as its evidence base. Please refer to the Table A1 of Appendix 2 to find plans, policies and programmes used as for the evidence base. The requirement to undertake the 'context review' arises from the SEA Directive which states that the Environmental Report should include:

"an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes"

“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”

Annex 1(a) and (e)

3.2 Herefordshire Council carried out this context review for the Scoping Report supporting their Core Strategy and listed their results in that document. Staunton-on-Wye Plan is a parish implementation of the Core Strategy and thus the scoping report uses the Herefordshire Council context review which is found in Stage A of the scoping report found in the Appendix 2 of this report. The SEA Stage A uses a local, national and European policies guidance and reports as its evidence base. The results of this review have been used to inform the baseline data and have been incorporated into the SEA framework. It should be noted that:

- no list of plans or policies 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 emerge.

3.3 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.

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.

- 3.4 Appendix 1 of the Staunton on Wye Plan Scoping Report (appendix 1 of this Environmental Report) provides additional detail on the Plans and Policies mentioned above and identifies the implications for the SEA and NDP.

SEA Objectives and Baseline

3.5 SEA objectives which were used in each scoping Stage A and B were.

To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes
To improve quality of surroundings
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage
To improve air quality
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment
To reduce contributions to climate change
To reduce vulnerability to climate change
To improve water quality
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk
To conserve soil resources and quality
To minimise the production of waste
To improve health of the population
To reduce crime and nuisance
To conserve natural and manmade resources

3.6 The SEA objectives detailed above are in line with the SEA European Directive, and have derived from the Herefordshire Local Plan Core Strategy 2011-2031 Sustainability Appraisal.

SEA Objectives in relation to the baseline

3.7 Baseline characteristics within the SEA detail the current environmental status of environmental characteristics in the neighbourhood plan area from different sources. The source of Baseline Information used in A2 and analysed in B2 can be found in the Appendices 2 and 3. Baseline characteristics in relation to the Staunton on Wye SEA objectives 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	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain

	playing pitch area and no hectares of secured community access playing pitch area.	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 change	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.
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	To maintain current status for the Listed Buildings, however management is required to prevent any further deterioration of

	present.	the SAM. Promote opportunities to achieve the removal of heritage assets from the at risk register.
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- 3.8 The largest Environmental issue within the Parish that impacts upon the County as a whole is the water quality of the River Wye, although this area of the River Wye is currently meeting all nutrient targets and quality, there is the possibility that if it is not properly managed then any additional impact upon the quality of the water upstream of the Lugg confluence could mean that it would fail the targets further downstream. However, the NDP policies will look to mitigate against this and also the proposals in the Plan are not over and above the Core Strategy and therefore should not have a significant impact. Increase in pollution from traffic as there are a lack of transport options for many rural communities and therefore high car ownership and dependency
- 3.9 There are limitations of the data produced within a certain time frame some of the evidence base provided will be several years old therefore some of the evidence base may be out of date. There is also a limitation as three of the SEA objectives have no baseline data available, 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 Neighbourhood Development Plan issues and options

- 4.1 All options within Staunton-on-Wye have been considered, that were in the community questionnaire, listed Below. The Parish Council produced questionnaires for residents and another for Businesses. These were identified through the initial stages of drafting of policies of Staunton-on-Wye steering group. No sites were chosen as the policies stated are mostly criteria based.

Staunton on Wye- Options generated from questionnaire–Spring 2014

Housing development

HD1) Unrestricted amount,
HD2) 10 or fewer,
HD3) 5 or fewer or
HD4) 3 or fewer.

Housing location

HL1) infill between existing houses,
HL2) no development sites only single developments allowed
HL3) re use of redundant housing only.

Rural Housing

RH1) Any building of new houses should be on brown field sites.

RH2) Any new houses should be clustered with existing buildings.

Employment

E1) Businesses should be allowed to operate wherever they like in the area.

E2) A specific site should be found for new business on brown field site.

E3) A specific site should be found for new business on a green field site.

E4) New site should be near the A438.

E5) In Staunton village.

Agricultural/ horticultural diversification and expansion to redundant buildings

A1) Conversion to residential use.

A2) Conversion to use as holiday lets.

A3) Use for non-agricultural businesses.

Community Facilities

CF1) The existing recreational facilities in Staunton should be protected from development.

CF2) Additional recreational facilities are required.

CF3) If you think that additional recreational facilities are needed please let us know what facilities you would like.

Design principles

D1) No constraints on housing style premises.

D2) To meet design guidelines to blend in with existing buildings.

D3) Specific guidelines on the design and appearance of new business

D4) All buildings to have architectural merit.

4.3 Initial options that were put forward in the community questionnaires were considered and assessed in the B2 Matrix found in Appendix 4. The overall outcome was to take no additional action and to leave the options as they are, as the most suitable options have already been considered. Some of the options above were considered to overlap and therefore could be incorporated together to formulate the policies. The options have been assessed against the SEA objectives and appear too move generally towards the SEA objectives suggesting alternatives will have an unfavourable impact on the environment.

5 Assessment of neighbourhood plan policies and alternatives

Listed below are the Neighbourhood Plan policies for Staunton on Wye.

NDP Policy- SOWH 1-New Housing development- Staunton-on-Wye Village

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

NDP Policy- SOWH3-Affordable Housing

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

NDP Policy- SOW B1-Retail Development

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

NDP Policy- SOWB3-Agricultural/ Horticultural Diversification and Expansion

NDP Policy- SOWB4-Poly tunnel Development

NDP Policy- SOWB5-Change of Use

NDP Policy- SOWB6-New Business Enterprises

NDP Policy- SOWC1-Retention of existing Community Facilities

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

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

NDP Policy- SOWD2-New Building

NDP Policy- SOWE-Development and Design Principles.

- 5.1 Overall within stage B1 the majority of the NDP objectives have met 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 location of development.
- 5.2 B2 measured 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 which is requesting that potential development adhere to each of the criteria, therefore most development will be considered on a case by case basis. However as there are development policies within the NDP, that have a restriction of how many units are allowed to be developed. This will affect the scale of the environmental impact for each development, and each development proposed should be considered on a case by case basis. The policies listed within Staunton-on-Wye NDP are criteria based policies that state criteria that development should adhere to, rather than policies that states where and how much development is required.
- 5.3 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 it this depends on the scheme itself and is likely to understand a developments true impact on a case by case basis. The results in B1 and B2 were followed by a summary, conclusion and general conclusions across objectives and recommendations. B3 results were similar to B2, NDP objectives were mostly neutral and move towards the SEA baseline.
- 5.4 Within Table B3, the results show that the cumulative impact over the time scale is generally positive. Although the development policies indicate that in the short term there may be a neutral or negative on impact due to the development works that would be undergoing, but within the middle and long term the effects often turn positive due to the criteria in additional NDP policies that provide mitigation methods against the development. Therefore the majority of the policies will be balanced with sustainable policies to minimise environmental impact. There are uncertain effects from new development as it this depends on the scheme itself and is likely to understand a developments true impact on a case by case basis.

- 5.5 Within the B4 assessment which identified the cumulative effects of the Plan's policies it was highlighted that the policies contained in the Staunton-on-Wye Plan are not over and above the Core Strategy, therefore the cumulative effect will not exceed that of the Core Strategy Policies which have also been subject to a full Sustainability Appraisal.
- 5.6 Environmental issues and problems in the Neighbourhood Area that could arise from the Staunton-on-Wye Plan could include the loss of some good quality agricultural land as it is Grade 1 and 2 around Staunton-on-Wye. Although the River Wye SAC runs along the borders with Brobury in the south of the Parish/ Neighbourhood Area 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 Herefordshire Core Strategy.
- 5.7 Mitigation measures have been included within the HRA assessment. The mitigation areas is mostly within design and conservation polices this may help balance out development as well as the restriction of numbers for proposed housing development. Protection, enhance and provide additional open space objective, will help conserve and enhance biodiversity within the parish. This should help to provide mitigation against the potential adverse impacts from new development.

6 Summary of recommendations for the Neighbourhood Development Plan

- 6.1 The Staunton-on-Wye plan objectives and policies comply with the local plan and the NPPF, they do not go over and above the Herefordshire Council Local Plan Core Strategy policies and therefore do not need any further recommendations or changes in order to ensure no significant effect on protected sites.

7 Monitoring and implementation

- 7.1 Herefordshire Council as the local planning authority should make arrangements to monitor the significant effects of implementing a neighbourhood plan. 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 the neighbourhood plan that was subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment, to identify unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and to enable appropriate remedial actions.
- 7.2 The monitoring results will be reported in Herefordshire Council's Annual Monitoring Report each year, which runs from 1st April – 30th March, and will be published on the Council's website.

8 Next Steps

- 8.1 This draft Environmental Report will be published alongside the Staunton-on-Wye Draft Neighbourhood Plan for the formal consultation period in order to meet the requirements of Regulation 14 of the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012, for a period of 6 weeks. This consultation will be for all members of the community who live, work or have an interest in the Parish as well as Statutory Stakeholders and the relevant technical stakeholders.
- 8.2 Following this consultation the results and comments will be reviewed, this may require changes to both the Draft Neighbourhood Plan and Environmental Report prior to submitting the Final Plan to Herefordshire Council.

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

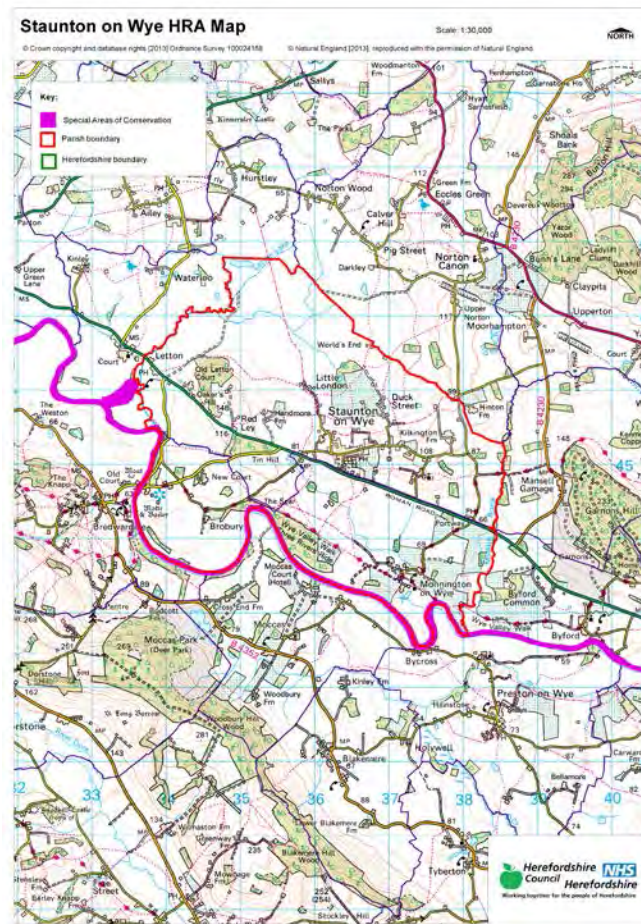
Introduction

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.

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



Initial HRA Screening

River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC:

Does the Neighbourhood Area have the River Wye (including the River Lugg) in or next to its boundary?	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
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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
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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
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Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of any of the individual sites that make up the Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites?	N	The Group Parish is 35.4km away from Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites
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Wye Valley Woodlands SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of any of the individual sites that make up the Wye Valley Woodlands Site?	N	The Group Parish is 31.5km away from the Wye Valley Woodlands
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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; Tumpey 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.

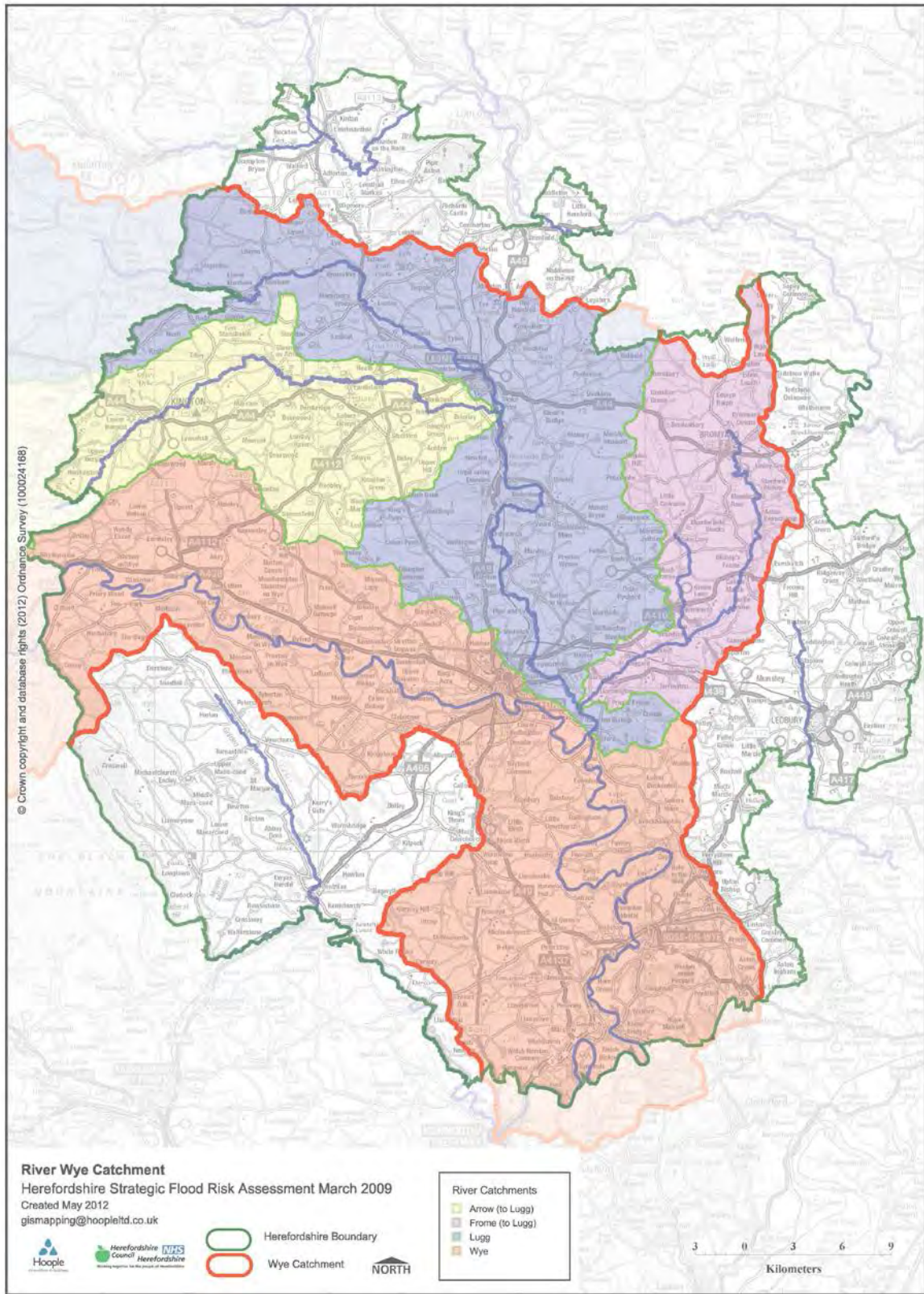
Downton Gorge
Site Features: <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines
Vulnerability data: 10km for air quality associated with poultry units or other intensive agricultural practices.
River Clun
Site Features: Freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>
Vulnerability 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, <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines. Annex II species of primary reason for site selection: Lesser horseshoe bat <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> , 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 <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> . Greater horseshoe bat <i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>
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 <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> , <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines, <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles. Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection: Lesser horseshoe bat <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> , 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



Appendix 2

Strategic Environmental Assessment



Staunton on Wye Group Neighbourhood Area

Scoping Report

October 2014

Consultation on the Scoping Report

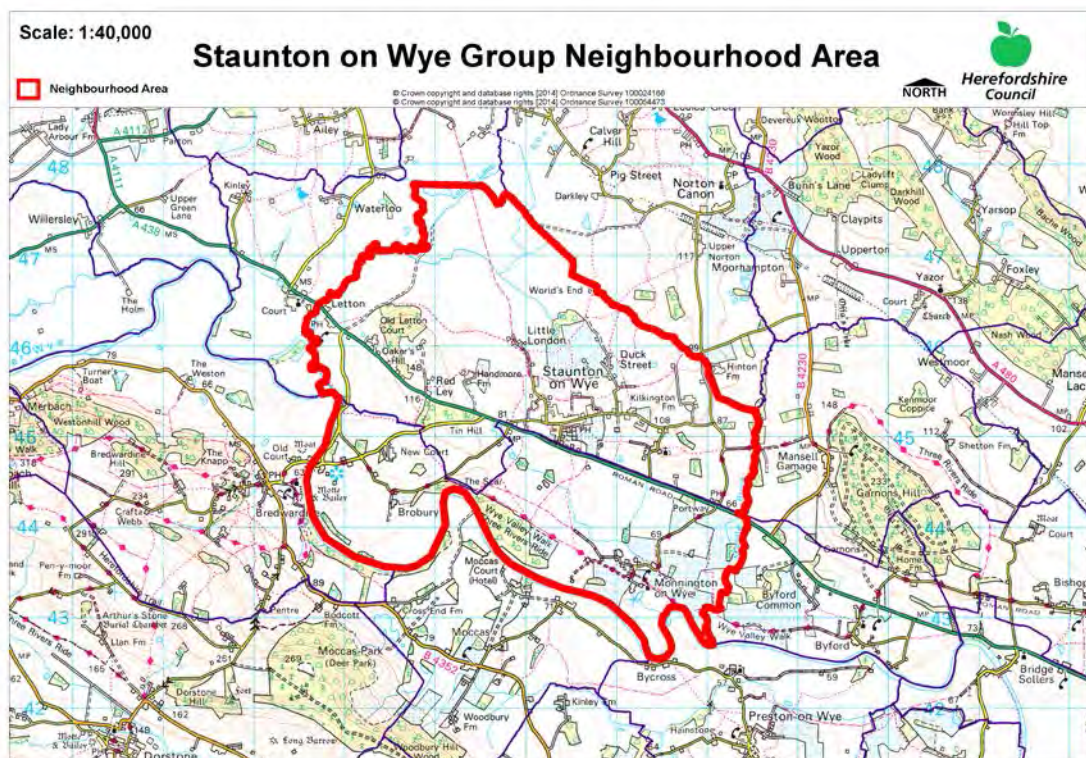
The aim of the consultation process is to involve and engage with statutory consultees and other relevant bodies on the scope of the appraisal. In particular, it seeks to:

- 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)

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.

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

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.

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>

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>

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.

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>

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

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>

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.

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>

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 NDP 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%.</p> <p>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	<p>Latest figure dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mtCO₂)</p> <p><i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i></p>	<p>Between 2005 and 2010 Herefordshire's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 7% and 8% respectively; while UK's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 8% and 12% respectively within the same period. This trend hides an increase in emissions between 2009 and 2010 when total emissions in the county increased by 5% the same as across the UK (+5%).</p>	To reduce the overall carbon emissions.	CO ₂ emissions produced are decreasing.	Understanding Herefordshire: An integrated needs assessment (June 2013).

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Water</i>							
17. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public wellbeing, the economy and the environment.	Natural environment	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds.	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: None <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.	None identified.	Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11)
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Water, air, soil, material assets</i>							
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	Natural environment	Agricultural land usage by quality. LA to monitor the number of hectares of the best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 3a and higher) lost to development.	<i>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.</i>	-	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.	<p><i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i></p> <p>This indicator would not be applicable to rural NDPs.</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Cultural heritage</i>							
20. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's heritage assets, including conservation areas, historic environment and cultural heritage.	Built environment	Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage).	<p>There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and one SAM.</p> <p>The SAM is currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register, as generally satisfactory but with localised problems.</p>	There were 70 heritage assets in Herefordshire that were considered to be at high risk and included in the Heritage at Risk Register 2014.	To 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>

**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

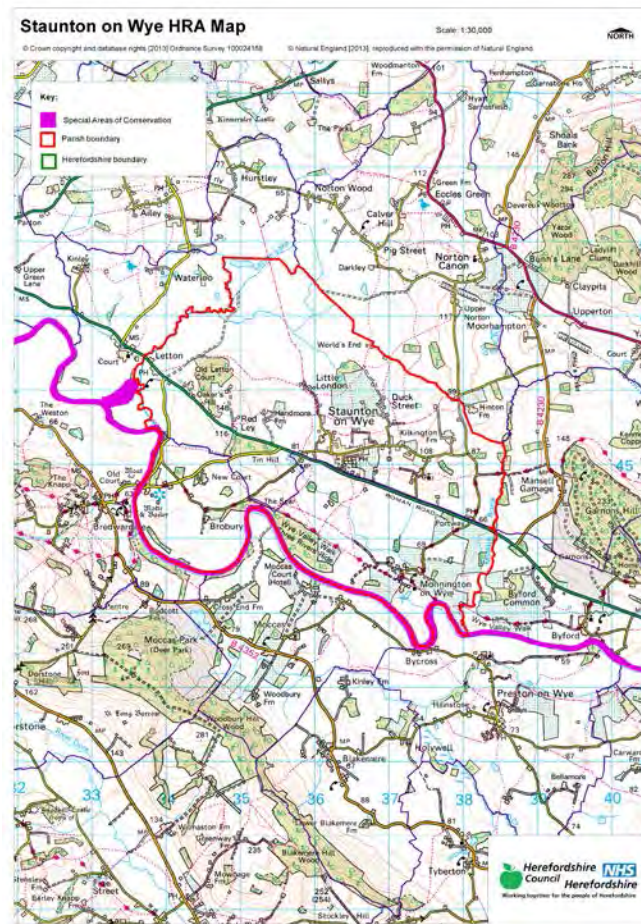
Introduction

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.

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



Initial HRA Screening

River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC:

Does the Neighbourhood Area have the River Wye (including the River Lugg) in or next to its boundary?	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; Tumpey 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.

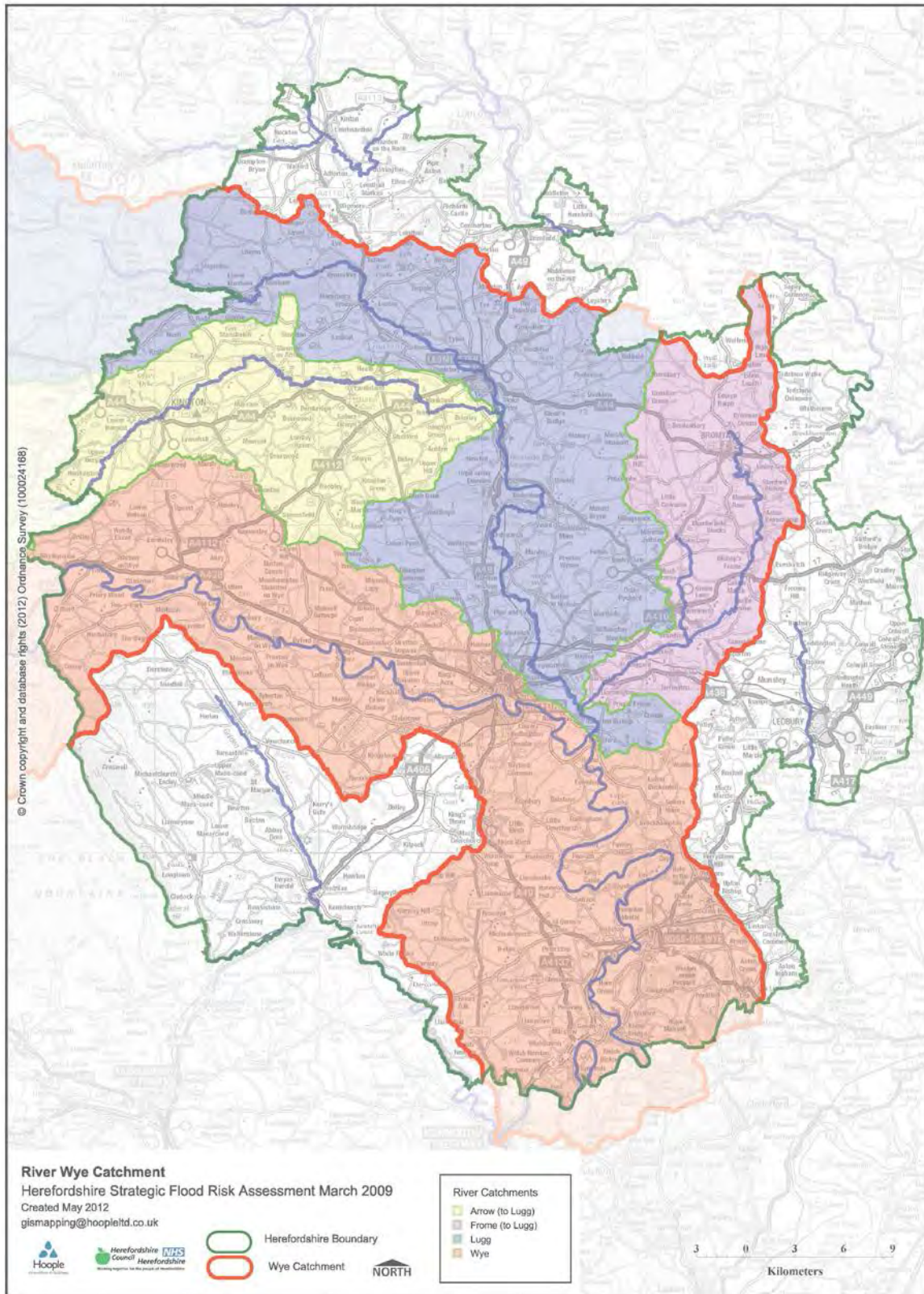
Downton Gorge
Site Features: <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines
Vulnerability data: 10km for air quality associated with poultry units or other intensive agricultural practices.
River Clun
Site Features: Freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>
Vulnerability 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, <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines. Annex II species of primary reason for site selection: Lesser horseshoe bat <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> , 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 <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> . Greater horseshoe bat <i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>
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 <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> , <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines, <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles. Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection: Lesser horseshoe bat <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> , 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

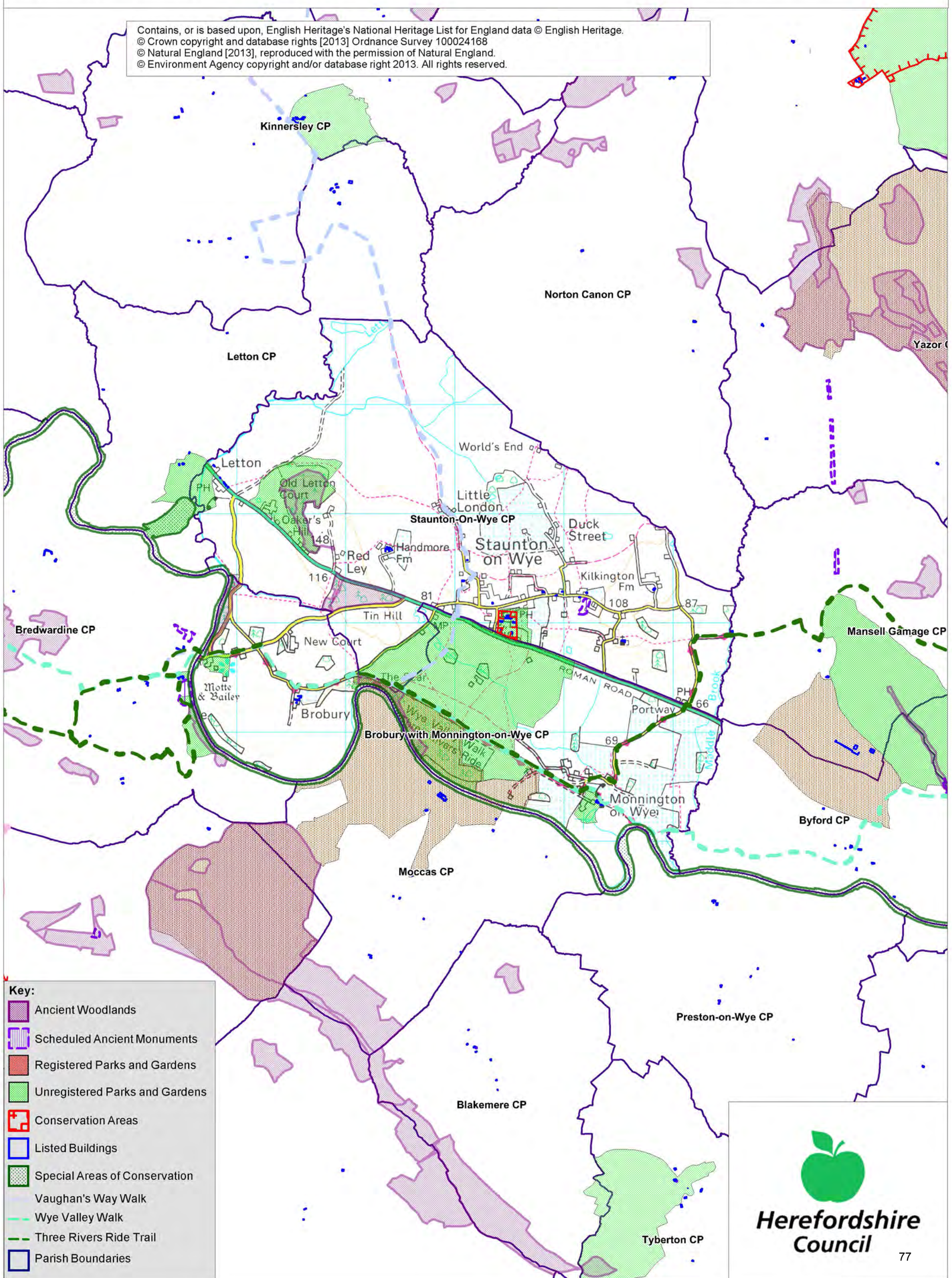


Staunton on Wye Group SEA Map 1

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

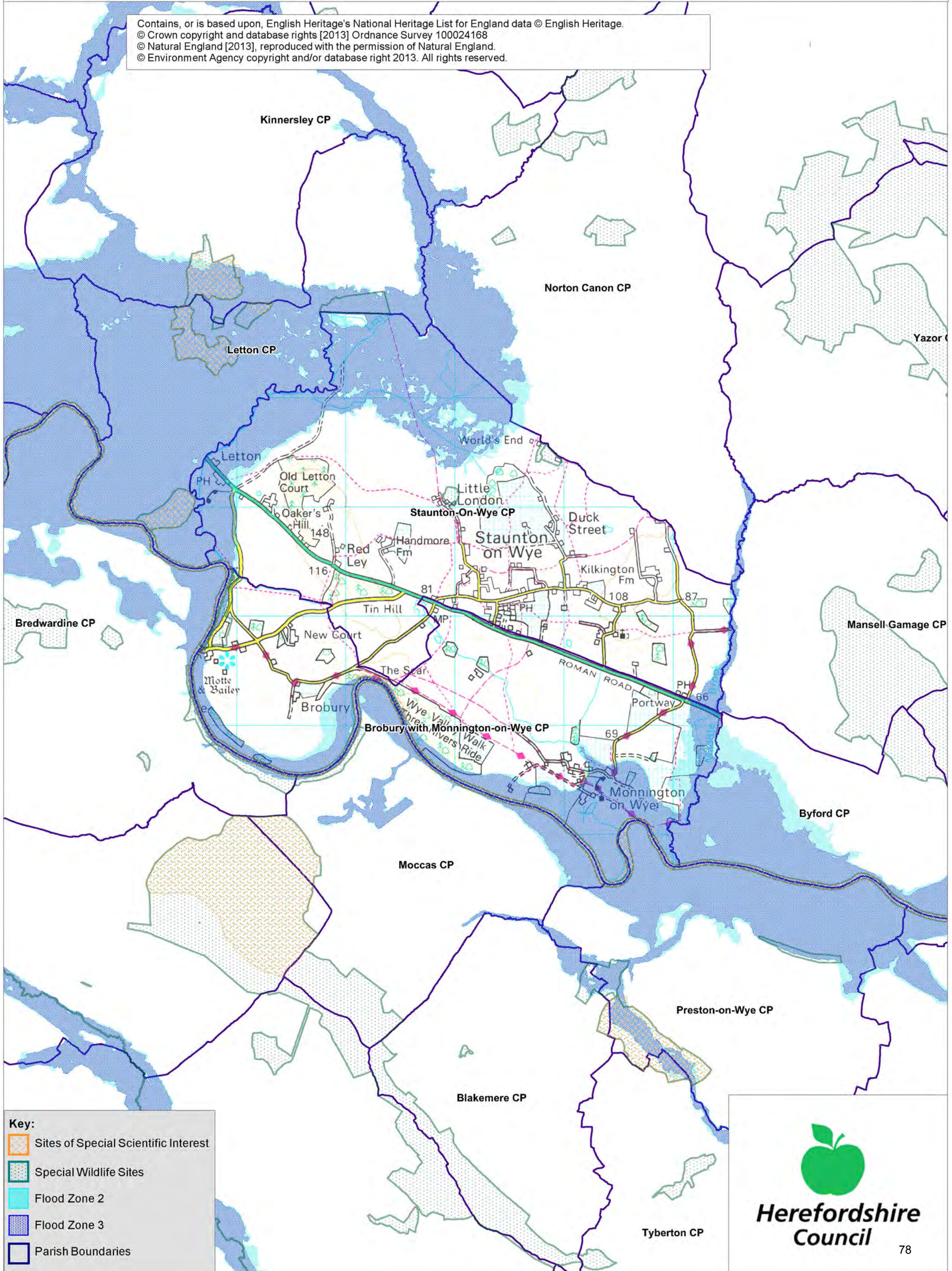
77

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 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



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
Neighbourhood Planning, Strategic Planning & Conservation teams
Herefordshire Council

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CW1 6GJ

T 0300 060 3900

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 4

Parish Council Name:	NDP Name:	Date completed:			
Template B1: Compatibility Test	Stanton-on-Wyke	Stanton-on-Wyke Neighbourhood Plan	2016/2014		
Objective across SEA Objectives	SMART and Compatibility Test	SMART criteria	Introduction:		
SEA Stage 01	Key:	SMART criteria			
+	Compatible	1 - Specific:	NDP objectives should specify where it is intended to be done in detail and should include clear links to local planning instruments.		
-	Possible conflict	2 - Measurable:	It should be possible to monitor NDP objectives in a quantifiable way, by the use of indicators. Indicators should be measurable with respect to a specific project.		
0	Neutral	3 - Achievable/Influential:	NDP objectives should be achievable and deliverable, related to the scope of a given project.		
+	No relationship between objectives	4 - Realistic:	NDP objectives should relate to the overall vision of the plan. Likewise, business objectives should relate to business and/or other objectives.		
-	Unclear, more information needed	5 - Timely/Short:	Objectives should be specific to the NDP period or another specified time frame. Objectives should be associated with a target and indicator that can be monitored.		
				The following matrix assesses the emerging Stanton-on-Wyke NP against the SEA Objectives. More jobs and SMART criteria and their compatibility with the SEA Objectives. These have been developed from Government guidance on SEA and from the local evidence base gathered for identifying the NDP issues.	
NDP Objectives	Objective 1 - To secure proportionate open market and intermediate housing located on Stanton-on-Wyke village.	Objective 2 - To ensure that all development is sensitive to residential amenity and to the local environment.	Objective 3 - To protect and sustain social and rural service facilities and enable additional provision.	Objective 4 - To encourage and support local enterprises and the creation of job opportunities through appropriate economic development.	Objective 5 - To protect the existing open space provision and provide additional open space, recreational and sports facilities at appropriate locations.
SMART Test	NDP Objective 1 SMART Analysis: This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved.	NDP Objective 2 SMART Analysis: This objective is specific and development is measurable if compared against SEA objectives. It identifies, wherever and additional development proposed. Could it be possible to monitor NDP objectives in a quantifiable way, by the use of indicators. Indicators should be measurable with respect to a specific project.	NDP Objective 3 SMART Analysis: Meets the criteria of being specific. The objective could specify the most additional provision should be provided in order to make the objective measurable. Identifies and monitors the provision of additional services to be provided to the village.	NDP Objective 4 SMART Analysis: This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved.	NDP Objective 5 SMART Analysis: This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved.
NDP Objectives after SMART Test	Objective 1: To secure proportionate open market and intermediate housing located on Stanton-on-Wyke village within the plan period.	Objective 2: To ensure that all development is sensitive to residential amenity and to the local environment within the plan period.	Objective 3: To protect and sustain social and rural service facilities and enable additional provision. This should address to neighbourhood service provision.	Objective 4: To encourage and support local enterprises and the creation of job opportunities through appropriate economic development within the plan period.	Objective 5: To protect the existing open space provision and provide additional open space, recreational and sports facilities at appropriate locations within the plan period.
SEA Objectives					
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0 There is a neutral compatibility between housing and nature	+ This would comply with protecting and enhancing the natural environment.	+ Possible conflict: This may conflict with the objective, as additional service provision may have a detrimental effect on biodiversity and the natural environment.	0 Neutral: Local enterprises and job creation be compatible and acceptable with local biodiversity, depending on where the enterprises is based and nature of business. Depending on business it could enhance flora, fauna and conserve the natural environment.	+ Compatible: As protecting open space provision and adding space may have a positive impact on nature conservation and biodiversity.
To maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and to enhance the quality of the built and natural environment and its viability and quality of life	+ There is a compatible relationship between quality of landscape and to enhance the quality of the built and natural environment and its viability and quality of life	+ This would comply with maintaining and enhancing quality of landscape and to enhance the quality of the built and natural environment.	+ Compatible: As services to rural areas bring vitality and help to sustain an area.	0 Neutral: New business or development could have an impact on landscape and to enhance the quality of the built and natural environment. Depending on location and scale of the development.	+ This is compatible as protecting open space and adding extra space will enhance the quality of landscape.
To improve quality of surroundings	+ There is a compatible relationship between quality of surroundings and to enhance the quality of the built and natural environment and its viability and quality of life	+ This would be compatible between the objective, as it aims to protect the built and natural environment and its viability and quality of life.	+ Link between quality of surroundings and to enhance the quality of the built and natural environment and its viability and quality of life.	0 Neutral: Locating local enterprises could improve the quality of surroundings. More jobs and investment in an area could improve the quality of the environment.	+ Compatible: Recreation and open space may help to increase the quality of the environment depending on how it is used and the existing built form and how the open space is facilitated.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	0 Neutral: New development could have a negative effect on quality of surroundings and to enhance the quality of the built and natural environment and its viability and quality of life.	+ If the development met the objective it may have a beneficial impact on the historic environment. As it may be sensitive to the local environment.	+ Possible conflict: Additional service provision may have a negative impact on the historic environment.	0 Neutral: This depends on the type and location of a business and how the design impacts on the surroundings.	+ Compatible: As open space and provision for recreation grounds will improve the historic environment and support local heritage depending on how and where space is provided.
To improve air quality	0 Neutral: New development could have a negative effect on air quality through congestion traffic and more cars added to the roads from new housing.	+ If the development met the objective it may have a beneficial impact on air quality and development. As it may be sensitive to the local environment.	+ Possible conflict: Additional service provision may have a negative impact on air quality.	+ More congestion caused by job creation may have a detrimental effect on air quality unless sustainable traffic management is implemented.	+ Compatible: As open space and provision for recreation grounds will improve air quality.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	- Depending on who and how development is created, could have a negative or positive effect on the environment.	+ If the development met the objective it may have a beneficial impact on the environment. As it may be sensitive to the local environment.	+ Possible conflict: Additional service provision may have a negative impact on the environment.	+ More congestion caused by job creation may have a detrimental effect on the environment unless sustainable traffic management is implemented.	0 Neutral: - open space may or may help with air quality, but extra provision for recreational spaces may increase traffic to the facility, attracting more people to the site.
To reduce contributions to climate change	0 Neutral: Depends on how the development is created, could have a negative or positive effect on the environment.	0 Neutral: Development may have less direct links to climate change with sensitive development it depends on the design and how the development is created, as well as where it is located.	+ Possible conflict: Additional service provision may have a negative impact on the environment.	+ More congestion caused by job creation may have a detrimental effect on the environment unless sustainable traffic management is implemented.	+ Compatible: As open space and provision for recreation grounds will improve the environment and support local heritage depending on how and where space is provided.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0 Neutral: Depends on how the development is created, could have a negative or positive effect on the environment.	+ If the development met the objective it may have a beneficial impact on the environment. As it may be sensitive to the local environment.	+ Possible conflict: Additional service provision may have a negative impact on the environment.	+ More congestion caused by job creation may have a detrimental effect on the environment unless sustainable traffic management is implemented.	0 Neutral: Local people in the plan making process have the potential to choose policies which could contribute to climate change will be at a regional level as well as at a local level.
To improve water quality	0 Neutral: Investment from development may help to improve water quality.	0 Water quality may be improved through development which supports the environment and its viability and quality of life.	+ Compatible: As water quality may be improved through additional provision to landscaping and recreation.	+ More congestion caused by job creation may have a detrimental effect on the environment unless sustainable traffic management is implemented.	0 Neutral: Local people in the plan making process have the potential to choose policies which could contribute to water quality. However water quality impacts at a larger scale, regional, national and international level that may affect water quality.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+ Additional development could provide sustainable sources of water supply.	0 These objectives are generally compatible development may help to improve water supply.	+ Compatible: As additional services could potentially provide a sustainable source for water supply.	0 Neutral: Additional local enterprises and job creation, may have a neutral impact on sustainable water supply. As industry may require access to water supply, but enterprises may provide a sustainable source of water.	0 Neutral: Open space may or may not provide sustainable sources for water supply.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+ Additional development may contribute to flood management systems, if appropriate.	0 These objectives could be considered as compatible if proposed development is within a flood zone.	0 Neutral: Sustaining rural services and adding additional facilities may have an impact on the reduction of flood risk depends how and where services are added and facilities may have a negative or positive impact on flood risk.	0 Neutral: Depending on type of enterprise/business, services may provide solutions to flood risk management. It may not have any impact on flood risk at all.	+ Compatible: Open space may be able to be a sustainable urban drainage system.
To conserve soil resources and soil quality	- Housing development may have a negative effect on soil quality.	+ These objectives are compatible as sustainable development will conserve and regenerate soil quality.	0 Additional services may impact on soil quality. Depending on the nature of additional services, this may have a positive or negative impact on soil quality.	0 Neutral: These objectives are neutral in compatibility because new businesses and enterprises have to consider integrated and balanced use of land to conserve soil resources and quality.	0 Neutral: Open space may be beneficial or not to preserve soil quality (over-charge may be detrimental to the soil quality).
To improve the protection of water	0 Neutral: May have a positive effect on the health of the population, more appropriate development may help to improve the health of the population, but more cars added to the roads from new housing.	0 Sustainable development should help to improve the health of the population, but more cars added to the roads from new housing.	0 Additional services may impact on water quality. Depending on the nature of additional services, this may have a positive or negative impact on water quality.	0 Neutral: Depending on type of enterprise/business, services may provide solutions to flood risk management. It may not have any impact on flood risk at all.	+ Compatible: Open space and provision for recreation grounds will improve the health of the population.
To improve health of the population	0 Neutral: May have a positive effect on the health of the population, more appropriate development may help to improve the health of the population, but more cars added to the roads from new housing.	0 Sustainable development should help to improve the health of the population, but more cars added to the roads from new housing.	0 Additional services may impact on water quality. Depending on the nature of additional services, this may have a positive or negative impact on water quality.	0 Neutral: Depending on type of enterprise/business, services may provide solutions to flood risk management. It may not have any impact on flood risk at all.	+ Compatible: Open space and provision for recreation grounds will improve the health of the population.
To reduce crime and nuisance	0 Neutral: It is considered that there is no relationship between proportionate open market and intermediate housing and crime and nuisance.	+ These objectives are compatible as if there are more amenities provided for local the plan, crime and nuisance.	0 Provision of services are compatible to reducing crime and nuisance. Better and more facilities provided may contribute to crime and nuisance.	+ Compatible: Creating jobs and reducing crime are compatible. More jobs may help alleviate the crime and nuisance issues.	+ Provision of additional open space and recreation grounds may help to reduce crime and nuisance. Recreational facilities for families, teenagers may deter and social balance.
To conserve natural and materials resources	- There is a possible clash and incompatibility between building new homes and conserving natural and materials resources.	+ Sustainable approach to development may have a positive impact on conserving and preserving natural and materials resources.	0 May have an influence on conservation of natural and materials resources. Depending on how additional services allocate resources and materials.	0 Local enterprises and job creation may or may not have relevance to the conservation of natural and materials resources. It will depend on what type of job creation and enterprise are created.	+ Compatible: Protecting natural and made made landscapes by ensuring that open space is kept and additional open spaces added will help meet the SEA criteria.
Conclusions	There is a potential for housing to be non compatible with water production and soil quality. However it is all dependent on how new housing is developed. There is potential for small conflict between new development and conserving resources. However if development considers the SEA objectives thoroughly, the NDP objectives shouldn't conflict with the SEA objectives.	Overall the NDP objectives on sensitive development to residential amenity and to the local environment is compatible to the SEA objectives.	Generally the protect and sustain social and rural service facilities and enable additional provision objective meets SEA objectives and are neutral in compatibility.	Mostly of the cases whether it meets SEA objectives or not depends on where and how services are developed. Location of additional enterprises and business another factor to consider within the SEA objectives.	All of the NP objectives meet all of the SEA criteria. Protecting and adding open space and recreational facilities can help meet the SEA objectives, as it depends on the views and opinions of the local community. Depending on how they would like an approach and deal with SEA objectives through their neighbourhood planning policies it could either be compatible or incompatible.
General conclusions across the SEA objectives	Generally the NDP objective meets all of the SEA objectives and are neutral in compatibility.	Generally the NDP objectives on sensitive development to residential amenity and to the local environment is compatible to the SEA objectives.	Generally the protect and sustain social and rural service facilities and enable additional provision objective meets SEA objectives and are neutral in compatibility.	Mostly of the cases whether it meets SEA objectives or not depends on where and how services are developed. Location of additional enterprises and business another factor to consider within the SEA objectives.	Conserving existing landscapes, ensuring open spaces are well lit at night and landscaped with native plants and trees.
	Ensure developers aim to meet SEA objectives.	Ensure developers aim to meet SEA objectives.	Ensure new services added to meet SEA objectives.		Ensure developers aim to meet SEA objectives.

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	-

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

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

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.				

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	-

			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	-

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	-

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.	-

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	+	?

NDP Policy-SOWC1-Retention of existing Community Facilities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X
NDP Policy-SOWC2-Retention and Extension of Recreational and Community Facilities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+
NDP Policy-SOW D1-Change of Use (Design Principles)	X	++	++	++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X	X	+	
NDP Policy-SOWD2-New Building	X	+	++	++	X	?	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	+	0	0	
NDP Policy-SOWE-Development and Design Principles.	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 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