

Environmental Report



Weston under Penyard Neighbourhood Area

May 2015

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Non-technical summary

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

Weston under Penyard Parish Council has undertaken to prepare an NDP and this process has been subject to environmental appraisal pursuant to the SEA Directive. Weston under Penyard is a relatively large parish some 2 miles east of Ross-on-Wye and approximately 18 miles distant from Hereford. The parish is conveniently located for the M50 which is just 3 miles away and boasts a good range of services and facilities.

The Draft Weston under Penyard NDP includes 5 objectives, which are designed to deliver the overarching vision on the ground, and it is intended that these objectives will be supported by 26 criteria based planning policies and associated site allocations. A range of alternative options were considered prior to reaching a decision over the format of the Draft Plan.

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

Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) screening has been carried out as the parish falls within the catchment for the River Wye (including the River Lugg), Wye Valley Woodlands and Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites, all of which are European site (Special Area of Conservation). The HRA assesses the potential effects of the NDP on these protected sites.

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

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

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This report forms the draft Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Weston under Penyard Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP).
- 1.2 The Weston under Penyard NDP provides general policies for guiding future development across the parish as a whole. Some of these are supported by proposed site allocations, as the villages of Weston under Penyard and Pontshill are targeted for proportional levels of growth in Policy RA1 of the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy).

Purpose of the SEA

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

Parish Neighbourhood Plan Context

- 1.6 Weston under Penyard is a relatively large parish some 2 miles east of Ross-on-Wye in Herefordshire. The main road running through the parish is the A40 which runs to Gloucester and it is approximately 18 miles distant from Hereford. The parish is conveniently located for the M50 which is just 3 miles away and provides a direct link to the M4 corridor.
- 1.7 The surrounding land use is predominantly agricultural, though there are employment sites and service provision is generally good, with the village boasting village hall, recreation ground, public house and primary school. These facilities also serve the hamlet of Pontshill, along with clusters of dwellings at Kingstone and Bolitree Castle, with further housing scattered around the parish.
- 1.8 The neighbourhood area boasts numerous built heritage assets, but although there are no European sites within the parish boundary; three are in close proximity of the boundary and so the impact of the NDP on these must be assessed.
- 1.9 The vision for Weston under Penyard in 2031 is as follows:
- “To be a parish where an excellent quality of life is available to all, where people are valued and where there are homes, businesses and facilities to meet the needs of a sustainable rural community”.*
- 1.10 The 5 NDP objectives which underpin this vision are:
1. Policies incorporated in the Plan will ensure that new housing contributes to a sustainable and balanced community, in particular through:
 - a. Providing a mix of properties in terms of size and tenure
 - b. Designs that are sensitive to and in keeping with our respective settlements
 - c. Satisfying locally identified needs for all life stages, and including affordable homes
 - d. Controlling the level of new housing such that there are sufficient numbers but without over-provision

2. The Plan will include proposals and policies to enable more people to work where they live or closer to their homes through:
 - a. Attracting businesses and employment suitable for a rural area
 - b. Supporting appropriate development and diversification of agriculture, tourism and hospitality within the rural economy
3. The Plan will contribute towards sustainable development through:
 - a. Protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, especially the parish's heritage, habitats and open spaces
 - b. Safeguarding agricultural land
 - c. Maintaining a high quality landscape, built environment and settings of settlements
 - d. Reducing flood risk
 - e. Moving towards being carbon neutral
4. Within the Plan will be proposals to reduce the effects of traffic on the community so that:
 - a. Residents are safe using local roads , cycleways and footpaths
 - b. Roads do not create an unreasonable physical barrier between residents
 - c. Traffic can move freely but without excessive speed
 - d. New development does not make road conditions worse
 - e. Footpaths, cycleways and bridleways are created to provide carbon free transport alternatives
5. To foster community spirit by:
 - a. Maintaining and supporting existing services and facilities
 - b. Enhancing the present educational, leisure and recreational facilities
 - c. The introduction of high quality broadband and mobile phone coverage in all parts of the parish

Context of Neighbourhood Plans

- 1.11 NDPs are a relatively new type of planning document that form a key part of the Government's localism agenda. They enable local communities to develop plans that reflect local aspirations, in accordance with strategic policies.
- 1.12 The Weston under Penyard NDP must therefore conform to national planning policy set within the NPPF and strategic level local policy including the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy).
- 1.13 The Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy) was submitted to the Secretary of State for Independent Examination on 23 September 2014. Public hearings (Examination in Public) were held from 10 to 25 February 2015 and some modifications to the Plan will be proposed, in order to ensure its soundness. These proposed Main Modifications are subject to a six week consultation which runs from 20 March to 22 May 2015. The consultation process will relate only to the proposed modifications to the Plan that have arisen as a result of the EiP, and the hearings in particular.
- 1.14 The Saved Policies of the Herefordshire Unitary Development Plan (UDP) will be used as the basis for determining planning applications until such time as the Local Plan (Core Strategy) is adopted by the Council, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
- 1.15 Paragraph 2016 of the NPPF and Planning Practice Guidance set out the weight that may be given to relevant policies in emerging plans, including NDPs, and indicated that weight may be given to relevant policies in emerging NDPs according to:
- The stage of preparation of the emerging plan (the more advanced the preparation, the greater the weight that may be given);
 - The extent to which there are unresolved objections to relevant policies (the less significant the unresolved objections, the greater the weight that may be given); and

- The degree of consistency of the relevant policies in the emerging plan to the policies in this Framework (the closer the policies in the emerging plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).
- 1.16 This part of the NPPF is reinforced by Planning Practice Guidance published in March 2014, which is clear that an emerging NDP may be a material planning consideration once it has reached submission/local authorities publication stage (Regulation 16). This is reinforced by recent ministerial statements and case law (West Sussex), all of which have demonstrated that an emerging NDP may be a material consideration at the Regulation 16 stage¹.
- 1.17 Table 4.20 of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) lists Weston under Penyard among the settlements which it considers to be sustainable locations for proportional growth in line with the provisions of Policy RA1, while the settlements of Litmarsh, Burmarsh and The Vault are listed at Table 4.21 of the plan among the settlements which are considered sustainable locations for the provision of smaller market homes which meet the needs of people with local connections or affordable housing in line with the provisions of Policy RA2.
- 1.18 Once made (adopted) by Herefordshire Council, the Weston under Penyard NDP will have a role in guiding future development proposals within the parish, by setting out policies against which planning applications will be determined.

Structure of SEA

- 1.19 The structure of the document is as follows:
- Section 2 – Explains the SEA methodology and summarises the comments received in respect of the SEA Scoping Report
 - Section 3 - Introduces the Weston under Penyard NDP objectives and the SEA framework
 - Section 4 - Appraises the objectives set within the NDP against the SEA framework
 - Section 5 - Appraises the options set within the NDP against the SEA framework
 - Section 6 – Appraises the policies set within the NDP against the SEA framework
 - Section 7 – Discusses the implementation and monitoring of the NDP
 - Section 8 - Concludes the SEA report by outlining next steps

¹ For the avoidance of doubt, this NDP is currently at the Draft Plan Stage (Regulation 14) and cannot, therefore, be given weight in reaching decisions on planning applications

2.0 Methodology

2.1 The SEA process comprised several stages and which are summarised, in some detail, below.

2.2 Stage A involved 4 tasks and culminated in a Scoping Report:

- *Task A1:* Identified and reviewed relevant policies, plans and programmes and environmental protection objectives from European, National and Local sources.
- *Task A2:* Collected baseline information to provide a picture of past, present and likely future conditions within the area. This helped to establish indicators which will be used to monitor the effects and performance of the Weston under Penyard NDP.
- *Task A3:* Focused on the environmental issues identified from the baseline, highlighting key issues and problems within the neighbourhood area.
- *Task A4:* Used the information gathered from Tasks A1-A3 to develop a set of SEA objectives, sometimes referred to as the 'sustainability framework'.
- *Task A5:* Collated the results of Tasks A1-A4 within a Scoping Report, a document which was subject to a statutory 5 week consultation.

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

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

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

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

Scoping Report Consultation

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

2.7 After the document was approved by the Parish Council, the Weston under Penyard SEA Scoping Report was available to four² statutory bodies for consultation from 30 October to 4 December 2014.

Consultation outcomes from Statutory Consultees

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

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

² Statutory consultation bodies: Natural England; English Heritage; Environment Agency Natural Resources Wales

Natural England: Approved of the documents reviewed as part of SEA Task A1. Also recommend that additional baseline data be sourced in respect of agricultural land. The response is clear that a full HRA screen should be carried out due to proximity of the River Wye Special Area of Conservation.

Response: Comments duly noted.

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

Response: Comments duly noted.

Environment Agency: No comments received

Natural Resources Wales: No comments received

3.0 The SEA Framework

3.1 As mentioned previously, Stage A of the SEA identifies and reviews relevant policies, plans and programmes and environmental protection objectives from European, National and Local sources (refer to Table A1 in Appendix 2 for details of those documents that were reviewed in completing Stage A of SEA on the Weston under Penyard NDP).

3.2 The requirement to undertake this 'context review' is contained in Annexes 1(a) and (e) of the SEA Directive which states that an Environmental Report should include:

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

"...the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation"

Policy context

3.3 The Weston under Penyard NDP will deliver the Local Plan (Core Strategy) at parish level by adding locally specific detail to strategic policies. As a consequence, the Scoping Report for the NDP was based on the context review Herefordshire Council undertook for its Local Plan (Core Strategy).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEA Objectives and baseline characteristics

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

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

- 3.8 The SEA objectives detailed above conform to the SEA Directive, and are derived from the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken for the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2011-2031.
- 3.9 Baseline information gathered during Stage A of the SEA process provided details of the current environmental characteristics of the neighbourhood area and the status of its natural assets and features (refer to Appendix 2). This information was analysed as part of Task B2 of SEA, which looked at the extent to which the emerging NDP policies will help or obstruct these characteristics. There are four objectives for which there is no local baseline data available and therefore this provides a limitation on the baseline data and whether the NDP policies are able to move towards or away from this data, this also means that future trends cannot be predicted.
- 3.10 Following the completion of Task B2 of SEA it was apparent that the largest environmental issue within the parish, and which has an impact on the County as a whole, is water quality; the River Wye, though currently meeting all its conservation objectives, will require effective management, in order to ensure that the quality of water does not deteriorate to the point that nutrient targets are missed further downstream.
- 3.11 The NDP proposes that two sites be allocated for development and contains supporting policies, as well as a range of criteria-based policies. However, the delivery of the NDP should not exacerbate existing problems regarding water quality or have an unacceptable adverse impact, a position which is reinforced by the conclusions set within the Habitat Regulations Assessment Report.

4.0 Assessing the NDP Objectives

- 4.1 The following objectives, as set out in the NDP, aim to realise the vision for Weston under Penyard in 2031:
1. Policies incorporated in the Plan will ensure that new housing contributes to a sustainable and balanced community, in particular through:
 - a. Providing a mix of properties in terms of size and tenure
 - b. Designs that are sensitive to and in keeping with our respective settlements
 - c. Satisfying locally identified needs for all life stages, and including affordable homes
 - d. Controlling the level of new housing such that there are sufficient numbers but without over-provision
 2. The Plan will include proposals and policies to enable more people to work where they live or closer to their homes through:
 - a. Attracting businesses and employment suitable for a rural area
 - b. Supporting appropriate development and diversification of agriculture, tourism and hospitality within the rural economy
 3. The Plan will contribute towards sustainable development through:
 - a. Protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, especially the parish's heritage, habitats and open spaces
 - b. Safeguarding agricultural land
 - c. Maintaining a high quality landscape, built environment and settings of settlements
 - d. Reducing flood risk
 - e. Moving towards being carbon neutral
 4. Within the Plan will be proposals to reduce the effects of traffic on the community so that:
 - a. Residents are safe using local roads, cycleways and footpaths
 - b. Roads do not create an unreasonable physical barrier between residents
 - c. Traffic can move freely but without excessive speed
 - d. New development does not make road conditions worse
 - e. Footpaths, cycleways and bridleways are created to provide carbon free transport alternatives
 5. To foster community spirit by:
 - a. Maintaining and supporting existing services and facilities
 - b. Enhancing the present educational, leisure and recreational facilities
 - c. The introduction of high quality broadband and mobile phone coverage in all parts of the parish
- 4.2 The table below tests these NDP objectives against the SEA objectives, providing a summary of the results of Task B1 of SEA. The full results are available at Appendix 4 of this report.
- 4.3 The majority of those NDP objectives which have a relationship with the SEA framework are positively compatible with it or have a neutral effect.
- 4.4 It is impossible to appraise the full implications of NDP objectives 2 and 5 at this stage given the lack of detail over the exact locations of schemes that may come to fruition as a result of the implementation of these objectives (i.e. new or expanded community facilities and business premises on existing employment land); however, it is accepted that the planning policies that relate to these objectives would move them towards a compatible outcome given their development criteria.
- 4.5 Task B1 of the SEA identified the following potential conflicts between the NDP objectives and the SEA framework:
- NDP Objective 2 conflicts with SEA Objectives 5/6/7/8

- NDP Objective 5 conflicts with SEA Objectives 5/6/7/8

4.6 The potential conflicts listed above can be largely attributed to the possible rise in vehicular movements in remote locations once the NDP objectives have been realised on the ground and the attendant impacts on air quality and both contributions and vulnerability to climate change.

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

NDP objectives	SEA objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Objective 1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	0	?	?	x	x	?
Objective 2	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	0	0	?	?	x	+	x	?
Objective 3	+	+	+	+	+	x	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	+
Objective 4	+	+	+	+	+	x	+	+	?	x	+	+	+	x	x	+
Objective 5	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	0	0	?	?	x	+	x	?

5.0 Assessing the NDP Options

- 5.1 All options that were considered by the NDP steering group during the development of their plan have been assessed as part of the SEA and the summary matrix of the assessment can be found in Table B2 at Appendix 4.
- 5.2 The options covered were as follows;
- Allocate sites for housing
 - Manage future housing using a settlement boundary
 - Allocate sites and identify a settlement boundary.
 - Manage future housing through a development management policy.
- 5.3 A 'do nothing' option was also considered, i.e. not undertaking an NDP, however this was disregarded at an early stage by the Parish Council as it was considered the majority of the community would support the work undertaken for an NDP.
- 5.4 The option of designating a settlement boundary and allocating sites was chosen, with two options presented in the Draft Plan; on the one hand, Option A would involve allocating one site for housing, whereas on the other hand, the selection of Option B would lead to the allocation of two sites for housing. The effect of either option was favourable in terms of the SEA objectives. Criteria based policies have been included, too, though these do not give the same level of certainty as the other options, as they are more reactionary than proactive in terms of growth proposals. However, the option will have a positive effect on the baseline, provided that criteria are added to the policies to safeguard or mitigate against any harm.

NDP Policies	Baseline Data/SEA Objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Option 1	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x
Option 2	++	++		++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+				++
Option 3	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Option 4	++	++		++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+				++
Option 5	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+

6.0 Appraisal of the policies

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

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

- Policy H1: Number of new houses
- Policy H2: Scale and mix of development
- Policy H3: Housing mix and tenancy
- Policy H4: Type of housing
- Policy H5: Location of new developments
- Policy H6: Provision of affordable housing
- Policy H7: Affordable housing on rural exception site
- Policy H8: Allocation of affordable homes for local people
- Policy D1: Design appearance
- Policy D2: Technical design
- Policy HS1 (Option A): Land east of Hunsdon Manor
- Policy HS1 (Option B): Land east of Penyard Garden
- Policy HS2 (Option B): Land east of Hunsdon Manor
- Policy SD1: Promoting a sustainable community
- Policy SD2: Community facilities
- Policy ST1: Accommodating traffic within the parish
- Policy SB1: Supporting local business
- Policy SB2: Work space development
- Policy SB3: Change of use
- Policy SB4: Provision of broadband and mobile telephone services
- Policy SE1: Sustaining the parish environment and landscape
- Policy SE2: Sustaining local heritage and character
- Policy SE3: Sustaining open space
- Policy SE4: Polytunnel development
- Policy SE5: Renewable energy
- Policy SE6: Surface and foul water drainage

Stage B of SEA

6.3 In the context of Task B1 of SEA, the previous section of this report identified that many of the NDP objectives are compatible with the SEA framework, while others had either a neutral impact, no relationship with the SEA objectives or if needed; further information such as location of development. Additional policy safeguards within the NDP and Local Plan (Core Strategy), subject to EiP outcome, would help mitigate any possible conflicts.

6.4 With regard to Task B2 of SEA, the NDP policies were measured against both the SEA framework and the baseline characteristics identified during Stage A of the process; here, there was no baseline data available in respect of SEA Objectives 3, 13, 14 and 15. Full details of this appraisal are attached at Appendix 4.

6.5 The policies largely score as positive against the SEA objectives and will not, therefore, have an adverse impact on the baseline characteristics or immediate environmental impacts. This can be largely attributed to the fact that many are criteria based policies which only consider schemes on their own merits, as and when planning applications are submitted to the local planning authority and all contain sufficient safeguarding criteria.

NDP Policies	Baseline Data/SEA Objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Policy H1 ³	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy H2	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy H3	+	+		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Policy H4	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy H5	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	?				+
Policy H6	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy H7.	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	?				+
Policy H8	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Policy D1	X	++		++	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X				+
Policy D2	X	+		+	+	++	++	+	X	X	+	X				+
Policy HS1 (Option A)	++	++		++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+				++
Policy HS1 (Option B: Preferred)	++	++		++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+				++
Policy HS2 (Option B: Preferred)	++	++		++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+				++
Policy SD1	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy SD2	X	++		++	+	++	++	X	X	X	X	+				++
Policy ST1	+	+		+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	+				+
Policy SB1	+	+		+	?	?	?	X	X	X	X	X				X
Policy SB2	X	++		++	+	++	++	++	O	X	O	X				O
Policy SB3	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy SB4	?	?		?	+	+	++	++	X	X	X	X				X
Policy SE1	++	++		++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+				+
Policy SE2	+	+		++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				+
Policy SE3	++	++		++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	++				++
Policy SE4	++	++		++	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	++				++
Policy SE5	?	?		?	+	X	++	++	X	+	++	X				+
Policy SE6	+	X		+	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	+				+

6.6 The results of Task B3, as shown at Appendix 4, demonstrate that the cumulative impact of the NDP policies over the course of the plan period is generally positive. Although some policies may have a neutral or uncertain impact during the first 5 years of the plan period, there is no reason why they cannot have a positive effect in the medium to long-term due to policy safeguards included in the Local Plan (Core Strategy); these safeguards should avoid or mitigate against unacceptable adverse impacts.

³ Refer to Draft Plan for policy criteria

- 6.7 Task B4 of SEA brings together the results of earlier tasks and thus identifies the cumulative impact of the entire of the NDP. This task, which is also attached at Appendix 4, reveals that the objectives and policies contained in the Weston under Penyard NDP are by and large in general conformity with the Local Plan (Core Strategy), which means that the cumulative effect of the plan will contribute to the achievement of the SEA objectives.
- 6.8 None of the NDP policies are considered to be in direct conflict with or propose greater levels of growth and development than strategic policies contained in the Local Plan (Core Strategy), which themselves have undergone a full Sustainability Appraisal.

7.0 Implementation and monitoring

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

8.0 Next steps

- 8.1 This report will be subject to a formal public consultation of 6 weeks duration alongside the Draft Weston under Penyard NDP.
- 8.2 Responses on the Draft NDP will be reviewed and the plan amended where appropriate.
- 8.3 Any changes made to the NDP as a consequence of the Regulation 14 consultation with those who live, work or carry out business in the neighbourhood area, as well as statutory consultation bodies, will trigger a review of the SEA, unless they do not materially affect the outcomes of Stage B of the SEA process.

Appendix 1

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

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

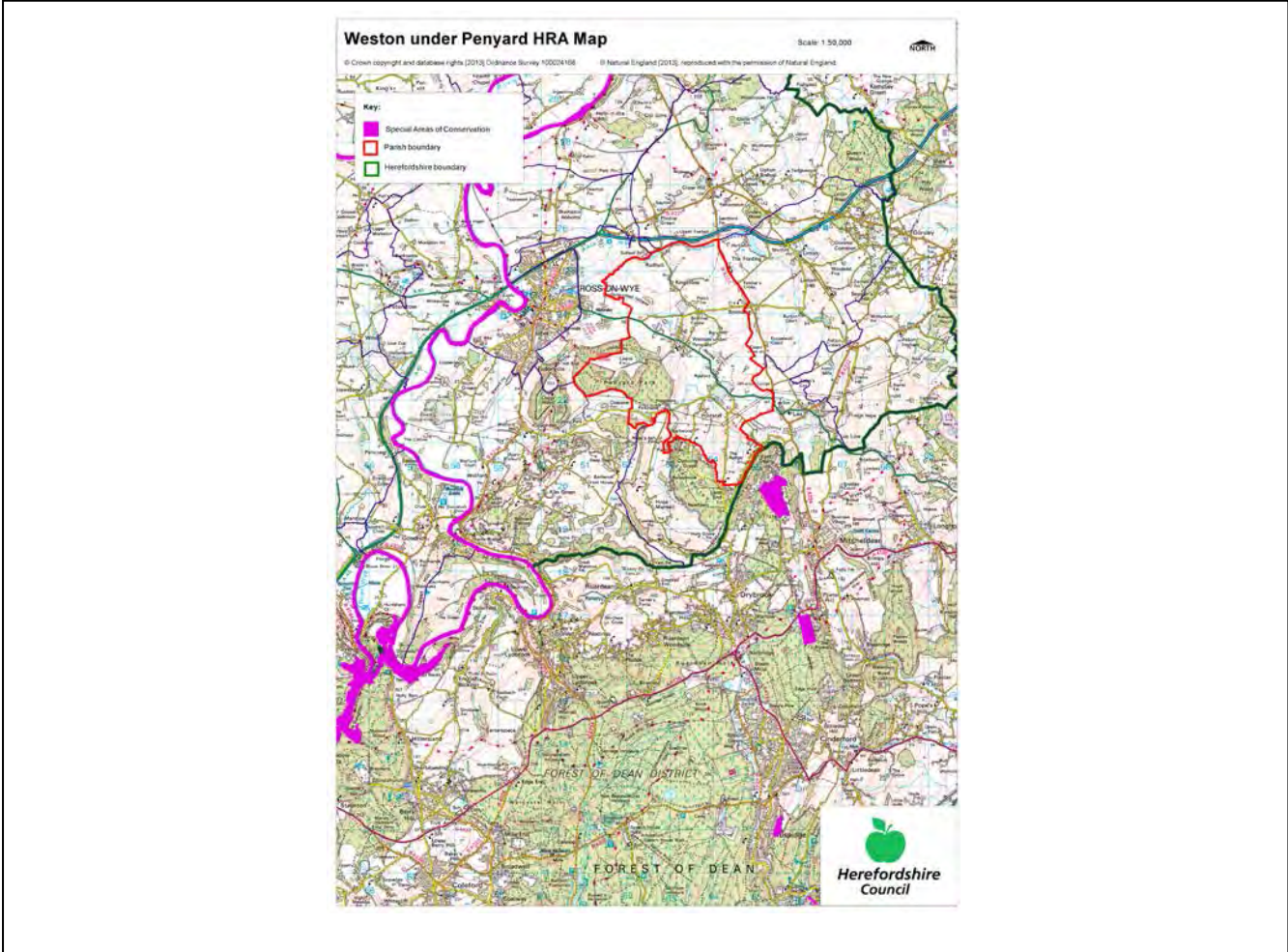
Neighbourhood Area:	Weston under Penyard Neighbourhood Area
Parish Council:	Weston under Penyard Parish Council
Neighbourhood Area Designation Date:	11/11/2013

Introduction

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

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

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



Initial HRA Screening

River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC:

Does the Neighbourhood Area have the River Wye (including the River Lugg) in or next to its boundary?	N	The River Wye is 1.8km away from the Parish
Is the Neighbourhood Area in the hydrological catchment of the River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC?	Y	The Parish is within the 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 Pontshill

Downton Gorge SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of Downton Gorge SAC?	N	Downton Gorge is 51.5km away from the Parish
---	---	--

River Clun SAC:

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

Usk Bat Sites SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of the SAC boundary?	N	Usk Bat Sites are 42.3km away from the Parish
--	---	---

Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of any of the individual sites that make up the Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites?	Y	The Parish is 0.5km 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?	Y	The Parish is 7.4km 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 Weston under Penyard 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

Wye Valley Woodlands SAC

Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites 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 Weston under Penyard 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 AQMAs within the Parish	N
Ancient Woodland	6	Penyard Park; Chase Wood (border); Hengrove & Warmhill Woods (border); Deep Dean (border); Cornage Wood (border); Howley Grove (border)	Y
Areas of Archaeological Interest	0	There are no AAls within the parish	N
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	1	Wye Valley AONB (border)	Y
Conservation Areas	0	There are no Conservation Areas within the Parish	N
European Sites	1	Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites (border)	Y
Flood Areas		Flood Zones 2 & 3 run along the Rudhall Brook. There are also Flood Zones along a stream/brook in the south west of the Parish which runs through to Pontshill	Y
Geoparks	1	Malvern Hills Geopark (border)	Y
Listed Buildings	Numerous	There are numerous Listed Buildings throughout the Parish	Y
Local Sites (SWS/SINCs/RIGS)	1 RIGS 6 SWS	RIGS: M50 Section 1 (border) SWS: Chase and Merrivale Woods (border); Woodlands near Hope Mansell; Lea Bailey Enclosure; Fields near Norton Farm (border); Howley Grove (border); The Fording Lake (border)	Y
Long distance footpaths/trails	1	Ross Round	Y
Mineral Reserves	1	Howle Hill, Kiln Green, west of Hope Mansell, south east of Coughton	Y
National Nature Reserve	0	There are no NNRs within the Parish	N
Registered & Unregistered parks and gardens	6 Unregistered	Penyard Park; Weston Hall; Rudhall House; Bolitree Castle; Cobrey Park (border); Burton Court, Linton (border)	Y
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	3	Roman town of Ariconium; Penyard Castle; Camp in Chase Wood (border)	Y
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	1	Wigpool Ironstone Mine (Favourable) (border)	Y

Decision Notification:

The initial screening highlights that the Neighbourhood Development Plan for the Weston under Penyard Neighbourhood Area:

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

Assessment date: 07/11/2013

Assessed by: James Latham

Appendix 1: European Sites

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

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

Usk Bat Site

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

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

Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites

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

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

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

NDPs closest to the European Site will need to consider:
Woodland habitat buffer.

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

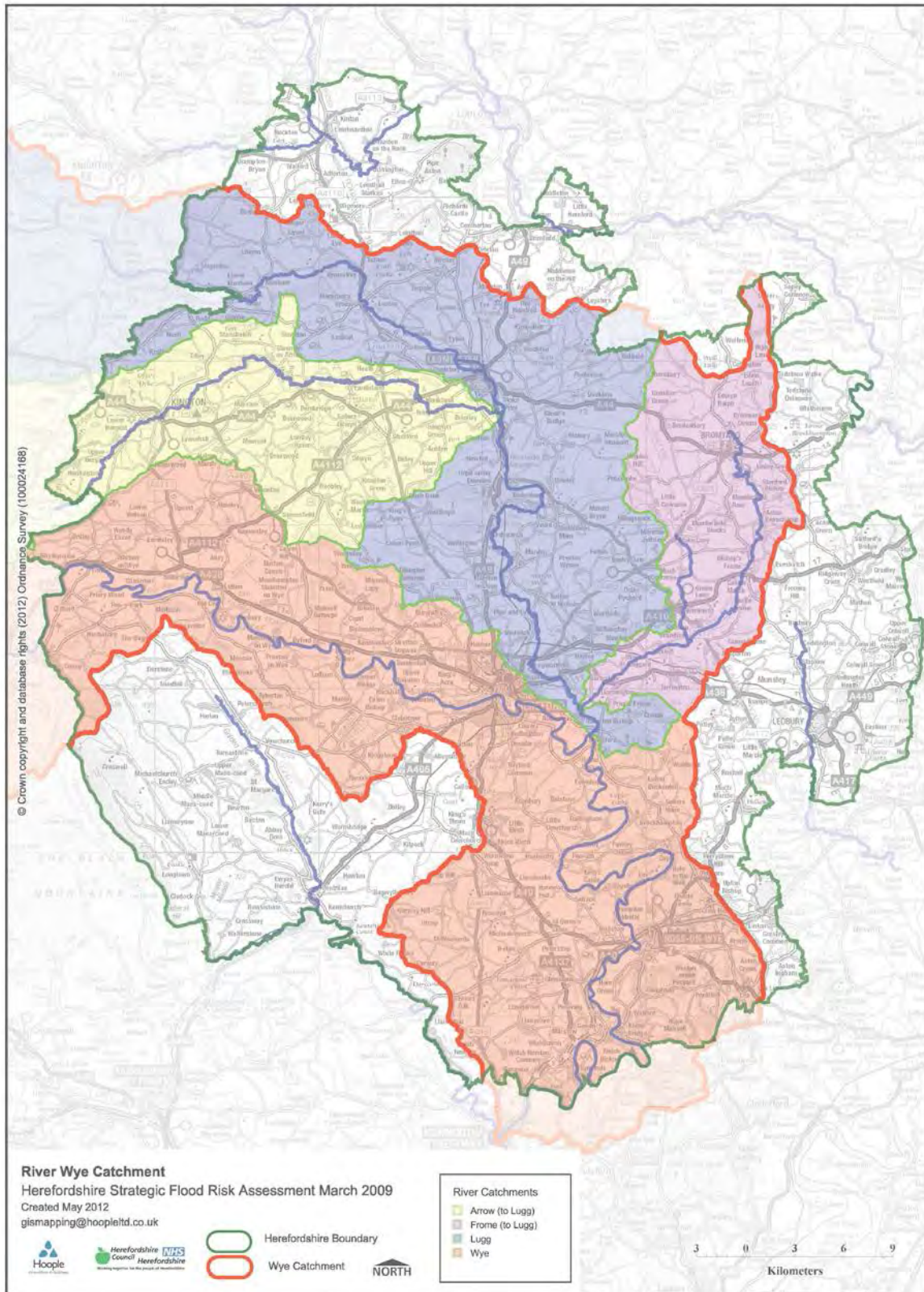
Greater Horseshoe Bat: Large buildings, pasture, edge of mixed deciduous woodland and hedgerows. Mixed land-use especially south-facing slopes, favours beetles, moths and insects they feed on. During the winter they depend on caves, abandoned mines and other underground sites for undisturbed hibernation.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

Wye Valley Woodlands

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

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

Appendix 2: Wye Catchment Map

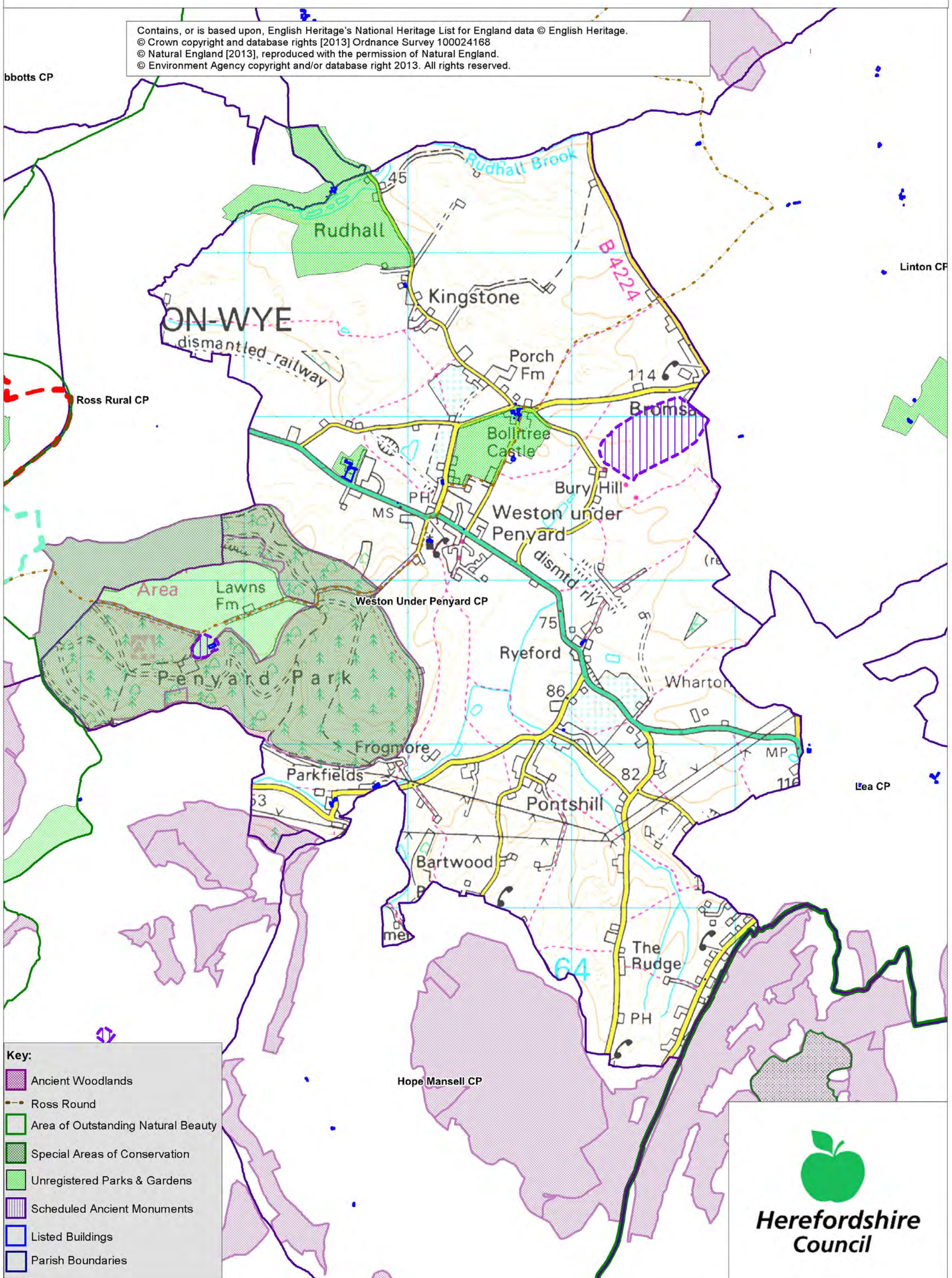


Weston under Penyard SEA Map 1

Scale: 1:20,000



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Key:

- Ancient Woodlands
- Ross Round
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Special Areas of Conservation
- Unregistered Parks & Gardens
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Parish Boundaries

Herefordshire Council

Weston under Penyard SEA Map 2

Scale: 1:20,000



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Key:

- Regionally Important Geological Sites
- Mineral Sites
- Special Wildlife Sites
- Flood Zone 2
- Flood Zone 3
- Parish Boundaries



Appendix 2

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
The EC Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations	European Union Legislation	2010	These regulations transpose the Habitats Directive in England, Wales and to a limited extent Scotland by ensuring that activities are carried out in accordance with the Habitats Directive, which is to protect biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and species of wild flora and fauna.	The Regulations make it an offence (subject to exceptions) to deliberately capture, kill, disturb, or trade in the animals listed in Schedule 2, or pick, collect, cut, uproot, destroy, or trade in the plants listed in Schedule 4. However, these actions can be made lawful through the granting of licenses by the appropriate authorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Cultural heritage and the landscape 	The NDP should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.
The EC Water Framework Directive	European Union	2000	Commits all EU member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water courses by 2015.	Aims for 'good status' for all ground and surface waters (rivers, lakes, transitional waters, and coastal waters) in the EU.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water 	The NDP should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.

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

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services	National Strategy	2011	Forms part of the UK's Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework by setting out England's contribution towards the UK's commitments under the United Nations Convention of Biological Diversity.	Sets out to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity 	The NDP should take account of the provisions of the strategy, making the most of opportunities to enhance wildlife habitats or restore degraded ecosystems in the process.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	National Planning Policy.	2012	Consolidates the suite of PPG/PPS into one succinct planning policy document.	Aims to make the planning system less complex, more accessible and able to promote growth within the ethos of sustainable development. The presumption is in favour of sustainable development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water 	The guidance contained within the section on Neighbourhood Planning should be borne in mind during the preparation of the NDP.

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				<p>The Draft Core Strategy includes a range of objectives, five of which directly relate to rural areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet the housing needs of all sections of the community • To improve access to services in rural areas • To strengthen the economic viability of the villages and their rural hinterlands. • To achieve sustainable communities and protect the environment • To conserve, promote, utilise and enjoy our natural, built, historic and cultural assets for the fullest benefit of the whole community 		<p>accessible to both local and neighbouring communities.</p> <p>¹Approximately 22 dwellings will need to be delivered within Weston under Penyard and 12 within Pontshill, though these targets are indicative and provide a starting point for work on the NDP.</p>

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

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

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

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Employment Land Study	Evidence	2012	Includes employment land assessments for the plan period 2011-2031. The study includes Quantitative and Qualitative assessments of employment land, assessment of market demand and need, as well as providing forecasts and recommendations for future employment need over the plan period.	<p>This study covers existing employment sites in Hereford, the five market towns and their rural hinterlands.</p> <p>There are no employment land allocations within Weston under Penyard 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 	None of merit; however it would be appropriate for the NDP to examine employment need locally and determine 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)	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 Weston under Penyard, previous SHLAA identifies that 360 additional dwellings could be provided on 7 sites in and around the existing settlement, however it is unlikely that this number would materialise due to significant constraints.</p> <p>Neither existing nor previous versions of SHLAA identify sites within or adjacent to Pontshill.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Biodiversity Climatic factors Cultural heritage Flora and fauna Population Soil Water 	<p>If site allocations are pursued then the Weston under Penyard NDP should be informed either by SHLAA or an alternative form of housing land assessment, undertaken in line with Guidance Note 21: Site assessment and allocation sites.</p>

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

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

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Draft Gypsies and Travellers Assessment	Evidence	2013	Assesses the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers across Herefordshire.	<p>Key findings from the survey of Gypsy and Traveller households in 2012 found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31% of households surveyed have some sort of accommodation need • Of the 17 households with an accommodation need, 7 had a requirement for at least one additional pitch • 10 households had a requirement for bricks and mortar housing • There is an additional requirement for 7 pitches and 9 units of Registered Social Landlord accommodation within Herefordshire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water 	The Weston under Penyard NDP should establish whether any of the need identified in this assessment falls within the neighbourhood area and seek appropriate pitches and provision.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan	Evidence	2007	Focuses conservation efforts on the areas within Herefordshire that will result in the greatest benefit for ecological networks, habitats and species.	Integrating biodiversity objectives with other environmental, social and economic needs can provide a sustainable living and working environment that benefits both people and nature.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity 	The NDP can help to achieve the priorities set within the LBAP.
Building Biodiversity into the LDF	Evidence	2009	Provides the Council's Local Plan (Core Strategy) with evidence in respect of biodiversity and geodiversity, identifying both opportunities and constraints across Herefordshire.	The document provides useful information in respect of Hereford and the market towns only.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water 	There is a lack of information about rural areas which means it will be necessary to gather and assess existing biodiversity and geodiversity data, in order to ensure that the Weston under Penyard NDP can overcome any existing constraints and capitalise on opportunities to enhance habitats and their networks.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Urban Fringe Sensitivity Analysis	Evidence	2010	Technical Paper which supports the SHLAA by classifying the landscape sensitivity of the urban fringe on the edges of Hereford and the five market towns.	The document provides useful information in respect of Hereford and the market towns only.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna 	None of merit.
Herefordshire Green Infrastructure Strategy	Evidence	2010	Develops a framework of natural and culturally important features and functions so that planning for a sustainable future is at the heart of planning within Herefordshire.	Establishes policies and principles for the protection and enhancement of those features and functions that contributes to the environment of Herefordshire across a range of scales.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water 	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Weston under Penyard NDP.

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Playing Pitch Assessment	Evidence	2012	Produces a strategic framework, audit and assessment and needs analysis of outdoor sports pitches and facilities for Herefordshire. The document arises as a result of a recommendation in the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework to develop local standards for playing fields and sports pitches throughout Herefordshire.	<p>The study updates components of the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework 2010 such as updating population forecasts, setting local standards for synthetic turf pitches and grass playing fields within Herefordshire. It identifies any current gaps in provision, and looks forward to 2031 to assess what facilities are likely to be required by that date.</p> <p>In terms of Weston under Penyard itself, the study reveals that there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 hectares of playing pitch area • 2 (100%) hectares of playing pitch area with secured community access; Weston under Penyard Village Hall. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population 	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies the Weston under Penyard NDP.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Open Spaces Study	Evidence	2006	The 2006 space audit and assessment of need is a snap shot of the quality, quantity and distribution of open space across Herefordshire.	<p>The study reveals that within the Ross-on-Wye area, to which Weston under Penyard 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 • Extensive under provision of amenity green space and outdoor sport • Average provision for children and young people. • Extensive under provision of outdoor sports facilities. <p>In terms of Weston under Penyard itself, no specific sites are identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population 	The open space audit and assessment does not give a specific indication of open space shortfalls and surpluses in the Weston under Penyard neighbourhood area. However, there may be a need to include a policy which encourages and facilitates the provision of outdoor recreational facilities.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Play Facilities Study	Evidence	2012	The Play Facilities Study 2012 updates the previous play facilities analysis under the Open Spaces Study 2006 and provides guidance and a framework for the development, delivery and continued sustainability of providing new and improved play facilities for children and young people in Herefordshire to 2031.	In terms of Weston under Penyard itself, the assessment found that the playing fields adjoining the Village Hall are well used by all age groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population 	It would be appropriate for the Weston under Penyard NDP to safeguard the playing fields from alternative forms of use.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Water Cycle Study	Evidence	2009	<p>The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) provides a summary of flood risk in Herefordshire to inform the location of future development.</p> <p>The Water Cycle Study (WCS) examines how water resources and water supply infrastructure, wastewater treatment, water quality, sewerage and flood risk could constrain growth across Herefordshire.</p>	<p>The neighbourhood area is situated in the River Wye catchment.</p> <p>Sub-catchments within this zone are one of the most rapid response flood warning systems in the SFRA area.</p> <p>Sub-catchments within this zone record a standard percentage run off of 35-40%, which is potentially highly unsuitable for infiltration source control.</p> <p>The area has a very slow flood response (Tp-time to peak) time at around 11 hours.</p> <p>The WCS identifies 30 sites in the River Wye catchment where current discharge consent licences cannot be shown to have no adverse effect.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Material assets • Population • Water 	<p>New development proposed through the Weston under Penyard 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 Weston under Penyard NDP.</p>

Appendix A2 – Baseline information for Weston under Penyard

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Biodiversity, flora and fauna</i>							
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Net change in condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire.	There are no SSSIs within the Neighbourhood Area.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	After use of mineral sites especially wildlife habitat creation.	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	Percentage of opportunities taken.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Phosphate levels within the River Wye SAC and adjoining tributaries that receive increased phosphates from proportional growth.	The existing status of the Wye SAC between the Hay and Lugg confluence is currently meeting its phosphate and conservation targets.	The River Wye SAC was subject to a review of consents in 2010, as a number of sections of the river were found to have greater phosphate levels than those identified in Natural England's favourable condition tables.	The roll out of the Nutrient Management Plan will determine future targets.	New development within the area could lead to the water quality failing the phosphate levels and conservation objectives.	Nutrient Management Plan (2014)

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

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SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Changes in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of planning permission.	Weston under Penyard has: SWS: 6 ² RIGS: 1 There are no SSSIs, SINCs, NNRs, and LNRs within the parish.	As of 2012, there had been no change in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of the planning permissions granted.	To capitalise on opportunities to protect or enhance the areas of value to nature conservation.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	NDP SEA/HRA Screening Notification Report (October 2014)
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has or is being implemented.	The neighbourhood area comprises the following types of landscapes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principal settled farmlands • Principal wooded hills. 	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Herefordshire Landscape Character Assessment (2004; updated 2009).

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objectives: <i>Material assets</i>							
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	Resource consumption and climate change	Maintaining Herefordshire Council's County Site and Monuments Register.	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template. Whilst there is no locally specific data available at present, there are numerous archaeological and historic sites in Weston under Penyard according to the latest version of the register.	-	No specific targets identified, but need to ensure that the register is kept up to date.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Herefordshire Environmental Records Register (searched October 2014).

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	Resource consumption and climate change	Monitoring changes to historic landscapes.	<p><i>Rapid townscape Assessments (2010) were only undertaken for Hereford, Ledbury and Ross.</i></p> <p><i>Urban Fringe Sensitivity Analysis (2010) only considers sites on the urban fringe of Hereford and the five market towns.</i></p>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations	-

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Population, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</i>							
15. Value, protect, enhance or restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	Natural environment	Number of developments meeting and surpassing national design standards.	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-

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

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

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

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

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

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	Built environment	Level of development in urban areas compared to rural.	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Cultural heritage</i>							
20. Value, protect or enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's heritage assets, historic environment and cultural heritage.	Built environment	Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage).	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and 3 SAMs, none of which are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register.	In 2011, there were 58 heritage assets in Herefordshire that were considered to be at high risk and included in the Heritage at Risk Register.	To maintain or enhance current status.	None of the incumbent listed buildings or SAMs are considered to be at risk at present.	Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage; searched October 2014)

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

Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from the Weston under Penyard 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	Objective 16
		Need to reduce carbon emissions by encouraging less polluting forms of transport.	
2	Biodiversity	Habitats and species of national, regional and local importance are under pressure from the adaptation and diversification of farming and forestry employment.	Objectives 13 &15
		Habitats and species of national, regional and local importance are under pressure from development	
		Minimise loss of biodiversity and expand opportunities for wildlife everywhere.	
3	Climatic factors	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions through planning, design and build.	Objective 16
4	Cultural heritage	Weston under Penyard has two Scheduled Ancient Monuments 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
9	Water	Issues relating to availability of resources, foul drainage, pollution, and abstraction in a county which supports water dependent biodiversity of international and national importance, given the predicted climate change consequences for water availability and demanding projections for new housing.	Objectives 17 & 18

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

		Steady decline in the chemical quality of rivers over the last 10 years.	
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Appendix A4 – SEA framework (objectives, indicators and targets)

SEA Topic(s)	SEA Objective(s)	SA Objective(s)	Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions	Indicators	Targets
Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve air quality. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution. Protect and enhance the quality of watercourses. Provide opportunities to improve soil quality or reduce contaminated land. 	Transport patronage by mode.	To encourage the take up of less polluting forms of transport.
Biodiversity, Flora and fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain or enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity. Value, protect, enhance or restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect or enhance habitats of international, national, regional or local importance. Protect international, national, regional or locally important terrestrial or aquatic species. Maintain wildlife corridors and minimise fragmentation of ecological areas and green spaces. Manage access to sites in a 	Net change in condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire.	N/A
				After use of mineral sites especially wildlife habitat creation.	Percentage of opportunities taken.

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

SEA Topic(s)	SEA Objective(s)	SA Objective(s)	Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions	Indicators	Targets
Climatic factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce contributions to climate change To reduce vulnerability to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the county's contribution to climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources. Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources including by micro-generation, Combined Heat and Power (CHP), district heating and in transportation. 	Number of decentralised energy schemes granted permission.	To contribute towards the national target.
				Total CO2 emissions per capita.	To reduce the overall carbon emissions.

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

SEA Topic(s)	SEA Objective(s)	SA Objective(s)	Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions	Indicators	Targets
Material assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve natural and man-made resources. To improve the quality of surroundings To maintain or enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use natural resources and energy more efficiently. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximise energy efficiency and minimise the consumption of non-renewable energy i.e. from fossil fuels. Minimise the consumption of water, land, soil, minerals, aggregates and other raw materials by all? E.g. through integrated transport, sustainable resource-efficient design, local sourcing of food, goods, materials. Encourage the re-use/enhancement (to high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design) of existing buildings and minimise the need for new build. Encourage the use of clean technologies and water minimisation techniques. 	Maintaining Herefordshire Council's County Site and Monuments Register.	No specific targets identified, but need to ensure that the register is kept up to date.
				Monitoring changes to historic landscapes.	No specific targets identified.
				Agricultural land usage by quality	Measure the number of hectares of best and most versatile soil lost through development.

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

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

SEA Topic(s)	SEA Objective(s)	SA Objective(s)	Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions	Indicators	Targets
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve water quality To provide for sustainable sources of water supply To reduce, avoid and manage flood risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce flood risk both presently and taking into account climate change. Prevent inappropriate development of the floodplain, and include flood protection systems. Include sustainable urban drainage systems where appropriate. Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution. Protect and enhance the quality of watercourses. 	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.
				Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality.	To ensure that rivers meet their conservation objectives and do not fall below the required standard of quality, as set out in the Water Framework Directive.

Appendix 3

Date: 16 December 2014
Our ref: Various
Your ref: Neighbourhood Area SEA Scoping



Mr J. Latham
Technical Support Officer
Neighbourhood Planning, Strategic Planning & Conservation teams
Herefordshire Council
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Blueschool Street
Hereford,
HR1 2ZB

Customer Services
Hornbeam House
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Electra Way
Crewe
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T 0300 060 3900

BY EMAIL ONLY

Dear Mr Latham

Neighbourhood Plan Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening for:

Almeley (136042)
Bishops Frome (136965)
Bishopstone Group (136967)
Brampton Abbots & Foy (136970)
Fownhope (136972)
Orleton & Richards Castle (136975)
Shobdon (136978)
Welsh Newton & Llanrothal Group (136979)
Weston under Penyard (136982)
Wigmore Group (136984)

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated and received by Natural England on 30 October 2014.

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

We welcome the production of this SEA Scoping report. With respect to the natural environment Natural England wishes to make the following comments which 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:

Almeley
Bishop's Frome
Bishopstone Group

- [Natural Environment White Paper](#)
- [Biodiversity 2020](#)

Wigmore Group

- [Shropshire Hills Management Plan 2014-2019](#)

All that refer to:

Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2009- 2014, we advise referring to the more up to date [Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2014 to 2018](#).

Wye Valley AONB Management Plan 2009-2014, we advise also referring to [Draft Wye Valley Management Plan 2014 -19](#).

Appendix A2 – Baseline information

Biodiversity, flora and fauna

Almeley

Bishop's Frome

Shobdon

Under objective-13. “*Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity*”, proposed indicator- “*Net change to condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire*”, it is stated under Current Status that “there are no SSSIs within the Neighbourhood area”. Whilst this statement is correct, consideration should be made of impacts to SSSIs outside the Neighbourhood Area which could be impacted by Neighbourhood Area plan.

Fownhope

Under objective-13. “*Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity*”, proposed indicator- “*Net change to condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire*” SSSI's within the parish boundaries are listed. Consideration should be made of impacts to SSSIs (Woodshuts Wood and SSSI Scutterdine Quarry SSSI) outside the Neighbourhood Area which could be impacted by Neighbourhood Area plan.

Welsh Newton & Llanrothal Group

In the section on the current status of 13: “Phosphate levels within the River Wye SAC and adjoining tributaries that receive increased phosphates from proportional growth” there are no trends, targets, issues and constraints and baseline (information) source and would refer you to the other Neighbourhood Area Scoping Report we have been consulted on which do include these details.

All

Under the proposed indicator “*Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan*”, we advise an additional or at least the following baseline information source -Maps of priority habitats and species are available on *Magic*, Defra’s GIS package for environmental assets (www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk). We note that some of the report refer to the Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11) as a baseline information source- could this be applied to all of them?

Water, air, soil and material assets

All

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.

Almeley
Bishop's Frome
Bishopstone Group
Fownhope
Shobdon
Weston under Penyard

In topic "Water, air, soil, material assets"- 18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources, a distinction should be made between soil Grade 3a and 3b. The best and most versatile land is defined as Grades 1, 2 and 3a by policy guidance (see Annex 2 of NPPF).

Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from the baseline

All

Natural England welcomes the environmental issues identified.

Appendix A4 – SEA Framework

All

Under topic "*Nature Conservation*"- "*Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity*", we advise that any indicators chosen should allow for the monitoring of the effects of the plan on the objective concerned, and not the objective more generally. Thus, for example, condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest is not a useful thing to monitor, but impacts of the plan on Sites of Special Scientific Interest might be.

Under the SEA topic "*Landscape*" reference could be made to the county Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Characterisation studies including Historic Landscape Characterisation if this has been carried out.

Under SEA topic "*material assets*", there are no targets identified against the indicator "*monitoring changes to the historic landscape*". We suggest that the LPA could utilise Historic Landscape Characterisation studies and monitor the number of applications permitted despite a significant impact on the landscape having been identified.

Shobdon
Weston under Penyard

We advise separating the topics Material assets and Landscape.

Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening

We would remind you of one of the basic conditions that a draft neighbourhood plan or Order must meet, as set out in the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012, which states that 'The making of the neighbourhood development plan is not likely to have a significant effect on a European site'.

Almeley
Bishop's Frome
Bishopstone Group
Fownhope

We welcome this initial assessment and agree that a full screening exercise will be required to assess the impacts on the River Wye (including the River Lugg) Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

Welsh Newton & Llanrothal

We welcome this initial assessment and agree that a full screening exercise will be required to assess the impacts on the River Wye SAC and Wye Valleys Woodlands SAC

Brampton Abbots and Foy
Weston under Penyard)

We welcome this initial assessment and agree that a full screening exercise will be required to assess the impacts on the River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC, Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC and Wye Valleys Woodlands SAC.

Orleton & Richards Castle
Shobdon
Wigmore Group

We welcome this initial assessment and agree that a full screening exercise will be required to assess the impacts on the River Wye (including the River Lugg) Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Downton Gorge 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.

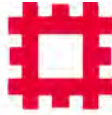
For any queries relating to the specific advice in this letter only please contact Gillian Driver on 0300 060 4335. For any new consultations, or to provide further information on this consultation please send your correspondences to consultations@naturalengland.org.uk.

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

Yours sincerely

Gillian Driver

Miss Gililan Driver
Planning Adviser
South Mercia Team



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
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04 December 2014

Dear Sir or Madam

CONSULTATION ON SEA SCOPING REPORTS FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANS IN: Almeley; Bishops Frome; Bishopstone Group; Brampton Abbots & Foy; Fownhope; Orleton & Richards Castle; Shobdon; Welsh Newton & Llanrothal Group; Weston under Penyard; Wigmore Group.

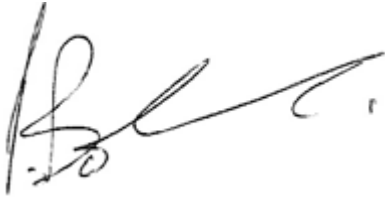
Thank you for your e-mail and the invitation to comment on the SEA Scoping Reports for the Neighbourhood Plans listed above. We have no substantive objection to the contents of the documents. However, having considered the above Neighbourhood Plans please note that overall our comments and recommendations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

Specifically in relation to the sixth tranche of consultations we note that all of the SEA Scoping Reports appear to have anomalous references to SAM's, the Herefordshire SMR, monitoring changes to historic landscapes and historic landscape character assessments in relation to SA Objective 14 "Use natural resources and energy more effectively". Presumably this is unintentional? Is there some confusion as between the Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Register and the Herefordshire Environmental Records Register? Would these elements in fact be more relevant under SA Objectives 15 and 20?

Other than that we note the SEA Frameworks sections of the SEA's submitted are generally commendable in their approach of including references to historic landscape and townscape quality, the maintenance of the Herefordshire SMR and conservation and wherever possible enhancement of locally significant heritage assets.

I hope this is helpful.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Pete Boland', with a stylized flourish extending to the right.

Pete Boland

Historic Places Adviser

E-mail: peter.boland@english-heritage.org.uk

Appendix 4

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

The following matrix appraises the emerging Weston under Penyard NDP Objectives in terms of their SMART criteria and their compatibility with the SEA Objectives.

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

SEA Objectives

1. To maintain or enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)
2. To maintain or enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes
3. To improve quality of surroundings
4. To conserve or 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 of waste
14. To improve the health of the population
15. To reduce crime and nuisance
16. To conserve natural and manmade resources

NDP objectives	SEA objectives																Conclusions	Recommendations	SMART Test of NDP objective	After SMART objective
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
Objective 1 Housing.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	0	?	?	X	X	?	This objective infers that development should take place in accordance with the Core Strategy policies. Therefore sufficient safeguards exist to ensure mitigation.	None.	This objective is specific and measurable via the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). It will be attainable, achievable and realistic.	Deliver proportional growth in line with the Core Strategy.
Objective 2 Opportunities for employment	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	0	0	?	?	X	+	X	?	This objective relates to Policy SB1 of the NDP and which seeks to ensure the continued use of an existing employment site and resist inappropriate alternative uses. However, the scale and nature of the growth of existing premises on site is not currently known and consequently the impact of this on the SEA objectives is vague.	Further details would be required on the scale and nature of any new or expanded employment premises on the said employment site and mitigation measures put in place to ensure there would be no adverse impacts on traffic, air quality, climate change issues and flood risk.	This objective meets the requirements of the SMART analysis as it is relative to the vision and achievable on the ground. Although this objective does not specifically state a timeframe in which it will be delivered, the objective as a whole is for the plan period and will in fact influence the area beyond the Plan period.	Encouraging the growth of existing businesses so long as they pose no threat to the sustainability of the landscape and natural qualities of the parish.
Objective 3 Environmental sustainability.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	This objective is compatible with the relevant SEA objectives.	None	This objective meets all the SMART objectives	Deliver appropriately designed and sustainable developments.
Objective 4 Roads and traffic.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	X	+	+	+	X	X	+	This objective is compatible with the relevant SEA objectives.	None	This objective meets all the SMART objectives	Ensure that development proposals reduce the effects of traffic on the community.

Objective 5 Community services and facilities.	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	0	0	?	?	X	+	X	?	To protect and retain existing facilities within the parish would not have any negative effect on the SEA objectives. However, the creation of new facilities may be to the detriment of natural and environmental assets and so the compatibility of this aspect of the objective is currently vague, as the exact location of the new facilities is not currently known.	Further details would be required on the location of any new community facilities, but policy safeguards existing within both the Core Strategy and the NDP to mitigate any impacts.	This objective relates well to the overall vision and has the ability to be monitored, and it is achievable. The timeframe is not indicated but will be for the lifetime of the plan.	Protecting existing local community facilities and exploring opportunities for the creation of a more sustainable community.
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NDP Objectives versus SEA Objectives (SMART and Compatibility Test)			
SEA Stage B1	Key:	SMART criteria:	
+	Compatible/very compatible	S – Specific:	NDP objectives should specify what is intended to be done in detail and should not be open to a wide range of misinterpretations
-	Possible conflict	M – Measurable:	It should be possible to monitor NDP objectives in a quantifiable way, by the use of indicators. Indicators should be measurable with limited resource implications.
0	Neutral	A – Attainable/achievable	NDP objectives should be achievable and deliverable, related to the scale of growth proposed
X	No relationship between objectives	R – Realistic:	NDP objectives should relate to the overall vision of the plan. Likewise, chosen indicators should relate to objectives and their outcomes.
?	Unclear, more information needed	T – Time-Bound:	Objectives should be specific to the NDP period or another specified time-frame. Objectives should be associated with a target and indicators should specify when the target should be achieved.

The following matrix appraises the emerging Weston under Penyard NDP Policies in terms of their SMART criteria and their compatibility with the SEA Objectives and Baseline data.

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

SEA Objectives	Baseline carried over from Stage A
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To maintain or enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna) 2. To maintain or enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes 3. To improve quality of surroundings 4. To conserve or 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 of waste 14. To improve the health of the population 15. To reduce crime and nuisance 16. To conserve natural and manmade resources 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weston under Penyard has: 6 SWS; 1 RIGS. There are no SSSIs, SINCS, NNRs and LNRs. 2. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within the parish at present and there are no conservation areas. 3. No baseline data available. 4. There are numerous scheduled monuments across the parish according to the latest version of the County Sites and Monuments Register. 5. Between 2005 and 2010 Herefordshire’s total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 7% and 8% respectively; while the UK’s total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 8% and 12% respectively within the same period. 6. % of Herefordshire residents who travel to work by: Car: 70.1%, Foot: 14.7; Bicycle: 4.3%,Bus: 2%, Train: 0.8%,Motorbike: 0.8%,Taxi: 0.3%,Other: 7%. 7. Figures on Herefordshire’s CO₂ emissions date back to 2010: 1.62 million tonnes (mtCO₂). 8. Reduce the risk of flooding; there have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004. 9. Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive. Latest figure dates back to 2005; 84% 10. The neighbourhood area is situated in the River Wye catchment. Sub-catchments within this zone are one of the most rapid response flood warning systems in the SFRA area, recording standard percentage run off of 35-40%, which is potentially highly unsuitable for infiltration source control. The area has a very slow flood response (Tp-time to peak) time at around 11 hours. The WCS identifies 30 sites in the River Wye catchment where current discharge consent licences cannot be shown to have no adverse effect. 11. Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds; the 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 12. In 2011 the majority of land within the neighbourhood area was listed Grades 2 (Very Good) and 3 (Good to Moderate) for its agricultural quality. The number of completions on previously development land (brownfield) during the same year was 67%. 13. No baseline data available 14. No baseline data available. 15. No baseline data available. 16. There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and 3 SAMs, none of which are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register.

NDP Policies	Baseline Data/SEA Objectives																Summary of impact of NDP policy in relation to baseline data	Recommendations	Conformity with Core Strategy
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Option 1 Do nothing	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	Do nothing option is essentially not to produce an NDP and would rely on the criteria policies within the Core Strategy to guide further development. Specific policies and proposals for the parishes would not exist.	All developments would need to be in conformity with the Core Strategy. The Core Strategy has been subject to a Sustainability Appraisal and policies met the SEA objectives.	N/A
Option 2 Allocate sites for housing	++	++		++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+				++	Allocation of sites for housing or other uses would give certainty to future development. Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording. This option could have a positive effect on the baseline.	Pursuing this option would give greater certainty over future development within the area particularly within Weston under Penyard, where proportional growth is expected. If required mitigation criteria can be added to site allocations policies to ensure all SEA objectives are achieved.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.
Option 3 Manage future housing using a settlement boundary	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside. This can aid the direction of further growth to maintain the quality of the landscape and surroundings. There is less certainty over the positive effects on the baseline as any growth will be adjudged by criteria based policy.	Any settlement boundary would need to be designated to ensure that sufficient capacity was included to permit any proportional growth requirements. Criteria would need to be included within the policy to safeguard against effects on any SEA objectives.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.
Option 4 (Preferred) Allocate sites and identify a settlement boundary.	++	++		++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+				++	Allocation of sites for housing or other uses would give certainty to future development. Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording. The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside. This option could have a positive effect on the baseline.	Pursuing this option would give greater certainty over future development within the area particularly within Weston under Penyard, where proportional growth is expected. If required mitigation criteria can be added to site allocations policies to ensure all SEA objectives are achieved.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.

Option 5 Manage future housing through a development management policy.	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	Criteria based policy does not give the same level of certainty as the other options as it will be more reactionary than proactive in terms of growth proposals. However, provided criteria are added to the policy to safeguard or mitigate against any harm, the option will have a positive effect on the baseline.	Criteria would need to be included within the policy to safeguard against effects on any SEA objectives.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.
Policy H1¹ Number of new houses.	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data. There are not considered to be any significant locational issues at this stage because the plan proposes that one or two of three potential sites be allocated for housing and, in any event, other safeguarding policies exist within Policies H5, HS1 and HS2 to provide adequate mitigation. This policy will enable the proportional growth as indicated within Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy.	None.	This policy does not go beyond that within the Core Strategy in terms of the SEA.
Policy H2 Scale of new development	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	Evidence would be required to support criterion a of this policy.	This policy does not go beyond that within the Core Strategy in terms of the SEA.
Policy H3 Housing mix and tenancy.	+	+		+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	This policy is compatible with the relevant SEA objective and will ensure an appropriate range and mix of housing in line with Policy H3 of the Core Strategy.	Need to ensure that this approach is consistent with the evidence outlined in the Local Housing Market Assessment Report (LHMA).	This policy does not go beyond that within the Core Strategy in terms of the SEA.
Policy H4 Type of housing.	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	None.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy H5 Location of developments.	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	?				+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data. There are some unknown locational issues at this stage; however other safeguarding policies exist within both the Core Strategy and NDP to provide adequate mitigation.	None.	This policy does not go beyond that within the Core Strategy in terms of the SEA.

¹ Refer to Draft Plan for policy criteria

Policy H6 Provision of affordable housing.	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline, as it will only lead to affordable housing development in line with Policy H1 of the Core Strategy.	The policy as currently worded is not compatible with the proposed Main Modifications to the Local Plan (Core Strategy), as the emphasis on local connections has been removed to ensure conformity with national planning policy.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy requirement for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy H7 Affordable housing on a Rural Exception Site.	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	?				+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data. There are some unknown locational issues at the stage; however other safeguarding policies exist within both the Core Strategy and NDP to provide adequate mitigation. This policy will allow small scale growth in line with Policy H2 of the Core Strategy.	None.	This policy does not go beyond that within the Core Strategy in terms of the SEA.
Policy H8 Allocation of affordable homes for local people	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	This is not strictly speaking a land use issue and, in any event, the proposed Main Modifications to the Local Plan (Core Strategy) remove references to local connections. Therefore this policy would not be compatible with Policy H3 and the occupancy criteria cannot be delivered through the planning system.	Remove policy.	N/A
Policy D1 Design appearance.	X	++		++	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X				+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data.	None.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy D2 Technical design.	X	+		+	+	++	++	+	X	X	+	X				+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data.	Consider amalgamating with Policy D1, as the legislation on the scope of Design and Access statements was amended in 2013 to reduce the number of applications that require them and, in any event, their contents are prescribed the attendant regulations and cannot be varied by planning policy.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy HS1 (Option A) Land east of Hunsdon Manor	++	++		++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+				++	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development. Site specific issues and mitigation measures are positively addressed within the policy wording.	None.	This option would be in general conformity with the Core Strategy.

Policy HS1 (Option B: Preferred) Land east of Penyard garden	++	++		++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+				++	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development. Site specific issues and mitigation measures are positively addressed within the policy wording.	None.	This option would be in general conformity with the Core Strategy.
Policy HS2 (Option B: Preferred) Land east of Hunsdon Manor	++	++		++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+				++	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development. Site specific issues and mitigation measures are positively addressed within the policy wording.	None.	This option would be in general conformity with the Core Strategy.
Policy SD1 Promoting a sustainable community	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	This policy is compatible with the baseline, as it would not lead to development itself but contains general criteria to guide all development proposals.	None.	This policy does not go beyond that within the Core Strategy in terms of the SEA.
Policy SD2 Community facilities.	X	++		++	+	++	++	X	X	X	X	+				++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will encourage the continuing use of existing facilities to the benefit of the character of Weston under Penyard and its heritage environment. It will also reduce the need to travel to other areas for facilities, thus reducing the impact of climate change.	None.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy ST1 Accommodating traffic within the village.	+	+		+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	+				+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	None.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy SB1 Supporting local business.	+	+		+	?	?	?	X	X	X	X	X				X	New or expanded business premises on site can have an adverse effect on natural resources, air quality, highways etc, depending on their nature and scale, but additional policy safeguards within the NDP and Core Strategy would help mitigate these issues and thus ensure that the policy is compatible with the SEA objectives.	None.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy SB2 Work space development.	X	++		++	+	++	++	++	O	X	O	X				O	Overall the policy is positive as it will help to reduce the need to travel and enable additional opportunities to work from home. Criteria has been included which would aim to safeguard environmental character and quality.	None.	The principle of this policy is compatible with the Core Strategy Policies E3 and RA5 and meets its requirements for the purpose of the SEA.

Policy SB3 Changes of use.	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives as it will only lead to alternate uses within existing buildings and sufficient criteria exist within other policies to ensure there would be no negative impacts on highways, landscape, biodiversity, heritage and resources.	None.	This policy does not go beyond that within the Core Strategy in terms of the SEA.
Policy SB4 Provision of broadband and mobile telephone services.	?	?		?	+	+	++	++	X	X	X	X				X	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	The siting of equipment will be key to determining the extent to which it would have a detrimental impact on nature conservation and landscape character, but improvements to broadband can result in greater uptake of online transactions and home working, thereby reducing the need to travel and helping the environment.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA
Policy SE1 Sustaining the parish environment and landscape	++	++		++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+				+	This is not a policy which will directly result in development but a criteria policy designed to ensure that proposals respect landscape character.	None.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy SE2 Sustaining local heritage and character.	+	+		++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	None.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy SE3 Sustaining open spaces.	++	++		++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	++				++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	None.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy SE4 Polytunnel development.	++	++		++	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	++				++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	None.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy SE5 Renewable energy.	?	?		?	+	X	++	++	X	+	++	X				+	The policy is generally compatible with the relevant baseline data; the siting of renewable energy schemes will be key to determining the extent to which they have a detrimental impact on nature conservation and landscape character, but safeguarding policies exist within both the Core Strategy and NDP to provide adequate mitigation.	None.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

Policy SE6 Surface and foul water drainage.	+	X		+	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	This policy would not lead to development itself but sets out criteria to safeguard and mitigate against flooding issues.	Policy criteria are already covered by the Core Strategy.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
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++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards Marginally	- Move away significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	X No relationship
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Policy H1: Number of new houses						
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities	
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)			
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	++	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and there are not considered to be any significant locational issues at this stage because the plan proposes that one or two of three potential sites be allocated for housing. Other safeguarding measures exist within Policies H5, HS1 and HS2 to provide adequate mitigation and this policy will enable the proportional growth indicated within Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy.		
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	++	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and there are not considered to be any significant locational issues at this stage because the plan proposes that one or two of three potential sites be allocated for housing. Other safeguarding measures exist within Policies H5, HS1 and HS2 to provide adequate mitigation and this policy will enable the proportional growth indicated within Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy.		
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A			
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	++	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and there are not considered to be any significant locational issues at this stage because the plan proposes that one or two of three potential sites be allocated for housing. Other safeguarding measures exist within Policies H5, HS1 and HS2 to provide adequate mitigation and this policy will enable the proportional growth indicated within Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy.		
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and although the rise in vehicular movements will affect air quality, adequate safeguarding measures exist within Policies H5, HS1 and HS2.		

To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and although the rise in vehicular movements will affect air quality, adequate safeguarding measures exist within Policies H5, HS1 and HS2.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to proportional development in line with Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to proportional growth in line with Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy.	
To improve water quality	?	+	+	House building in as yet unspecified locations and on allocated sites could place acute pressure on sewage systems, but this policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to proportional growth in line with Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to proportional growth in line with Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This policy would only lead to proportional growth in line with Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy and safeguarding measures are set out in Policies D2 and SE6.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	+	+	Policy safeguards that exist elsewhere within the NDP, namely at Policies HS1 and HS2, as well as H5, SE1 and SE2, should ensure that housing development would not compromise the quality of the best agricultural land in the medium term.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to proportional growth in line with Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy.	
Overall commentary	This policy compliments Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy and would only lead to proportional growth. Policy safeguarding exists to ensure that environmental considerations are taken into account.				

Policy H2: Scale of new development					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		

To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
Overall commentary	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data, though note the need for evidence to support criterion 3.				

Policy H3: Housing mix and tenancy					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would facilitate the delivery of an appropriate range and mix of housing in line with Policy H3 of the Core Strategy.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscape	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would facilitate the delivery of an appropriate range and mix of housing in line with Policy H3 of the Core Strategy.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would facilitate the delivery of an appropriate range and mix of housing in line with Policy H3 of the Core Strategy.	
To improve air quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship.	

To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	X	X	X	No relationship.	
Overall commentary	This policy compliments Policy H3 of the Core Strategy and should ensure that residential developments provide an appropriate range and mix of housing. Policy safeguarding exists to ensure that environmental considerations are taken into account.				

Policy H4: Type of housing					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	

To improve water quality	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
Overall commentary	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.				

Policy H5: Location of developments					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. It would steer proposals towards the settlement boundary and only lead to windfall development and proposals in accordance with RA3 of the Core Strategy elsewhere.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. It would steer proposals towards the settlement boundary and only lead to windfall development and proposals in accordance with RA3 of the Core Strategy elsewhere.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		

To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. It would steer proposals towards the settlement boundary and only lead to windfall development and proposals in accordance with RA3 of the Core Strategy elsewhere.	Make specific reference to the Conservation Area.
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. It would steer proposals towards the settlement boundary and only lead to windfall development and proposals in accordance with RA3 of the Core Strategy elsewhere.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. It would steer proposals towards the settlement boundary and only lead to windfall development and proposals in accordance with RA3 of the Core Strategy elsewhere.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. It would steer proposals towards the settlement boundary and only lead to windfall development and proposals in accordance with RA3 of the Core Strategy elsewhere.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. It would steer proposals towards the settlement boundary and only lead to windfall development and proposals in accordance with RA3 of the Core Strategy elsewhere.	
To improve water quality	?	+	+	Housebuilding in as yet unspecified locations may lead to higher demand for water abstraction, though policy criteria are in place elsewhere within the plan to ensure that there would be a positive impact on the baseline in the medium term.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. It would steer proposals towards the settlement boundary and only lead to windfall development and proposals in accordance with RA3 of the Core Strategy elsewhere.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. It would steer proposals towards the settlement boundary and only lead to windfall development and proposals in accordance with RA3 of the Core Strategy elsewhere.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	+	+	Housebuilding in as yet unspecified locations may threaten the integrity of the best agricultural soils, though policy criteria are in place elsewhere within the plan to ensure that there would be a positive impact on the baseline in the medium term.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		

To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. It would steer proposals towards the settlement boundary and only lead to windfall development and proposals in accordance with RA3 of the Core Strategy elsewhere.	
Overall commentary	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data. There are some unknown locational issues at this stage; however other safeguarding policies exist within both the Core Strategy and NDP to provide adequate mitigation.				

Policy H6: Provision of affordable housing					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H1 of the Core Strategy.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H1 of the Core Strategy.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H1 of the Core Strategy.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H1 of the Core Strategy.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H1 of the Core Strategy.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H1 of the Core Strategy.	

To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H1 of the Core Strategy.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H1 of the Core Strategy.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H1 of the Core Strategy.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H1 of the Core Strategy.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H1 of the Core Strategy.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H1 of the Core Strategy.	
Overall commentary	This policy compliments Policy H1 of the Core Strategy and policy safeguarding exists to ensure that environmental considerations are taken into account.				

Policy H7: Affordable housing on a rural exception site					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to very small scale development in line with Policy H2 of the Core Strategy.	

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to very small scale development in line with Policy H2 of the Core Strategy.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to very small scale development in line with Policy H2 of the Core Strategy.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to very small scale development in line with Policy H2 of the Core Strategy.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to very small scale development in line with Policy H2 of the Core Strategy.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to very small scale development in line with Policy H2 of the Core Strategy.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to very small scale development in line with Policy H2 of the Core Strategy.	
To improve water quality	?	?	+	It is impossible to predict the short-term effects of house building, albeit on a small scale; in as yet unspecified locations and which would not ordinarily be acceptable in development terms. However, this policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to very small scale development in line with Policy H2 of the Core Strategy.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to very small scale development in line with Policy H2 of the Core Strategy.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to very small scale development in line with Policy H2 of the Core Strategy.	

To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	+	It is impossible to predict the short-term effects of house building, albeit on a small scale; in as yet unspecified locations and which would not ordinarily be acceptable in development terms. However, this policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to very small scale development in line with Policy H2 of the Core Strategy.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to very small scale development in line with Policy H2 of the Core Strategy.	
Overall commentary	This policy compliments Policy H2 of the Core Strategy; in spite of some locational issues policy safeguarding exists to ensure that environmental considerations are taken into account and any potential adverse impacts mitigated against.				

Policy H8: Allocation of affordable homes for local people					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	X	X	X	Not a land use matter and the proposed Main Modifications to the Core Strategy remove references to local connections. Therefore this policy would not be compatible with Policy H3 of the Core Strategy.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	X	X	X	Not a land use matter and the proposed Main Modifications to the Core Strategy remove references to local connections. Therefore this policy would not be compatible with Policy H3 of the Core Strategy.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	X	X	X	Not a land use matter and the proposed Main Modifications to the Core Strategy remove references to local connections. Therefore this policy would not be compatible with Policy H3 of the Core Strategy.	

To improve air quality	X	X	X	Not a land use matter and the proposed Main Modifications to the Core Strategy remove references to local connections. Therefore this policy would not be compatible with Policy H3 of the Core Strategy.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	Not a land use matter and the proposed Main Modifications to the Core Strategy remove references to local connections. Therefore this policy would not be compatible with Policy H3 of the Core Strategy.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	Not a land use matter and the proposed Main Modifications to the Core Strategy remove references to local connections. Therefore this policy would not be compatible with Policy H3 of the Core Strategy.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	Not a land use matter and the proposed Main Modifications to the Core Strategy remove references to local connections. Therefore this policy would not be compatible with Policy H3 of the Core Strategy.	
To improve water quality	X	X	X	Not a land use matter and the proposed Main Modifications to the Core Strategy remove references to local connections. Therefore this policy would not be compatible with Policy H3 of the Core Strategy.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	Not a land use matter and the proposed Main Modifications to the Core Strategy remove references to local connections. Therefore this policy would not be compatible with Policy H3 of the Core Strategy.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	Not a land use matter and the proposed Main Modifications to the Core Strategy remove references to local connections. Therefore this policy would not be compatible with Policy H3 of the Core Strategy.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	Not a land use matter and the proposed Main Modifications to the Core Strategy remove references to local connections. Therefore this policy would not be compatible with Policy H3 of the Core Strategy.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	X	X	X	Not a land use matter and the proposed Main Modifications to the Core Strategy remove references to local connections. Therefore this policy would not be compatible with Policy H3 of the Core Strategy.	
Overall commentary	Not a land use matter and the proposed Main Modifications to the Core Strategy remove references to local connections. Therefore this policy would not be compatible with Policy H3 of the Core Strategy.				

Policy D1: Design appearance					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	++	++	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains the design criteria for development proposals, with particular emphasis on aesthetic quality, to the benefit of landscape and townscape.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	++	++	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains the design criteria for development proposals, with particular emphasis on aesthetic quality, to the benefit of the natural environment and heritage assets.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains the design criteria for development proposals, with particular emphasis on aesthetic quality.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains the design criteria for development proposals, with particular emphasis on aesthetic quality.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains the design criteria for development proposals, with particular emphasis on aesthetic quality.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains the design criteria for development proposals, with particular emphasis on aesthetic quality.	
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship..	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	

To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains the design criteria for development proposals, with particular emphasis on aesthetic quality and the use of local materials.	
Overall commentary	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains the design criteria for development proposals, with particular emphasis on aesthetic quality.. The policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and policy safeguards exist with the Core Strategy and the NDP to avoid and mitigate against significant harm.				

Policy D2: Technical design					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains the design criteria for development proposals.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains the design criteria for development proposals.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains the design criteria for development proposals.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	++	++	The policy includes measures to support better access and the provision of new or enhanced pedestrian and cycling facilities, which would only assist with reducing residents' dependence on polluting forms of transport.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	++	++	The criteria within this policy would make a positive contribution to tackling climate change.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	

To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	Measures to support green initiatives, such as tree planting, are included which would have a positive impact on reducing flood risk.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains the design criteria for development proposals.	
Overall commentary	Consider amalgamating with Policy D1, as the legislation on the scope of Design and Access statements was amended in 2013 to reduce the number of applications that require them and, in any event, their contents are prescribed the attendant regulations and cannot be varied by planning policy.				

Policy HS1 (Option A): Land east of Hunsdon Manor					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	++	++	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and could lead to reduced demand for new housing estates in the long-term, to the benefit of nature conservation.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	++	++	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and could lead to reduced demand for new housing estates in the long-term, to the benefit of landscape character and townscape features.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	++	++	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and could lead to reduced demand for new housing estates in the long-term, to the benefit of the historic environment and heritage assets.	

To improve air quality	+	++	++	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and mitigation measures are adequately addressed within other policies.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and mitigation measures are adequately addressed within other policies, namely ST1.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	++	++	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and mitigation measures are adequately addressed within other policies.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	++	++	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and mitigation measures are adequately addressed within other policies, namely D1/D2 and SE6.	
To improve water quality	+	++	++	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and mitigation measures are adequately addressed within other policies.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and mitigation measures are adequately addressed within other policies.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	++	++	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and mitigation measures are adequately addressed within other policies, namely SE6.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and mitigation measures are adequately addressed within other policies.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	++	++	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and mitigation measures are adequately addressed within other policies.	
Overall commentary	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and mitigation measures are adequately addressed within other policies.				

Policy HS1 (Option B): Lane east of Penyard Garden					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	++	++	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and could lead to reduced demand for new housing estates in the long-term, to the benefit of nature conservation.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	++	++	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and could lead to reduced demand for new housing estates in the long-term, to the benefit of landscape character and townscape features.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	++	++	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and could lead to reduced demand for new housing estates in the long-term, to the benefit of the historic environment and heritage assets.	
To improve air quality	+	++	++	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and mitigation measures are adequately addressed within other policies.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and mitigation measures are adequately addressed within other policies, namely ST1.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	++	++	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and mitigation measures are adequately addressed within other policies.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	++	++	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and mitigation measures are adequately addressed within other policies, namely D1/D2 and SE6.	
To improve water quality	+	++	++	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and mitigation measures are adequately addressed within other policies.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and mitigation measures are adequately addressed within other policies.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	++	++	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and mitigation measures are adequately	

				addressed within other policies, namely SE6.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and mitigation measures are adequately addressed within other policies.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	++	++	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and mitigation measures are adequately addressed within other policies.	
Overall commentary	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and mitigation measures are adequately addressed within other policies.				

Policy HS2 (Option B): Land east of Hunsdon Manor					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	++	++	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and could lead to reduced demand for new housing estates in the long-term, to the benefit of nature conservation.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	++	++	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and could lead to reduced demand for new housing estates in the long-term, to the benefit of landscape character and townscape features.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	++	++	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and could lead to reduced demand for new housing estates in the long-term, to the benefit of the historic environment and heritage assets.	
To improve air quality	+	++	++	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and mitigation measures are adequately addressed within other policies.	

To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and mitigation measures are adequately addressed within other policies, namely ST1.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	++	++	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and mitigation measures are adequately addressed within other policies.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	++	++	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and mitigation measures are adequately addressed within other policies, namely D1/D2 and SE6.	
To improve water quality	+	++	++	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and mitigation measures are adequately addressed within other policies.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and mitigation measures are adequately addressed within other policies.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	++	++	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and mitigation measures are adequately addressed within other policies, namely SE6.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and mitigation measures are adequately addressed within other policies.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	++	++	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and mitigation measures are adequately addressed within other policies.	
Overall commentary	Allocating this site for housing would give certainty to future development and mitigation measures are adequately addressed within other policies.				

Policy SD1: Promoting a sustainable community					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	Generic policy that would have a positive impact on the baseline.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	Generic policy that would have a positive impact on the baseline.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	Generic policy that would have a positive impact on the baseline.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	Generic policy that would have a positive impact on the baseline.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	Generic policy that would have a positive impact on the baseline.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	Generic policy that would have a positive impact on the baseline.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	Generic policy that would have a positive impact on the baseline.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	Generic policy that would have a positive impact on the baseline.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Generic policy that would have a positive impact on the baseline.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	Generic policy that would have a positive impact on the baseline.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	Generic policy that would have a positive impact on the baseline.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		

To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	Generic policy that would have a positive impact on the baseline.	
Overall commentary	This policy seeks to ensure that all development proposals are drawn up within the ethos of sustainable development and would therefore have a generally positive impact.				

Policy SD2: Community facilities					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	++	++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it resists the use of existing facilities for alternative uses, thereby reducing the risk of harm to town and country.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	++	++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it resists the use of existing facilities for alternative uses, thereby reducing the risk of harm to cultural assets and the historic environment.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it resists the use of existing facilities for alternative uses, thereby reducing the need to travel to other areas, to the benefit of climate change in particular.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	++	++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it resists the use of existing facilities for alternative uses, thereby reducing the need to travel to other areas, to the benefit of climate change in particular.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	++	++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it resists the use of existing facilities for alternative uses, thereby reducing the need to travel to other areas, to the benefit of climate change in particular.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	

To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it resists the use of existing facilities for alternative uses and thus helps to avoid the development of new facilities, to the detriment of the finest agricultural land.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	++	++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it resists the use of existing facilities for alternative uses, thereby helping to conserve manmade resources in particular.	
Overall commentary	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA.				

Policy ST1: Accommodating traffic within the village					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	

To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
Overall commentary	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.				

Policy SB1: Supporting local businesses					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	The continued use of existing employment land and premises will reduce the likelihood of alternative sites being put forward for business purposes, to the detriment of the natural environment. Policy safeguards exist to ensure that any new or expanded business premises would not have an unacceptable adverse impact.	

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	The continued use of existing employment land and premises will reduce the likelihood of alternative sites being put forward for business purposes, to the detriment of landscape character and the historic character of townscape. Policy safeguards exist to ensure that any new or expanded business premises would not have an unacceptable adverse impact.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	The continued use of existing employment land and premises will reduce the likelihood of alternative sites being put forward for business purposes, to the detriment of the landscape character and the historic character of townscape. Policy safeguards exist to ensure that any new or expanded business premises would not have an unacceptable adverse impact.	
To improve air quality	?	+	+	Increase in opportunities over time will reduce the need to travel by car as more business and services can be undertaken from within the parish. Policy safeguards exist to ensure that any new or expanded business premises would not have an unacceptable adverse impact.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	+	+	Increase in opportunities over time will reduce the need to travel by car as more business and services can be undertaken from within the parish. Policy safeguards exist to ensure that any new or expanded business premises would not have an unacceptable adverse impact.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	?	+	+	Increase in opportunities over time will reduce the need to travel by car as more business and services can be undertaken from within the parish. Policy safeguards exist to ensure that any new or expanded business premises would not have an unacceptable adverse impact.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		

To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	X	X	X	No relationship.	
Overall commentary	Additional policy safeguards within the NDP would help mitigate any unacceptable adverse impacts resulting from this policy.				

Policy SB2: Work space development					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	++	++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	++	++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	Increase in opportunities over time will reduce the necessity to use polluting forms of transport as more business and services can be undertaken from home or rural workshops.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	++	++	Increase in opportunities over time will reduce the necessity to use polluting forms of transport as more business and services can be undertaken from home or rural workshops.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	++	++	Increase in opportunities over time will reduce the necessity to use polluting forms of transport as more business and services can be undertaken from home or rural workshops.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	++	++	Increase in opportunities over time will reduce the necessity to use polluting forms of transport as more business and services can be undertaken from home or rural workshops.	
To improve water quality	O	O	O	Policy safeguards to ensure there would be no impact on water quality.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	O	O	O	Policy safeguards to ensure that developments do not exacerbate existing problems or increase flood risk.	

To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	O	O	O	Policy safeguards to avoid any impact on natural or manmade resources.	
Overall commentary	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.				

Policy SB3: Changes of use					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives as it will only lead to alternate uses within existing buildings and criteria have been attached to reduce any negative impacts.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives as it will only lead to alternate uses within existing buildings and criteria have been attached to reduce any negative impacts.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives as it will only lead to alternate uses within existing buildings and criteria have been attached to reduce any negative impacts.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives as it will only lead to alternate uses within existing buildings and criteria have been attached to reduce any negative impacts.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives as it will only lead to alternate uses within existing buildings and criteria have been attached to reduce any negative impacts.	

To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives as it will only lead to alternate uses within existing buildings and criteria have been attached to reduce any negative impacts.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives as it will only lead to alternate uses within existing buildings and criteria have been attached to reduce any negative impacts.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives as it will only lead to alternate uses within existing buildings and criteria have been attached to reduce any negative impacts.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives as it will only lead to alternate uses within existing buildings and criteria have been attached to reduce any negative impacts.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives as it will only lead to alternate uses within existing buildings and criteria have been attached to reduce any negative impacts.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives as it will only lead to alternate uses within existing buildings and criteria have been attached to reduce any negative impacts.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives as it will only lead to alternate uses within existing buildings and criteria have been attached to reduce any negative impacts.	
Overall commentary	This policy only leads to alternate uses within existing buildings and criteria have been attached to reduce any negative impacts on highways, landscape, biodiversity, heritage and resources etc.				

Policy SB4: Provision of broadband and mobile telephone services					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	?	+	+	This policy merely aims to increase connectivity within the parish. However, depending on the siting of new installations could have some impact. Policy safeguards exist within the policy to avoid or mitigate effects on the natural environment.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	?	+	+	This policy merely aims to increase connectivity within the parish. However, depending on the siting of new installations could have some impact. Policy safeguards exist within the policy to avoid or mitigate effects on the wider landscape and built environment.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	?	+	+	This policy merely aims to increase connectivity within the parish. However, depending on the siting of new installations could have some impact. Policy safeguards exist within the policy to avoid or mitigate effects on the historic environment.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	Increasing connectivity over time will reduce the need to travel by polluting forms of transport as more business and services can be undertaken from home or remote premises.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	Increasing connectivity over time will reduce the need to travel by polluting forms of transport as more business and services can be undertaken from home or remote premises.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	++	++	++	Increasing connectivity over time will reduce the need to travel by polluting forms of transport as more business and services can be undertaken from home or remote premises.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	++	++	++	Increasing connectivity over time will reduce the need to travel by polluting forms of transport as more business and services can be undertaken from home or remote premises.	
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	

To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	X	X	X	No relationship.	
Overall commentary	This policy is aiming to increase connectivity within the parish. However, depending on their siting; new installations could have some impact. There are, however, policy safeguards within the policy to avoid or mitigate effects on the natural and built environments, as well as cultural heritage. Ultimately, the increase in connectivity will help to reduce the need to travel.				

Policy SE1: Sustaining the parish environment and landscape					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	++	++	++	This policy seeks to protect or enhance landscape character by requiring good design.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	This policy seeks to protect or enhance the landscape through requiring good design and should therefore ensure that the character of townscape is reflected in development proposals.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	This policy seeks to protect or enhance the landscape through requiring good design and should therefore have a positive impact the historic environment.	
To improve air quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship.	

To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	Affording a greater degree of protection to the landscape should feed into conservation of soil quality.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	Affording a greater degree of protection to the landscape will contribute to the conservation of natural resources.	
Overall commentary	This is not a policy which will not directly result in development but a criteria policy designed to avoid inappropriate forms of development within sensitive landscapes.				

Policy SE2: Sustaining local heritage and character					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This policy seeks to protect or enhance specific heritage assets and should therefore have a positive impact the natural environment.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscape	+	+	+	This policy seeks to protect or enhance specific heritage assets and should therefore ensure that the historic character of townscape is preserved or enhanced.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	This policy seeks to protect or enhance specific heritage assets and should therefore have a highly positive impact the historic environment and cultural heritage.	

To improve air quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This policy seeks to protect or enhance specific heritage assets, several of which relate to manmade resources i.e farmsteads, barns etc.	
Overall commentary	This policy seeks to protect or enhance specific heritage assets and would have a generally positive impact.				

Policy SE3: Sustaining open spaces					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	++	++	++	This policy should make a positive contribution to the protection or enhancement of the natural environment.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	The protection or enhancement of local green spaces should help maintain the quality of the 'townscape' and character of the area.	

To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	The protection or enhancement of local green spaces should help maintain the quality the character of the area.	
To improve air quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	++	++	++	This policy will provide added protection to the finest agricultural land.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	++	++	++	To protect or enhance local green spaces should negate the need to develop additional land and use additional resources for recreations or community uses.	
Overall commentary	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA.				

Policy SE4: Polytunnel development					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	++	++	Placing greater checks and balances on Polytunnel developments should make a positive contribution to the protection or enhancement of the natural environment and the policy specifically requires that proposals consider the impact on biodiversity.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	++	++	Placing greater checks and balances on Polytunnel developments should help to preserve or enhance landscape character and the townscape.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	++	++	Placing greater checks and balances on Polytunnel developments should make a positive contribution to the setting of historic buildings and cultural assets.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	Policy should help to avoid air quality issues arising following Polytunnel developments.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	Policy seeks to ensure that there will be no adverse impact on highways issues.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	Generally positive impact.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	Generally positive impact.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	Generally positive impact.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	Policy seeks to ensure that proposals would not exacerbate flooding issues.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	++	++	Policy will play a direct role in preserving the finest agricultural land.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		

To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	++	++	Policy will play a direct role in the conservation of natural resources.	
Overall commentary	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data.				

Policy SE5: Renewable energy					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	?	+	+	This policy is seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and encourage more renewable forms of energy. This could have some impacts on the natural environment depending on siting but policy safeguards exist to avoid or mitigate against effects on the environment.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	?	+	+	This policy is seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and encourage more renewable forms of energy. This could have some impacts on the landscape or built environment depending on siting but policy safeguards exist to avoid or mitigate against effects on the environment.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	?	+	+	This policy is seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and encourage more renewable forms of energy. This could have some impacts on the landscape or built environment depending on siting but policy safeguards exist to avoid or mitigate against effects on the environment.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This policy is seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and encourage more renewable forms of energy. This could have a small positive impact on air quality towards the end of the plan period.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	++	++	This policy is seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and encourage more renewable forms of energy. This could have a small positive impact on flooding towards the end of the plan period.	

To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	++	++	This policy is seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and encourage more renewable forms of energy. This could have a small positive impact on air quality and flooding issues towards the end of the plan period.	
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	This will be dependent on the type and location of renewable energy source. Policy safeguards exist to avoid and mitigate against any adverse effects.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	++	++	This policy is seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and encourage more renewable forms of energy. This could have a small positive impact on flooding issues towards the end of the plan period.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This policy is aiming to increase connectivity within the parish. Policy safeguards exist within the policy to avoid or mitigate effects on the natural environment.	
Overall commentary	The policy is aiming to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and encourage the principles of renewable energy. A number of policy criteria safeguards exist both within the Core Strategy and the NDP to avoid or mitigate any adverse impacts on the environment.				

Policy SE6: Flooding					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to safeguard and mitigate against flooding issues.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		

To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to safeguard and mitigate against flooding issues.	
To improve air quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to safeguard and mitigate against flooding issues.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to safeguard and mitigate against flooding issues.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to safeguard and mitigate against flooding issues.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to safeguard and mitigate against flooding issues.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to safeguard and mitigate against flooding issues.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to safeguard and mitigate against flooding issues.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to safeguard and mitigate against flooding issues.	
Overall commentary	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to safeguard and mitigate against flooding issues.				

++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards Marginally	- Move away significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	X No Relationship
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SEA Objective																
NDP Objective/ Policy	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
Objective 1 ¹	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	0	?	?	X	X	?
Objective 2	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	0	0	?	?	X	+	X	?
Objective 3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+
Objective 4	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	X	+	+	+	X	X	+
Objective 5	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	0	0	?	?	X	+	X	?
Policy H1 ²	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Policy H2	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Policy H3	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Policy H4	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

¹ Refer to Draft Plan for details of objectives

² Refer to Draft Plan for exact policy wording

Policy H5	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	?				+
Policy H6	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy H7	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	?				+
Policy H8	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Policy D1	X	++		++	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X				+
Policy D2	X	+		+	+	++	++	+	X	X	+	X				+
Policy HS1 (Option A)	++	++		++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+				++
Policy HS1 (Option B)	++	++		++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+				++
Policy HS2 (Option B)	++	++		++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+				++
Policy SD1	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy SD2	X	++		++	+	++	++	X	X	X	X	+				++
Policy ST1	+	+		+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	+				+
Policy SB1	+	+		+	?	?	?	X	X	X	X	X				X
Policy SB2	X	++		++	+	++	++	++	O	X	O	X				O
Policy SB3	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy SB4	?	?		?	+	+	++	++	X	X	X	X				X
Policy SE1	++	++		++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+				+
Policy SE2	+	+		++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				+
Policy SE3	++	++		++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	++				++

Policy SE4	++	++		++	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	++				++
Policy SE5	?	?		?	+	X	++	++	X	+	++	X				+
Policy SE6	+	X		+	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Summary of effects of whole plan on each SEA Objective	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Cumulative effects of whole plan (1 + 2 + 3...)	Overall the Weston under Penyard NDP will contribute towards the achievement of the SEA objectives and consequently there is no reason why it should have a negative impact on the baseline. Policies have been drafted in general conformity with the Core Strategy objectives and contain many policy safeguards to ensure that the potential adverse effects on environmental assets can be avoided or mitigated against. None of the policies are in direct conflict with those already assessed for the Core Strategy.															
Commentary for significant cumulative effects	No significant cumulative effects identified.															

Appendix 5

Options considered in preparation of Weston under Penyard NDP

1. Do nothing
2. Allocate sites for housing
3. Manage future housing by using a settlement boundary
4. Allocate sites and identify a settlement boundary (Preferred Option)
5. Manage future housing by using a development management policy

Appendix 6

Objectives and context	Where referenced in NDP/SEA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Neighbourhood Development Plan's purpose and objectives are made clear. • The Neighbourhood Area's environmental issues and constraints, including acknowledgement of those in the Local Plan (Core Strategy) SA, where relevant, and local environmental protection objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets. • SEA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate. • Links with other locally related plans, programmes and policies are identified, explained and acknowledgement for those set out in the SA of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) is given, where relevant. • Conflicts that exist between SEA and Neighbourhood Development Plan objectives; and between SEA objectives and other local plan objectives are identified and described. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 1 (paras 1.10 – 1.17). • Sections 2 and 3; and Tables A2 and A3 • Section 3 (para 3.7). • Section 3 (para 3.1). • Section 4 (paras 4.4 – 4.6)
Scoping	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory Consultees are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Environmental Report. • The assessment focuses on significant issues. • Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 2 (paras 2.6 – 2.9) & Appendix 3 • Sections 2 and 6 • Sections 2 and 6

Alternatives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realistic alternatives are considered for key issues, and the reasons for choosing them are documented. Alternatives include 'do minimum' and/or 'business as usual' scenarios wherever relevant. The environmental effects (both adverse and beneficial) of each alternative are identified and compared. Inconsistencies between the alternatives and other relevant local plans, programmes or policies are identified and explained. Reasons are given for selection or elimination of alternatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 5. Section 5 (paras 5.2 – 5.4). Section 5 & Appendix 5 N/A Section 5 (paras 5.2 – 5.4).
Baseline information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant aspects of the current state of the local, neighbourhood area environment and their likely evolution without the Neighbourhood Development Plan are described. Acknowledgement to the information in the SA of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) is given, where relevant. Environmental characteristics of the local, neighbourhood area, likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the designated neighbourhood area, where it is likely to be affected by the Neighbourhood Development Plan. Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 1 and 6. Initial screening report and Section 1. Section 2.

Prediction and evaluation of likely significant environmental effects	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects identified include the types listed in the Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape), as relevant; and other local likely environmental effects are also covered, as appropriate. • Both positive and negative effects are considered, and the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed. • Likely secondary, cumulative (growing in quantity and strength) and synergistic (acting together) effects are identified, where practicable. • Inter-relationships between effects are considered, where practicable. • The prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of relevant accepted standards, regulations, and thresholds (i.e. data gathered for the evidence base). • Methods used to evaluate the effects are described. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tables A2, A3 and A4 (Appendix 2) • Tables B2 and B3 (Appendix 4) • Table B4 (Appendix 4) • Section 6 • Section 6 • Section 2
Mitigation measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the Neighbourhood Development Plan are indicated. • Issues to be taken into account when determining planning applications or other projects, for example funding bids, are identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 6 (paras 6.6. – 6.8) • Section 6.

The Environmental Report	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation. • Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms. • Uses maps and other illustrations, where appropriate. • Explains the methodology used. • Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used. • Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion. • Contains a non-technical summary covering the overall approach to the SEA, the objectives of the Neighbourhood Development Plan, the main options considered, and any changes to the Neighbourhood Development Plan resulting from the SEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A • N/A • N/A • Section 2 • Section 2 • Section 2 • Included at page 1
Consultation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SEA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process of the Neighbourhood Development Plan. • Consultation Bodies and the public likely to be affected by, or having an interest in, the Neighbourhood Development Plan are consulted in ways and at times, which give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions on the draft Neighbourhood Development Plan and Environmental Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 2 (paras 2.4 – 2.5). • Section 7.

Decision-making and information on the decision	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The environmental report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the Neighbourhood Development Plan. • An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account. • Reasons are given for choosing the Neighbourhood Development Plan as adopted, in the light of other reasonable alternatives considered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections 2 and 8. • Following draft consultation • Following draft consultation
Monitoring measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures proposed for monitoring the Neighbourhood Development Plan are clear, practicable and linked to the indicators and objectives used in the SEA. • Monitoring is used, where appropriate, during implementation of the Neighbourhood Development Plan to make good deficiencies in baseline information in the SEA. • Acknowledgement that monitoring enables unforeseen adverse effects to be identified at an early stage. (These effects may include predictions which prove to be incorrect.) • Proposals are made for action in response to significant adverse effects arising from the monitoring of the Neighbourhood Development Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 7. • Section 7. • Section 7. • Section 7.