

Environmental Report



Bishopstone Group Neighbourhood Area

June 2016

Bishopstone Parish Environmental Report

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Non-technical summary

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

The Bishopstone Group Parish has undertaken to prepare an NDP and this process has been subject to environmental appraisal pursuant to the SEA Directive. The group Parish comprises of the parishes of Bishopstone, Bridge Sollars, Byford, Kenchester and Mansell Gamage. The group parish of Bishopstone lies approximately 6 miles to the west of Hereford. There is no shop, doctor's surgery, school, post office, pub or petrol station and there is a limited bus service between Eardisley and Hereford.

The Draft Bishopstone Group NDP includes 4 objectives and it is intended that these objectives will be delivered by 9 criteria based planning policies; no site allocations are proposed here but settlement boundaries are proposed.

The environmental appraisal of the Bishopstone group 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 Group Parish falls within the catchment for the River Wye (including River Lugg), which is a European site (Special Area of Conservation). The HRA assesses the potential effects of the NDP on the River Wye SAC.

On the whole, it is considered that the Bishopstone group 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.

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

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This report forms the draft Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Bishopstone group Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP).
- 1.2 The Bishopstone group NDP does not propose any site allocations, although Bishopstone village is identified within table 4.14 which is targeted for proportional levels of growth in Policy RA1 of the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy) and Byford is identified as a 4.15 settlement where proportionate growth is also appropriate. The NDP will, however, provide general policies for guiding future development across the parish as a whole as well as settlement boundaries for Bishopstone, Byford Common, Byford Village and Home Farm Byford.

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 Bishopstone group 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 Bishopstone Group Parish comprises the Parishes of Bridge Sollars, Byford, Kenchester and Mansell Gamage. The Group Parish lies approximately 6 miles to the west of Hereford.
- 1.7 The parishes vary in population size and population, Bishopstone being the largest with under 200 residents. Bridge Sollars has around 30 residents living within the parish and 11 around the village. Bishopstone is the most nucleated settlement with the majority of the housing running along the Roman road. Byford's houses have only 11 houses widely scattered over the parish area in areas of Lower Byford, Home Farm and estate cottages at the base of Garnons Hill. Kenchester consists of a small settlement along with Mansell Gamage, Shetton and Garnons Hill.
- 1.8 Bishopstone Group neighbourhood area boasts many natural features, not least 6 Special Wildlife Sites and 3 Ancient woodlands. There are numerous built heritage assets, too, including listed buildings, 5 Scheduled Monuments and non-designated assets.
- 1.9 The vision for Bishopstone group from 2011- 2031 is as follows:
- 1.10 The 4 NDP objectives are as follows:

B01-To encourage provision of housing which answers local needs, provides future sustainability and accords with the wishes and needs of the residents of each individual community.

B02 To encourage business development of a type and scale that suits our villages especially supporting home based business enterprise

BO3 To protect the historic landscape and built heritage***BO4 To support a mixed community of residents of all ages*****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 Bishopstone group 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 adopted on the 16th October 2015.
- 1.14 Paragraph 216 of the NPPF and Planning Practice Guidance set out the weight that may be given to relevant policies in emerging plans, including NDPs, and indicated that weight may be given to relevant policies in emerging NDPs according to:
- The stage of preparation of the emerging plan (the more advanced the preparation, the greater the weight that may be given);
 - The extent to which there are unresolved objections to relevant policies (the less significant the unresolved objections, the greater the weight that may be given); and
 - The degree of consistency of the relevant policies in the emerging plan to the policies in this Framework (the closer the policies in the emerging plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).
- 1.15 This part of the NPPF is reinforced by Planning Practice Guidance published in March 2014, which is clear that an emerging NDP may be a material planning consideration once it has reached submission/local authorities publication stage (Regulation 16). This is reinforced by recent ministerial statements and case law (West Sussex), all of which have demonstrated that an emerging NDP may be a material consideration at the Regulation 16 stage¹.
- 1.16 Table 4.14 and 4.15 of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) lists Bishopstone and Byford among the settlements which it considers to be sustainable locations for growth, albeit smaller market homes which meet the needs of people with local connections or affordable housing in line with the provisions of Policy RA2.
- 1.17 Once made (adopted) by Herefordshire Council, the Bishopstone group 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 Bishopstone group Neighbourhood Plan objectives and the SEA framework

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

- Section 4 - Appraises the objectives contained within the Neighbourhood Plan against the SEA framework
- Section 5 - Appraises the options considered within the Neighbourhood Plan against the SEA framework
- Section 6 – Appraises the policies contained within the Neighbourhood Plan against the SEA framework
- Section 7 – Discusses the implementation and monitoring of the Neighbourhood Plan
- Section 8 - Concludes the SEA report by outlining next steps

2.0 Methodology

- 2.1 The SEA process comprised several stages and which are summarised, in some detail, below.
- 2.2 Stage A involved 4 tasks and culminated in a Scoping Report:
- *Task A1:* Identified and reviewed relevant policies, plans and programmes and environmental protection objectives from European, National and Local sources.
 - *Task A2:* Collected baseline information to provide a picture of past, present and likely future conditions within the area. This helped to establish indicators which will be used to monitor the effects and performance of the Bishopstone group NDP.
 - *Task A3:* Focused on the environmental issues identified from the baseline, highlighting key issues and problems within the neighbourhood area.
 - *Task A4:* Used the information gathered from Tasks A1-A3 to develop a set of SEA objectives, sometimes referred to as the 'sustainability framework'.
 - *Task A5:* Collated the results of Tasks A1-A4 within a Scoping Report, a document which was subject to a statutory 5 week consultation.
- 2.3 Stage B involved 4 tasks and assessed the effects of the NDP.
- *Task B1:* Tested NDP Objectives against the SEA Objectives
 - *Task B2:* Developed and refined the NDP options and policies
 - *Task B3/B4:* Predicted and evaluated the significant effects of the NDP
- 2.4 Stage C involved preparing an Environmental Report. This report presents information compiled during Stage B of the SEA process and constitutes the Draft Environmental Appraisal of the NDP. It accompanies the Draft Plan during its formal Regulation 14 consultation with people who live, work and carry out businesses in the neighbourhood area, as well as statutory bodies listed in the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012.
- 2.5 Producing an Environmental Report was therefore a legal requirement and the submission of this report to Herefordshire Council forms Stage D of the SEA process.

Scoping Report Consultation

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

- 2.7 After the document was approved by the Parish Council, the Bishopstone group SEA Scoping Report was available to four² statutory bodies for consultation from 30th October to the 12th 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.

Natural England: Approved A1,A2,A3,A4 of the documents reviewed as part of SEA Task A1. Also recommend that additional baseline data be sourced in respect of declaring phosphate levels within the SAC, geological conservation and additional or at least the following baseline information source of maps of priority habitats and species are available on *Magic*, Defra's GIS package for environmental assets. The response is clear that a full HRA screen should be carried out due to proximity of the River Wye Special Area of Conservation. In regards to the HRA initial Screening, Natural England welcomes 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

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

English Heritage: Made general comments in relation to a range of Scoping Reports which were consulted on at the same time. Suggested that 'heritage assets' be defined and given greater coverage, as opposed to focusing solely on designated assets. Several changes to the wording of certain targets and indicators are suggested, too.

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

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 Bishopstone group 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

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

objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation”

Policy context

- 3.3 The Bishopstone group NDP will deliver the Local Plan (Core Strategy) at parish level by adding locally specific detail to strategic policies. As a consequence, the Scoping Report for the NDP was based on the context review Herefordshire Council undertook for its Local Plan (Core Strategy).
- 3.4 The results of this assessment (context review) provide the source of the local baseline data and have been incorporated into the SEA framework. It should be noted that:
- No list of policies, plans and programmes can ever be exhaustive and that Herefordshire Council has selected those considered to be of particular relevance to the planning system;
 - New or revised plans and policies can emerge during the SEA process
- 3.5 The following strategies and plans have been reviewed and, where appropriate, incorporated within the SA Framework objectives:
- *The EC Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)* - These regulations transpose the Habitats Directive in England, Wales and to a limited extent Scotland by ensuring that activities are carried out in accordance with the Habitats Directive, which is to protect biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and species of wild flora and fauna.
 - *The EC Water Framework Directive (2000)* - Commits all EU member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water courses by 2015
 - *The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)* - The major legal instrument for wildlife protection in Britain, although other significant acts have been passed since. It has numerous parts and supplementary lists and schedules many of which have been amended since publication.
 - *Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011)* - Forms part of the UK's Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework by setting out England's contribution towards the UK's commitments under the United Nations Convention of Biological Diversity.
 - *The Countryside and Right of Way Act (2000)* - Creates a statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of AONBs
 - *The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)* - Designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy.
 - *Revised EU Sustainable Development strategy (2009)* - Sets out a single strategy on how the EU will more effectively meet its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development.
 - *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)* - Consolidates the suite of PPG/PPS into one succinct planning policy document.

- *Planning Practice Guidance (2013)* - Sets out the vision, objectives and policies for the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy), which will guide development across the county up to 2031.
- *Herefordshire Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP) 2013-2015* - Sets out the Council's strategy for supporting economic growth, social inclusion and reducing the environmental impacts of transport, as well as the program of investment for the period April 2013 to April 2015.
- *Understanding Herefordshire Report (2014)* - Important to understand the place such as the local economy natural and built environment in which people live, learn and work as part of understanding their quality of life. Enable development for economy and housing to required levels and growth should be supported by sustainable transport measures.
- *Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2009-2014 (2009)* - Identifies the issues and challenges facing the special features of the area and contains 24 guiding principles and 46 strategic objectives which will help address them.
- *Wye Valley AONB management Plan 2009-2014 (2009)* - The Management Plan is the prime document which sets out the vision for the area and the priorities for its management.
- *Herefordshire Economic Development Strategy 2011-2016* - Aims to increase the economic wealth of Herefordshire by setting out proposals and to support business growth up to 2016.
- *Herefordshire Employment Land Study (2012)* - Includes employment land assessments for the plan period 2011-2031. The study includes Quantitative and Qualitative assessments of employment land, assessment of market demand and need, as well as providing forecasts and recommendations for future employment need over the plan period.
- *Herefordshire Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (2009)* - The SHLAA aims to justify site allocations in plans by:
 - Identifying sites which are capable of delivering housing development
 - Assessing sites for their housing potential; and
 - Predicting when a site could be developed for housing.
- *Herefordshire Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA) (2013)* - Builds on an earlier Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) developed for Herefordshire and Shropshire. Its purpose is to inform the Local Plan's policies regarding housing need and demand (for market and affordable housing) within each of the 7 Housing Market Areas (HMAs) in Herefordshire between 2011 and 2031.
- *Herefordshire Local Housing Requirements Study (2012)* - Technical assessment of the housing market and potential future local housing requirements which supports planning policy regarding the amount of growth, housing tenure and housing type needed within Herefordshire up to 2031.
- *Herefordshire Rural Housing Background Report (2013)* - Provides the justification for the proportional housing growth targets outlined in the Core Strategy
- *Herefordshire Draft Gypsies and Travellers Assessment (2013)* - Assesses the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers across Herefordshire.

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

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

SEA Objectives and baseline characteristics

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

SEA Objective	
1	To maintain or enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)
2	To maintain or enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes
3	To improve the quality of surroundings
4	To conserve or where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage
5	To improve air quality
6	To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment

7	To reduce contributions to climate change
8	To reduce vulnerability to climate change
9	To improve water quality
10	To provide for sustainable sources of water supply
11	To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk
12	To conserve soil resources and quality
13	To minimise the production of waste
14	To improve the health of the population
15	To reduce crime and nuisance
16	To conserve natural and manmade resources

- 3.8 The SEA objectives detailed above conform to the SEA Directive, and are derived from the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken for the Herefordshire Local Plan Core Strategy 2011-2031.
- 3.9 Baseline information gathered during Stage A of the SEA process provided details of the current environmental characteristics of the neighbourhood area and the status of its natural assets and features (refer to Appendix 2). This information was analysed as part of Task B2 of SEA, which looked at the extent to which the emerging NDP policies will help or obstruct these characteristics.
- 3.10 Following the completion of Task B2 of SEA it was apparent that the largest environmental issue within the Group Parish has an impact on the County as a whole is water quality; the River Wye (including the River Lugg), though currently meeting all its conservation objectives, will require effective management, in order to ensure that the quality of water does not deteriorate to the point that nutrient targets are missed further downstream.
- 3.11 The NDP does not propose that sites be allocated for development and contains only criteria-based policies and settlement boundaries. On this basis, the delivery of the NDP should not exacerbate existing problems regarding water quality or have an unacceptable adverse impact.
- 3.12 Baseline characteristics within the SEA detail the current environmental status of environmental characteristics in the neighbourhood plan area from different sources. The source of Baseline Information used in Table A2 in Appendix 2, and analysed in Table B2 can be found in Appendix 4 Baseline characteristics in relation to the Bishopstone group NDP.
- 3.13 There are three objectives for which there is no local baseline data available and therefore this provides a limitation on the baseline data and whether the NDP policies are able to move towards or away from this data, this also means that there are no future trends to link the SEA objective too.

4.0 Assessing the NDP Objectives

- 4.1 The following are objectives listed in the NDP that aim to realise the vision for Bishopstone group in 2031:
- 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 Objective 4 is not considered to be a land use matter but is seen as positive move towards the SEA baseline. It is impossible to appraise the full implications of NDP objectives 5 and 6 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. However, it is accepted that further development of the planning policies that relate to these objectives would move them towards a compatible outcome.

4.5 Task B1 of the SEA identified the following uncertainties between the NDP objectives and the SEA framework:

- NDP OB01 is uncertain with SEA Objectives 5 & 6

4.6 Although no potential conflicts have been identified from the SEA objectives. Uncertain impacts on air quality and traffic on the environment 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 Options	SEA Objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Objective 1	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0
Objective 2	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0
Objective 3:	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	0	0	X	X	+	+	X	X	+
Objective 4	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

5.0 Assessing the NDP Options

5.1 All the 39 options that were considered by Bishopstone group during the development of their Plan have been assessed as part of the SEA, the summary matrix of the assessment can be found in Table B2 options these tables are in Appendix 4.

5.2 The options covered the topics that are likely to formulate the topics going forward in the Plan. These options were formulated from the Parish Plan but were also considered at in questionnaire and public consultation events across the Parish in summer/ autumn in 2015. The results of which will feed into the identification of the preferred options and ultimately the draft policies.

5.3 A 'do nothing' option was also considered by the Parish, i.e. not undertaking a Neighbourhood Development Plan, however this was disregarded at an early stage by the Parish Council as it was highlighted within the Parish Plan that the majority of the community would support the work undertaken for a Neighbourhood Plan.

5.4 The options all had a generally positive or unknown impact upon the Baseline data and SEA objectives, in particular Option 31 to Option 39 would help to mitigate the impacts of development to the environment and move towards the SEA objectives. Many of the options

stipulated particular design criteria and sizes (Option 2 to 8), overall many had a neutral impact towards the SEA baseline but some were too restrictive for future development. Options 15 to 16 considered renewable energy schemes within Bishopstone, however none were brought forward to policy level.

- 5.5 Options considered how Bishopstone should be developed over the plan period, considering a range of options from deciding on a settlement boundary to developing organically. The Bishopstone village options for settlement boundaries and no settlement boundaries 20 to 30 all had a generally positive or unknown impact upon the Baseline data and SEA objectives; in particular Option 22,23,25, 27 and 29 would have the least impact upon the environment and move towards the SEA objectives. These options for Bishopstone, Byford and Bridge Sollars give greater certainty of where housing would be developed in the parish. Options 21,24,26,28, consider developing housing without a settlement boundary. Without a definition a settlement boundary for Bishopstone and Byford it will rely on RA1 and RA2 policy within the Core Strategy. Bridge Sollars, Kenchester and Mansell Gamage will rely on RA3,RA4 and RA5 policy. Option20 to build on greenfield sites is likely to have a negative impact on the sea baseline and development on brownfield land should be considered before greenfield.
- 5.6 Overall the majority of the Bishopstone options had mainly a positive effect on the SEA objectives and baseline, if the policies that are developed incorporated the elements of the options that are ensuring mitigation of new development and additional details are provided for the location and design of any proposed site then the assessment of the policies should result in a positive result. As these options were generally moving towards the SEA objectives any further alternatives would probably be moving away and therefore no further options are required to be assessed.

NDP Options	SEA Objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	0	+	+	+	?	?	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0
2	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0
3	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0
4	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	?	?	+	0	0	+	+	0
5	0	+	+	?	0	0	+	?	?	?	0	+	+	+	+	0
6	0	+	+	?	0	0	+	?	?	?	0	+	+	+	+	0
7	0	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	0	+	+	+	+	0
8	0	+	+	?	0	0	+	?	?	?	0	+	+	+	+	0
9	0	+	+	?	0	0	+	?	?	?	0	+	+	+	+	0
10	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X	X	+
13	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	X	X	+
14	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	X	X	+
15	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+
16	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	X	X	+
17	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
18	+	+	+	?	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
19	0	+	+	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
22	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
23	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
24	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

NDP Options	SEA Objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
25	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
26	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
27	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
28	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
29	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
30	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
31	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
32	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	+
33	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	0	0	+	+	0
34	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	0	0	+	+	0
35	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	0	0	+	+	0
36	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	0	0	+	+	0
37	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	+
38	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	+
39	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	X

6.0 Appraisal of the policies

6.1 Although the Draft NDP identifies a number of key themes or issues which are considered significant to the Group Parish, there is evidence that various alternative approaches were considered prior to an informal consultation that took place in respect of an emerging draft plan during the autumn of 2015. Therefore only the following, emerging set of draft policies can be appraised for the purposes of Stage B of the SEA:

Policy H1 Housing in Bishopstone

Policy H2 Housing in Byford

Policy H3 Housing in Bridge Sollars, Kenchester and Mansell Gamage

Policy G1 Housing development sites and design

Policy G2 Flooding

Policy G3 Business development and home working

Policy G4 Traffic and Transport

Policy G5 Tourism

Policy G6 Historic Landscape and Green Infrastructure

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

6.2 Although the draft NDP identifies a number of key themes or issues which are considered significant to the Parish, there is evidence as stated in section 5, that alternative approaches

were considered prior to an informal consultation that took place in respect of an emerging draft plan during the summer and autumn of 2015. The following, emerging set of draft policies emerged from the various consultations that have taken place prior to reg 14, and now can be appraised for the purposes of Stage B of the SEA:

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) 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 and 9. Full details of this appraisal are attached at Appendix 4.
- 6.5 The policies largely score as positive or neutral against the SEA objectives and will not, therefore, have an adverse impact on the baseline characteristics or immediate environmental impacts. This is because they are criteria based policies which only consider schemes on their own merits, as and when planning applications are submitted to the local planning authority.
- 6.6 There are some unknown factors, particularly where the location of specific piece of development (i.e housing, tourist facilities or business units) is not yet known.

NDP Options	SEA Objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Policy 1	0	+	+	+	0	?	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0
Policy 2	0	+	+	+	?	?	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0
Policy 3	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0
Policy 4	0	+	++	++	x	x	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+
Policy 5	+	+	+	+	x	x	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	x	x	+
Policy 6	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy 7	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+
Policy 8	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	x	0	0	x	x	0
Policy 9	++	++	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	x	x	+

- 6.7 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.
- 6.8 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 Bishopstone 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.
- 6.9 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 Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).
- 7.4 The AMR runs from 1 April to 31 March each year and the topics covered therein include the following:
- Housing delivery;
 - Previously developed land
 - Housing completions
 - Affordable housing conditions
 - Employment land delivery.

8.0 Next steps

- 8.1 This report will be subject to a formal public consultation of 6 weeks duration alongside the Draft Bishopstone group 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)

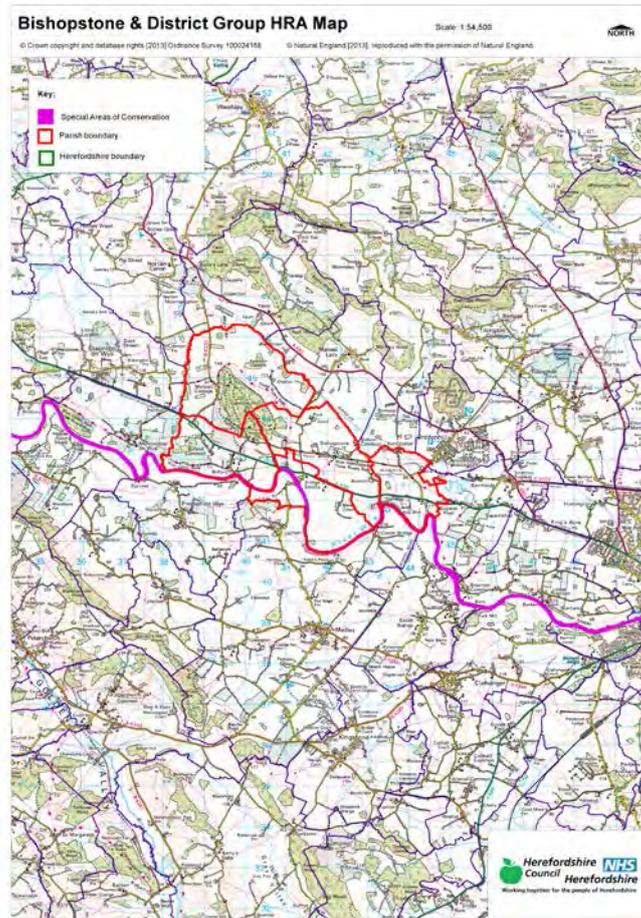
Neighbourhood Area:	Bishopstone & District Group Neighbourhood Area
Parish Council:	Bishopstone & District Group Parish Council
Neighbourhood Area Designation Date:	18/03/2013

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?	Y	The River Wye borders Byford, Bridge Sollars and Kenchester Parishes to the south
Is the Neighbourhood Area in the hydrological catchment of the River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC?	Y	The Group Parish is within the hydrological catchment of the River Wye.
If yes above, does the Neighbourhood Area have mains drainage to deal with foul sewage?	Y	Drainage at Kenchester and Bishopstone flow into Hereford Mains Drainage

Downton Gorge SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of Downton Gorge SAC?	N	Downton Gorge is 26.75km 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 32.5km 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?	N	The Group Parish is 30km away from Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---	----------------------------------------------------------------------------

Wye Valley Woodlands SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of any of the individual sites that make up the Wye Valley Woodlands Site?	N	The Parish is 28.65km 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 Bishopstone & District Group Neighbourhood Area and a Full HRA Screening will be required.

European Site

(List only those which are relevant from above)

River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC

Strategic Environmental Assessment Initial Screening for nature conservation landscape and heritage features

The following environmental features are within or in general proximity to the Bishopstone & District Group Neighbourhood Area and would need to be taken into account within a Strategic Environmental Assessment. In addition, the NDP will also need to consider the other SEA topics set out in Guidance Note 9a to ensure that the plan does not cause adverse impacts.

SEA features	Total	Explanation	SEA required
Air Quality Management Areas	0	There are no AQMA's within the Group Parish	N
Ancient Woodland	3	Kenmoor Coppice; 1 unlabelled site in the north of Mansell Gamage Parish; 1 unlabelled site in Garnons Hill	Y
Areas of Archaeological Interest	0	There are no AAI's in the Group Parish	N
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	0	There are no AONB's within the Group Parish	N
Conservation Areas	0	There are no Conservation Areas within the Group Parish	N
European Sites	1	River Wye runs through the south of Byford, Bridge Sollars and Kenchester Parishes	Y
Flood Areas		Flood Zones at: south and west of Byford Parish. The western border of Mansell Gamage Parish. The northern border of Bishopstone Parish. The south of Bridge Sollars Parish. The north and south of Kenchester Parish	Y
Listed Buildings	Numerous	There are numerous Listed Buildings throughout the Group Parish	Y
Local Sites (SWS/SINCs/RIGS)	6 (SWS)	River Wye; Kenmoor Coppice; Garnons Hill & Carolines Coppice; Bishon Common (border); First pond near Bunshill; Pool near Magna Castra Farm	Y
Long distance footpaths/trails	2	Three Rivers Ride; Wye Valley Walk	Y
Mineral Reserves	6	Ashmoor Plantation to Bishopstone Court to ownshill Coppice; East of Byford, south of Bishopstone; South of Wye and Bridge Sollars to Lulham; South of Canon Bridge (border); South of Roman Road to A438 and area between Wye and A438; North west of Credenhill (border)	Y
National Nature Reserve	0	There are no NNR's within the Group Parish	N
Registered & unregistered parks and gardens	1 Registered 4 Unregistered	Registered: Garnons Unregistered: Bishopstone Court; Garnons; New Weir; Canon Bridge House (border)	Y
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	5	Offas Dyke: The section extending 250yds (210m) North and South of the Old Barn near Kenmoor Coppice (South East of Bowmore Wood); Offas Dyke: The section extending 950yds (870m)	Y

		North and South of Big Oaks; Moated Site at Bishopstone Court; Site of Romano-British town of Magna; New Weir Roman Site	
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	2	River Wye (Unfavourable Recovering); Bishon Common (Favourable) (border)	Y

Decision Notification:

The initial screening highlights that the Neighbourhood Development Plan for the Bishopstone & District Group Neighbourhood Area:

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

Assessment date: 03/06/2013

Assessed by: James Latham

Appendix 1: European Sites

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

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

Usk Bat Site

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

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

Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites

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

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

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

NDPs closest to the European Site will need to consider:

Woodland habitat buffer.

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

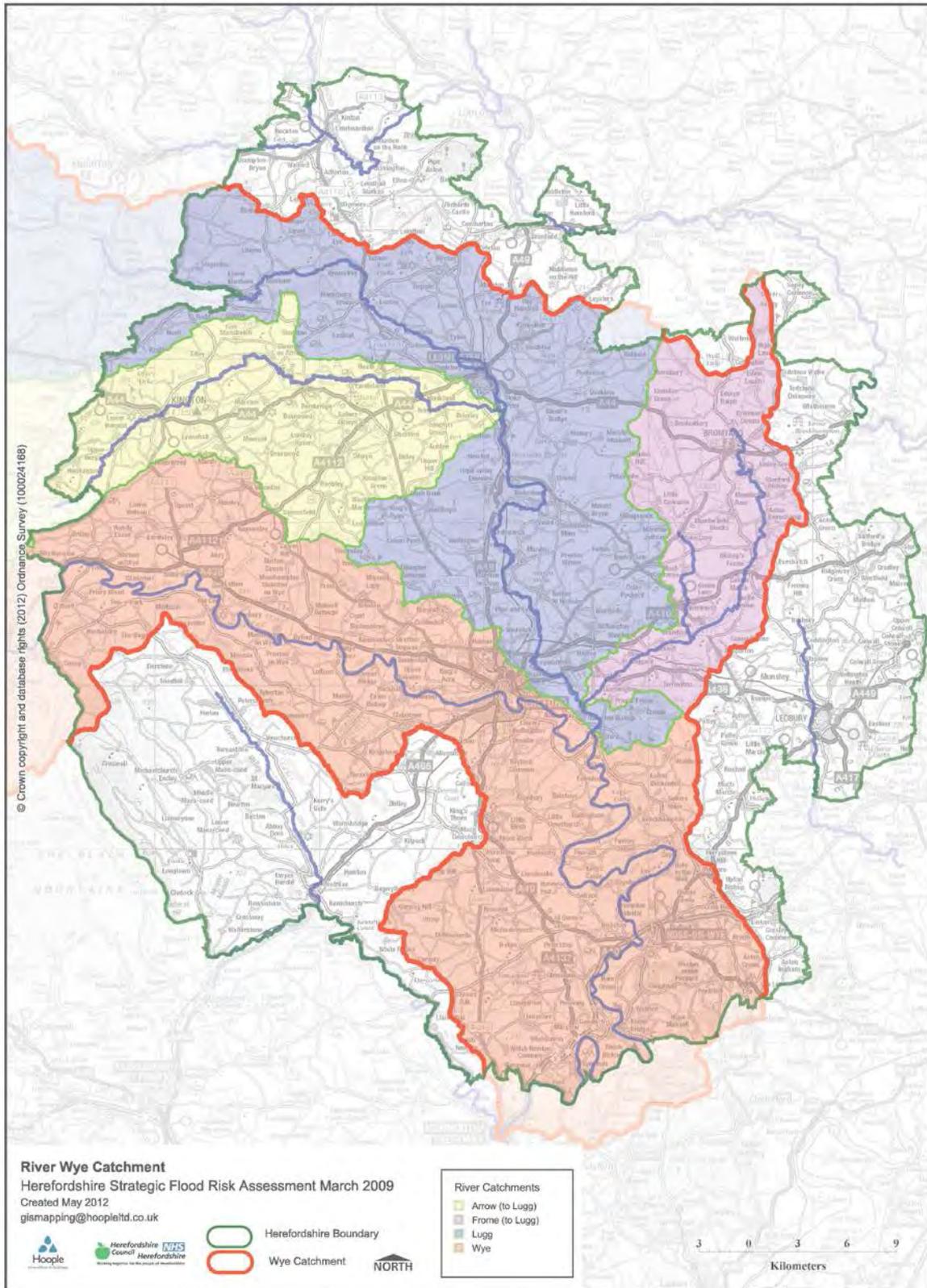
Greater Horseshoe Bat: Large buildings, pasture, edge of mixed deciduous woodland and hedgerows. Mixed land-use especially south-facing slopes, favours beetles, moths and insects they feed on. During the winter they depend on caves, abandoned mines and other underground sites for undisturbed hibernation.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

Wye Valley Woodlands

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

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

Appendix 2: Wye Catchment Map

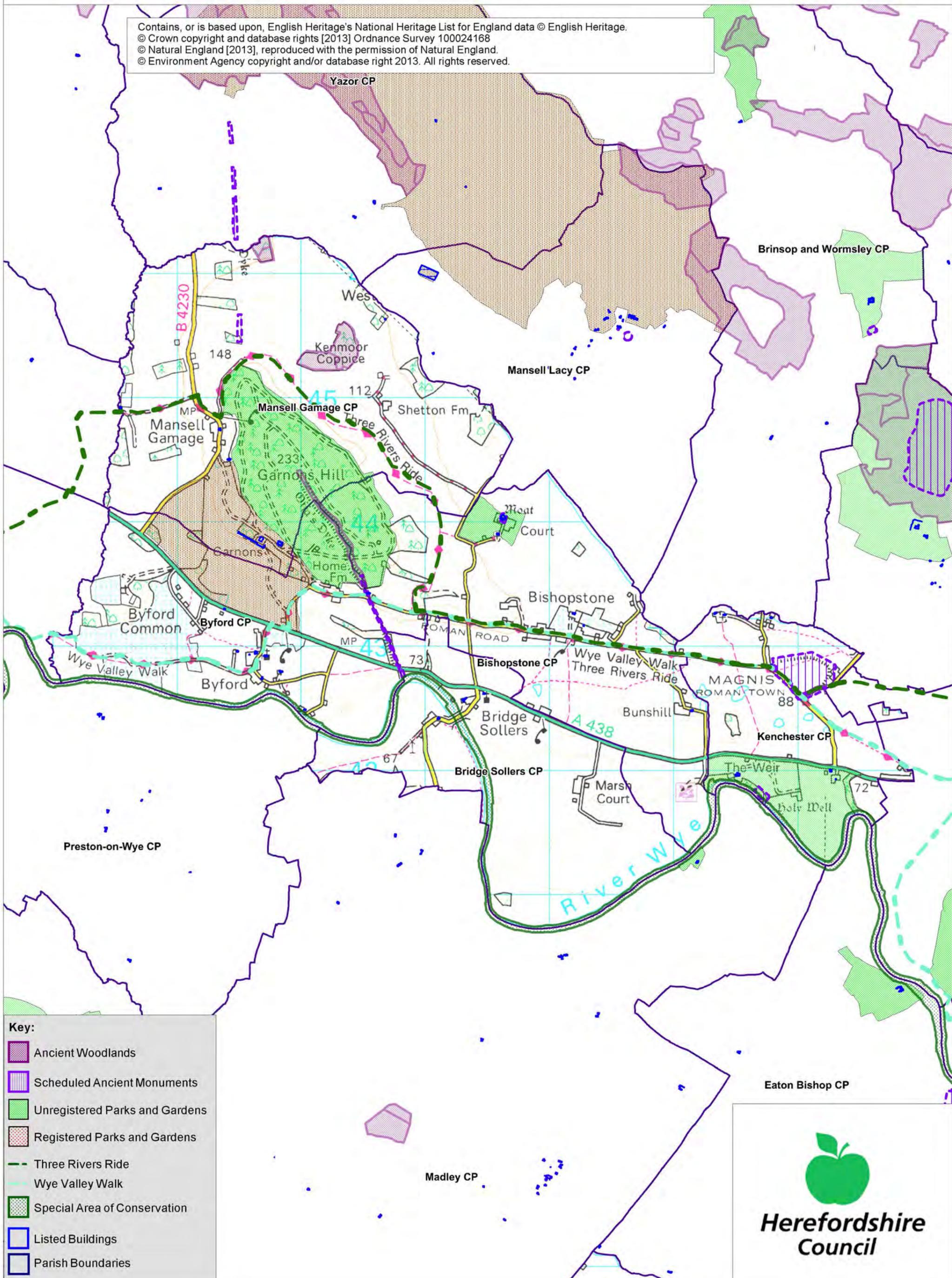


Bishopstone & District Group SEA Map 1

Scale: 1:26,500



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- Key:**
- Ancient Woodlands
 - Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 - Unregistered Parks and Gardens
 - Registered Parks and Gardens
 - Three Rivers Ride
 - Wye Valley Walk
 - Special Area of Conservation
 - Listed Buildings
 - Parish Boundaries



**Herefordshire
Council**

Bishopstone & District Group SEA Map 2

Scale: 1:26,500



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Key:

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



**Herefordshire
Council**

Madley CP

Appendix 2

Strategic Environmental Assessment



Bishopstone Group Neighbourhood Area

Scoping Report

October 2014

Consultation on the Scoping Report

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

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

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

The three consultation bodies are as follows:

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



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

Parish Council Name: Bishopstone Group

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Bishopstone Group Plan

Date completed: August 2014

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	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 Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.
The EC Water Framework Directive	European Union	2000	Commits all EU member states to achieve good	Aims for 'good status' for all ground and surface waters (rivers, lakes,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the

¹ Derived from the LDF General Scoping Report (June 2007)

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
			qualitative and quantitative status of all water courses by 2015	transitional waters, and coastal waters) in the EU		relevant legislation and regulations.
The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)	Domestic Legislation	1981	The major legal instrument for wildlife protection in Britain, although other significant acts have been passed since. It has numerous parts and supplementary lists and schedules many of which have been amended since publication.	The principle mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in Great Britain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Soil 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.
The Countryside and Right of Way Act (2000)	Domestic Legislation	2000	Creates a statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of	<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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Soil 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
			AONBs.	despite some early publicity suggesting this.		
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.
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)	Domestic Legislation	2006	Designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy.	Provides that any public body or statutory undertaker in England and Wales must have regard to the purpose of conservation of biological diversity in the exercise of their functions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Soil 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.
Revised EU Sustainable Development strategy	European Union Strategy	2009	Sets out a single strategy on how the EU will more effectively meet	Recognises the need to gradually change current unsustainable consumption and production patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the 	The Neighbourhood Plans should take into account the objectives of the strategy. The aim

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
			its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development.	and move towards a better integrated approach to policy making. The Strategy sets overall objectives, targets and concrete actions for seven key priority challenges, predominantly environmental: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and clean energy; • Sustainable transport • Sustainable production and consumption; • Public health threats; • Better management of natural resources; • Social inclusion, demography and migration; • Fighting global poverty. 	landscape <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and human health 	of sustainable development should be implicit in its approach.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	National planning policy.	2012	Consolidates the suite of PPG/PPS into one succinct planning policy document.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna 	The NDP should take into account the relevant policies set within the NPPF.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	
Planning Practice Guidance	Government Guidance	2014	Provides guidance to local planning authorities and others on the operation of the planning system.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The NDP should take into account the planning guidance provided within these documents.
Herefordshire Core Strategy, Pre-submission document 2011-2031	Development Plan Document (DPD)	2013	Sets out the vision, objectives and policies for the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy), which will guide development across the county up to 2031.	<p>Outlines the emerging suite of countywide planning policies relating to housing, economic development and the environment, which the NDP will need to be in conformity with where relevant.</p> <p>The 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	<p>The NDP should take account of relevant policies set within in the Core Strategy.</p> <p>Where necessary, the NDP should provide services, facilities and employment opportunities that are accessible to both local and neighbouring communities.</p> <p>Bishopstone is under RA1 policy and should</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				<p>needs of all sections of the community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve access to services in rural areas • To strengthen the economic viability of the villages and their rural hinterlands • To achieve sustainable communities and protect the environment • To conserve, promote, utilise and enjoy our natural, built, historic and cultural assets for the fullest benefit of the whole community <p>To achieve a thriving rural Herefordshire, the Core Strategy seeks to enhance the role the villages have traditionally played in as accessible, sustainable centres for their rural catchments.</p> <p>Seeks proportional growth of up to 18% in Bishopstone Group (Hereford HMA) over the plan period.</p>		<p>take into consideration the criteria set within this policy.</p> <p>Approx 14 dwellings will need to be delivered within the settlement of Bishopstone.</p> <p>The village of Byford is classified as an RA2 settlement. Therefore development will be restricted to market homes which meet the needs of people with local connections or affordable housing.</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP) 2013-2015	Corporate	2013	Sets out the Council's strategy for supporting economic growth, social inclusion and reducing the environmental impacts of transport, as well as the program of investment for the period April 2013 to April 2015.	The document includes three key objectives, one which seeks to maintain access for rural residents and people without access to a car. Intrinsic to this is the retention of a 'core network' of bus services which focus on journeys between Hereford and the market towns, along with main transport corridors close to larger rural settlements. To this end, the strategy aims to increase the number of bus users by 1.3% (4,700 journeys) by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Climate factors • Population and human health 	The LTP does not explore current transport issues in the Bishopstone Group Plan neighbourhood area, but any new development proposed through the NDP should seek to reduce the environmental impacts of transport.

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2009-2014	Corporate	2009	Identifies the issues and challenges facing the special features of the area and contains 24 guiding principles and 46 strategic objectives which will help address them.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The Bishopstone Group Plan neighbourhood Area is not within or adjacent to the Malvern Hills AONB.
Wye Valley AONB management Plan 2009-2014	Corporate	2009	The Management Plan is the prime document which sets out the vision for the area and the priorities for its management.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The Bishopstone Group Plan neighbourhood Area is not within or adjacent to the Wye Valley AONB.
Herefordshire Economic Development Strategy 2011-2016	Corporate	2011	Aims to increase the economic wealth of Herefordshire by setting out proposals and to	The document outlines the path and direction to foster economic vitality within Herefordshire. Key objectives therefore include:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Material assets • Population and human health 	None of merit.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
			support business growth up to 2016.	<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. 		
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	<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 Bishopstone Group at present and so the study does not identify sites which are worthy of continued protection from alternative uses. Nor does it make any recommendations in respect of employment need within the neighbourhood area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material assets • Population and human health 	None of merit; however the NDP process may have to explore whether there is any employment need locally and if so whether there is any scope for providing employment land and premises.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
			period.			
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. 	Bishopstone did not have a SHLAA assessment undertaken.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	<p>The SHLAA assesses the potential availability of land for housing in Bishopstone.</p> <p>The village of Bishopstone did not have a SHLAA assessment undertaken, therefore a local site assessment exercise should be undertaken</p>

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA)	Evidence	2013	Builds on an earlier Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) developed for Herefordshire and Shropshire. Its purpose is to inform the Local Plan's policies regarding housing need and demand (for market and affordable housing) within each of the 7 Housing Market Areas (HMAs) in Herefordshire between 2011 and 2031.	<p>Bishopstone and Byford fall within the Hereford HMA. Here, the study reveals that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 57% of households are unable to afford market housing. • There is an annual requirement for 98 affordable dwellings between 2011 to 2031. <p>The study identifies that by 2031 Hereford HMA, additional need for :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5440 market houses • 2929 affordable houses. <p>The study highlights that within the Hereford HMA the overall estimated housing need by size 2011-2031 is as follows: 1 Bed - 30.3%, 2 bed - 34%, 3 bed – 32.3% 4 bed- 3.5%.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	<p>The LHMA provides an indication of housing needs and affordability within the Hereford HMA.</p> <p>It provides evidence that could be used to inform policies or market and affordable housing requirements in the NDP.</p>

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

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				provide more 3 bedroom homes, with more 1 and 2 bed homes required in the affordable sector.		
Herefordshire Rural Housing Background Report	Evidence	2013	Provides the justification for the proportional housing growth targets outlined in the Core Strategy	<p>The village of Bishopstone is listed as RA1 settlement, which means it is considered a sustainable location for proportional growth of up to 18%.</p> <p>Byford settlement is classified as a RA2 village, therefore housing development will be restricted to market homes which meet the needs of people with local connections or affordable housing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The Bishopstone Group NDP will need to be in conformity with the provisions of Policy RA1 and RA2 for Byford settlement.
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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil 	The Bishopstone Group NDP must establish whether any of the need identified in this assessment falls within the neighbourhood area and make appropriate provisions for it.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				<p>7 had a requirement for at least one additional pitch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> • Water 	
Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan	Evidence	2007	Focuses conservation efforts on the areas within Herefordshire that will result in the greatest benefit for ecological networks, habitats and species.	Integrating biodiversity objectives with other environmental, social and economic needs can provide a sustainable living and working environment that benefits both people and nature.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity 	The NDP can help to achieve the LBAP priorities.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Building Biodiversity into the LDF	Evidence	2009	Provides the Council's Local Plan (Core Strategy) with evidence in respect of biodiversity and geodiversity, identifying both opportunities and constraints across Herefordshire.	This document provides useful information in respect of Hereford and the market towns only.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	There is a lack of information about rural areas which means it will be necessary to gather and assess existing biodiversity and geodiversity data, in order to ensure that the Bishopstone Group NDP can overcome any existing constraints and capitalise on opportunities to enhance habitats and their networks.
Herefordshire Green Infrastructure Strategy	Evidence	2010	Develops a framework of natural and culturally important features and functions so that planning for a sustainable future is at the heart of planning within Herefordshire.	Establishes policies and principles for the protection and enhancement of those features and functions that contributes to the environment of Herefordshire across a range of scales.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Bishopstone Group NDP.

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Playing Pitch Assessment	Evidence	2012	Produces a strategic framework, audit and assessment and needs analysis of outdoor sports pitches and facilities for Herefordshire. The document arises as a result of a recommendation in the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework to develop local standards for playing fields and sports pitches throughout Herefordshire.	<p>The study updates components of the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework 2010 such as updating population forecasts, setting local standards for synthetic turf pitches and grass playing fields within Herefordshire. It identifies any current gaps in provision, and looks forward to 2031 to assess what facilities are likely to be required by that date.</p> <p>In terms of Bishopstone group parish itself, the study reveals that there is:</p> <p>1.17 ha of playing pitch area (common ground cricket pitch) with 100% secured community access.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health 	<p>The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Bishopstone Group NDP.</p> <p>Additional local evidence may be required to identify if there is a need for any secured playing pitch facilities within the Group Parish.</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Open Spaces Study	Evidence	2006	The 2006 space audit and assessment of need is a snapshot of the quality, quantity and distribution of open space across Herefordshire.	<p>The study reveals that Bishopstone within the Hereford HMA, is a part, there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive under provision of parks and gardens • Extensive over provision of natural and semi-natural green space • Under provision of amenity green space and average provision for outdoor sport • Average provision for children and young people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health 	The open space audit and assessment of does not give a specific indication of open space shortfalls and surpluses in Bishopstone Group Parish.
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,	Bishopstone has a population under 500 and has no formal play area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health 	None of merit.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
			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	Evidence	2009	<p>The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) provides a summary of flood risk in Herefordshire to inform the location of future development.</p> <p>The Water Cycle Study examines how water resources and water supply infrastructure, wastewater treatment, water quality, sewerage and flood risk could constrain</p>	<p>Bishopstone Group area falls within the Lower Middle Wye catchment. This is regarded as one of the highest areas at risk of fluvial flooding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lower Middle Wye has a standard run percentage run off by sub catchment. This is potentially highly unsuitable for infiltration source control The Lower Middle Wye has a very slow flood response (Tp-time to peak) time at around 11+ hours. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Climate factors Material assets Population and human health Water 	<p>New development proposed through the Bishopstone Group NDP should be assessed against the capacity of local infrastructure.</p> <p>Up-to-date flood risk information should be gathered from the Environment Agency, in order to ensure that any flood risks are considered when preparing the Bishopstone Group NDP.</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
			growth across Herefordshire.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The WCS states that parishes within Bishopstone group require a holistic integrated approach to flood risk management. 		

Appendix A2 – Baseline information for Bishopstone

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Biodiversity, flora and fauna</i>							
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Net change in condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire.	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition. <i>There are two SSSI's within Bishopstone.05.08. 14- River Wye; - Unfavourable recovering. Bishon Meadow (border)-favourable area</i>	2006: 22% 2007: 22% 2008: 22% 2010: 24 % Proportion of SSSI land that was in unfavourable condition but recovering increased between 2010 and 2012 going from 41% to 65%. Proportion in unfavourable and declining condition had also decreased from 4% to 1%.	% of SSSI land in favourable condition (Increase) % of SSSI land in unfavourable condition but recovering (Increase) % of SSSI land in unfavourable condition and declining (Decrease)	Herefordshire's SSSIs are in extremely poor condition relative to England as whole, where 96.1% of all SSSI land was in favourable condition in April 2014. The proportion of SSSI in unfavourable condition but recovering is greater than England as a whole, where the figure currently stands at 58.6%.	Understanding Herefordshire: An integrated needs assessment (June 2013).

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

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Changes in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of planning permission.	<p>Bishopstone has:</p> <p>SSSI: 2 SWS: 6</p> <p>SACs:1</p> <p>There are no NNRs, SINCs and LNRs within the parish.</p>	As of 2012, there had been no change in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of the planning permissions granted.	To capitalise on opportunities to enhance the areas of value to nature conservation as much as possible.	Herefordshire Biological Records Centre (HBRC) holds limited data on some individual sites.	Herefordshire Council Initial Screening Report for the Neighbourhood Plan 2013
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has or is being implemented.	<p>The Parish Area has the following landscape types:</p> <p>Principle settled farmlands; Riverside meadows; Wet pasture meadows; principle timbered farmlands</p>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Herefordshire Landscape Character Assessment (2004 updated 2009)

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objectives: <i>Material assets</i>							
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	Resource consumption and climate change	Maintaining Herefordshire Council's County Site and Monuments Register.	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template. <i>Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there are numerous scheduled monuments in Bishopstone according to the latest version of the register.</i>	-	No specific targets identified, but need to ensure that the register is kept up to date.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Herefordshire Environmental Records Register (search August 2014).
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	Resource consumption and climate change	Monitoring changes to historic landscapes.	<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
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Population, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</i>							
15. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	Natural environment	Number of developments meeting and surpassing national design standards.	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-
15. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	Natural environment	The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning aspects of local loss of heritage assets and locally important buildings particularly within a conservation area.	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning local loss of heritage assets and locally important buildings within Bishopstone at present.	No historic records of any planning enforcement action or appeals concerning locally important buildings. There is no conservation area within the parish.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.	Current status must be verified by Dvt Mgt and Enforcement Officers, but the NDP can help to avoid enforcement action and appeals during the plan period.	Council Dvt Mgt records (searched August 2014)

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	<p>% of Herefordshire residents who travel to work by:</p> <p>Car: 70.1% Foot: 14.7% Bicycle: 4.3% Bus: 2% Train: 0.8% Motorbike: 0.8% Taxi: 0.3% Other: 7%</p> <p>Local data for the Parish is as follows: Car 70.4%; bus 15.1%; taxi 1.7%; bicycle 4.4%; motorcycle 0.3%; community transport 1.3%; walk 6.8%</p>	The number of people cycling or travelling by bus as the main form transport to get to work declined between 2001 and 2011 – across England and Wales there was little change in either. Walking or driving a car or van on the other hand increased.	To encourage the take up of alternative modes to the 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
16. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of	Resource consumption and climate	Number of decentralised energy schemes	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at</i>	-	To contribute towards the national target.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the	-

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	change.	granted permission.	<i>present.</i>			Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	
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</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
				as across the UK (+5%).			
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Water</i>							
17. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public wellbeing, the economy and the environment.	Natural environment	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds.	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: None <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.	None identified.	Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11)
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Water, air, soil, material assets</i>							
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	Natural environment	Agricultural land usage by quality. LA to monitor the number of hectares of the best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 3a and higher) lost to	Within Bishopstone there is Grade 1 and 2 land (excellent to very good) and of Grade 3 (good to moderate land in the west of the parish.	-	Measure the number of hectares of best and most versatile soil lost through development.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	DEFRA 'Magic' website for land classification

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
		development.					
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)

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	Built and natural environment	<p>Important to understand the place such as the local economy natural and built environment in which people live, learn and work as part of understanding their quality of life</p> <p>Enable development for economy and housing to required levels.</p> <p>Growth should be supported by sustainable transport measures.</p>	County has low levels of air pollution and has decreased since 2011. But emissions per head of population in the county (8.0 tonnes of CO ₂) remained above those nationally (6.9).	An air quality management plan is in place to tackle this. Destination Hereford project is in place to give locals more sustainable transport options.	<p>Improve air quality.</p> <p>Have a more diverse range of transport options.</p>	None identified.	Understanding Herefordshire Report (2014)
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Soil</i>							
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land	Built environment	Percentage of all new development completed on previously	<p>2010/11: 67%</p> <p>2011-13: 57%</p> <p><i>There is no locally</i></p>	Completions on PDL had risen to 71% by 2005.	To increase the number of homes built on PDL in line with the provisions	The number of brownfield completions has fallen slightly in recent years,	Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11) and (2011-2013)

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
use.		developed land.	<i>specific data available at present.</i>		of national planning policy.	though this is probably the offshoot of tough market conditions.	
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.	-
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	Built environment	Level of development in urban areas compared to rural.	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i> This indicator would not be applicable to rural NDPs.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Cultural heritage</i>							
20. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the	Built environment	Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Buildings	Up-to-date countywide information will be presented in the next AMR and which is due to be published in 2014. However, this data	There were 70 heritage assets in Herefordshire that were considered to be at high risk and included in the Heritage at	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.	None of Bishopstone listed buildings or SAMs are considered to be at risk at present.	Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage; search August 2014)

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
county's heritage assets, including conservation areas, historic environment and cultural heritage.		at Risk Register (English Heritage).	would be too large to incorporate into this template. There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and five SAMs. None are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register.	Risk Register 2014.			
20. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's heritage assets, including conservation areas, historic environment and cultural heritage	Built environment	The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning aspects of local loss of heritage assets, locally important buildings within the parish and particularly within a conservation area.	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning local loss of heritage assets locally important buildings particularly within a conservation area within Bishopstone at present.	No historic records of any planning enforcement action or appeals concerning locally important buildings. There is no conservation area within the parish.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.	Current status must be verified by Dvt Mgt and Enforcement Officers, but the NDP can help to avoid enforcement action and appeals during the plan period.	Council Dvt Mgt records (searched August 2014)

Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from the Bishopstone Group baseline

These environmental issues are the same as most of those identified for the Herefordshire Core Strategy¹

SEA Topic		Environmental issue	SA objectives
1	Air	High reliance upon the private car causing high levels of air pollution and in Hereford in particular	Objective 16
		Need to reduce carbon emissions by encouraging alternative modes of travel.	
2	Biodiversity	Habitats and species of national, regional and local importance are under pressure from the adaptation and diversification of farming and forestry employment.	Objectives 13 &15
		Habitats and species of national, regional and local importance are under pressure from development	
		Minimise loss of biodiversity and expand opportunities for wildlife everywhere.	
3	Climatic factors	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions through planning, design and build.	Objective 16
4	Cultural heritage	Bishopstone Group has five 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

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

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

Template A4: SEA Framework

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

Parish Council Name: Bishopstone Group

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Bishopstone Group Plan

Date completed: July 2014

SEA Topics	SEA Objective (These objectives are strategic overall SEA objectives, which you may need to refine, based on your local evidence, to make them locally relevant)	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...) (These sub-objectives are strategic overall SEA sub-objectives, which you may need to refine, based on your local evidence, to make them locally relevant)	Indicators (Insert indicators, based on evidence, to test and monitor whether your NDP proposals and policies are working. These should relate to the sub-objectives and be taken from Template A2)	Targets (Insert targets, based on evidence, to monitor whether the NDP proposals and policies are working. These should relate to the sub-objectives indicators and be taken from Template A2)
Nature Conservation (Biodiversity, flora and fauna)	To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance natural / semi-natural habitats • Conserve and enhance species diversity • Avoid harm to protected species • Avoid damage to wildlife and geological sites designated for their conservation interest • Maintain and enhance woodland cover and management • Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses • Restore the full range of characteristic habitats and species to viable levels • Reverse the long term decline in farmland birds • Ensure the sustainable management of key wildlife sites and the ecological processes on which they depend • Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild place 	<p>Net change in condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire.</p> <p>After use of mineral sites especially wildlife habitat creation</p> <p>Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan.</p>	<p>% of SSSI land in favourable condition (Increase)</p> <p>% of SSSI land in unfavourable condition but recovering (Increase)</p> <p>% of SSSI land in unfavourable condition and declining (Decrease)</p> <p>Percentage of opportunities taken</p> <p>To protect and where possible enhance the habitats of protected species identified. No net losses</p>

SEA Topics	SEA Objective (These objectives are strategic overall SEA objectives, which you may need to refine, based on your local evidence, to make them locally relevant)	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...) (These sub-objectives are strategic overall SEA sub-objectives, which you may need to refine, based on your local evidence, to make them locally relevant)	Indicators (<i>Insert indicators, based on evidence, to test and monitor whether your NDP proposals and policies are working. These should relate to the sub-objectives and be taken from Template A2</i>)	Targets (<i>Insert targets, based on evidence, to monitor whether the NDP proposals and policies are working. These should relate to the sub-objectives indicators and be taken from Template A2</i>)
Landscape	<p>To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>To improve quality of surroundings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance the landscape everywhere and particularly in designated areas • Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness • Improve landscape and ecological quality and character of the countryside • Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space • Improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods as places to live • Decrease litter and graffiti in towns and countryside • Result in the loss of open space 	<p>Changes in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of planning permission.</p> <p>Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has or is being implemented.</p> <p>Monitoring changes to historic landscapes.</p> <p>Area resulting in a loss of open space as a result of planning permission</p>	<p>To capitalise on opportunities to enhance the areas of value to nature conservation as much as possible.</p> <p>No specific targets identified.</p> <p>No specific targets identified.</p> <p>No specific targets identified</p>
Heritage	<p>To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and culture heritage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve, protect and enhance heritage assets including conservation areas, historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features in both urban and rural settings. • Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look well 	<p>The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning the aspects of local loss of locally important buildings within a conservation area.</p> <p>Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage).</p> <p>Ensure that Herefordshire Council's Sites and Monuments Register is kept up to date.</p>	<p>To improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.</p> <p>To improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.</p> <p>No specific targets identified, but need to ensure that the register is kept up to date.</p>

SEA Topics	SEA Objective (These objectives are strategic overall SEA objectives, which you may need to refine, based on your local evidence, to make them locally relevant)	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...) (These sub-objectives are strategic overall SEA sub-objectives, which you may need to refine, based on your local evidence, to make them locally relevant)	Indicators (<i>Insert indicators, based on evidence, to test and monitor whether your NDP proposals and policies are working. These should relate to the sub-objectives and be taken from Template A2</i>)	Targets (<i>Insert targets, based on evidence, to monitor whether the NDP proposals and policies are working. These should relate to the sub-objectives indicators and be taken from Template A2</i>)
Air and Climate	<p>To improve air quality</p> <p>To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>To reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>To reduce vulnerability to climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit air pollution, including greenhouse gas emissions and ozone depleting substances • Improve air quality • Reduce the need to travel • Reduce traffic volumes and congestion • Reduce road traffic accidents • Reduce commuting and improve accessibility by public transport walking and cycling • Increase proportion of journeys using modes other than the car • Reduce the effects of heavy goods traffic (freight) on people and the environment • Reduce respiratory illnesses • Reduce energy consumption and improve energy efficiency • Increase proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources • Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change e.g. flooding, disruption to travel by extreme weather 	<p>Transport patronage by mode</p> <p>Number of decentralised energy schemes granted permission.</p> <p>Total CO2 emissions per capita</p>	<p>To encourage the use of more sustainable modes of transport</p> <p>To contribute towards the national target.</p> <p>To reduce the overall carbon emissions.</p>

SEA Topics	SEA Objective (These objectives are strategic overall SEA objectives, which you may need to refine, based on your local evidence, to make them locally relevant)	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...) (These sub-objectives are strategic overall SEA sub-objectives, which you may need to refine, based on your local evidence, to make them locally relevant)	Indicators (Insert indicators, based on evidence, to test and monitor whether your NDP proposals and policies are working. These should relate to the sub-objectives and be taken from Template A2)	Targets (Insert targets, based on evidence, to monitor whether the NDP proposals and policies are working. These should relate to the sub-objectives indicators and be taken from Template A2)
Water	<p>To improve water quality</p> <p>To provide for sustainable sources of water supply</p> <p>To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the quality of inland water: rivers, lakes and ponds • Limit water pollution • Maintain water abstraction, run-off and recharge within carrying capacity (including future capacity) • Reduce water consumption and improve water efficiency • Minimise the risk of flooding from rivers and watercourses to people and property • Minimise risk of subsidence • Reduce risk of damage to property from storm events 	<p>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds.</p> <p>Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality</p> <p>Phosphate levels within the River Wye SAC and adjoining tributaries that receive increased phosphates from proportional growth.</p>	<p>To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.</p> <p>To ensure that rivers meet their conservation objectives and do not fall below the required standard of quality as set out in the Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>To meet the targets set out in the Nutrient Management Plan (2014)</p>
Soil	<p>To conserve soil resources and quality</p> <p>Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce contamination, and safeguard soil quality and quantity • Minimise loss of greenfield land / maximise development on brownfield land • Reduce the amount of derelict and underused land • Minimise waste generation and increase re-use or recovery through recycling, composting or energy recovery • Maximise the amount of waste diverted from landfill through recovery and recycling • Reduce household waste going to landfill • Reduce hazardous waste • Reduce waste in the construction of developments 	<p>Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.</p> <p>Amount of land identified as best and most versatile agricultural land lost to development.</p>	<p>To increase the number of homes built on PDL in line with the provisions of national planning policy.</p> <p>Measure the number of hectares of best and most versatile soil lost through development.</p>

SEA Topics	SEA Objective (These objectives are strategic overall SEA objectives, which you may need to refine, based on your local evidence, to make them locally relevant)	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...) (These sub-objectives are strategic overall SEA sub-objectives, which you may need to refine, based on your local evidence, to make them locally relevant)	Indicators (Insert indicators, based on evidence, to test and monitor whether your NDP proposals and policies are working. These should relate to the sub-objectives and be taken from Template A2)	Targets (Insert targets, based on evidence, to monitor whether the NDP proposals and policies are working. These should relate to the sub-objectives indicators and be taken from Template A2)
Population and Human Health	To improve health of the population To reduce crime and nuisance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create conditions to improve health and reduce health inequalities in those areas most affected • Promote healthy living and lifestyles • Reduce death rates • Protect and enhance human health • Reduce and prevent crime, reduce fear of crime • Decrease noise and vibration • Increase opportunities for indoor recreation and exercise 	Number of developments meeting and surpassing national design standards.	No specific targets identified.
Material Assets	To conserve natural and manmade resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect built assets, property, infrastructure and services • Increase proportion of building materials from sustainable sources • Promote the development of a sustainable settlement pattern and physical infrastructure • Promote the efficient use of land and resources • Reduce consumption of materials and resources 	<p>Agricultural land usage by quality</p> <p>Housing densities in urban and rural areas</p> <p>Level of development in urban areas compared to rural.</p>	<p>Measure the number of hectares of best and most versatile soil lost through development</p> <p>No specific targets identified.</p> <p>N/A</p>

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
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Electra Way
Crewe
Cheshire
CW1 6GJ

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 met, 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.

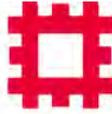
For any queries relating to the specific advice in this letter only please contact Gillian Driver on 0300 060 4335. For any new consultations, or to provide further information on this consultation please send your correspondences to consultations@naturalengland.org.uk.

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 Gillian 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
Fax 0121 625 6820

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 at the end.

Pete Boland

Historic Places Adviser

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

Appendix 4

Objectives verses SEA Objectives (SMART and Compatibility Test)			
SEA Stage B1	Key:	SMART criteria:	
+ =/++	Compatible/ Very comp	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 Bishopstone Group NDP Objectives in terms of their SMART criteria and their compatibility with the SEA Objectives. These have been developed from Government guidance on SEA and from the local evidence base gathered for identifying the NDP issues.

SEA Objectives

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

NDP objectives	SEA Objectives																Conclusions	Recommendations	SMART Test of NDP objective	After SMART objectives
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
B01 To encourage provision of housing which answers local needs, provides future sustainability and accords with the wishes and needs of the residents of each individual community	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	This objective seeks seeking to protect and retain existing facilities within the village rather than create new. Due to the small scale nature of potential development it is unlikely to have a significant detrimental impact on the SAC. Therefore the objective does not have any negative effect the SEA objectives.	Ensure proposed development has some sustainable design elements to reduce environmental impact of new development.	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will strengthen the objective.	To encourage provision of housing which answers local needs, provides future sustainability and accords with the wishes and needs of the residents of each individual community, within the plan period.
B02 To encourage business development of a type and scale that suits our villages especially supporting home based business enterprise	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	This objective promotes small scale business development. Due to the small scale nature of potential development it is unlikely to have a significant detrimental impact on the SAC. Therefore the objective does not have any negative effect the SEA objectives.	Ensure housing development a well as employment development includes sustainable design elements to reduce environmental impact	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will strengthen the objective.	To encourage business development of a type and scale that suits our villages especially supporting home based business enterprise
B03 To protect the historic landscape and built heritage	+	+	+	+	+	x	x	0	0	x	x	+	+	x	x	+	This objective covers the aspects of protecting historic assets in terms of landscape and environment. Its aim is to protect and enhance the environment of the parish.	None	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria.	To protect the historic landscape and built heritage
B04 To support a mixed community of residents of all ages	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	This objective is to include and support all residents within the community	None	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria	To support a mixed community of residents of all ages

Objectives verses SEA Objectives (SMART and Compatibility Test)				
SEA Stage B1	Key:	SMART criteria:		
+ =/++	Compatible/very comp	S – Specific:	NDP objectives should specify what is intended to be done in detail and should not be open to a wide range of misinterpretations	The following matrix appraises the emerging Bishopstone Group NDP Objectives in terms of their SMART criteria and their compatibility with the SEA Objectives. These have been developed from Government guidance on SEA and from the local evidence base gathered for identifying the NDP issues.
- =	Possible conflict	M – Measurable:	It should be possible to monitor NDP objectives in a quantifiable way, by the use of indicators. Indicators should be measurable with limited resource implications.	
0 =	Neutral	A – Attainable/achievable:	NDP objectives should be achievable and deliverable, related to the scale of growth proposed	
X =	No relationship between objectives	R – Realistic:	NDP objectives should relate to the overall vision of the plan. Likewise, chosen indicators should relate to objectives and their outcomes.	
? =	Unclear, more information needed	T – Time-Bound:	Objectives should be specific to the NDP period or another specified time-frame. Objectives should be associated with a target and indicators should specify when the target should be achieved.	

SEA Objectives	Baseline carried over from Stage A
<p>1- To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)</p> <p>2- To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>3- To improve quality of surroundings</p> <p>4- To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage</p> <p>5- To improve air quality</p> <p>6- To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>7- To reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>8- To reduce vulnerability to climate change</p> <p>9- To improve water quality</p> <p>10- To provide for sustainable sources of water supply</p> <p>11- To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk</p> <p>12- To conserve soil resources and quality</p> <p>13- To minimise the production of waste</p> <p>14- To improve health of the population</p> <p>15- To reduce crime and nuisance</p> <p>16- To conserve natural and manmade resources</p>	<p>1-The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition. There are two SSSI's within Bishopstone.05.08.14- River Wye; -Unfavourable recovering. Bishon Meadow (border)-favourable area. The existing status of the Wye SAC between Hay and the Lugg confluence is currently meeting its phosphate target and is meeting the conservation targets.</p> <p>The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire. Bishopstone has: SSSI: 2, SWS: 6,SACs:1. There are no NNRs, SINCs and LNRs within the parish are no NNRs and SINCs within the parish.</p> <p>2-There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Bishopstone group parish at present. Bishopstone group do not have a conservation area.</p> <p>3-In terms of Bishopstone itself, the study Bishopstone has a population under 500 and has no formal play area. In addition there is 1.17 ha of playing pitch area (common ground cricket pitch) with 100% secured community access.</p> <p>4-Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there is five scheduled monument in Bishopstone Group Parish, according to the latest version of the register.</p> <p>5-Between 2005 and 2010 Herefordshire's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 7% and 8% respectively; while UK's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 8% and 12% respectively within the same period. This suggests that air quality is improving.</p> <p>6-% of Herefordshire residents who travel to work by: Car: 70.1%, Foot: 14.7;,Bicycle: 4.3%,Bus: 2%, Train: 0.8%,Motorbike: 0.8%,Taxi: 0.3%,Other: 7%.</p> <p>7-Herefordshire latest figure of C02 emissions per capita-dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mtCO²)</p> <p>8-Reduce the risk of flooding-There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004.The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>9-Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive. Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84%.</p> <p>10-Bishopstone Group parish falls into the Herefordshire Conjunctive Use Water Resource Zones (WRZs), one of 6 zones covering Herefordshire. 39% of demand is from non-household use.</p> <p>11-Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. Bishopstone Group area falls within the Lower Middle Wye catchment. This is regarded as one of the highest areas at risk of fluvial flooding.</p> <p>12-Around the group parish of Bishopstone group there is Grade 1 and 2 land (excellent to very good) and of Grade 3 (good to moderate land in the west of the parish.</p> <p>13-There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and five SAMs . None are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register.</p>

NDP Policies	SEA objectives																Summary in relation to baseline	Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations	Conformity with Core Strategy
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Baseline	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	NA	NA	NA	13			
Policy H1 Housing in Bishopstone	0	+	+	+	0	?	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	Overall the policy meets all the relevant SEA criteria, and has mostly positive impact towards the baseline data. This policy will lead to some small scale development within the Bishopstone settlement boundaries designated. Further clarification of traffic impact can be determine at development stage, however impact is likely to be minimal due to potential scale of development.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. The location of housing development will determine effects however, criteria is in place to ensure no negative effects on the baseline.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy H2 Housing in Byford	0	+	+	+	?	?	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	Overall the policy meets all the relevant SEA criteria, and has mostly positive impact towards the baseline data. This policy will lead to some small scale development within the three settlement boundaries designated. Further clarification of traffic and air quality impact can be determine at development stage, however impact is likely to be minimal due to potential scale of development.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. The location of housing development will determine effects however, criteria is in place to ensure no negative effects on the baseline. Ensure housing development as well employment development includes sustainable design elements to reduce environmental impact.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy H3 Housing in Bridge Sollars, Kenchester and Mansell Gamage	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	Overall this policy housing in Bridge Sollars, Kenchester and Mansell Gamage meets all the relevant SEA criteria and has a generally positive/ neutral impact on the baseline data. This policy will lead to some very small scale development in line with Policy RA3/4/5.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. Ensure housing development includes sustainable design elements to reduce environmental impact.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy G1 Housing development sites and design	0	+	+	+	X	X	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	Overall this policy housing development sites and design meets all the relevant SEA criteria. This policy can also mitigate detrimental environmental impact caused from small scale development on the built and natural environment.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. This policy will help mitigate unsustainable development within Bishopstone and help to achieve high quality designed new buildings.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy G2 Flooding	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	Overall this policy flooding meets all the relevant SEA criteria.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to safeguard and mitigate against flooding issues within Bishopstone Group parish.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

<p>Policy G3 Business developme nt and home working</p>	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Overall this policy business development and home meets all the relevant SEA criteria and moves towards the baseline objectives. Improvements to broadband can result in greater uptake of online transactions and home working, thereby reducing the need to travel and helping the environment.</p>	<p>Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. This policy would not directly lead to development itself but promotes small scale development. Criteria is contained within this policy to mitigate against noise, traffic parking water runoff and general pollution.</p>	<p>This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.</p>
<p>Policy G4 Traffic and Transport</p>	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	<p>Overall this policy traffic and transport meets all the relevant SEA criteria.</p>	<p>Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to safeguard and mitigate against traffic and transport issues within Bishopstone Group parish.</p>	<p>This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.</p>
<p>Policy G5 Tourism</p>	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	x	0	0	x	x	0	<p>Overall this policy tourism meets all the relevant SEA criteria.</p>	<p>Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. Criteria is contained within this policy to mitigate against traffic, road safety, landscape and design.</p>	<p>This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.</p>
<p>Policy G6 Historic Landscape and Green Infrastructu re</p>	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	x	x	+	<p>Overall this policy historic landscape and green infrastructure meets all the relevant SEA criteria.</p>	<p>Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to safeguard historic landscape and natural environment.</p>	<p>This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.</p>

NDP Options	SEA objectives																Summary in relation to baseline	Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations	Conformity with Core Strategy
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Baseline	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	NA	NA	NA	13			
<i>1 Do nothing</i>	0	+	+	+	?	?	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	Overall the option to encourage provision of housing which answers local needs, provides future sustainability and accords with the wishes and needs of the residents of each individual community, this meets all the relevant SEA criteria.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. However this should stipulate what safeguards there are against nuisance and crime from the development.	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
<i>2 Housing to be developed no more than 2 houses</i>	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	To encourage business development of a type and scale that suits our villages especially supporting home based business enterprise meets all the relevant SEA criteria.	Ensure housing development as well as employment development includes sustainable design elements to reduce environmental impact.	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
<i>3 Between 3 and 5 houses</i>	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	Overall this option housing in Bridge Sollars, Kenchester and Mansell Gamage meets all the relevant SEA criteria. Due to size and scale of houses up to 3 and 5 it is unlikely to have a significant impact on traffic and air pollution. Impact on water resources can be determined further at planning application stage.	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
<i>4 Between 5 and 10 houses</i>	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	?	?	+	0	0	+	+	0	Overall this option has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data. Due to size and scale of houses up to 5 and 10 it is unlikely to have a significant impact on traffic and air pollution. Impact on water resources can be determined further at planning application stage.	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
<i>5 Develop starter homes (2 bedrooms)</i>	0	+	+	?	0	0	+	?	?	?	0	+	+	+	+	0	Overall this option has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data. Impact on water quality, sustainable water supply can be determined at planning stage. Impact on climate change can be mitigated through sustainable design policy.	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline. This option is too restrictive and does not allow a mixture of building types.	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
<i>6 Develop Family homes (3 or more bedrooms)</i>	0	+	+	?	0	0	+	?	?	?	0	+	+	+	+	0	Overall this option has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data. Impact on water quality, sustainable water supply can be determined at planning stage. Impact on climate change can be mitigated through sustainable design policy.	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline This option is too restrictive and does not allow a mixture of building types.	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
<i>7 Develop Executive homes (4 or more)</i>	0	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	0	+	+	+	+	0	Overall this option has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data. Impact on water quality, sustainable water supply can be determined at planning stage. Impact on climate change can be mitigated through	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline data. This option is too restrictive and does not allow a mixture of building types.	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

<i>bedrooms)</i>																	sustainable design policy.		
<i>8 Develop Bungalows</i>	0	+	+	?	0	0	+	?	?	?	0	+	+	+	+	0	Overall this option has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data. Impact on water quality, sustainable water supply can be determined at planning stage. Impact on climate change can be mitigated through sustainable design policy.	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline data. This option is too restrictive and does not allow a mixture of building types.	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
<i>9 Develop Live/work properties (small business run adjacent to house)</i>	0	+	+	?	0	0	+	?	?	?	0	+	+	+	+	0	Overall this option has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. Further clarification of environmental impact can be determined at planning application stage when a location is known.	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline data.	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
<i>10 Convert of existing buildings</i>	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	Allocation of for housing through conversion of existing buildings, 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	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline. Allocation of sites will help to strengthen this option and add more certainty.	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
<i>11 Develop homes for local people/people with local connections</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Overall this option has a neutral impact on the SEA baseline data.	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
<i>12 Develop Building design in keeping with the scale and style of existing buildings</i>	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X	X	+	Overall this option has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. This option will help produce schemes which are appropriate in character and design in keeping with the existing area.	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
<i>13 High levels of energy conservation</i>	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	X	X	+	Overall this option has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. This option will help mitigate the impact of development and help to conserve and reduce energy.	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
<i>14 Use of traditional building materials</i>	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	X	X	+	Overall this option meets all the relevant SEA criteria. The use of traditional building materials will help.	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
<i>15 Use of renewable</i>	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	Overall this option meets all the relevant SEA criteria. The use of renewable energy technology and low carbon requirements will	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for

<i>energy technology/low carbon requirements</i>																	help mitigate detrimental impacts caused from development.		the purposes of the SEA.
<i>16 Green alternatives for sewage treatment</i>	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	X	X	+	Overall this option historic landscape and green infrastructure meets all the relevant SEA criteria.	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
<i>17 Development within the main existing housing area</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	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 provide criteria is added to the policy to safeguard or mitigate against any harm, the option will have a positive effect on the baseline.	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline. Criteria would need to be included within the policy to safeguard against effects on any SEA objectives.	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
<i>18 On the edge of the existing housing area</i>	+	+	+	?	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Overall this option has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data. Due to scale and nature of housing on the edge of the existing settlement. It is unlikely to have a significant environmental impact if mitigated environmental criteria are included. However this can be further determined at planning application stage.	Criteria would need to be included within the policy to safeguard against effects on any SEA objectives..	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
<i>19 On brownfield sites</i>	0	+	+	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	Allocation of sites for employment or housing 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 / neutral effect on the baseline. Impact on climate change can be mitigated through sustainable design policy.	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
<i>20 On greenfield sites</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	To build on greenfield could endanger and have a detrimental effect on biodiversity and wildlife. It will also have an impact on landscape character.	This option would conflict with national and local policy. To build on greenfield is likely to have a detrimental impact on environment.	This option would conflict with Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
<i>21 Retain Bishopstone boundary as it is (without a settlement boundary)</i>	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	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 provide criteria is 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. Development will be assessed under housing criteria ra1 and ra2 of the core strategy.	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

22 Allocate settlement boundary for Bishopstone	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty in Bishopstone and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside.	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
23 Create a settlement boundary for Bridge Sollars	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty in Bridge Sollars and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside. However the small and dispersed nature of Bridge Sollars may benefit from criteria based policy.	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
24 Leave Bridge Sollars without a boundary	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Overall this policy will have a positive effect on the SEA baseline as Bridge Sollars falls under RA3 open countryside policy. Due to the small and dispersed nature of Bridge Sollars may benefit from a criteria based housing policy, rather than settlement boundary.	Criteria would need to be included within the policy to safeguard against effects on any SEA objective. Development will be assessed under housing criteria ra3 of the Core Strategy.	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
25 Create a settlement boundary for Byford	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty in Byford and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside.	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline. Development will be assessed under housing criteria ra1 and ra2 of the core strategy.	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
26 Leave Byford without a boundary	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	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 provide criteria is 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. Development will be assessed under housing criteria ra3 of the Core Strategy.	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
27 Create a settlement boundary for Kenchester	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty in Kenchester and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside. However the small and dispersed nature of Kenchester may benefit from criteria based policy.	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
28 Leave Kenchester without a boundary	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Overall this policy will have a positive effect on the SEA baseline as Kenchester falls under RA3 open countryside policy. Due to the small and dispersed nature of Kenchester may benefit from a criteria based housing policy, rather than settlement boundary.	Criteria would need to be included within the policy to safeguard against effects on any SEA objectives.	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
29 Create a settlement boundary for Mansell	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Overall this policy will have a positive effect on the SEA baseline as Bridge Sollars falls under RA3 open countryside policy. Due to the small and dispersed nature of Mansell Gamage may benefit from a criteria based	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

<i>Gamage</i>																		housing policy, rather than settlement boundary.		
<i>30 Leave Mansell Gamage without a boundary</i>	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	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 provide criteria is 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 meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
31 Access to information about local facilities and activities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	This is not a land use option so has no relation to the SEA objectives.	-	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
32 Broadband	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline. This option can help reduce commuting traffic by potentially increase of people who work from home and run home businesses.	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline.	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
33 Facilities for children and young people	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	0	0	+	+	0	0	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline. This option promotes facilities for children and young people within the parish, helping promote social cohesion and potentially a more social and active community.	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
34 Facilities for older people	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	0	0	+	+	0	0	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline. This option promotes facilities for older people, helping promote social cohesion and potentially a more social and active community.	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
35 Facilities for leisure and recreation	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	0	0	+	+	0	0	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline. This option promotes facilities for leisure and recreation throughout the group parish.	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
36 Mobile phone reception	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	0	0	+	+	0	0	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline. Through better connectivity along with the broad band option, this can help reduce commuting traffic by potentially increase of people who work from home and run home businesses.	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
37 Public transport	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline. This option will help mitigate effects of development and promote ways of sustainable transport and movement around the parish.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline.	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

38 Public footpaths and bridleways	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline. This option will help mitigate effects of development and promote ways of sustainable transport and movement around the parish.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline.	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
39 Road Safety	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	X	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline. This option will help mitigate effects of development and promote ways of sustainable transport and movement around the parish.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline.	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

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

Key:

++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards Marginally	- - Move away significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	N/A No relationship
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POLICY H1

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

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

				positive impact towards the baseline data.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To improve air quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	?	Impact can be clarified when location is known at planning application stage.	Traffic impact caused from development is likely to be mitigated by policy within the Core Strategy
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A

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

To improve water quality	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To improve health of the population	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A

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

To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. No cumulative effects have been identified for this policy.				

POLICY H2

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

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

To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To improve air quality	?	?	?	Impact can be clarified when location is known at planning application stage.	Impact of development on air pollution is likely to be mitigated by policy within the Core Strategy.

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

To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	?	Impact can be clarified when location is known at planning application stage.	Traffic impact caused from development is likely to be mitigated by policy within the Core Strategy
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To improve water quality	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the	N/A

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

				baseline data.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. No cumulative effects have been identified for this policy.				

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

effects					
POLICY H3					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A

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

To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To improve air quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To improve water quality	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the	N/A

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

				baseline data.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the	N/A

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

				baseline data.	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. No cumulative effects have been identified for this policy.				

POLICY G1

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A

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

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To improve air quality	X	X	X		-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X		-
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a	N/A

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

				neutral impact towards the baseline data.	
To improve water quality	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A

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

To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. No cumulative effects have been identified for this policy.				

POLICY G2

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

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

		years)			
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To improve air quality	X	X	X		-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X		-

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

To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To improve water quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A

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

To minimise the production of waste	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To improve health of the population	X	X	X		-
To reduce crime and nuisance	X	X	X		-
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. No cumulative effects have been identified for this policy.				

POLICY G3

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

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

		years)			
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A

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

To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To improve water quality	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A

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

To conserve soil resources and quality	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To improve health of the population	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. No cumulative effects have been identified for this policy.				

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

POLICY G4

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the	N/A

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

environment and cultural heritage				baseline data.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To improve water quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A

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

To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To improve health of the population	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A

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

To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. No cumulative effects have been identified for this policy.				

POLICY G5

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the	N/A

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

townscapes				baseline data.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To improve air quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a	N/A

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

				neutral impact towards the baseline data.	
To improve water quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X		-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X		-
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To improve health of the population	X	X	X		-
To reduce crime and nuisance	X	X	X		-

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

To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. No cumulative effects have been identified for this policy.				

POLICY G6

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

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

townscapes				baseline data.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a	N/A

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

				positive impact towards the baseline data.	
To improve water quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A

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

To improve health of the population	X	X	X		-
To reduce crime and nuisance	X	X	X		-
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the baseline data.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. No cumulative effects have been identified for this policy.				

Key:

++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards marginally	-- Move away Significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	X No relationship
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SEA Objective / Objective / Policy	1. To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	2. To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	3. To improve quality of surroundings	4. To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage	5. To improve air quality	6. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	7. To reduce contributions to climate change	8. To reduce vulnerability to climate change	9. To improve water quality	10. To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	11. To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	12. To conserve soil resources and quality	13. To minimise the production	14. To improve health of the population	15. To reduce crime and nuisance	16. To conserve natural and manmade resources
OB BO1	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0
OB BO2	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0
OB BO3	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	0	0	X	X	+	+	X	X	+
OB BO4	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
POLICY H1	0	+	+	+	0	?	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0
POLICY H2	0	+	+	+	?	?	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0
POLICY H3	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0
POLICY G1	0	+	++	++	X	X	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+
POLICY G2	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	X	X	+
POLICY G3	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
POLICY G4	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+

POLICY G5	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	X	X	0
POLICY G6	++	++	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	X	X	+	
Summary of effects of whole plan on each SEA Objective	0 The plan does not go over and above the Core Strategy, and generally has a neutral impact upon this SEA objective	+ The plan does not go over and above the Core Strategy, and generally has a positive impact upon this SEA objective	+ The plan does not go over and above the Core Strategy, and generally has a positive impact upon this SEA objective	+ The plan does not go over and above the Core Strategy, and generally has a positive impact upon this SEA objective	+ The plan does not go over and above the Core Strategy, and generally has a positive impact upon this SEA objective	+ The plan does not go over and above the Core Strategy, and generally has a positive impact upon this SEA objective	0 The plan does not go over and above the Core Strategy, and generally has a neutral impact upon this SEA objective	0 The plan does not go over and above the Core Strategy, and generally has a neutral impact upon this SEA objective	+ The plan does not go over and above the Core Strategy, and generally has a positive impact upon this SEA objective	+ The plan does not go over and above the Core Strategy, and generally has a positive impact upon this SEA objective	+ The plan does not go over and above the Core Strategy, and generally has a positive impact upon this SEA objective	0 The plan does not go over and above the Core Strategy, and generally has a neutral impact upon this SEA objective	0 The plan does not go over and above the Core Strategy, and generally has a neutral impact upon this SEA objective	+ The plan does not go over and above the Core Strategy, and generally has a positive impact upon this SEA objective	+ The plan does not go over and above the Core Strategy, and generally has a positive impact upon this SEA objective	0 The plan does not go over and above the Core Strategy, and generally has a neutral impact upon this SEA objective	
Cumulative effects of whole plan (1 + 2 + 3...)	<i>Overall the Reg14 Consultation Draft Bishopstone Neighbourhood Plan will contribute to meeting the SEA objectives and having a positive impact on the baseline. There are a few SEA objectives which generally have no direct relationship and there are policies which have a neutral impact in relation to the SEA baseline with the Neighbourhood Plan Policies. However the majority of the Policies have been drafted in general conformity with the Core Strategy objectives and contain many policy safeguards to ensure that the effects on environmental assets can be avoided or mitigated against. None of the policies are over and above those already assessed for the Core Strategy.</i>																
Commentary for significant cumulative effects	<i>The majority of the plan has a positive effect on the SEA baseline ensuring landscape of the natural and built environment is maintained and improved. The unknown areas require further detail such as location, scale and size of development, therefore are likely to be determined at planning application/ proposal stage.</i>																

Appendix 5

Bishopstone Options

Do nothing

Housing development options

Housing to be developed no more than 2 houses

Between 3 and 5 houses

Between 5 and 10 houses

Types of housing options

Develop starter homes (2 bedrooms)

Develop Family homes (3 or more bedrooms)

Develop Executive homes (4 or more bedrooms)

Develop Bungalows

Develop Live/work properties (small business run adjacent to house)

Convert of existing buildings

Develop homes for local people/people with local connections

Building Design feature options

Develop Building design in keeping with the scale and style of existing buildings

High levels of energy conservation

Use of traditional building materials

Use of renewable energy technology/low carbon requirements

Green alternatives for sewage treatment

Options for housing location

Within the main existing housing area

On the edge of the existing housing area

On brownfield sites

On greenfield sites

Settlement boundary options

Retain Bishopstone boundary as it is (without a settlement boundary)

Allocate settlement boundary for Bishopstone

Create a settlement boundary for Bridge Sollars

Leave Bridge Sollars without a boundary

Create a settlement boundary for Byford

Leave Byford without a boundary

Create a settlement boundary for Kenchester

Leave Kenchester without a boundary

Create a settlement boundary for Mansell Gamage

Leave Mansell Gamage without a boundary

Options what public facilities to improve

Access to information about local facilities and activities

Broadband

Facilities for children and young people

Facilities for older people

Facilities for leisure and recreation

Mobile phone reception

Public transport

Public footpaths and bridleways

Road Safety

Appendix 6

Template C2: SEA Quality Assurance Checklist

Parish Council Name: Bishopstone

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Bishopstone group NDP

Date completed: 2016

Objectives and context	Where are the points covered in Neighbourhood Development Plan SEA (insert chapter, section, page references, as necessary)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Neighbourhood Development Plan's purpose and objectives are made clear. • The Neighbourhood Area's environmental issues and constraints, including acknowledgement of those in the Local Plan (Core Strategy) SA, where relevant, and local environmental protection objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets. • SEA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate. • Links with other locally related plans, programmes and policies are identified, explained and acknowledgement for those set out in the SA of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) is given, where relevant. • Conflicts that exist between SEA objectives; between SEA and Neighbourhood Development Plan objectives; and between SEA objectives and other local plan objectives are identified and described. 	<p>Chapter 1. 1-1.4,1.10.</p> <p>Chapter 2 Methodology, Chapter 3 and tables A2 and A3</p> <p>Chapter 3 paragraph 3.5-3.13</p> <p>Chapter 3, paragraph 3.1</p> <p>Chapter 3</p>
<p>Scoping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory Consultees are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Environmental Report. • The assessment focuses on significant issues. • Technical, procedural and other 	<p>Chapter 2, paragraphs 2.8-2.9</p> <p>Chapter 2 and chapter 4</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>

<p>difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration. 	<p>Chapter 2 and Chapter 4</p>
<p>Alternatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realistic alternatives are considered for key issues, and the reasons for choosing them are documented. • Alternatives include 'do minimum' and/or 'business as usual' scenarios wherever relevant. • The environmental effects (both adverse and beneficial) of each alternative are identified and compared. • Inconsistencies between the alternatives and other relevant local plans, programmes or policies are identified and explained. • Reasons are given for selection or elimination of alternatives. 	<p>Chapter 5</p> <p>Paragraph 5.3</p> <p>Chapter 5</p> <p>Chapter 5</p> <p>Chapter 5</p>
<p>Baseline information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant aspects of the current state of the local, neighbourhood area environment and their likely evolution without the Neighbourhood Development Plan are described. Acknowledgement to the information in the SA of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) is given, where relevant. • Environmental characteristics of the local, neighbourhood area, likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the designated neighbourhood area, where it is likely to be affected by the Neighbourhood Development Plan. • Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained. 	<p>Chapter 1, Chapter 5</p> <p>Initial screening report and Chapter 1</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>

<p>Prediction and evaluation of likely significant environmental effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects identified include the types listed in the Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, 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. 	<p>Tables A2, A3 and A4</p> <p>Tables B2 and B3</p> <p>Tables B4</p> <p>Chapter 6</p> <p>Chapter 6</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>
<p>Mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the Neighbourhood Development Plan are indicated. • Issues to be taken into account when determining planning applications or other projects, for example funding bids, are identified. 	<p>Chapter 6, paragraph 6.5</p> <p>Chapter 6</p>
<p>The Environmental Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation. • Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms. • Uses maps and other illustrations, 	<p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>

<p>where appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Chapter 2</p> <p>Paragraph 2.8-2.9</p> <p>Paragraph 2.8-2.9</p> <p>Page 2 / Appendix 5 / Chapter 4/ Chapter 5 / Chapter 6</p>
<p>Consultation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SEA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process of the Neighbourhood Development Plan. • Consultation Bodies and the public likely to be affected by, or having an interest in, the Neighbourhood Development Plan are consulted in ways and at times, which give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions on the draft Neighbourhood Development Plan and Environmental Report. 	<p>Paragraph 2.8-2.9</p> <p>Chapter 8</p>
<p>Decision-making and information on the decision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The environmental report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the Neighbourhood Development Plan. • An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account. • Reasons are given for choosing the Neighbourhood Development Plan as adopted, in the light of other reasonable alternatives considered. 	<p>Chapter 8</p> <p>Following draft consultation</p> <p>Following draft consultation</p>

<p>Monitoring measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures proposed for monitoring the Neighbourhood Development Plan are clear, practicable and linked to the indicators and objectives used in the SEA. • 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.) And that • Proposals are made for action in response to significant adverse effects arising from the monitoring of the Neighbourhood Development Plan. 	<p>Chapter 7</p> <p>Chapter 7</p> <p>Chapter 7</p> <p>Chapter 7</p>
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