# Environmental Report



# Leominster Neighbourhood Area

October 2014



# Leominster Environmental Report

# Contents

Non-technical summary	1
1 Introduction	2
2 Methodology used	2
3 SEA objectives and Baseline and policy context review	3
4 Neighbourhood Development Plan options	8
5 Assessment of neighbourhood plan policies and alternatives	9
6 Summary of recommendations for the Neighbourhood Development Plan	10
7 Monitoring and implementation	10
8 Next Steps	11
Appendices	
1 – Initial Screening Report (August 2013)	12
2 - Scoping Report following consultation (incorporating tables A1, A2, A3 and A4)	21
3 – Scoping Report Consultation Comments from Natural England and English Heritage	79
4 – Tables B1, B2 – options, B2 – Objectives and Policies, B3 and B4	85
5 – Table C2 Environmental Checklist	158

# Non-technical summary

The main objective of the SEA is to ensure that the environment is protected and ensure that environmental considerations into the run up of preparing neighbourhood plans. Leominster is large market town with around 5,500 houses; the Town includes numerous listed buildings and four conservation areas within the area. Leominster NDP has been written and produced by its Town council, and have been assigned a planning support officer from Herefordshire Council.

Leominster's NDP covers six objectives and has several criteria based policies. The NDP does not include any sites for development within these polices. The NDP objectives and baseline comply with the SEA European directive; objectives have been thoroughly tested throughout Stage B of the SEA process.

Environmental scoping has been taken up in stage A, and stage B analyses and reviews the NDP. Stage C is the environmental report and stage D consists of consulting the statutory consultees with the environmental report and draft plan. These stages help to analyse and review the NDP's plans and policies have considered alternatives to the NDP's policies to ensure the most appropriate policies have been selected. These stages are displayed in several tables and uses national and European polices guidance and reports as its evidence base.

The results of this review have been used to inform the baseline data and have been incorporated into the SEA framework. Statutory consultees were consulted after the scoping has been carried out, and are consulted again at draft stage of the plan. Feedback after Stage A was received from Natural England and English Heritage regarding wording and soil and geodiversity issues. Stage B results show that the cumulative impact is generally positive as well as of neutral impact. The majority of the policies will have a neutral impact as the development objectives proposed are balanced with sustainable polices to minimise environmental impact.

In terms of mitigation, after estimating the environmental effects of an NDP, there are various ways to help avoid or reduce the possible negative effects are suggested to ensure that the management plan have limited detrimental environmental effects as possible. Regulation 17 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 requires the local planning authority to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the neighbourhood plan that was subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Monitoring will be recorded by Herefordshire Council in order to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of Leominster's neighbourhood plan that was subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment. This is to identify unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and to enable appropriate remedial actions. Results from this will be reported in Herefordshire Council's Annual Monitoring Report. The Leominster's plan objectives and policies comply with the Local Plan and the NPPF and do not go over and above the Herefordshire Council Local Plan Core Strategy policies. Therefore do not need any further recommendations or changes in order to ensure no significant effect on protected sites.

### 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Leominster's Neighbourhood Plan area consists of the whole area of Leominster. The proposed plan is for the plan period of seventeen years, 2014-2031 has been drafted by the Town Council...
- 1.2 Herefordshire Council assigned a Neighbourhood Planning Support Officer to help guide and advise Leominster through the Neighbourhood Planning process.
- 1.3 The main objective of a SEA is "to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development". The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004). The assessment is looking at the positive and negative environmental issues that your plan might have on your local environmental assets.
- 1.4 This Environmental report will meet all of the SEA Directive requirements. The structure of this report will be divided to explain the approach taken, process of assessment and outcomes met within the SEA process. Leominster Plan policies and objectives should comply with the policies within Herefordshire Local Plan-Core Strategy 2011-2031.

## **Leominster Neighbourhood Plan Context**

- 1.5 Leominster is a large market town with a population over 40,000. The town has numerous listed buildings and four Conservation areas.
- 1.6 Leominster Neighbourhood Plan covers six objectives covering several aims within the plan are divided up into housing growth, employment opportunities, green infrastructure, sustainable development, quality of buildings and open spaces.
- 1.7 Leominster NDP objectives are as follows:
  - To create a sustainable Leominster
  - To create a prosperous Leominster
  - To create a greener Leominster
  - To retain Leominster's distinctive identity
  - To create a healthy Leominster
  - To create an accessible Leominster

## 2 Methodology used

### SEA Process and approach taken

- 2.1 The SEA Process consisted of several stages A, B, C and D. Stage A which is the scoping report this consisted of 4 tables A1, A2, A3, A4.
  - A1 Identifies and reviews relevant plan policies and programs in relation to SEA objectives.
  - A2 looks at the baseline information against the SEA objectives, this included countywide data as well as local data.
  - A3 focuses on the environmental issues identified from the baseline, analysing each SEA topic in relation to environmental issue and identifies how this is related to the SA objective.
  - A4 tests the SEA topics vs objectives in line with indicators and targets.
- 2.2 Stage B addresses the significant impacts of the Neighbourhood Development Plan, from templates B1, B2, B3 and B4.
  - B1 assessment identified that Leominster analysed if objectives met with the SEA objectives.
  - B2 assesses the Draft NDP policies against the SEA objectives and identifies whether they
    are moving towards or away from the SEA objectives and the baseline.
  - B3 tests SEA objectives against the NDP policy but looks at the short, medium and long term effect that each NDP policy may have.

- B4 Evaluates the NDP objective and policies against SEA and evaluates the overall cumulative effect.
- 2.3 Stage C, the Environmental Report. In accordance with Regulation 14 of the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations an Environmental Report is prepared to accompany your draft Neighbourhood Plan.
- 2.4 Stage D, consultation on the Environmental Report alongside the Draft Neighbourhood Plan. This will include consultation to Statutory Stakeholders such as Natural England, English Heritage, Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales. Following the formal consultation some changes may need to be made to both the Draft Neighbourhood Plan and the Environmental Report.

#### **Public Consultation**

- 2.5 In regards to consultation the SEA Stage A-A1, A2, A3 and A4 was completed by a Herefordshire Council Planning Officer and sent back to the parish for consultation, any comments or amendments were made to the SEA and then sent to the statutory consultees for 5 weeks (1/08/14 1/09/14). The statutory consultees were Natural England, Environment Agency, English Heritage and Natural Resources Wales. After consultation any amendments or comments were added to the Stage A reports and this Scoping report can be found in Appendix 2.
- 2.6 The Environmental Report including all of the Scoping Report and Stage B tables will be consulted alongside the Draft NDP for the Statutory 6 weeks consultation, with members of the community and also Statutory Consultees.

## **Consultation Outcomes from statutory consultees**

- 2.7 The Statutory consultees that provided comments were from Natural England and English Heritage, there were no comments made from Environmental Agency and Natural resources Wales.
- 2.8 Natural England commented on adding further plans, policies and programmes to the A1 document. For the A2 section of the scoping report NE suggested to include NE internal information regarding priority habitats should be included within the baseline information in A2. NE stated that Soil and Geodiversity were not considered or covered in the A3 assessment and should be added to the baseline information. For the A4 assessment within particular objectives and topics Landscape character assessment and Water framework directive should be included within the baseline. Natural England also recommended that a full Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening is undertaken due to proximity to the River Wye Special Area of Conservation (SAC).
- 2.9 English Heritage comments resulted in minor amendments to wording for A2 and A4 regarding the phrase Heritage assets. All of these comments from English Heritage and Natural England were taken into account and added into each stage of the scoping report process. Both of these responses can be found in appendix 3.

## 3 SEA objectives and Baseline and policy context review

## **Policy context**

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

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

"the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation" Annex 1(a) and (e)

- 3.3 Herefordshire Council carried out this context review for the Scoping Report supporting their Core Strategy and listed their results in the Appendix of that document. Leominster is a town implementation of the Core Strategy and thus the scoping report uses the Herefordshire Council context review which is found in Stage A of the scoping report found in Appendix of this report. The SEA Stage A uses a local, national and European polices guidance and reports as its evidence base.
- 3.4 The results of this review have been used to inform the baseline data and have been incorporated into the SEA framework. It should be noted that:
  - no list of plans or policies can ever be exhaustive and that Herefordshire Council has selected those considered to be of particular relevance to the planning system;
  - new or revised plans and policies emerge.
- 3.5 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.

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 Leominster Scoping Report (found in Appendix 2) provides additional detail on the Plans and Policies mentioned above and identifies the implications for the SEA and NDP.

## **SEA Objectives and Baseline**

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

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

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

### SEA Objectives in relation to the baseline

3.9 Baseline characteristics within the SEA detail the current environmental status of environmental characteristics in the neighbourhood plan area from different sources. The source of Baseline Information used in A2 and analysed in B2 can be found in the Appendix 4. Baseline characteristics in relation to the Leominster SEA objectives are listed below.

SEA Objective	Baseline-Current status	Future baseline
SEA Objective	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition. 30/07/14: River Lugg – unfavourable recovering condition. The River Lugg runs through the Parish of Leominster.	% of SSSI land in favourable condition (Increase)
To maintain and enhance nature	The River Lugg section of the SAC is currently exceeding the phosphate target. There are no formal records of any unacceptable adverse impacts on habitats or protected species. Originally 156 Priority Species were identified for inclusion in Herefordshire's LBAP.	% of SSSI land in unfavourable condition but recovering (Increase)  % of SSSI land in unfavourable condition and
conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	Similarly Herefordshire's LBAP covered 23 habitats with Action Plans. As of 2012, there had been no change in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of the planning permissions granted.	declining (Decrease) Successful completion of the Nutrient Management Plan and Action Plan will provide future targets. To
	Leominster Neighbourhood Area has: SSSI: 1, with 5 SSSIs on the border of the parish. SWS: 21, 13 of which are just over the border of the area. The R.Lugg runs through the parish into the R.Wye SAC. There are no NNRs, SINCs and LNRs within the parish.	capitalise on opportunities to enhance the areas of value to nature conservation as much as possible.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	Historic Landscape Character assessment has only been undertaken for Hereford City. Rapid Townscape Assessments have only been undertaken for Hereford, Ledbury and Ross.	No specific targets identified.
To improve quality of surroundings	There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning local loss of heritage assets and locally important buildings within Leominster Neighbourhood area at present.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage	Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there are numerous scheduled monuments in Leominster Neighbourhood Area according to the latest version of the register. There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and four SAMs. None are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register. None of Leominster Area's listed buildings or SAMs are considered to be at risk at present.	No specific targets identified, but need to ensure that the register is kept up to date.
To improve air quality	Between 2005 and 2010 Herefordshire's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 7% and 8% respectively; while UK's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 8% and 12% respectively within the same period. This trend hides an increase in emissions between 2009 and 2010 when total emissions in the county increased by 5% the same as across the UK (+5%).	To reduce the overall carbon emissions.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	% of Herefordshire residents who travel to work by:  Car: 70.1% Foot: 14.7: Bicycle: 4.3% Bus: 2% Train: 0.8%  Motorbike: 0.8% Taxi: 0.3% Other: 7%	To increase the take up of alternative modes to the private car.
To reduce contributions to climate change	There is no locally specific data available at present. The number of people cycling or travelling by bus as the main form transport to get to work declined between 2001 and 2011 – across England and Wales there was little change in either. Walking or driving a car or van on the other hand increased.	To increase the take up of alternative modes to the private car.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	Resource consumption and climate change. Number of decentralised energy schemes granted permission. No locally specific data available.	-
To improve water quality	Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive. Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84%. There is no locally specific data available at present.	To ensure that rivers meet their conservation objectives and do not fall below the required standard of quality.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	No information provided.	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds. There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice

To conserve soil resources and quality	Agricultural land usage by quality. LA to monitor the number of hectares of the best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 3a and higher) lost to development. To the south of Leominster Town Grade 1 and 2 classification. Grade 3 to the north and west and around Brierley. Grades 1 and 2 around Ivington.	No specific targets identified.
To minimise the		-
production of waste	No information provided.	
To improve health of		-
the population	No information provided.	
To reduce crime and		-
nuisance	No information provided.	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning the local loss of heritage assets locally important buildings particularly within a conservation area in Leominster at present. No historic records of any planning enforcement action or appeals concerning locally important buildings within the four conservation areas.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.

- 3.10 The largest Environmental issue within Leominster is that impacts upon the County as a whole is the water quality of the River Wye, although this area of the River Wye is currently meeting all nutrient targets and quality, there is the possibility that if it is not properly managed then any additional impact upon the quality of the water upstream of the Lugg confluence could mean that it would fail the targets further downstream. However, the NDP policies will look to mitigate against this and also the proposals in the Plan are not over and above the Core Strategy and therefore should not have a significant impact. Increase in pollution from traffic as there are a lack of transport options for many urban and rural communities and therefore high car ownership and dependency
- 3.11 There are limitations of the data produced within a certain time frame some of the evidence base provided will be several years old therefore some of the evidence base may be out of date. There is also a limitation as four of the SEA objectives have no baseline data available, this provides a limitation on the baseline data and whether the NDP policies are able to more towards or away from this data, this also means that there are no future trends to link the SEA objective too.

### 4 Neighbourhood Development Plan options

- 4.1 All options considered for the Leominster NDP have been considered. These were identified through the initial stages of drafting of issues by Leominster steering group. There were no further options for possible housing allocations as the options coming forward were for criteria based policies.
- 4.2 Options provided to the NDP are listed below.
  - 1/ Do nothing Not to undertake a Neighbourhood Plan and rely solely on the Core Strategy Policies

    2/ No Sustainable Urban Extension

    3/ No new Link Road to the South of the Town

    4/ Allocate additional housing sites and employment sites

    5/ Utilise the policies in the Core Strategy and add additional sustainability measures to improve the town as a whole.
- 4.3 Options were considered and assessed in the B2 options document (Appendix 4), the overall favourable outcome was to undertake a NDP but to include additional sustainability measures for the whole Neighbourhood Area (option 5) as the remaining options either didn't allow the Community the opportunity that Neighbourhood Plans can offer, or would not be in conformity to the emerging Core Strategy policies.

# 5 Assessment of neighbourhood plan policies

Listed below are the Neighbourhood Plan policies for Leominster

NDP Policy - LANP1 Supporting the strategic development needs in Leominster.

*LANP 2* - Supporting the Strategic housing development needs in Leominster town.

LANDP 3 - Leominster sustainable urban extension.

LANDP 4 - New housing development in Brierley, Ivington and Wharton.

LANDP 5 - New homes in the countryside.

LANDP 6 - Renewable energy.

LANDP 7 - New Business development.

LANDP 8 - Promoting existing employment sites.

LANDP 9 - Development in Leominster Town centre.

LANP10 - Green infrastructure.

LANP11 - Open spaces.

LANP12 – Greening the town (centre).

LANP13 - Dark skies.

LANP14 - Promoting a healthy community.

LANP15 - Assets of community value.

LANP16 - Landscapes.

LANP17 – Protecting and enhancing the character of Leominster town centre

LANP18 - New building in Leominster.

LANP19 - Tourism.

LANP20 - Protecting important views.

LANP21 - Reducing the need to travel.

LANP22 - Improving walking, cycling and public transport.

LANP23 - Moving around Leominster town centre.

- 5.1 Overall within stage B1 the majority of the NDP objectives have met SEA objectives, and the rest had either a no relationship with the different objectives, had no neutral compatibility with the SEA objective or if needed further information such as location of development.
- 5.2 B2 measured SEA objectives against the baseline with the NDP policies. The majority of the NDP policies have a positive effect and the rest had an uncertain effect as the policies are mainly criteria based which is requesting that potential development adhere to each of the criteria, therefore most development will be considered on a case by case basis. However as there are development policies within the NDP, that have a restriction of how many units are allowed to be developed. This will affect the scale of the environmental impact for each development, and each development proposed should be considered on a case by case basis. The policies listed within Leominster NDP are criteria based policies that state criteria that development should adhere to, rather than policies that states where and how much development is required.
- 5.3 The results show that the cumulative impact has a positive impact overall. The majority of the policies will have a neutral impact as the development objectives proposed are balanced with sustainable polices to minimise environmental impact. There are also a lot of uncertain effects

from new development as it this depends on the scheme itself and is likely to understand a developments true impact on a case by case basis. The results in B1 and B2 were followed by a summary, conclusion and general conclusions across objectives and recommendations.B3 results were similar to B2, NDP objectives were mostly positive and move towards the SEA baseline.

- 5.4 Within Table B3, the results show that the cumulative impact over the time scale is generally positive. Although the development policies indicate that in the short term there may be a uncertain or negative on impact due to the development works that would be undergoing, but within the middle and long term the effects often turn positive due to the criteria in additional NDP policies that provide mitigation methods against the development. Therefore the majority of the policies will be balanced with sustainable polices to minimise environmental impact. There are uncertain effects from new development as it this depends on the scheme itself and is likely to understand a developments true impact on a case by case basis.
- 5.5 Within the B4 assessment which identified the cumulative effects of the Plan's policies it was highlighted that the policies contained in the Leominster Plan are not over and above the Core Strategy, therefore the cumulative effect will not exceed that of the Core Strategy Policies which have also been subject to a full Sustainability Appraisal.
- 5.6 Environmental issues and problems in the Neighbourhood Area that could arise from the Leominster Plan could include the loss of some good quality agricultural land as to the south of Leominster Town Grade 1 and 2 classification as well as the settlement of Ivington, and Grade 3 to the north and west and around Brierley. Around Leominster there will be some additional production of waste during the development phases of the houses however this will be mitigated against to a certain extent by Policy H7 of the NDP ensuring that waste materials are handled properly and recycling of waste to be emphasised. Although the River Lugg runs within Leominster neighbourhood area, it is unlikely that there will be a significant impact upon its quality as the scale of housing within the villages will not exceed the indicative targets set out in policy RA1 of the Herefordshire Core Strategy.
- 5.6 Mitigation measures have been included within the HRA assessment. The mitigation areas are mostly within sustainable development and transport considerations, traffic measures, energy conservation and renewable energy, design and conservation polices this may help balance out development as well as the restriction of numbers for proposed housing development. These policies should help to provide mitigation against the potential adverse impacts from new development.

# 6 Summary of recommendations for the Neighbourhood Development Plan

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

## 7 Monitoring and implementation

- 7.1 Herefordshire Council as the local planning authority should make arrangements to monitor the significant effects of implementing a neighbourhood plan. Regulation 17 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 requires the local planning authority to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the neighbourhood plan that was subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment, to identify unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and to enable appropriate remedial actions.
- 7.2 The monitoring results will be reported in Herefordshire Council's Annual Monitoring Report. Herefordshire Council will monitor outcomes for the Neighbourhood Develop Plan and polices. The topics within the AMR consist of the following topic-housing delivery, previous developed land, housing completions, affordable housing conditions and employment land delivery. The report runs from April 1<sup>st</sup>-March 31<sup>st</sup>.

# 8 Next Steps

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

# Appendix 1



# Initial Habitat Regulations Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Notification

The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulation 2012 (Reg. 32)

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (d)

Neighbourhood Area:	Leominster
Parish Council:	Leominster Town Council
Neighbourhood Area Designation Date:	31 <sup>st</sup> July 2012

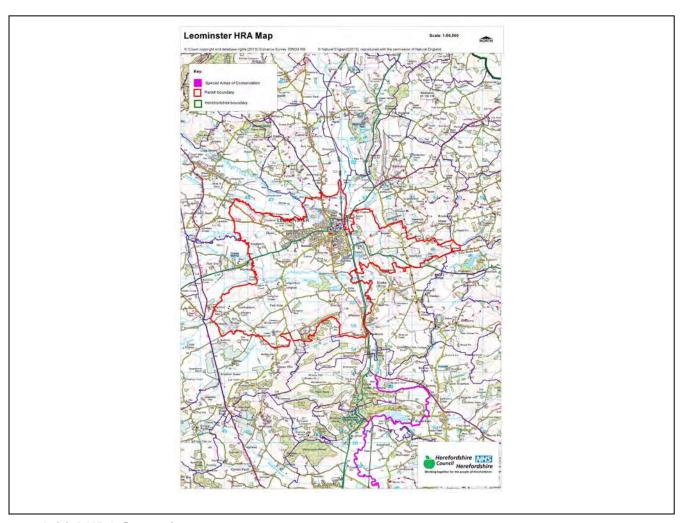
# Introduction

This Initial Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Screening has been undertaken to assesses 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.

This document is copyright of Herefordshire Council, please contact the Neighbourhood Planning team if you wish to reuse it in whole or part

# 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 Lugg (not part of the SAC) runs through the Parish
Is the Neighbourhood Area in the hydrological catchment of the River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC?	Υ	Leominster Parish is in both the Lugg and Arrow river catchments
If yes above, does the Neighbourhood Area have mains drainage to deal with foul sewage?	Υ	Yes at Ivington and Leominster Worcester Road

# **Downton Gorge SAC:**

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of Downton Gorge SAC?	Downton Gorge is 12.7km away from the northern boundary of the Parish

# **River Clun SAC:**

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

# **Usk Bat Sites SAC:**

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of the SAC boundary?	N	Usk Bat Sites are 46km away from the Parish
on to soundary.		

# Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of any of	N	Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites
the individual sites that make up the Wye Valley &		are 37km away from the Parish
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?		Wye Valley Woodlands are 41km away from the Parish
--	--	--

# **HRA Conclusion:**

The assessment above highlights that the following European Sites will need to be taken into account in the future Neighbourhood Development Plan for the Leominster 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 Leominster 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	1	An area encompassing the junction between the A44 (Bargates) and B4361 (Dishley Street/Cursneh Road) in Leominster.	Y
Ancient Woodland	7	Marlbrook Woods; Ramshill Wood (border); Draycott Wood (border); Puddlestone Wood (border); Long Wood (border); Titterstone Plantation (border); Lower Miles Rough (border)	Y
Areas of Archaeological Interest	0	There are no AAI's in Leominster Parish	N
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	0	There are no AONB's in Leominster Parish	N
Conservation Areas	4	Leominster Bridge Street; Leominster River Meadows; Leominster Bargates; Leominster	Υ
European Sites	0	There are no SACs in the Parish	N
Flood Areas		Flood Zones 2 & 3 follow the Rivers Lugg and Arrow, as well as Cheaton Brook, Little Arrow and various other brooks and streams	Y
Listed Buildings	Numerous	There are numerous Listed Buildings throughout the Parish	Υ
Local Sites (SWS/SINCs/RIGS)	21	Land at Eaton Hill; Land at Eaton; lands at Leasows; Pond near Bankfield House; River Lugg; River Arrow; Field near Stoke Prior (border); Land at Stoke Prior (border); marshland near Steens Bridge (border); Land near Stone Farm (border); Land at Stretford Bridge (border); Stretford Brook; Wig Wood, Lewis's Plantation & Kennel Gorse (border); Bach Camp (border); Fields east of Blackpole (border); Eyeton Common (border); Monkland Common (border); Field north of Harbour Farm (border); Pinsley Brook; Titterstone Plantation, Woodfield and Lime Kiln Copse (border); Lower Miles Rough (border)	Y
Long distance footpaths/trails (e.g. Herefordshire Trail)	2	Herefordshire Trail; Three Rivers Ride	Υ
Mineral Reserves	13	West of Cholstrey mill to B4360 (border); Cholstrey, east and west of village (border); Ivington Bury to Ivington Court; Newlands to Highfield House off	Y

		Passa Lane; Worcester Road from Leominster; East of Leominster, Tick Bridge Lane, north of Stretford Brook; Sparrow Hill north of Steens Bridge; East of Stoke Prior, Blackwardine; Area around Wellington constrained by 200m zone and area north of Wellington outside 200m zone; East of Sollers Dilwyn – Tyrells Court to Stretford (border); Manor Farm, Monkland to Wall End (border); South east of Pudleston	
		Court (border); North of Uphampton Farm-Fort (border)	
National Nature Reserve	0	No NNR's in Leominster Parish	N
Registered & unregistered parks and gardens	12 Unregistered	The Ryelands; Eaton Hill; Hennor House Upper Wintercott; Hamnish Clifford (border); Pudleston Court (border); Eyton Hall (border); Buckland (border); Eyton Old Hall (border); Pudleston Rectory (border); Hampton Court (border); Birley Court (border)	Y
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	9	Ivington Camp Multivallate Hillfort; Forbury Chapel; Leominster Priory; Three Moated Sites at The Hyde and Lower Hyde; Roman Settlement (border); Risbury Camp (border); Dovecote at Stockton Bury (border); Kingsland Castle (border); Bach Camp (border)	Y
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	6	River Lugg Meanders (Favourable) (border); River Lugg (Unfavourable Recovering); Hill Hole Dingle (Unfavourable Recovering) (border); The Bury Farm (Favourable) (border); Dinmore Hill Woods (Favourable (part) Unfavourable Recovering (part)) (border); Berrington Pool (Favourable) (border)	Y

## **Decision Notification:**

The initial screening highlights that the Neighbourhood Development Plan for the Leominster Neighbourhood Area:

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

Assessment date: 13/05/2013 re-screened 21/08/2013

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:** *Tilio-Acerion* 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 Margaritifera margaritifera

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 *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation. Transition mires and quaking bogs. White-clawed (or Atlantic Stream) crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes*. Sea lamprey *Petromyzon marinus*. Brook lamprey *Lampetra planeri*. River lamprey *Lampetra fluviatilis*. Twaite shad *Alosa fallax*. Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar*. Bullhead *Cottus gobio*. Otter *Lutra lutra*. Allis shad *Alosa alosa* 

**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.

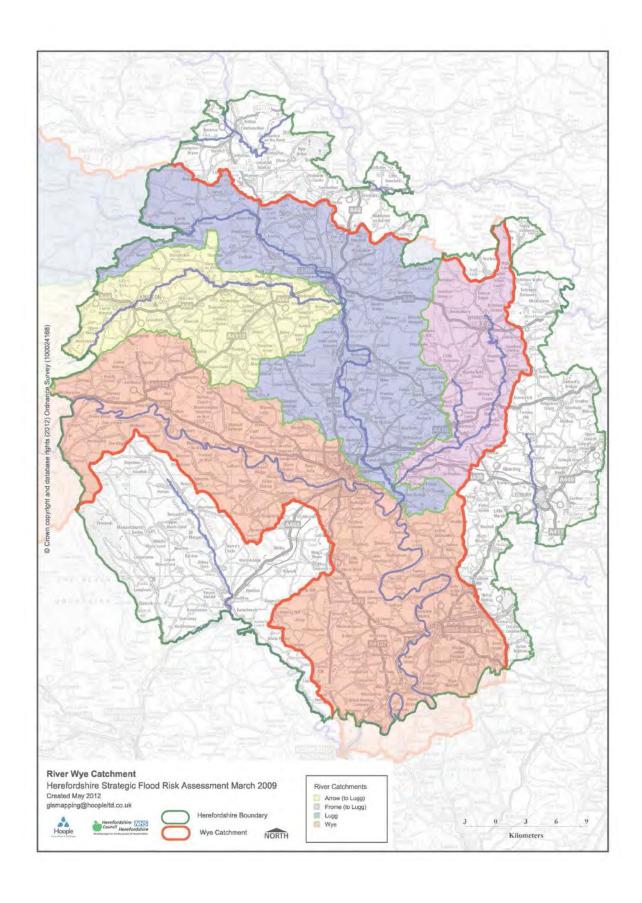
Greater Horseshoe Bat: Large buildings, pasture, edge of mixed deciduous woodland and hedgerows. Mixed land-use especially south-facing slopes, favours beetles, moths and insects they feed on. During the winter they depend on caves, abandoned mines and other underground sites for undisturbed hibernation.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



# Appendix 2

# Strategic Environmental Assessment



# Leominster 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: Leominster Town Council** 

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Leominster Area Neighbourhood Plan

Date completed: July 2014

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Revised EU Sustainable Development strategy	European Union Strategy	2009	Sets out a single strategy on how the EU will more effectively meet its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development.	Recognises the need to gradually change current unsustainable consumption and production patterns and move towards a better integrated approach to policy making. The Strategy sets overall objectives, targets and concrete actions for seven key priority challenges, predominantly environmental:	<ul> <li>Air</li> <li>Climate factors</li> <li>Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>Population and human health</li> </ul>	The Neighbourhood Plans should take into account the objectives of the strategy. The aim of sustainable development should be implicit in its approach.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Derived from the LDF General Scoping Report (June 2007)

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	Implications for the NDP and SEA
T1 50		0040		resources;		
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.	Biodiversity     Cultural heritage and the landscape	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.
The EC Water Framework	European Union	2000	Commits all EU member states to achieve good	Aims for 'good status' for all ground and surface waters (rivers, lakes,	Water	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the
Directive			qualitative and quantitative status of all water courses by 2015	transitional waters, and coastal waters) in the EU		relevant legislation and regulations.
The Wildlife	Domestic	1981	The major legal	The principle mechanism	<ul> <li>Biodiversity</li> </ul>	The Neighbourhood

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	Implications for the NDP and SEA
and Countryside Act (1981)	Legislation		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.	for the legislative protection of wildlife in Great Britain.	<ul> <li>Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>Flora and fauna</li> <li>Material assets</li> <li>Soil</li> </ul>	Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.
The Countryside and Right of Way Act (2000)	Domestic Legislation	2000	Creates a statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of AONBs.	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.  There are provisions to consider extending the right in the future to coastal land, but not woodland despite some early publicity suggesting this.	<ul> <li>Biodiversity</li> <li>Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>Flora and fauna</li> <li>Material assets</li> <li>Soil</li> </ul>	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)	Domestic Legislation	2006	Designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural	Provides that any public body or statutory undertaker in England and Wales must have regard to the purpose of	<ul> <li>Biodiversity</li> <li>Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> </ul>	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	Implications for the NDP and SEA
			communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy.	conservation of biological diversity in the exercise of their functions.	<ul><li>Flora and fauna</li><li>Material assets</li><li>Soil</li></ul>	
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.	Biodiversity	The NDP should take account of the provisions of the strategy, making the most of opportunities to enhance wildlife habitats or restore degraded ecosystems in the process.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	National planning policy.	2012	Consolidates the suite of PPG/PPS into one succinct planning policy document.		<ul> <li>Air</li> <li>Biodiversity</li> <li>Climate factors</li> <li>Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>Flora and fauna</li> <li>Material assets</li> <li>Population and human health</li> <li>Soil</li> <li>Water</li> </ul>	The NDP should take into account the relevant policies set within the NPPF.
Planning	Government	2014	Provides		• Air	The NDP should take

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Practice Guidance	Guidance		guidance to local planning authorities and others on the operation of the planning system.		<ul> <li>Biodiversity</li> <li>Climate factors</li> <li>Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>Flora and fauna</li> <li>Material assets</li> <li>Population and human health</li> <li>Soil</li> <li>Water</li> </ul>	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.	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.  The Core Strategy includes a range of objectives, the ones highlighted below relate to Leominster:  To meet the housing needs of all sections of the community To improve the health, wellbeing and quality of life of all residents To strengthen the economic viability of the market towns To strengthen the economic viability of the villages and their rural hinterlands To achieve sustainable communities and protect the environment	<ul> <li>Air</li> <li>Biodiversity</li> <li>Climate factors</li> <li>Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>Flora and fauna</li> <li>Material assets</li> <li>Population and human health</li> <li>Soil</li> <li>Water</li> </ul>	The NDP should take account of relevant policies set within in the Core Strategy.  Where necessary, the NDP should provide services, facilities and employment opportunities that are accessible to both local and neighbouring communities.  Approx 2.300 dwellings will need to be delivered over the Plan period within Leominster Town, 1,500 of these will be on the strategic site to the south-west of the town.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				To address the causes and impacts of climate change through new development To conserve, promote, utilise and enjoy our natural, built, historic and cultural assets for the fullest benefit of the whole community  The Core Strategy seeks for Leominster to continue to fulfil a diverse range of important roles as a centre, and to continue to act as a service centre to its rural hinterland.  A minimum of 2,300 new homes will be provided across Leominster in the Plan period, of these 1,500 dwellings will be provided on a strategic site to the south-west of the Town Centre.  In addition, the Leominster Neighbourhood Area has three RA2 villages which seek to provide housing to meet the needs of people with local connections or affordable housing.		Leominster is within the Leominster HMA, in addition to the market town there are three villages – Ivington, Brierley and Wharton, which are identified under the RA2 policy and should take into consideration the criteria set within this policy.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	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> <li>Air</li> <li>Climate factors</li> <li>Population and human health</li> </ul>	The LTP does not explore current transport issues in the Leominster neighbourhood area, but any new development proposed through the NDP should seek to reduce the environmental impacts of transport.
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> <li>Air</li> <li>Biodiversity</li> <li>Climate factors</li> <li>Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>Flora and fauna</li> <li>Material assets</li> <li>Population and human health</li> <li>Soil</li> <li>Water</li> </ul>	The Leominster neighbourhood Area is not within or adjacent to the Malvern Hills AONB.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	Implications for the NDP and SEA
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> <li>Air</li> <li>Biodiversity</li> <li>Climate factors</li> <li>Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>Flora and fauna</li> <li>Material assets</li> <li>Population and human health</li> <li>Soil</li> <li>Water</li> </ul>	The Leominster 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 support business growth up to 2016.	The document outlines the path and direction to foster economic vitality within Herefordshire. Key objectives therefore include:  • Sustaining business survival and growth • Increasing wage levels, range and quality of jobs • Having a skilled population to meet future work needs • Developing the county's built infrastructure so enterprise can flourish.	<ul> <li>Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>Material assets</li> <li>Population and human health</li> </ul>	None of merit.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Employment Land Study	Evidence	2012	Includes employment land assessments for the plan period 2011-2031. The study includes Quantitative and Qualitative assessments of employment land, assessment of market demand and need, as well as providing forecasts and	This study covers existing employment sites in Hereford, the five market towns and their rural hinterlands.  Land at Southern Avenue is approx. 33ha in size and is mainly occupied by B2 and B8 uses. In addition, there are just over 15 ha of employment land at Leominster Enterprise Park.	Material assets     Population and human health	The NDP will need to ensure that employment is continued to be encouraged within the Town.
			recommendations for future employment need over the plan period.	There are a further 10ha identified as part of the Strategic site to the south west of the town.		

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	Evidence	2012	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.	In terms of Leominster Area the previous SHLAA identified a number of sites around the town, the majority of the least constrained sites were to the South-west due to flooding constraints to the north.	<ul> <li>Air</li> <li>Biodiversity</li> <li>Climate factors</li> <li>Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>Flora and fauna</li> <li>Population and human health</li> <li>Soil</li> <li>Water</li> </ul>	The SHLAA assesses the potential availability of land for housing in Leominster  The Leominster NDP should be informed by the findings of the SHLAA and any subsequent updates of the SHLAA.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	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.	Leominster Neighbourhood area falls within the Leominster HMA. Here, the study reveals that:  • 57% of households are unable to afford market housing.  • There is an annual requirement for 72 affordable dwellings between 2012 and 2017.  The study identifies that, in rural parts of the HMA, there is a need for:  • 1,725 market houses  • 575 affordable houses.  The study highlights that within the Leominster HMA the overall estimated housing need by size 2011-2031 is as follows:  1 Bed - 6.5%, 2 bed - 23.9%, 3 bed - 49.1%, 4 bed - 20.5%	<ul> <li>Air</li> <li>Biodiversity</li> <li>Climate factors</li> <li>Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>Flora and fauna</li> <li>Population and human health</li> <li>Soil</li> <li>Water</li> </ul>	The LHMA provides an indication of housing needs and affordability within the Leominster HMA.  It provides evidence that could be used to inform policies or market and affordable housing requirements in the NDP.
Herefordshire	Evidence	2012	Technical	The delivery of 2,300	• Air	This study provides an

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Local Housing Requirements Study			assessment of the housing market and potential future local housing requirements which supports planning policy regarding the amount of growth, housing tenure and housing type needed within Herefordshire up to 2031.	homes in the Leominster area would:  Support growth in the rural population by 42.8% Increase the number of households by 43.5%  Forecasts also predict that growth in the population of the Leominster area is likely to be primarily through an increase of family age groups.  Moderate growth is expected in the 30-44 and 75+ age brackets.  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 Leominster Area will face an increasing urgency to provide more 3 bedroom homes, with less demand	<ul> <li>Biodiversity</li> <li>Climate factors</li> <li>Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>Flora and fauna</li> <li>Material assets</li> <li>Population and human health</li> <li>Soil</li> <li>Water</li> </ul>	indication of housing requirements in the Leominster HMA.  This evidence can be used to inform the content of the Leominster NDP, which could include policies to facilitate the provision of the right types of homes in the right places.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Rural Housing Background Report	Evidence	2013	Provides the justification for the proportional housing growth targets outlined in the Core Strategy	for 1 bedroom dwellings.  The villages of Brierley, Ivington and Wharton as RA2 settlements, which means that they are considered for affordable housing and to meet the needs of people with local	<ul> <li>Air</li> <li>Biodiversity</li> <li>Climate factors</li> <li>Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>Flora and fauna</li> </ul>	The Leominster Area NDP will need to be in conformity with the provisions of Policy RA2.
				connections.	<ul> <li>Material assets</li> <li>Population and human health</li> <li>Soil</li> <li>Water</li> </ul>	

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Draft Gypsies and Travellers Assessment	Evidence	2013	Assesses the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers across Herefordshire.	<ul> <li>Key findings from the survey of Gypsy and Traveller households in 2012 found that:</li> <li>31% of households surveyed have some sort of accommodation need</li> <li>Of the 17 households with an accommodation need, 7 had a requirement for at least one additional pitch</li> <li>10 households had a requirement for bricks and mortar housing</li> <li>There is an additional requirement for 7 pitches and 9 units of Registered Social Landlord accommodation within Herefordshire.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Air</li> <li>Biodiversity</li> <li>Climate factors</li> <li>Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>Flora and fauna</li> <li>Material assets</li> <li>Population and human health</li> <li>Soil</li> <li>Water</li> </ul>	The Leominster NDP must establish whether any of the need identified in this assessment falls within the neighbourhood area and make appropriate provisions for it.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	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 a 1km buffer around the edge of Leominster, identifying priority habitats and species.	<ul> <li>Air</li> <li>Biodiversity</li> <li>Climate factors</li> <li>Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>Flora and fauna</li> <li>Material assets</li> <li>Population and human health</li> <li>Soil</li> <li>Water</li> </ul>	The Leominster area NDP can utilise this information to provide opportunities to enhance habitats and their networks.
Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan	Evidence	2007	Focuses conservation efforts on the areas within Herefordshire that will result in the greatest benefit for ecological networks, habitats and species.	Integrating biodiversity objectives with other environmental, social and economic needs can provide a sustainable living and working environment that benefits both people and nature.	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) <sup>1</sup>	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Green Infrastructure Strategy	Evidence	2010	Develops a framework of natural and culturally important features and functions so that planning for a sustainable future is at the heart of planning within Herefordshire.	Establishes policies and principles for the protection and enhancement of those features and functions that contributes to the environment of Herefordshire across a range of scales.	<ul> <li>Air</li> <li>Biodiversity</li> <li>Climate factors</li> <li>Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>Flora and fauna</li> <li>Material assets</li> <li>Population and human health</li> <li>Soil</li> <li>Water</li> </ul>	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Leominster NDP.
Renewable Energy Study	Evidence	2010	Assesses the energy demand within Herefordshire and the ability for the county to accommodate renewable and low carbon energy technologies.	The total energy demand excluding transport for Herefordshire, at that point in time, was calculated as being:  • Electrical: 731 GWh/yr • Heat: 1,810 GWh/yr • Total: 2,541 GWh/yr  There is scope for all types of renewable energy production.	<ul> <li>Air</li> <li>Biodiversity</li> <li>Climate factors</li> <li>Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>Flora and fauna</li> <li>Material assets</li> <li>Population and human health</li> <li>Soil</li> <li>Water</li> </ul>	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Leominster NDP.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	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.	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.  In terms of Leominster parish itself, the study reveals that there is:  27.3ha of playing pitch area  85% of this is with secured community access	<ul> <li>Biodiversity</li> <li>Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>Flora and fauna</li> <li>Material assets</li> <li>Population and human health</li> </ul>	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Leominster area NDP.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Open Spaces Study	Evidence	2006	The 2006 space audit and assessment of need is a snap shot of the quality, quantity and distribution of open space across Herefordshire.	<ul> <li>The study reveals that within the Leominster Area has:</li> <li>Extensive under provision of parks and gardens</li> <li>Extensive over provision of natural and semi-natural green space</li> <li>Under provision of amenity green space and average provision for outdoor sport</li> <li>Average provision for children and young people.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Biodiversity</li> <li>Climate factors</li> <li>Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>Flora and fauna</li> <li>Material assets</li> <li>Population and human health</li> </ul>	The open space audit and assessment provides an indication that any new open space could be provided at Leominster landfill site.  The Leominster Area NDP should consider the provision levels of open space within their policies.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Play Facilities Study	Evidence	2012	The Play Facilities Study 2012 updates the previous play facilities analysis under the Open Spaces Study 2006 and provides guidance and a framework for the development, delivery and continued sustainability of providing new and improved play facilities for children and young people in Herefordshire to 2031.	In terms of Leominster Area itself:  • the study reveals that the play facility at the Grange may require some further investing  • the Sydonia play area needs to ensure there is a plan in place for all age groups  • The play area at ropewalk would benefit from a re-vamp  • Additional facilities could be provided at Ridgemoor rd	<ul> <li>Biodiversity</li> <li>Climate factors</li> <li>Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>Flora and fauna</li> <li>Material assets</li> <li>Population and human health</li> </ul>	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Leominster NDP.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Water Cycle Study	Evidence	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.	Fluvial flooding from adjacent floodplains is prevalent for properties adjacent to River Lugg in Leominster.  The River Lugg is currently designated as 'poor' ecological status.  A surface water management is required for Leominster.  The development to the south of the town may require river channel capacity reinforcement.	<ul> <li>Biodiversity</li> <li>Climate factors</li> <li>Material assets</li> <li>Population and human health</li> <li>Water</li> </ul>	New development proposed through the Leominster NDP should be assessed against the capacity of local infrastructure.  Developers will need to provide a surface water management plan as part of any applications.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Leominster Parish Plan	Evidence / local document	2012	The Parish Plan identified a series of aims and actions across a number of topics. The Parish Plan was consulted on throughout with the local community and therefore identifies what the local community want/need and would require to help improve their Parish.	The following aims that were recommended to take forward into the NDP were:  To retain and promote the historical rural character of the town through future planning policy  To bring about significant improvement in local housing standards for all new development and ensure that future developments fulfil the housing needs of all the community  Provide additional community activity venues for families and young people Improvements to the local health facilities that meet the needs of the community  Improve parking areas for the station	<ul> <li>Population and human health</li> <li>Material assets</li> <li>Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>Climate factors</li> <li>Biodiversity</li> <li>Flora and fauna</li> </ul>	The NDP to take into account the aims and actions of the Parish plan to help implement into policies.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Leominster Green Infrastructure Strategy	Evidence / implementati on plan	2013	The strategy identifies the location and requirements for green infrastructure improvements across the Parish.	Promote recognition of the town's environment as important to its economic health, the health and wellbeing of its residents, and as an integrated system supporting a range of community benefits.  The approach be based upon linking ecology, art and heritage should be adopted as the basis for developing a landscape and green infrastructure strategy that would enhance and strengthen the character of Leominster and its surroundings.	<ul> <li>Biodiversity</li> <li>Fauna and flora</li> <li>Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> </ul>	The NDP to utilise the information to identify green infrastructure schemes to include within the policies.

#### Appendix A2 – Baseline information for Leominster Area

N.B. This is based on countywide baseline information with some additions relevant to Leominster (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 <sup>1</sup>	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source				
SEA Topic covered by objective: Biodiversity, flora and fauna											
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.  30/07/14:  River Lugg – unfavourable recovering condition	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).  DEFRA magic website (July 2014)				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Derived from the Pre Submission Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Assessment (May 2014)

SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	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	There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.	-	No specific targets identified.	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 River Lugg runs through the Parish of Leominster.  The River Lugg section of the SAC is currently exceeding the phosphate target.	N/A	Successful completion of the Nutrient Management Plan and Action Plan will provide future targets	There is the potential that new development could have a small impact upon the phosphate levels further downstream in the River Lugg.	Nutrient Management Plan (2014)

SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	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.	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.  There is no locally specific data available at present.	There are no formal records of any unacceptable adverse impacts on habitats or protected species.  Originally 156 Priority Species were identified for inclusion in Herefordshire's LBAP.  Similarly Herefordshire's LBAP covered 23 habitats with Action Plans.	No specific targets identified.	Herefordshire Biological Records Centre (HBRC) holds limited data on some individual sites.	Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11)

SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	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.	Leominster Neighbourhood Area has:  SSSI: 1, with 5 SSSIs on the border of the parish  SWS: 21, 13 of which are just over the border of the area  The R.Lugg runs through the parish into the R.Wye SAC  There are no NNRs, SINCs and LNRs within the parish.	As of 2012, there had been no change in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of the planning permissions granted.	To capitalise on opportunities to 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

SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has or is being implemented.	The Parish Area has the following landscape types:  Principal settled farmlands; urban; settled farmlands on River Terrace; ancient border farmlands	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Herefordshire Landscape Character Assessment (2004 updated 2009)
SEA Topic cover	ed by objectives: A	/laterial assets					
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	Resource consumption and climate change	Maintaining Herefordshire Council's County Site and Monuments Register.	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template.  Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there are numerous scheduled monuments in Leominster Neighbourhood Area according to the latest version of the register.	-	No specific targets identified, but need to ensure that the register is kept up to date.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Herefordshire Environmental Records Register (search July 2014).

SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	Resource consumption and climate change	Monitoring changes to historic landscapes.	Historic Landscape Character assessment has only been undertaken for Hereford City. Rapid Townscape Assessments have only been undertaken for Hereford, Ledbury and Ross.	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Historic Landscape Character Assessment for Hereford. Rapid townscape Assessments (2010)
SEA Topic cover	ed by objective: P	opulation, Biodivers	ity, Flora and Fauna				
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.	There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-

protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.  Industrial areas and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning the aspects of local loss of heritage assets and locally important buildings particularly within a conservation  Industrial areas and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning enforcement action or otherwise maintain current status.  Industrial areas of any planning enforcement action or otherwise maintain current status.  Industrial areas of any planning enforcement action or otherwise maintain current status.  Industrial area and outcomes of planning enforcement action or otherwise maintain current status.  Industrial area and possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.  Industrial area and possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.  Industrial area and possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.  Industrial area and possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.  Industrial area and possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.  Industrial area and possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.  Industrial area and possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.  Industrial area and possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.  Industrial area and possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.  Industrial area and possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.  Industrial area and possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.  Industrial area and possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.  Industrial area a	SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
	protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and		frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning the aspects of local loss of heritage assets and locally important buildings particularly within a	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 Leominster Neighbourhood	records of any planning enforcement action or appeals concerning locally important buildings within the four conservation	possible improve upon or otherwise maintain	be verified by Dvt Mgt and Enforcement Officers, but the NDP can help to avoid enforcement action and appeals during the plan	Council Dvt Mgt records (searched July 2014)

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

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

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

SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic cover	ed by objective: M	/ater					
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 There is no locally specific data available at present.	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 cover	ed by objective: W	ater, air, soil, mate	rial assets				
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	Natural environment	Agricultural land usage by quality. LA to monitor the number of hectares of the best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 3a and higher) lost to development.	To the south of Leominster Town Grade 1 and 2 classification. Grade 3 to the north and west and around Brierley. Grades 1 and 2 around Ivington.	-	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.	Agricultural Land classification Map (Magic website)

SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	Natural environment	Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive	Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84%  There is no locally specific data available at present.	Figure steadily improved before going into decline: Herefordshire 1999 85.9%, 2000 89.5%, 2001 92.2%, 2002 91.8%	To ensure that rivers meet their conservation objectives and do not fall below the required standard of quality.	None identified.	The State of Herefordshire Report (2007) Water Framework Directive (2000)
SEA Topic covere	ed by objective: So	oil	1				
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	Built environment	Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.	2010/11: 67%  2011-13: 57%  There is no locally specific data available at present.	Completions on PDL had risen to 71% by 2005.	To increase the number of homes built on PDL in line with the provisions of national planning policy.	The number of brownfield completions has fallen slightly in recent years, though this is probably the offshoot of tough market conditions.	Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11) and (2011-2013)
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	Built environment	Housing densities in urban and rural areas	There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-

SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	Built environment	Level of development in urban areas compared to rural.	There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.  This indicator would not be applicable to rural NDPs.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SEA Topic covere	ed by objective: Cu	iltural heritage					
20. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's heritage assets, including conservation areas, historic environment and cultural heritage.	Built environment	Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage).	Up-to-date countywide information will be presented in the next AMR and which is due to be published in 2014. However, this data would be too large to incorporate into this template.  There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and four SAMs. None are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register.	There were 70 heritage assets in Herefordshire that were considered to be at high risk and included in the Heritage at Risk Register 2014.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status	None of Leominster Area's listed buildings or SAMs are considered to be at risk at present.	Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage; search July 2014)

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

### Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from the Leominster Neighbourhood area baseline

These environmental issues are the same as most of those identified for the Herefordshire Core Strategy<sup>1</sup>

SE	A Topic	Environmental issue	SA objectives	
1	A in	High reliance upon the private car causing high levels of air pollution and in Hereford in particular	Objective 16	
'	Air	Need to reduce carbon emissions by encouraging alternative modes of travel.	Objective 16	
		Habitats and species of national, regional and local importance are under pressure from the adaptation and diversification of farming and forestry employment.		
2	Biodiversity	Habitats and species of national, regional and local importance are under pressure from development	Objectives 13 &15	
		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	Leominster Neighbourhood area has four Scheduled Ancient Monuments and listed buildings, all of which require ongoing protection and many in need of high levels of maintenance.	Objective 20	
5	Flora and fauna	Conserve and enhance the character and quality of historic landscapes, including all types of natural flora and fauna.	Objective 15	
6	Material assets	How the countryside can continue to be managed in an economically, socially and environmentally beneficial way in the face of continuing pressures on traditional farming.	Objectives 14 & 18	
7	Donulation	Minimise energy waste through good designs, which help to reduce energy consumption and maximise efficiency.	Objective 15	
	Population	Need to avoid enforcement investigations/action concerning locally important buildings and those within conservation areas in particular.	Objective 15	
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	

<sup>1</sup> 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: Leominster

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Leominster Plan

Date completed: October 2014

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site)	Indicators	Targets
Nature Conservation (Biodiversity, flora and fauna)	Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.  Value, protect, enhance or restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	<ul> <li>Protect or enhance habitats of international, national, regional or local importance.</li> <li>Protect international, national, regional or locally important terrestrial or aquatic species.</li> <li>Maintain wildlife corridors and minimise fragmentation of ecological areas and green spaces.</li> <li>Manage access to sites in a sustainable way that protects or enhances their nature conservation value.</li> <li>Create new appropriate habitats.</li> <li>Value, enhance and protect natural environmental assets including AONB's, historic</li> </ul>	After use of mineral sites especially wildlife habitat creation  Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan.	% 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)  Percentage of opportunities taken  To protect and where possible enhance the habitats of protected species identified. No net losses

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site)	Indicators	Targets
			landscapes, open spaces, parks and gardens and their settings		
			Encourage local stewardship of local environments, for example by promoting best practices in agricultural management		
			<ul> <li>Ensure that environmental impacts caused by mineral operations and the transport of minerals are minimised.</li> </ul>		
			<ul> <li>Promote the use of rural areas and open space by all, encourage easy non- car based access, and accommodate the needs of disabled users.</li> </ul>		
Landscape	Not covered in SA	To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	Protect and enhance the landscape everywhere and particularly in designated areas	Changes in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of planning permission.	To capitalise on opportunities to enhance the areas of value to nature conservation as much as possible.
		To improve quality of surroundings	<ul> <li>Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness</li> <li>Improve landscape and</li> </ul>	Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has or is being implemented.	No specific targets identified.
			ecological quality and character of the countryside	Monitoring changes to historic landscapes.	No specific targets identified.
			<ul> <li>Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space</li> </ul>	Area resulting in a loss of open space as a result of planning permission	No specific targets identified
			<ul> <li>Improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods as places to live</li> </ul>	Politilission	

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site)	Indicators	Targets
Heritage	Value, protect or	To conserve and where	<ul> <li>Decrease litter and graffiti in towns and countryside</li> <li>Result in the loss of open space</li> <li>Preserve, protect and</li> </ul>	The need for, frequency and	To improve upon or
	enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's heritage assets, historic environment and cultural heritage.	appropriate enhance the historic environment , heritage assets and culture heritage	enhance heritage assets including conservation areas, listed buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features in both urban and rural settings.  Prevent development which is inappropriate in scale, form or design to its setting or to its function or local area.  Encourage development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place.  Encourage cleanliness and/or improve the general appearance of the area.	outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning the aspects of local loss of locally important buildings within a conservation area.  Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage).  Ensure that Herefordshire Council's Sites and Monuments Register is kept up to date.	To improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.  To improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.  No specific targets identified, but need to ensure that the register is kept up to date.

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site)	Indicators	Targets
Air and Climate	Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.  Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	To improve air quality  To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  To reduce contributions to climate change  To reduce vulnerability to climate change	<ul> <li>Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution.</li> <li>Protect or enhance the quality of watercourses.</li> <li>Provide opportunities to improve soil quality or reduce contaminated land.</li> <li>Reduce the county's contribution to climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.</li> <li>Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources including by microgeneration, Combined Heat and Power (CHP), district heating and in transportation.</li> </ul>	Transport patronage by mode  Number of decentralised energy schemes granted permission.  Total CO2 emissions per capita	To increase the take up of alternative modes to the private car.  To contribute towards the national target.  To reduce the overall carbon emissions.
Water	Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-	To improve water quality  To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	Reduce flood risk both presently and taking into account climate change.	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site)	Indicators	Targets
	being, the economy and the environment.  Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	<ul> <li>Prevent inappropriate development of the floodplain, and include flood protection systems.</li> <li>Include sustainable urban drainage systems where appropriate.</li> <li>Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution.</li> <li>Protect or enhance the quality of watercourses.</li> </ul>	Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality  Phosphate levels within the River Wye SAC and adjoining tributaries that receive increased phosphates from proportional growth.	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.  To meet the targets set out in the Nutrient Management Plan (2014)
Soil	Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.  Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	To conserve soil resources and quality  Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	<ul> <li>Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution.</li> <li>Provide opportunities to improve soil quality or reduce contaminated land.</li> <li>Ensure new developments are in appropriate locations, optimising the use of previously developed land and buildings, primarily focussed on the urban areas and are accessible by walking, cycling or sustainable transport and/or</li> </ul>	Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.  Amount of land identified as best and most versatile agricultural land lost to development.	To increase the number of homes built on PDL in line with the provisions of national planning policy.  Measure the number of hectares of best and most versatile soil lost through development.

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site)	Indicators	Targets
			will increase the share of these transport modes, thereby reducing the need to travel.		
Population and Human Health	Value, protect, enhance or restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	To improve health of the population  To reduce crime and nuisance	Value, enhance and protect natural environmental assets including AONB's, historic landscapes, open spaces, parks and gardens and their settings.	Number of developments meeting and surpassing national design	No specific targets identified.
			Encourage local stewardship of local environments, for example by promoting best practices in agricultural management.		
			<ul> <li>Ensure that environmental impacts caused by mineral operations and the transport of minerals are minimised.</li> </ul>		
			Promote the use of rural areas and open space by all, encourage easy noncar based access, and accommodate the needs of disabled users.		
Material Assets	Use natural resources and energy more	To conserve natural and manmade resources	Maximise energy efficiency and minimise the consumption of non-	The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning the aspects of local loss	Measure the number of hectares of best and most versatile soil lost through development.

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site)	Indicators	Targets
	efficiently.		renewable energy i.e. from fossil fuels.	of locally important buildings within a conservation area.	No specific targets identified.
	Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance		Minimise the consumption of water, land, soil, minerals, aggregates and other raw materials by all? E.g. through integrated transport,	Maintaining Herefordshire Council's County Site and Monuments Register.	No specific targets identified, but need to ensure that the register is kept up to date.
	environmental resources.		sustainable resource-efficient design, local sourcing of food, goods, materials.	Monitoring changes to historic landscapes.	No specific targets identified.
			Encourage the re- use/enhancement (to high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design) of existing buildings and minimise the need for new build.	Agricultural land usage by quality	Measure the number of hectares of best and most versatile soil lost through development.
			Encourage the use of clean technologies and water minimisation techniques.		



# 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:	Leominster	
Parish Council:	Leominster Town Council	
Neighbourhood Area Designation Date:	31 <sup>st</sup> July 2012	

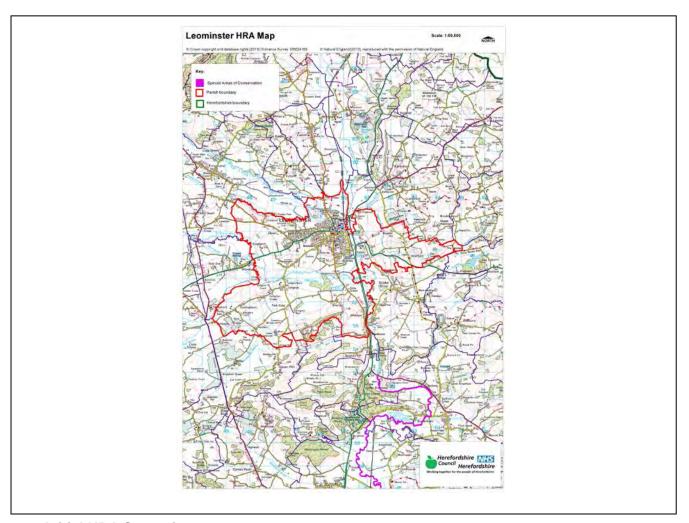
### Introduction

This Initial Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Screening has been undertaken to assesses 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.

This document is copyright of Herefordshire Council, please contact the Neighbourhood Planning team if you wish to reuse it in whole or part

# 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?	Υ	The River Lugg (not part of the SAC) runs through the Parish
Is the Neighbourhood Area in the hydrological catchment of the River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC?	Υ	Leominster Parish is in both the Lugg and Arrow river catchments
If yes above, does the Neighbourhood Area have mains drainage to deal with foul sewage?	Υ	Yes at Ivington and Leominster Worcester Road

## **Downton Gorge SAC:**

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of Downton Gorge SAC?	Downton Gorge is 12.7km away from the northern boundary of the Parish

# **River Clun SAC:**

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

# **Usk Bat Sites SAC:**

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of the SAC boundary?	N	Usk Bat Sites are 46km away from the Parish
on to soundary.		

# Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of any of	N	Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites
the individual sites that make up the Wye Valley &		are 37km away from the Parish
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?		Wye Valley Woodlands are 41km away from the Parish	
--	--	--	--

# **HRA Conclusion:**

The assessment above highlights that the following European Sites will need to be taken into account in the future Neighbourhood Development Plan for the Leominster 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 Leominster 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 1		An area encompassing the junction between the A44 (Bargates) and B4361 (Dishley Street/Cursneh Road) in Leominster.	Y
Ancient Woodland	7	Marlbrook Woods; Ramshill Wood (border); Draycott Wood (border); Puddlestone Wood (border); Long Wood (border); Titterstone Plantation (border); Lower Miles Rough (border)	Υ
Areas of Archaeological Interest	0	There are no AAI's in Leominster Parish	N
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	0	There are no AONB's in Leominster Parish	N
Conservation Areas	4	Leominster Bridge Street; Leominster River Meadows; Leominster Bargates; Leominster	Υ
European Sites	0	There are no SACs in the Parish	N
Flood Areas		Flood Zones 2 & 3 follow the Rivers Lugg and Arrow, as well as Cheaton Brook, Little Arrow and various other brooks and streams	Υ
Listed Buildings	Numerous	There are numerous Listed Buildings throughout the Parish	Υ
Local Sites (SWS/SINCs/RIGS)	21	Land at Eaton Hill; Land at Eaton; lands at Leasows; Pond near Bankfield House; River Lugg; River Arrow; Field near Stoke Prior (border); Land at Stoke Prior (border); marshland near Steens Bridge (border); Land near Stone Farm (border); Land at Stretford Bridge (border); Stretford Brook; Wig Wood, Lewis's Plantation & Kennel Gorse (border); Bach Camp (border); Fields east of Blackpole (border); Eyeton Common (border); Monkland Common (border); Field north of Harbour Farm (border); Pinsley Brook; Titterstone Plantation, Woodfield and Lime Kiln Copse (border); Lower Miles Rough (border)	Y
Long distance footpaths/trails (e.g. Herefordshire Trail)	2	Herefordshire Trail; Three Rivers Ride	Υ
Mineral Reserves	13	West of Cholstrey mill to B4360 (border); Cholstrey, east and west of village (border); Ivington Bury to Ivington Court; Newlands to Highfield House off	Υ

		Passa Lane; Worcester Road from Leominster; East of Leominster, Tick Bridge Lane, north of Stretford Brook; Sparrow Hill north of Steens Bridge; East of Stoke Prior, Blackwardine; Area around Wellington constrained by 200m zone and area north of Wellington outside 200m zone; East of Sollers Dilwyn – Tyrells Court to Stretford (border); Manor Farm, Monkland to Wall End (border); South east of Pudleston	
		Court (border); North of Uphampton Farm-Fort (border)	
National Nature Reserve	0	No NNR's in Leominster Parish	N
Registered & unregistered parks and gardens	12 Unregistered	The Ryelands; Eaton Hill; Hennor House Upper Wintercott; Hamnish Clifford (border); Pudleston Court (border); Eyton Hall (border); Buckland (border); Eyton Old Hall (border); Pudleston Rectory (border); Hampton Court (border); Birley Court (border)	Y
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	9	Ivington Camp Multivallate Hillfort; Forbury Chapel; Leominster Priory; Three Moated Sites at The Hyde and Lower Hyde; Roman Settlement (border); Risbury Camp (border); Dovecote at Stockton Bury (border); Kingsland Castle (border); Bach Camp (border)	Y
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	6	River Lugg Meanders (Favourable) (border); River Lugg (Unfavourable Recovering); Hill Hole Dingle (Unfavourable Recovering) (border); The Bury Farm (Favourable) (border); Dinmore Hill Woods (Favourable (part) Unfavourable Recovering (part)) (border); Berrington Pool (Favourable) (border)	Y

#### **Decision Notification:**

The initial screening highlights that the Neighbourhood Development Plan for the Leominster Neighbourhood Area:

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

Assessment date: 13/05/2013 re-screened 21/08/2013

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:** *Tilio-Acerion* 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 Margaritifera margaritifera

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 *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation. Transition mires and quaking bogs. White-clawed (or Atlantic Stream) crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes*. Sea lamprey *Petromyzon marinus*. Brook lamprey *Lampetra planeri*. River lamprey *Lampetra fluviatilis*. Twaite shad *Alosa fallax*. Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar*. Bullhead *Cottus gobio*. Otter *Lutra lutra*. Allis shad *Alosa alosa* 

**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: <a href="http://www.environmentagency.gov.uk/static/documents/Business/Otters">http://www.environmentagency.gov.uk/static/documents/Business/Otters</a> 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.

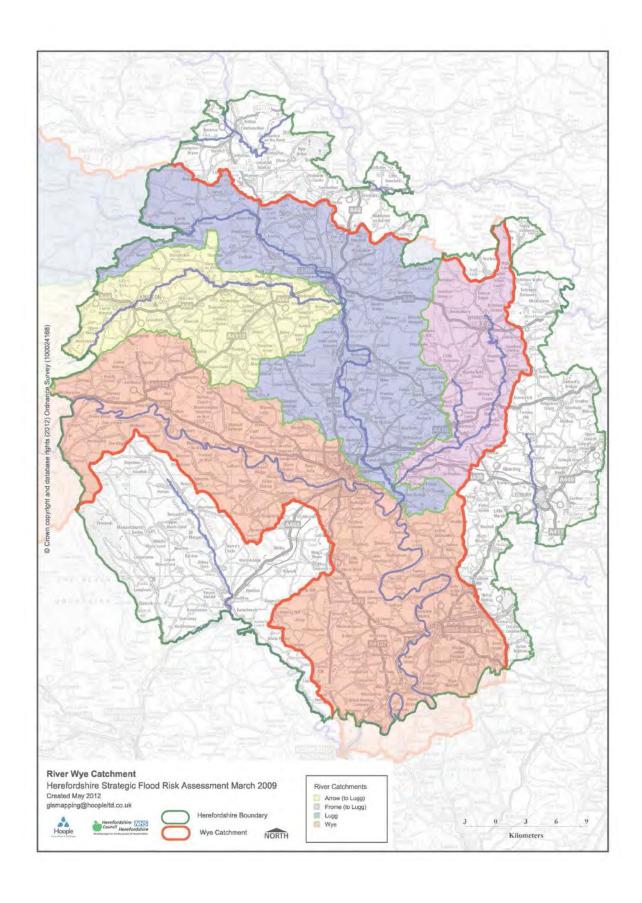
Greater Horseshoe Bat: Large buildings, pasture, edge of mixed deciduous woodland and hedgerows. Mixed land-use especially south-facing slopes, favours beetles, moths and insects they feed on. During the winter they depend on caves, abandoned mines and other underground sites for undisturbed hibernation.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

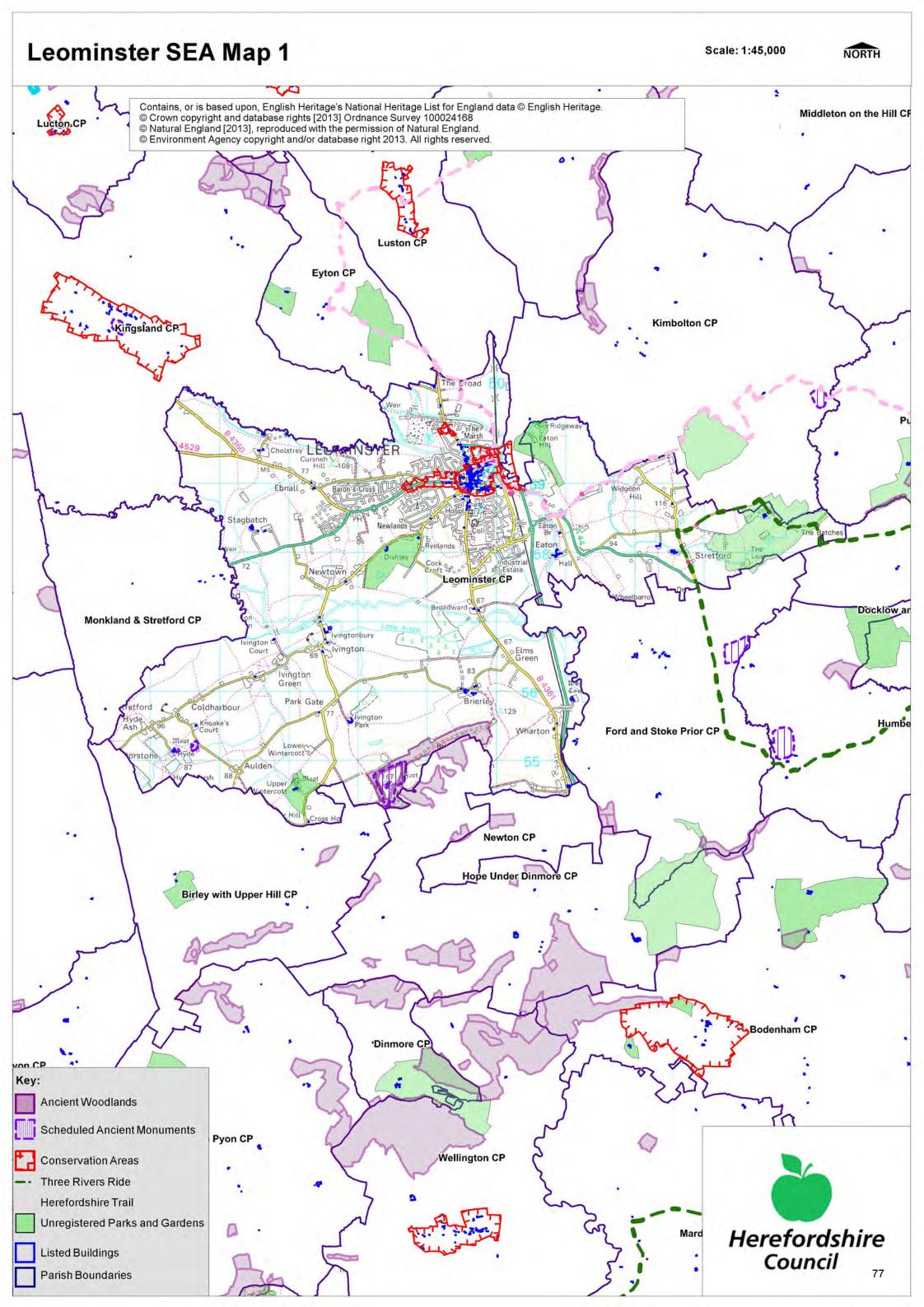
#### **Wye Valley Woodlands**

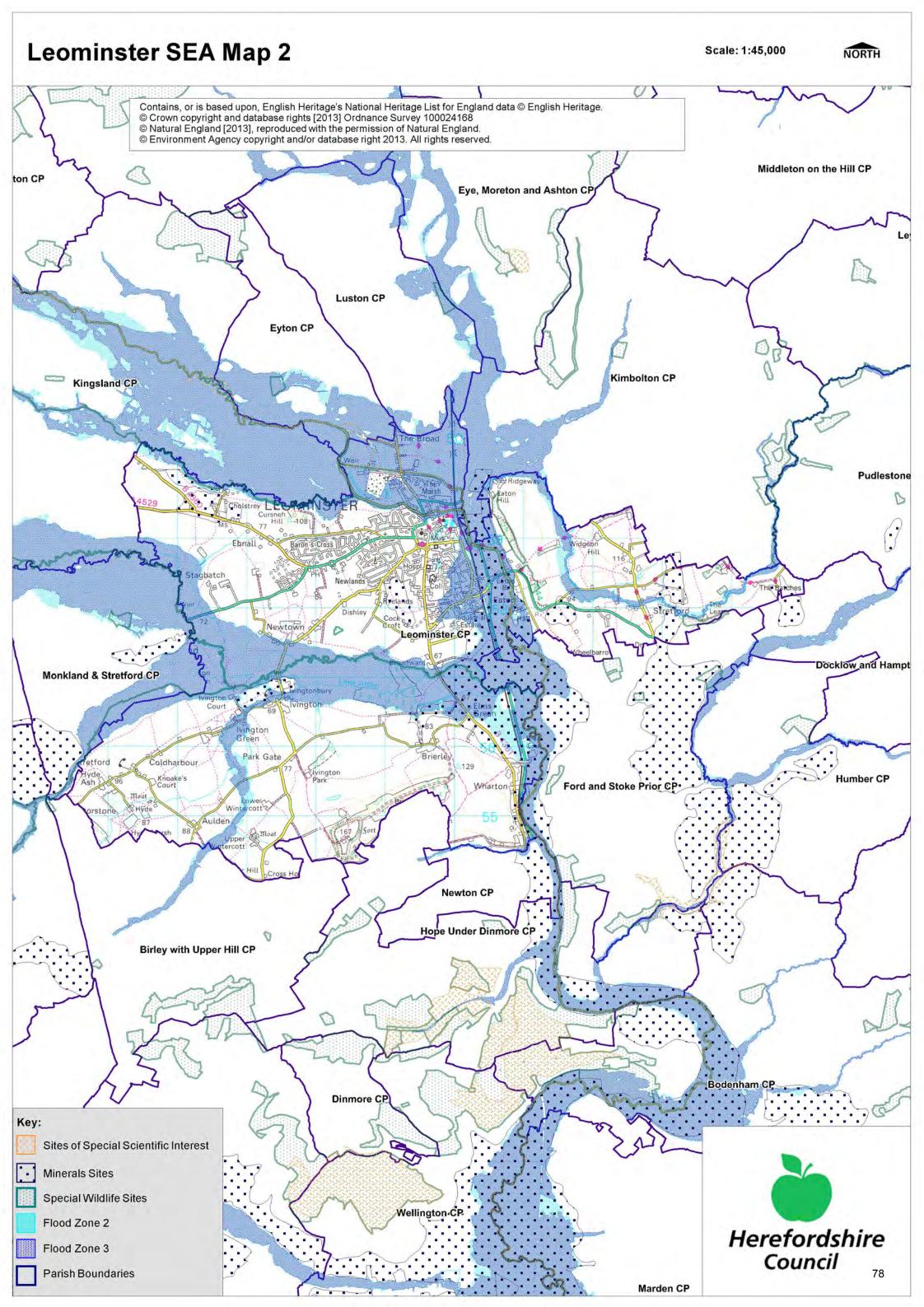
**Site Features:** Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for site selection: Beech forests *Asperulo-Fagetum, Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines, *Taxus baccata* woods of the British Isles. Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection: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







# Appendix 3

Date: 04 September 2014

Our ref: 128300 Your ref: None

James Latham
Technical Support Officer
Neighbourhood Planning, Strategic Planning & Conservation teams
Herefordshire Council
neighbourhoodplanning@herefordshire.gov.uk

#### BY EMAIL ONLY



Customer Services Hornbeam House Crewe Business Park Electra Way Crewe Cheshire CW1 6GJ

T 0300 060 3900

#### Dear Mr Latham

# Leominster Neighbourhood Plan Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 01 August 2014 which was received by Natural England on the same date.

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

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

Where Neighbourhood Plans could have significant environmental effects, they may require a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) under the Environment Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

Further guidance on deciding whether the proposals are likely to have significant environmental effects and the requirements for consulting Natural England on SEA are set out in the National Planning Practice Guidance at:

http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/does-a-neighbourhood-plan-require-a-sustainability-appraisal/

We welcome the production of this SEA Scoping report. The following comments are intended to further improve the SEA and its usefulness in assessing the Neighbourhood Plan.

#### Appendix A1 – Plans, policies and programmes

Natural England approves of the plans, policies and programmes listed.

# Appendix A2 – Baseline information for Leominster

#### Biodiversity, flora and fauna

Under the indicator "Net change in condition of SSSIs", we welcome the inclusion of data on SSSI's within this neighbourhood plan area.



Page 1 of 3

Under the proposed indicator "Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan", no baseline information source has been identified. Maps of priority habitats and species are available on Magic, Defra's GIS package for environmental assets (<a href="https://www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk">www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk</a>).

Baseline information on the landscape and open spaces needs to be included under SA objective 15: "Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces". We welcome the reference to the Historic Landscape Characterisation for Hereford. Reference could also be made to the county Landscape Character Assessment.

#### Water, air, soil and material assets

This section (or suitable alternative) should include information on geodiversity. The baseline and assessment should make reference to geological conservation and the need to conserve, interpret and manage geological sites and features, both in the wider environment and in relation to designated features. The Herefordshire & Worcestershire Earth Heritage Trust may be of assistance.

We welcome the inclusion of an indicator on the hectares of best and most versatile agricultural land lost against the indicator "Agricultural land usage by quality", as per our previous recommendations in response to other neighbourhood plan SEA Scoping reports.

# Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from Leominster baseline

We welcome the recognition that development can be a pressure on biodiversity and the inclusion of landscape and soils as environmental issues, as per our previous recommendations in response to other neighbourhood plan SEA Scoping reports.

# **Appendix A4 – SEA Framework**

We welcome the incorporation of some of the recommendations which we have previously made in response to other neighbourhood plan SEA Scoping Report consultations in the county.

Under the SEA topic "Nature Conservation (Biodiversity, flora and fauna)", we would welcome the inclusion of an indicator/target around the impact/benefit to ecological networks (NPPF paragraph 109, 113 and 117).

We note that no targets have been identified against the indicator "After use of mineral sites especially wildlife habitat creation"; we suggest that perhaps the percentage of opportunities taken could be monitored.

Against "Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan", we suggest that as a minimum there should be no net losses. The NPPF sets out a requirement to move to net gains for nature (paragraph 9), drawing on the Natural Environment White Paper.

Under the SEA topic "Landscape" we suggest that reference could be made to the county Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Characterisation studies. We welcome the reference to Historic Landscape Characterisation. We welcome the sub-objective on the loss of open space.

Under the SEA topic "Soil", we welcome the inclusion of an indicator around losses of best and most versatile agricultural land, as per our previous recommendations in response to other neighbourhood plan SEA Scoping reports.



# **Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening**

Where a Neighbourhood Plan could potentially lead to significant environmental effects it will be necessary to screen the Plan in relation to the Habitats and Species Regulations (2010), as amended (the 'Habitats Regulations'). One of the basic conditions that will be tested at Examination is whether the making of the plan is compatible with European obligations and this includes requirements relating to the Habitats Directive.

In relation to the Habitats Regulations, a Neighbourhood Plan cannot progress if the likelihood of significant effects on any European Site, either alone (or in combination with other plans and projects) cannot be ruled out) (see Schedule 2, The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012). Therefore measures may need to be incorporated into the Neighbourhood Plan to ensure that any likely significant effects are avoided in order to secure compliance with the Regulations. A screening exercise should be undertaken if there is any doubt about the possible effects of the Plan on European protected sites. This will be particularly important if a Neighbourhood Plan is to progress before a Local Plan has been adopted and/or the Neighbourhood Plan proposes development which has not be assessed and/or included in the Habitats Regulations Assessment for the Local Plan.

We note the recommendation that a full Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening is undertaken due to proximity to the River Wye Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

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

For any queries relating to the specific advice in this letter <u>only</u> please contact Hayley Fleming on 0300 060 1594. For any new consultations, or to provide further information on this consultation please send your correspondences to <u>consultations@naturalengland.org.uk</u>.

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

Yours sincerely

Hayley Fleming
Lead adviser – Planning
South Mercia Area Team
(Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull)





#### WEST MIDLANDS REGION

Neighbourhood Planning Team Herefordshire Council Planning Services

PO Box 230 Blueschool House Blueschool Street

Hereford HRI 2ZB.

01 September 2014

Dear Sir or Madam

Our ref: Your ref:

Telephone

Fax

0121 625 6887

0121 625 6820

CONSULTATION ON SEA SCOPING REPORTS FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANS IN: (Burghill; Hope under Dinmore; Humber; Ford and Stoke Prior Group; Leominster).

Thank you for your e-mails and the invitation to comment on the SEA Scoping Reports for the Neighbourhood Plans listed above. We have no substantive objection to the contents of the documents. However, having considered the above Neighbourhood Plans please note that 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 15<sup>th</sup> 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.

I hope this is helpful.

Yours faithfully

Pete Boland

Historic Places Adviser

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

# Appendix 4

	Parish Council Name: Leominater	NDP Name: Leominster NDP	Date completed: 22/08/14			
Template B1: Compatibility Test						
Objectives verses SEA Objectives (				hatendraties .		
Objectives Verses SEA Objectives (	MART and Companienty (est)					
SEA Stage B1	Key:	SMART criteria:				
+=	Compatible	9 Paralle	NDP objectives should specify what is intended to be done in detail			
-=	Possible conflict	2-300m	NDP objectives should specify what is intended to be done in detail and should not be open to a wide innea of ministerioristations. It should be possible to monitor NDP objectives in a quantifiable way, by the use of indicators. Indicators should be measurable with limited nescurce preclicators.			
0 =	Noutral	M – Measurable:	implications.  NDP objectives should be achievable and deliverable, related to the scale of growth proposed.	The following matrix appraises the emerging Leominster NDP Object SEA and from the local evidence base gathered for identifying the NDP	ves in terms of their SMART criteria and their compatibility with the SEA issues.	Objectives. These have been developed from Government guidance on
		A – Attainabla/achievable:	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 activised.			
NDP Objectives	Objective 1: To create a sustainable Leorninster	Objective 2: To create a prosperous Leominster	Objective 3: To create a greener Learninster	Objective 4: To retain Leominster's distinctive identity	Objective 5:To create a healthy Leominster	Objective 6: To create an accessible Leominster
SMART Test	NDP Objective 1 SMART Analysis: This objective aims are specific, and development is measurable if companied against SEA objectives. It is attainable, achieves able and malatice if implemented property. However it could specify term fames in which this adoptedows as to be	NDP Objective 2 SMART Analysis: This objective aims, are specific, and development in measurable if companed against SEA objectives. It is attainable, achieveable and suddict implemented properly. However it could specify time farmer in which this objectives is to be	NDP Objective 3 SMART Analysis: This objective and airrs are specific, and development is measurable of compand against SEA objectives. It is attainable, achieves also realized in implemented properly However a could specify time frame in which this objectives is to be	NDP Objective 4 SMART Analysis: This objective and laims are specific, and development is measurable if companid against SEA objectives. It is attainable, achievable and resistable if emplemented properly. However it outdo specify time farain in which his objectives is:	NDP Objective 5 SMART Analysis: This objective and aims are specific, and development is maisturable if compared against SEA objectives. It is attainable, achieveable and realistic if implemented properly. However it could specify time faraise in which this objectives is	NDP Objective 6 SMART Analysis: This objective and aims are specific, and development is measurable if compand against SEA objectives. It is attainable, achievable and realists if implemented properly. However it could specify their finance in which this objectives is
NDP Objectives						
SEA Objectives	Objective 1: To create a sustainable Leominater over the rolen paried	Objective 2: To create a prosperous Leominster over the nam named	Objective 3: To create a greener Lecrninster over the nan neriod	Objective 4: To retain Leominster's distinctive identity over the nion nariod	Objective 5: To create a healthy Leominster over the nian nariod	Objective 6: To create an accessible Leominster over the nian nariori
						C.No. mst. As motionist now curtin native may interfere with break
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	This is compatible as sustainable Leominater achiective tie in with the maintaining and enhancing nature conservation such as bindsensibil floors and fauna.	<ul> <li>These objectives are compatible as the NDP objective aims to protect and arrhance related environment depending on where and how the decellopment is decelloped.</li> </ul>	+These objectives are compatible as creating a greener Leominster will help promote and protect existing blodiversity and enabnce nature consensation.	+These objectives are compatible as the NDP objective of mainting distictiveness within Leoninster aims to protect and conserve valued landscanes.	«These objectives are compatible as maintaining and enhancing biodiversity improves quality of spaces and potentially air quality; therefore enhancing enviscemental health and general health of Leoninsters nonclusion.	O-Neumál. As posential new cycle paster may interfere with local tolorivanial, Price and farant. Neumer this depends on how and where potential cycle and walking paths are developed, it may have a positive emplor and create additional green contidors contributing to more hindressish. Hore and farans.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	This is compatible as this supports local development and encourages to conserve and enhance the quality of the existing entirements.	This SEA objective is compatible with the NDP objective as it aims to make a prosperous hereford throughphoducing appropriate design for new retail development in order to make the town look locally distinction and visitor frienrith.	«These objectives are compatible as it will help to enhance and improve open spaces as well as enhance greenery within town centre. Soft landscaping may create a more pleasant town centre enhancing as resider.	+These objectives are compatible as the NDP objective aims to protect, retain and enhance landscapes, and distinctive buildings. This inhibitative alan aims to immune the ruthfir sealin in Leoninster.	These objectives are compatible as more facilities and activities within Leominster will create quality spaces enhancing the landscape and transcense of Leominster.	+-This is compatible with the NDP objectives, by creating a more accessible environment it improves the quality of the landscape for the white-
To improve quality of surroundings	+This is compatible as this supports local development and requires accord desires for dissistences amounted.	<ul> <li>These objectives are compatible as the NDP objective aims to orsate sustainable economic and housing growth and aims to provide high residencement.</li> </ul>	++These objectives are compatible as green infrastructure will help to improve the quality of the town centre and .It will also create greener and more efficient buildings, this may help achieve a less political and also set amountment in his.	+These objectives are compatible as the NDP objective aims to ensure new development respects the existing character of americal and insurance the matter of retrieval.	4These objectives are compatible, so creating a healthy Leominster errors that quality places and spaces are chasted that are safe and arrows bits.	This is compatible as obraibling access for all improves the quality of endorward as it is evisious and order.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture herbage	.x. No relationship between objectives.	'+- Those objectives are compatible as the NDP objective aims to conserve and employee the historic emisorment.	These objectives are compatible as a greener Leominster objective aims to protect valued fundscapes and help improve existing areas. Greening the town centre may include preserving and restoring existing buildings.	+These objectives are compatible as the NDP objective aims to protect fished building and ensure development fits within the "local character" of a place. It also aims to protect and enhance the additional money centre and to holdings.	These objectives are compatible as a healthy Leominster objective aims to improve the cultural activists on offer and the quality of built and natural environment. This suggests that conserving built heritage will achiesable object a part in cultural activists.	-0-Neutral-There may be conflicts in disability and familian access and conserving particular sepects of the built amiscoment: Province the disease of the conflict amiscoment: Province the disease and context
To improve air quality	*-This is compatible by having sustainbility as an objective, it promotes sustainable energy utilization as well as forms of sustainable barraper This are in colorion and increase a recordion and increase are used to be a sustainable.	<ul> <li>These objectives are compatible as the NDP objective aims to create a more prospecus community by supporting sustainable housing and economic growth. Therefore new inclusives and housing could develop technologies, which insures are quality.</li> </ul>	+-Greener Leominster will mean less polution therefore potentially having better air quality. Creating and protecting green infrastructure many hele residence air politics.	v. No salationship batavasa obiantiuss	+These objectives are compatible as a healthier population will have better air quality-this objective aims to improve air quality within town cutrins.	+-These objectives are compatible as the NDP objective aims to cut down use of the private car and increase more sustainable means of trainsport. Which could reduce C02 emissors and improve air quality.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	This is compatible by having sustainbilly as an objective, it promotes forms of systematic transport	+These objectives are positive as traffic from employment/visitors/	** These objectives are compatible as aiming for a greener Leominster should help aim to alleviate suffic and congestion. A greener refrastructure suggistes that measures will be taken to reduce	*-These objectives are computable, as maintaining and enhancing distinctive character within Leoninster suggests that staffic reduction and congusteen may help improve the quality of space in the public	*These objectives are compatible as the NDP objective sims to improve air quality within town centres. This suggests that there may be measures introduced to reduce traffic and congression within sown centres. The objective also promotes the use of wilding and cycling promotes the contract of the	Compatible-Effecting or restricting traffic may impact access issues for disability or impaired people however policies are gained towards monasterio common by realth stransort walking and cycling.
To reduce contributions to climate change	+-These objectives are compatible, as the sustainble aims and objectives are smoothed broader reducing climate chance.	Prosperity within Leominster may bring new businesses that may staget climate charges and halp to reduce contributions added. However there is a chance that new business and housing may use more natural resources and combute to climate charge.	«These objectives are competible as a greener Leominater is commissed to protect and value existing surfaces.». It aims to allow development that does not increase the risk of flooding or risk of climate change. This may also help reduce the impact of climate change.	z- No relationship between objectives.	» No relationahio between obiectivas.	Thase objectives are compatible as the NDP objective aims to increase scatterable journeys decreaseing CX2 emissors. This may studies poliution within Leoremister and help reduce the impact of climate chainer.
To reduce vulnersbillry to climate change	7-Uncertain of what elements future development will help reduce automobility to climate chance.	+These objectives are positive as the NDP objective of creating prosperity may help to reduce climate change through new subclockniss and new harsance and housinn.	«These objectives are compatible as a greener Leominster is committed to encourage sustainable building and development and innesses green infristructure. This may help reduce the vulnerability to climate change through a range of green sechnologies such as sustainable subsections of sections.	as No salaticophip batavan objectivas	a. No solutionship between objections	These objectives are compatible as the NDP objective aims to increase sustainable journeys decreasing CO2 emissors, helping studies as feeding to female choice.
To improve water quality	Thisse objectives are compatible as a sustainable Leominater aims an consiste and solutions the natural andersonant.	<ul> <li>This objective is positive in relation to improving water quality.</li> <li>There is a chance that new industry and concernic sreas may have a monthly improved that the concentration of the control o</li></ul>	These objectives are compatible as green infrasture may help to improve the water quality and store excess water and carbon dioxide waters used to the control of the	w. No salationship between objectives	O-These objectives are neutral, as it is in the interest of the public health to maintain a suitable level of water quality, however it does not awayeast if there will be innovemented.	+-This is compatible as encouraging sustainable transport measures may decrease pollution, and this may improve the autor availant of secondario since and takes.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+These objectives are compatible as a sustainable Leominster aims to conserve and enhance be natural environment and meet the challenge of elected visions and thorotom.	Above towards in compatibility as it depends how and where new businesses and houses are situated. It appears that the same stated suggest all development is geared towards sunstantiable indevelopment.	These objectives are compatible as green buildings and infinitely-tran may remark stratishable water strategy contents.	x. No relationship between objectives.	O-These objectives are neutral, as it is in the interest of the public health to maintain a suitable level of water quality, however it does not suggest if there will be provision for sustainable source of water awards.	ac No salationship habesian objections.
			+ These objectives are compatible as more vegetation and trees may			
To avoid, reduce and manage floort risk	This is compatible as the NDP objective aims to meet the needs of remate rhanna and flooring.	+-The SEA objective and NDP objective are compatible, as rankering flood risk will half I enminister be renemented	help reduce the impact of flooding. Ensuring new development is existentiable may help alleviate flooring though receiving and location.	x-No relationship between objectives.	+Three objectives are compatible as it adheres to the safe and accessible assumment within the NPP reliantion	x-No relationship between objectives.
To conserve soil resources and quality	This is compatible with the NDP objective as a sustainble Learnitrate areas to creative and enhance the natural emicroment Therefore it is likely the [potamid developers have to consider an integrated, efficient and balanced fand use to conserve and resources.	Move towards as it may bring industry to use natural particular natural resources whin the area. This could be detimental to the soil quality.	<ul> <li>These objectives are compatible as ensuring existing tendscapes are protected will hisp conserve soil resources and its quality. Sustainable and green development will also help ensure that soil is used efficiently.</li> </ul>	z-No relationship between objectives.	z- No relationship between objectives.	*-This is compatible as encouraging sustainable transport measures may decrease collution and this may incrove soit quality.
To minimise the production of weets	These objectives are compatible, as the NDP objective of a sustainable Leominoter Therefore waste reduction will help ensure a postererous and vitalised Leominister.	These objectives are positive as recycling schemes are considered and waste is kept to a minimum.	+-Lise of recycling and greener ways of disposing and minimising seistle conforms with his objective.	These objectives are compatible as minimising waste will help improve the quality of the public realm as well as protect valued landscapes.	These objectives are compatible as less rubbish produced a greater quality of segon and place the public will have. The better the quality of outdoor and exhilic snace the more likely exhibit activity will occur.	z. No selationship between objections.
To improve health of the population	This is compatible with the NDP objective and will ensure that Leominder corroles a healthy community.	These objectives are compatible as prosperity more job and better quality of homes and overall environment will be bennifical to public health.	+-Greener Leominster suggests that it will have a bennefical cutcome on the environment reducing politions and waste. Therefore will have a position impact on health and is compatible with this EPA objection.	+These objectives are compatible as providing better quality spaces with a distinctive identity may improve quality of life and increase patters' public politifs:	+These objectives are compatible as both objectives aim to create a healthy environment in order to improve the physical and mental health and wellbasing of the local occulation.	'4-These objectives are compatible as the NDP objective aims to incusate sustainable journeys decreasing CO2 emissions. This will help to reduce pollution and increase walking and cycling. This physical activity may increase the health of the occasional.
To reduce crime and nuisance	These objectives are compatible and a sustainable Leominster aims to promote visibly within town custom and promote a healthy and prosperous eminorment to be in. This may help reduce the impact of crime and restaince.	+ These objectives are compatible as job creation and investment in public scaces may halo reduce crime and ruis ance	0-Neutral cannot suggest if a greener city will neccessely impact on crime and relations length	+These objectives are compatible as more investment and a better quality environment in the public realm may help reduce particular crimes. Better design and sensitivity in public spaces may help to reduce resistence, but there are other factors to consider wit horizon and resistence as well.	+These objectives are compatible as better quality of space and more facilities covided the creater chance of reducing crime and ruisance.	*-These objectives are compatible as the NDP objective aims to create a safer and more accessible Leorinster Improved and more open public access may help in reducing and 'designing' out offere and resistance within Herefootshire.
To conserve retural and mammade resources	This is compatible with the NDP objective as a sustainable     Leomissian sinus to consense and anhance the natural environment.	These objectives are positive The NDP objective also aims to invest in old structures as well as the environment, encouraging sustainable current.	Compatible- As greener policy suggests that manmade and natural assumes a should be maintained in order to make listing sustainable.	+These objectives are compatible as the NDP objective aims to notice finest halifaces, and notices valued landscares.	O-Neutral compatibility-These objectives are compatible as the NDP objective aims to improve the quality of places and spaces. However it does not specify whether conserving natural and mammaide resources will contribute in crease a healthy to provise.	s. No solutionship habassan obisertor—
Conclusions	This sustainable objective is relevant to all sections of the SEA whitehead	The NDP objectove of Prosperity within Lectrinster overall is committee and natural with RFD objectives	A greaner Leominster conforms with the majority of the SEA objectives. The objectives which do not meet the SEA cannot be determined until the nice remains into not meet the SEA cannot be determined until the nice remains into nice.	The 'distinctive identity' objective is a specific objective and is related to a few NFS Advantages.	and contribute to residue a healths's accentator  All of the SEA objectives have a correlation of the environment and the improvement of health. Some SEA objectives may have stronger links to health increasement. Fruit these deal of interconnected in continue benefit in	s. No salabrinship hatases objections SEA objectives and NDP objectives are mostly compatible. Conservation of made made and natural resources, water sustainability issues and flood risk are not relevant to the NDP objection.
General conclusions across the plan objectives	Overall the NDP planning objective meets and is compatible with the NFB relatives.	Overall the NDP planning objective meets and is compatible with the SPE objective. Det is reward neutral in connectability.	Overall the NDP planning objective meets and is compatible with the NFA white-five	Overall the NDP planning objective meets and is compatible with the NFS relaxative	Overall the NDP planning objective meets and is compatible with the NPA nhieriste	Overall the NDP planning objective meets and is compatible with the NFB relatives
Recommendations	Ensure new developments maintain high quality design, including the sea of servelod servedure and servelod.	Overall the NDP planning objective meets and is compatible with the RFA sharina. But is mariful annual incommission, formers me broading and brainess resident should consider former meets to be a brained or secured should consider options throughout the brailing and places life-cycle-considering the contraction process as well as after use object of these series should take the account places and ballings read to be not efficiently, should be a secured places and ballings read to be not efficiently, should be a secured places and ballings read to be not efficiently, should be a secured place of the secured ballings of the secured balling	Use the principles of green infestructure to intergrate new development into the fandacape; the use of vegetation to soften when edges and consideration to build materials to ensure development of the control of the	Compatibility between new development and the character and built quality of settlements should consider location factors and design, suchdry the natural historic growth puttern of a place and particular local design features, which can be used as impiration and interpreted structure that which can be used as impiration and interpreted structure that which or date structurements and relationship.	Improvement of public space and sustainable transport links (cycle natworks) linking footpaths) may help to generate activity within Harefordshire, expooring the physical health of the population.	Consider sustainable transport options for Disabled people within I accessions

B2		NDP Name:	Date completed:			
Key ++ Move	Leominster	Leominster NDP	01/06/2014			
towards significantly	+ Move towards marginally	Move away significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	X No relationship
Options						
Alternative	Baseline (Carried forward from Stage A)	Do nothing - Not to undertake a Neighbourhood Plan and rely solely on the Core Strategy Policies	No Sustainable Urban Extension	No new Link Road to the South of the Town	Allocate additional housing sites and employment sites	Utilise the policies in the Core Strategy and add additional sustainability measures to improve the town as a whole
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition. 3007/14: River Lugg – unfavourable recovering condition. Leominster Neighbourhood Area has: SSSI: 1, with 5 SSSI on the border of the parishSWS: 21, 13 of which are just over the border of the area The R.Lugg runs through the parish into the R.Wye SAC There are no NNRs, SiNCs and LNRs within the parish.	+ the core strategy provides mitigation measures	? the housing allocation would need to be identified in other areas of the town therefore further details location would be required.	?	? location of the houses / employment sites would be required	++
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Leominster Neiphourhood area at present. No historic records of any planning enforcement action or appeals concerning locally important buildings within the four conservation areas.	core strategy Policies help to mitigate against the negative effects	? the housing allocation would need to be identified in other areas of the town therefore further details location would be required	?	?	+
To improve quality of surroundings	The play areas within Leominster require further investment and improvement works.Leominster has 27.3ha of playing pitch area. 85% of this is with secured community access	+	?	?	?	+
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage	There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and four SAMs. None are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register.	+	?	x	?	+
To improve air quality	Between 2005 and 2010 Herefordshire's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 7% and 8% respectively, while UK's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 8% and 12% respectively within the same period.	the link road proposed will help to divert traffic from the AQMA	?	<ul> <li>traffic generated will still be utilising the town centre and therefore increasing the impact upon the AQMA</li> </ul>	?	+
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	% of Herefordshire residents who travel to work by Car: 70.1%, Foot: 14.7; Biocycle: 4.3%,Bus: 2%, Train: 0.8%,Motorbike: 0.8%,Taxi: 0.3%,Other: 7%.	+	? The allocation would need to be identified in alternative locations, therefore sustainable modes of transport would need to be incorporated into these areas.	-	?	+
To reduce contributions to climate change	Herefordshire latest figure of C02 emissons per capita-dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mtCO2)	+ the Core Strategy policies provide mitigation methods.	?	?	?	+
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	Reduce the risk of flooding-There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.	+	?	?	?	+
To improve water quality	The River Lugg runs through the Parish of Leominster.The River Lugg section of the SAC is currently exceeding the phosphate target. The River Lugg is currently designated as poor' ecological status.	0	?	?	?	?
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	Fluvial flooding from adjacent floodplains is prevalent for properties adjacent to River Lugg in Leominster. The development to the south of the town may require riverchannel capacity reinforcement. Developers will need to provide a surface water management plan as part of any applications.	0	?	x	?	?
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	A surface water flood management is required for Leominster. The development to the south of the town may require river channel capacity reinforcement.	?	? the housing allocation would need to be identified in other areas of the town therefore further details location would be required	x	?	?
To conserve soil resources and quality	To the south of Leominster Town Grade 1 and 2 classification. Grade 3 to the north and west and around Briefley. Grades 1 and 2 around Ivington.	?	?	?	?	?
To minimise the production of waste	No baseline data available	?	?	x	-	+
To improve health of the population	No baseline data available	+	?	?	?	+
To reduce crime and nuisance	No baseline data available	+ Policies within the Core Strategy as a whole help to achieve this SEA objective	?	?	?	?
To conserve natural and manmade resources	There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within the Leominster area at present. No historic records of any planning enforcement action or appeals concerning locally important buildings within the four conservation areas.	+ Policies within the Core Strategy as a whole help to achieve this SEA objective	?	?	?	+
Summary in relation to baseline		Overall this option has a positive effect on the SEA objectives due to the number of policies that the Core Strategy has that will enable mitigation methods to be used. However there would still be some uncertain impacts upon the reminder of the housing allocations will come forward through developers rather than as the community wish.	Overall this option provides uncertain outcomes due to the fact the without the SUE the allocated housing for Leoninster would need to be identified in other locations therefore without these locations being known it is difficult to fully assess the outcome	Overall this option provides uncertainty to the SEA outcomes as it is difficult to know what the possible alternatives would be to a new road, as the increase in traffic without the new road would have a negative impact upon the AQMA.	There are many unknown effects on the SEA objectives and baseline due to the unknown location of the potential new housinbg and employment sites.	This option demonstrates the most positive effect on the SEA objectives, although many of the additional details are unknown there is the opportunity to further mitigation methods for the benefit of the Neighbourhood Area.
Preferred Option(s) (policies and sites) and why		Although this option is viable and would meet many of the SEA objectives it doesn't allow the community to have an opportunity to decide on the remianing factors that the NDP can decide such as design, location of adidtional housing, retail etc.	This option would not be in conformtly	This option would not be in conformity with the Core Strategy.	This option has unknown outcomes due to the unknown nature of the location of the new sites. Further information would be required if taking this option further.	This option has the most positive effect on the SEA objectives as the additional sustainability measures will provide additional positive outcomes.

	Parish Council Name:	NDP Name:	Parts armolated:									
52	Leoninster	Leominster NDP	29/09/2014									
++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards marginally	Move away significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	7 Uncertain	X No relationship						
Priicies Alternative	Baseline (Carried forward from Stage A)	Poky-LANPI - SUPPORTING THE STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT NEEDS IN LEGIMENTER	PORCY-LANP2 - SUPPORTING THE STRATEGIC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT NIEDS IN LEGMINSTER TOWN	PORCY-LANDS - LEOMINSTER SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSION	Policy-LAMP4 - NEW HOUSING DEVELOPMENT IN BREEFLEY, NINGTON AND WHARTON	Policy-LANPS - NEW HOMES IN THE COUNTRYSIDE	Pokcy-LANPG -RENEWABLE ENERGY	Policy-LANP7 - NEW BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	PORCY-LANDS - PROTECTING EXISTING EMPLOYMENT SITES	Polcy-LANPS - DEVELOPMENT IN LEDMINSTER TOWN CENTRE	Pošcy-LANP10 – GREEN BNFRASTRUCTURE	Policy-LANP11 - OPEN SPACES
SEA Objective  To maintain and enhance nature conservation (blodwersity, flora and fauna)	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data 201011 27% of thereforehish in 5055 and was in travounish contains. 2007144. Peer Logical understanding recording condition. Journal Heighbourhood Anna has 50551, v. with 50550 on the border of the printfol*195-21, 31 of which was just over the border of the stress the Rusgo and through the grain has the Rusgo 2004 CT three see no 1956s, 2014.2 and LMGs which the paraticle.	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	?	++	++
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally imported buildings within Leoninsiate Neighbourhood area at present Ne historic records of any planning enforcement action or appeals concerning locally important buildings within the four conservation areas.	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	++
To improve quality of a	The play areas within Leominster require further investment and improvement sected Leominster has 27.7th of playing pitch area. 85% of this is with secured community access	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	++
enhance the historic environment and culture heritage	There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and four SAMs. None are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register.	x	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	++	+	+
To improve air quality	Between 2005 and 2010 Herefordshire's total and per capital carbon emission reduced by TN and filt respectively; while UNIX total and per capital carbon emission reduced by 8% and 12% respectively within the same period This suggests that air quality is improving.	+	+	+	+	x	+	+	x	+	++	+
To reduce the effect of	% of Herelordshire residents who travel to work by Car: 70.1%, Foot: 14.7, Bicycle: 4.2%, Buz: 2%, Train: 0.8%, Motorbike: 0.8%, Text: 0.2%, Other: 7%.	+	+	+	+	х	+	+	x	+	++	x
To reduce contribution	Herefordshire latest figure of CC2 emissions per capita-dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mICOF)	+	+	?	+	+	++	+	+	+	**	x
To reduce vulnerability	Reduce the risk of flooding-There have been no approvals contany to EA advice since reporting began in 2004 the 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.	?	+	?	+	x	+	+	?	+	++	x
To improve water que	The River Lugg runs through the Parish of Leominster. The River Lugg section of the SAC is currently exceeding the phosphate target. The River Lugg is currently designated as 'poor' ecological status.	x	x	x	+	x	+	?	x	?	?	+
To provide for sustain	Plaulal flooding from adjacent floodplains is prevalent for properties adjacent to River Logg in Locentrate. The development from each of the town may require riverchannel capacity reinforcement. Developers will need to provide a surface water management plan as part of any applications.	×	x	x	+	?	+	?	x	?		×
To avoid, reduce and	A surface water flood management is required for Lecrninater. The development to the south of the lown may require river channel capacity neinforcement.	×	?	?	+	?	+	?	×	+	7	+
To conserve soil resou	To the south of Leominster Town Grade 1 and 2 classification. Grade 3 to the north and west and around Brierley. Grades 1 and 2 around Hington.	?	?	?		++	·	2	×			++
			2	?			2		0	++		2
	No baseline data available	+				++		•			+	
	No baseline data avallable	?				x		?		0	+	2
To reduce crime and	No baseline data available  There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally importer buildings within the Leoninater area at present. No historic records of any planning enforcement action or appeals concerning locally important buildings within the four consensation areas.	x	+	+	+	<b>x</b>	+	?	+	+	+	?
Summary in relation	to baseline	Overall this policy has a positive impact on baseline data.		Overall results are moving towards the baseline objectives, as a sustainhable extension policy promotes some of the SEA objectives.	Overall it will move towards marginally towards most SEA objectives.	Overall it will move towards marginally towards most SEA objectives.	Overall is uncertain as it depends on the type of renewable energy proposed, in order to determine as imead;	Overall is uncertain as it depends on the type of businesses proposed, in order to determine its impact.	Overall it will move towards marginally towards most SEA objectives.	Overall it will move towards marginally towards most SEA objectives.	impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy has a positive impact on the baseline data.
Preferred Option(s) (policies and sites)		This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements.	This policy meets the Core Strategy	This policy meets the Core Strategy	This policy meets the Core Strategy	This policy meets the Core Strategy	This policy meets the Core Strategy	This policy meets the Core Strategy	This policy meets the Core Strategy

***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **												
** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *												
** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *												
** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *												
** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *												
** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Policy-LANP12 - GREENING THE	Policy-LANP13 - DARK SKIES	Policy-LANP14 - PROMOTING A	Policy-LANP15 - ASSETS OF	Policy-LANP16 - LANDSCAPES	Policy-LANP17 - PROTECTING AND	Policy-LANP18 - NEW BUILDING IN	Policy-LANP19 - TOURISM	Policy-LANP20 - PROTECTING	Policy-LANP21 - REDUCING THE	Policy-LANP22 - IMPROVING	Policy-LANP23 - MOVING AROUND
***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  *	TOWN (CENTRE)		HEALTHY COMMUNITY	COMMUNITY VALUE		LEOMNSTER TOWN CENTRE	LEOMNSTER		IMPORTANT VIEWS	NEED TO TRAVEL	PUBLIC TRANSPORT	LEOMNSTER TOWN CENTRE
***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  *												
***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  *												
***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  *												
***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  *												
***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  *												
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	++	+	x	+	+	+	?	x	++	+	+	x
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +												
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +												
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +		_	0	_	_			_			_	_
*		•	•								•	
*												
*	++	+	+	0	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+
*			0							_	_	_
*	+	+	U	+	++	++	++	+	++	X	x	X
*												
***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  **  **  *	+	++	++	?	++	x	+	?	x	++	++	+
***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  **  **  *								_				
++	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	?	x	++	++	+
++	_			2				_	_			
++ X X Y 7 7 X X Y X X X X X X X X X X X X	*	+	++	-	*	X	+	X	X	++	**	**
++ X X Y 7 7 X X Y X X X X X X X X X X X X				_								
++ X X X + + + P P X X X X X X X X X X X	++	+	++	7	+	x	+	X	X	+	+	+
++ X X X + + + P P X X X X X X X X X X X												
**  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **	++	x	x	?	+	x	?	x	x	+	x	+
**  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **												
**  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **												
++ X X X + + + + + + + X X X X X X X X	++	x	x	?	?	x	?	x	x	x	++	x
++ X X X + + + + + + + X X X X X X X X												
++ X X X + + + + + + + X X X X X X X X	_		_			2		_	_	_		
++ X	+	X	X	X	+		+	X	X	X	X	X
++ X												
++ X	l	_	_		l	l.		_	_	_		_
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	TT	^	^	7	TT	T	T	^	^	^	^	^
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +												
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +					2	2		2	_	_	_	_
The state of the pulse has a positive impact on beautiful data.  **The state of the pulse has a positive impact on beautiful data. **The pulse imp	**	X	+	+			+		X	*	X.	*
The state of the pulse has a positive impact on beautiful data.  **The state of the pulse has a positive impact on beautiful data. **The pulse imp	l.		l		l.	l.		2	_	l	l	l
The control this policy has a positive report on control this poli	T	TT	TT	7	T	T			^	TT	TT	TT
Doesd the public has a position from the public has a position	?	x	+	?	x	?	+	?	x	?	?	+
Doesd the public has a position from the public has a position												
Doesd the public has a position from the public has a position												
Personal files policy has a position - Council this policy has a posi	++	x	x	+	+	++	+	+	++	x	x	x
Personal files policy has a position - Council this policy has a posi						Overall this policy has a positive						
Oward this pulsey has a positive or project or hashing dated. As the project is been desired and a second or project is been d						However it is uncertain that the	Overall this policy has a positive					
The property of the property o				Overall it will move towards		negative specific SEA as many	buildings are required to be	Overall this policy has a positive	Overall this policy has a positive	Overall this policy has a	Overall this policy has a	Overall this policy has a
equirements. requirements. requirements. requirements. requirements. requirements. requirements. requirements. requirements. requirements.	impact upon the baseline data.	impact on baseline data.	Overall this poncy has a positive impact on baseline data.	objectives.	impact on baseline data.	the development.	setting.	data	data.	baseline data.	positive impact on baseline data.	positive impact on baseline data.
	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements.

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

Parish Council Name: Leominster

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Leominster NDP

Date completed: September 2014

Key:

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

# LANP1 – SUPPORTING THE STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT NEEDS IN LEOMINSTER SEA Objective Assessment of effect (consider cumulative | Summary Explanation | Enhancement | Enhanceme

SEA Objective	effects, signif	t of effect (consider ficance of the effer f the effect in term	ect and	Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities	
	Short term (1 – 5	Medium term	Long term (11 years +)			
	years)	(6 – 10 years)	(11)			
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-	
To improve quality of	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above	-	

surroundings				the Core Strategy.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	x	X	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Uncertain of what elements of future development will help reduce vulnerability to climate change.
To improve water quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Ensure proposed schemes do not have a detrimental impact on soil quality during the

					stages of construction and development.
To minimise the production of waste	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

# LANP2 – SUPPORTING THE STRATEGIC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT NEEDS IN LEOMINSTER TOWN

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.	-

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Ensure the transport scheme is designed to reduce the impact of traffic.
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Ensure new development has energy efficient and reductive technology within the design.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Ensure new development has renewable technology incorporated within each

					scheme.
To improve water quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Ensure housing is not located within flood plains and guarantee flood mitigation methods are utilised for new developments particularly if in locations more prone to flooding.
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Ensure that development is on brownfield sites first rather than greenfield.
To minimise the production of waste	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Recycling schemes and ensuring waste is kept to a minimum during development and lifespan of the development.
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	

To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Ensure the new housing schemes are designed to reduce crime and nuisance.
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Ensure development conserve nature and manmade resources during the development stage.
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

# LANP3 – LEOMINSTER SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSION

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.	-
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Ensure new development has renewable energy

					incorporated into each scheme.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Ensure renewable technology is facilitated within all aspects of the urban extension.
To improve water quality	x	X	х	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	X	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Ensure development is not within a flood risk zone and flood mitigation methods are in place.
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Consider building new development on brownfield sites first, before developing on greenfield sites.
To minimise the production of waste	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Ensure waste during all stages of development is kept to a minimum. Consider having recycling facilities available in centres and close to public amenities.

To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

# LANP4 – NEW HOUSING DEVELOPMENT IN BRIERLEY, IVINGTON AND WHARTON

SEA Objective	effects, signif	t of effect (consider ficance of the effer f the effect in term	ect and	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.	-
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Ensure housing design and location of the new housing will be in keeping and enhance the landscape and the character of the villages.
To improve air quality	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Over time impact of traffic may have a negative effect on air quality.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Ensure development has facilitated options for alternative modes of transport other than the private car.

To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Ensure new homes are equipped with renewable energy technology.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To improve water quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To minimise the production of waste	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to

					understand its effect.
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Impact will be measured on a case by case basis. Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.

# LANP5 - NEW HOMES IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

SEA Objective	Assessment	t of effect (consid	der cumulative	Summary Explanation	Enhancement and
		ficance of the effe the effect in term			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.	-
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve air quality	x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Less need for employers to travel in the long term.
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

To improve water quality	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed development to understand its effect.
To conserve soil resources and quality	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To minimise the production of waste	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve health of the population	X	X	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	x	x	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

Overall commentary	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above	-
and any cumulative	-	-	-	the Core Strategy.	
effects					

# LANP6 -RENEWABLE ENERGY

SEA Objective	effects, signif	t of effect (consider ficance of the effect in term	ect and	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.	-
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

cultural heritage					
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce contributions to climate change	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve water quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve soil resources and quality	x	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To minimise the production of waste	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

# LANP7 - NEW BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

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

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Provide alternative methods of transport.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	
To improve water quality	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	

To conserve soil resources and quality	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	
To minimise the production of waste	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	
To improve health of the population	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	
To reduce crime and nuisance	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	

#### LANP8 – PROTECTING EXISTING EMPLOYMENT SITES

SEA Objective	Assessment	t of effect (consid	der cumulative	Summary Explanation	Enhancement and
		ficance of the effe f the effect in term			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.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	x	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve air quality	X	X	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed amendment/ redevelopment and conversion to

					understand its effect.
To improve water quality	x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	X	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	x	X	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To minimise the production of waste	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve health of the population	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

## LANP9 - DEVELOPMENT IN LEOMINSTER TOWN CENTRE

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.	Ensure any new development has minimum impact upon nature conservation through construction phase.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve water quality	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed amendment/ redevelopment and conversion to understand its effect
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed amendment/ redevelopment and conversion to understand its effect
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	

To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To minimise the production of waste	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve health of the population	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

#### LANP10 - GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

SEA Objective	effects, signif	t of effect (consider ficance of the effect in term	ect and	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.	-
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

To improve air quality	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce contributions to climate change	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	
To improve water quality	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed green infrastructure plan to understand its
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	effect.

To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To minimise the production of waste	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposed green infrastructure plan to understand its effect.
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

	T	T			
LANP11 – OPEN SPACES					
SEA Objective	Assessment effects, signi	t of effect (consideration of the effect in term	ect and	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.	-
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

historic environment and cultural heritage					
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	x	х	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve water quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

To minimise the production of waste	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposal to understand its effect.
To improve health of the population	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposal to understand its effect.
To conserve natural and manmade resources	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposal to understand its effect.
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	

# LANP12 – GREENING THE TOWN (CENTRE).

SEA Objective	effects, signi	t of effect (consider ficance of the effe f the effect in term	ct and	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.	-
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve water quality	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve soil resources and quality	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

To minimise the production of waste	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see proposal to understand its effect.
To conserve natural and manmade resources	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

### LANP13 – DARK SKIES

SEA Objective	effects, signi	t of effect (consider ficance of the effect in term	ect and	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 could be 'This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy')	-
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve air quality	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

				1	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve water quality	x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	x	х	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve soil resources and quality	x	X	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To minimise the production of waste	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve health of the population	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve natural and manmade resources	X	X	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

## LANP14 - PROMOTING A HEALTHY COMMUNITY

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)	(11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
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.	-
To improve air quality	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce contributions to climate change	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve water quality	x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above	-

				the Core Strategy.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve soil resources and quality	x	x	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To minimise the production of waste	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve health of the population	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve natural and manmade resources	x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

### LANP15 - ASSETS OF COMMUNITY VALUE

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.	-
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of surroundings	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve air quality	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see the case itself to understand its effect.
To reduce the effect of	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above	Need to see the case itself to understand its

traffic on the environment				the Core Strategy.	effect.
To reduce contributions to climate change	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see the case itself to understand its effect.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see the case itself to understand its effect.
To improve water quality	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see the case itself to understand its effect.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see the case itself to understand its effect.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	x	X	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	
To minimise the production of waste	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to see the case itself to understand its

					effect.
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

# LANP16 - LANDSCAPES

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.	-
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above	-

surroundings				the Core Strategy.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve air quality	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve water quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to look at development proposal in order to access its impact.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To minimise the production of waste	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to look at development proposal in order to access its impact.
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	X	x	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

## LANP17 – PROTECTING AND ENHANCING THE CHARACTER OF LEOMINSTER TOWN CENTRE.

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
	<b>Short term</b> (1 – 5	Medium term	Long term (11 years +)		
	years)	(6 – 10 years)	(11 yours 1)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	(this could be 'This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy')	-
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

	I				
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve air quality	X	X	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	x	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve water quality	X	x	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to look at development proposal in order to access its impact.

To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to look at development proposal in order to access its impact.
To minimise the production of waste	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to look at development proposal in order to access its impact.
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to look at development proposal in order to access its impact.
To conserve natural and manmade resources	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

## LANP18 - NEW BUILDING IN LEOMINSTER

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 could be 'This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy')	Need to look at development proposal in order to access its impact.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

cultural heritage					
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to look at development proposal in order to access its impact.
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve water quality	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to look at development proposal in order to access its impact.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to look at development proposal in order to access its impact.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

To conserve soil	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above	Need to look at
resources and quality	-	-	-	the Core Strategy.	development proposal in
					order to access its
					impact.
To minimise the	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above	-
production of waste				the Core Strategy.	
To improve health of the				This Policy is not over and above	-
population	+	+	+	the Core Strategy.	
To reduce crime and	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above	-
nuisance				the Core Strategy.	
To conserve natural and	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above	-
manmade resources	•		,	the Core Strategy.	
Owner II a common town				This Daliss is not assessed above	
Overall commentary and any cumulative	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
effects				and done dualogy.	

## LANP19 - TOURISM

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)	x	x	х	(this could be 'This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy')	-
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve air quality	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to look at development proposal in order to access its

					impact.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to look at development proposal in order to access its impact.
To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve water quality	x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve soil resources and quality	x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To minimise the production of waste	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to look at development proposal in order to access its impact.
To improve health of the population	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to look at development proposal in order to access its impact.

To reduce crime and nuisance	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to look at development proposal in order to access its impact.
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

## LANP20 - PROTECTING IMPORTANT VIEWS

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 could be 'This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy')	-
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

and townscapes					
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve air quality	X	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	x	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	x	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	x	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve water quality	x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To minimise the production of waste	x	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve health of the population	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve natural and manmade resources	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

#### LANP21 – REDUCING THE NEED TO TRAVEL

SEA Objective	effects, signification magnitude of time periods)  Short term (1 – 5	t of effect (consideration from the effect in term  Medium term  (6 – 10 years)	ect and	Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	years)	+	+	(this could be 'This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy')	-
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

To improve air quality	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve water quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To minimise the production of waste	X	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve health of the population	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	
To reduce crime and nuisance	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to look at development proposal in order to access its impact.
To conserve natural and manmade resources	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

### LANP22 – IMPROVING WALKING, CYCLING AND PUBLIC TRANSPORT

e	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 could be 'This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy')	-
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	x	X	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve air quality	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
X	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
X	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
X	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
	+ X ++ X X	+ +	+ + + +	the Core Strategy.  the Core Strategy.  This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.  X X X This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.  This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.  X X X This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.  X X X X This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.  X X X This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.  X X X This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.

To improve health of the population	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	Need to look at development proposal in order to access its impact.
To conserve natural and manmade resources	x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

#### P23 - MOVING AROUND LEOMINSTER TOWN CENTRE

SEA Objective	effects, signi	t of effect (consider ficance of the effect in termed)	ect and	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)	х	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	x	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To minimise the production of waste	x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To improve health of the population	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve natural and manmade resources	X	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	-

## **B4: Assessment of cumulative impacts of the Neighbourhood Development Plan**

Parish Council Name: Leominster

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Leominster Neighbourhood Development Plan

Date completed: September 2014

Key:

+ + Move towards significantly	mar	e towards ginally	Move Signif	away - icantly	Move away marginally		al	? Uncertain	X No rela	tionship						
SEA Objective Objective	1. To maintain and enhance nature conservati on (biodiversit y, flora and fauna)	2. To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscape s	3. To improve quality of surroundings	4. To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environme nt and cultural heritage	5. To improve air quality	6. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	7. To reduce contributions to climate change	8. To reduce vulnerability to climate change	9. To improve water quality	10. To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	11. To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	12. To conserve soil resources and quality	13. To minimise the production	14. To improve health of the population	15. To reduce crime and nuisance	16. To conserve natural and manmade resources
Objective 1: To create a sustainable Leominster over the plan period.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Objective 2: To create a prosperous Leominster over the plan period.	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	-	+	+	0
Objective 3: To create a greener Leominster over the plan period.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+
Objective 4: To retain Leominster's distinctive identity over the plan period.	+	+	+	+	x	+	X	X	X	X	x	X	+	+	+	+
Objective 5: To create a healthy Leominster over the plan period.	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	0	0	+	X	+	+	+	0
Objective 6: To create an accessible Leominster over the	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	x	X	+	X	+	+	x

plan period.																
Policy-LANP1 – SUPPORTING THE STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT NEEDS IN LEOMINSTER	0	0	+	X	+	+	+	?	X	X	X	?	+	+	?	X
Policy-LANP2 – SUPPORTING THE STRATEGIC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT NEEDS IN LEOMINSTER TOWN	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	?	?	?	+	+	+
Policy-LANP3 – LEOMINSTER SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSION	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	X	x	?	?	?	+	+	+
Policy-LANP4 – NEW HOUSING DEVELOPMENT IN BRIERLEY, IVINGTON AND WHARTON	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	X	x	+	+	+	+	+	+
Policy-LANP5 – NEW HOMES IN THE COUNTRYSIDE	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	+	+	+	?	++	++	X	X	+
Policy-LANP6 – RENEWABLE ENERGY	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	?	+	+	+
Policy-LANP7 – NEW BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	?	?	?	+	?	?	?
Policy-LANP8 – PROTECTING EXISTING EMPLOYMENT SITES	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	?	X	X	X	X	0	0	+	+

Policy-LANP9 – DEVELOPMENT IN LEOMINSTER TOWN CENTRE	?	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	++	0	+	+
Policy-LANP10 – GREEN INFRASTRUCTU RE	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	?	+	?	+	+	+	?	+
Policy-LANP11 – OPEN SPACES	++	++	++	+	+	X	X	X	+	X	+	++	?	++	?	?
Policy-LANP12 – GREENING THE TOWN(CENTRE)	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	++	++	++	+	++	++	+	?	++
Policy-LANP13 – DARK SKIES	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	x	X	X	X	X	++	X	X
Policy-LANP14 – PROMOTING A HEALTHY COMMUNITY	x	0	+	0	++	+	++	++	X	x	X	X	+	++	+	X
Policy-LANP15 – ASSETS OF COMMUNITY VALUE	+	+	0	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	X	+	+	+	?	+
Policy-LANP16 – LANDSCAPES	+	+	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	?	+	++	?	+	X	+
Policy-LANP17 – PROTECTING AND ENHANCING THE CHARACTER OF LEOMINSTER TOWN CENTRE	+	++	++	++	X	+	X	X	X	X	?	+	?	+	?	++
Policy-LANP18 – NEW BUILDING IN LEOMINSTER	?	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+
Policy-LANP19 - TOURISM	X	+	+	+	?	?	X	X	X	X	X	x	?	?	?	+
Policy-LANP20 – PROTECTING IMPORTANT VIEWS	++	++	+	++	X	X	x	x	x	x	X	X	x	x	X	++

Policy-LANP22 – IMPROVING WALKING, CYCLING AND PUBLIC TRANSPORT  Policy-P23 – MOVING AROUND LEOMINSTER TOWN CENTRE  Summary of effects of whole plan on each SEA Objective  the effect of the ND policies and objectives have a positive effect on the SEA objective- maintain and enhance nature conservar on and biodiversi	the effects	+  + Overall the effects of	X	++	++	++	+	X	++	X	X	x	++	?	X
MOVING AROUND LEOMINSTER TOWN CENTRE  Summary of effects of whole plan on each SEA Objective  the effect of the ND policies and objectives have a positive effect on the SEA objective- maintain and enhance nature conservar on and	the effects of the NDP policies	+ Overall	X	+	+	++	_			I					
effects of whole plan on each SEA Objective  the effect of the ND policies and objectives have a positive effect on the SEA objective maintain and enhance nature conservar on and	the effects of the NDP policies						+	+	X	X	X	X	++	+	X
.The policies and objectives do not go over and above the requirements within The Core Strategy.	objectives have a positive effect on the SEA objective-maintaining and enhancing the quality of landscapes ity . These policies and objectives do not go over and above the requirements within The Core Strategy.	the NDP policies and objectives have a positive effect on the SEA objective- improve quality of surroundings . The policies and objectives do	the effects of the NDP policies and objectives have a positive effect on the SEA objective-To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environme nt and cultural heritage. The policies and objectives do not go over and above the requiremen ts within The Core Strategy.	the effects of the NDP policies and objectives have a positive effect on the SEA objective- To improve air quality. The policies and objectives do not go over and above the requirements within The Core Strategy.	H Overall the effects of the NDP policies and objectives have a positive effect on the SEA objective-To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment. The policies and objectives do not go over and above the requirements within The Core Strategy.	the effects of the NDP policies and objectives have a positive effect on the SEA objective-To reduce contributions to climate change.  The policies and objectives do not go over and above the requirements within The Core Strategy.	+ Overall the effects of the NDP policies and objectives have a positive effect on the SEA objective-To reduce vulnerability to climate change. The policies and objectives do not go over and above the requirements within The Core Strategy.	the effects of the NDP policies and objectives have a positive effect on the SEA objective- To improve water quality. The policies and objectives do not go over and above the requirements within The Core Strategy.	the effects of the NDP policies and objectives have a positive effect on the SEA objective-To provide for sustainable sources of water supply. The policies and objectives do not go over and above the requirements within The Core Strategy.	the effects of the NDP policies and objectives have a positive effect on the SEA objective-To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk. The policies and objectives do not go over and above the requiremen ts within The Core Strategy.	the effects of the NDP policies and objectives have a positive effect on the SEA objective-To conserve soil resources and quality. The policies and objectives do not go over and above the requiremen ts within The Core Strategy.	the effects of the NDP policies and objectives have a positive effect on the SEA objective-To minimise the production. The policies and objectives do not go over and above the requiremen ts within The Core Strategy.	the effects of the NDP policies and objectives have a positive effect on the SEA objective-To improve health of the population. The policies and objectives do not go over and above the requiremen ts within The Core Strategy.	Overall the effects of the NDP policies and objectives are a positive effect on the SEA objective-To reduce crime and nuisance The policies and objectives do not go over and above the requireme nts within The Core Strategy.	the effects of the NDP policies and objectives have a positive effect on the SEA objective-To conserve natural and manmade resources. The policies and objectives do not go over and above the requiremen ts within The Core Strategy.
effects of whole developm	nent objectives p		nced with susta		and above the require to minimise environr										

significant	considered in more detail within the NDP plan. The development and design principles have a positive impact in design quality within townscapes. It will have a positive impact in the quality of the environment through
cumulative effects	well conserving listed buildings. For the majority of the proposals within this NDP the details of the impact of development can be measured on a case by case basis. Overall the policies and objectives aim to have
	minimal impact on townscape, landscape and environment.

# Appendix 5

## **Template C2: SEA Quality Assurance Checklist**

**Parish Council Name: Leominster Town Council** 

**Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Leominster Plan** 

Date completed: 14/10/14

Objectives and context	Where are the points covered in Neighbourhood Development Plan SEA (insert chapter, section, page references, as necessary)
The Neighbourhood Development Plan's purpose and objectives are made clear.	Chapter 1.5 – 1.7
• 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.	Chapter 2 methodology, chapter 3 and tables A2 and A3
SEA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate.	Chapter 3 paragraph 3.7 and 3.9
• 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.	Chapter 3, paragraph 3.5
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.	Chapter 3
Scoping	
Statutory Consultees are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Environmental Report.	Chapter 2, paragraphs 2.5-2.9
The assessment focuses on significant issues.	Chapter 2 and chapter 4
• Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit.	Chapter 2
Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration.	Chapter 2 and chapter 4
Alternatives	

Realistic alternatives are considered for key issues, and the reasons for choosing them are documented.	Chapter 4
Alternatives include 'do minimum' and/or 'business as usual' scenarios wherever relevant.	Paragraph 4.2
The environmental effects (both adverse and beneficial) of each alternative are identified and compared.	Chapter 4
• Inconsistencies between the alternatives and other relevant local plans, programmes or policies are identified and explained.	Chapter 4
Reasons are given for selection or elimination of alternatives.	Chapter 4
Baseline information	
• 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.	Chapter 1, Chapter 4
• 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.	Initial screening report and Chapter 1
Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained.	Chapter 2
Prediction and evaluation of likely significant environmental effects	
• 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.	Tables A2, A3 and A4
Both positive and negative effects are considered, and the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed.	Tables B2 and B3
• Likely secondary, cumulative (growing in quantity and strength) and synergistic (acting together) effects are identified, where practicable.	Tables B4
• Inter-relationships between effects are considered, where practicable.	Chapter 5
• The prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of relevant accepted standards, regulations, and thresholds (i.e. data gathered for the evidence base).	Chapter 5

Chapter 2
Chapter 5, paragraph 5.6
Chapter 5
-
-
-
Chapter 2
Paragraph 2.5-2.9
Paragraph 2.5-2.9
Page 2 / Paragraph 1.7 / paragraph 4.2 / Chapter 5
Paragraph 2.5-2.9
Chapter 8
Chapter 8

An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account.	Following draft consultation
Reasons are given for choosing the Neighbourhood Development Plan as adopted, in the light of other reasonable alternatives considered.	Following draft consultation
Monitoring measures	
Measures proposed for monitoring the Neighbourhood Development Plan are clear, practicable and linked to the indicators and objectives used in the SEA.	Chapter 7
Monitoring is used, where appropriate, during implementation of the Neighbourhood Development Plan to make good deficiencies in baseline information in the SEA.	Chapter 7
Acknowledgement that monitoring enables unforeseen adverse effects to be identified at an early stage. (These effects may include predictions which prove to be incorrect.) And that	Chapter 7
Proposals are made for action in response to significant adverse effects arising from the monitoring of the Neighbourhood Development Plan.	Chapter 7