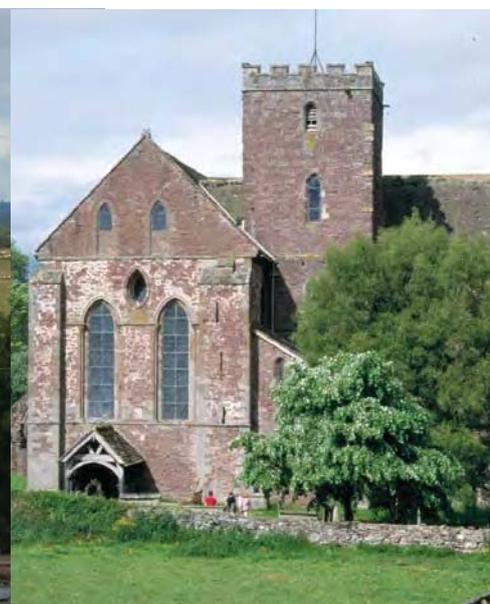
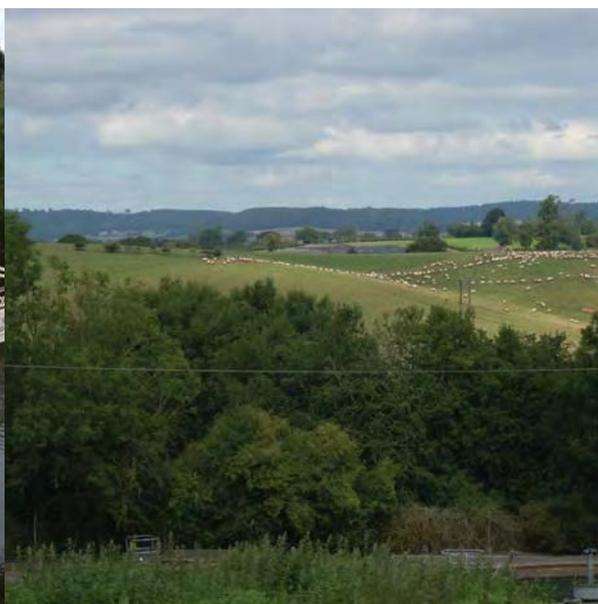


Environmental Report



Much Marcle Neighbourhood Area

November 2016

Much Marcle Parish Environmental Report

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Non-technical summary

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

The Much Marcle Parish has undertaken to prepare an NDP and this process has been subject to environmental appraisal pursuant to the SEA Directive. The Parish comprises the settlements of Much Marcle, Kynaston and Rushall. The parish covers an Area of 7.58 square miles and located approximately 5 miles south of Ledbury.

The Draft Much Marcle NDP includes 14 objectives and it is intended that these objectives will be delivered by 15 mostly criteria based planning policies. Site allocations are proposed in Much Marcle, Kynaston and Rushall this will accommodate up to 22 dwellings on 14 sites, and there is a potential to provide up to 19 dwellings from re development.

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

Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) screening has been carried out as the Parish falls within the catchment for Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC which are European site (Special Area of Conservation). The HRA assesses the potential effects of the NDP on the Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.

On the whole, it is considered that the Much Marcle NDP is in general conformity with both national planning policy contained in the National Planning Policy Framework and strategic policies set within the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy). Nor does it propose any significant growth that would be over and above that prescribed by strategic policies.

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

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This report forms the draft Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Much Marcle Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP).
- 1.2 The Much Marcle NDP proposes 14 site allocations in the settlements of Much Marcle, Rushall and Kynaston. Much Marcle village is identified within table 4.14 and Rushall is identified in table 4.15, which is targeted for proportional levels of growth in Policy RA1 of the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy). As Kynaston is located in close proximity to Rushall and connected by road, in order to provide a wider range of housing size type and tenure to meet local need and demand Kynaston has been included within the settlement of Rushall. This means that housing land will be included within the joint settlement of Rushall. The NDP will also provide general policies for guiding future development across the parish as a whole.

Purpose of the SEA

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

Parish Neighbourhood Plan Context

- 1.6 Much Marcle Parish comprises the Parish of Much Marcle, around five miles south of Ledbury. The majority of the parish population is within the larger settlement of Much Marcle, this is a relatively close knit settlement. The majority of Much Marcle settlement contains a Conservation Area, includes historic and listed buildings.

Rushall is a small, more rural and dispersed settlement 3 km north of Much Marcle. This settlement along with Kynaston contains scattered dwellings and is more rural in character. The rest of the Parish comprises of scattered farmsteads and dwellings, surrounded by farmland and traditional orchards Wooded in the south west.

- 1.7 The neighbourhood area boasts many natural features, not least 17 ancient woodland, 13 Special Wildlife Sites and 2 Sites of Special Scientific interest. There are numerous built heritage assets, too, including listed buildings, 3 Scheduled Monuments and non-designated assets.
- 1.8 The vision for Much Marcle in 2031 is as follows:

‘Our vision is that we, as the present guardians of our built and natural heritage: particular sense of place and local distinctiveness; and create a sustainable and resilient community where people want to live and work.’

1.9 The 14 NDP objectives are as follows:

MMO1 - Ensure all new development makes a positive contribution to sense of place and local distinctiveness, has a low carbon footprint and low embedded energy.

MMO2 - Minimise flood risk to homes, employment and the environment.

MMO3 - Support renewable energy development in appropriate scale and locations.

MMO5 - Encourage and support employment that is locally based, sustainable and diverse.

MMO6 - Value and support agriculture as an integral part of our community

MMO7 - Protect and maintain the setting, fabric and visual character of the Much Marcle Conservation Area, listed buildings, and Homme House park and garden.

MMO8 - Avoid, or mitigate (to minimize), harm to important landscape views (e.g. Marcle Ridge and the Malvern Hills), and maintain open views to surrounding countryside.

MMO9 - Value, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity features, especially where they provide ecological connectivity.

MMO10 - Avoid or mitigate (to minimize) harm, and compensate to offset residual unavoidable harm, to biodiversity and geodiversity features so that the aggregate level and quality of those features does not decline.

MMO11 - Maintain existing community facilities, increase the range of activities they provide, and support new and/or improved facilities.

MMO12 - Reduce speed limits on parts of the A449 and some adjoining roads.

MMO13 - Identify a cycle loop/route similar to and linking with the Ledbury and Newent cycle loops by end of 2017, and establish by 2020.

MMO14 - Research and establish ways to attain the highest practicable broadband speed and mobile reception, and coverage for both, in the parish.

Context of Neighbourhood Plans

1.10 NDPs are a relatively new type of planning document that form a key part of the Government's localism agenda. They enable local communities to develop plans that reflect local aspirations, in accordance with strategic policies.

1.11 The Much Marcle NDP must therefore conform to national planning policy set within the NPPF and strategic level local policy including the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy).

- 1.12 The Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy) was adopted on the 16th October 2015.
- 1.13 Paragraph 216 of the NPPF and Planning Practice Guidance set out the weight that may be given to relevant policies in emerging plans, including NDPs, and indicated that weight may be given to relevant policies in emerging NDPs according to:
- The stage of preparation of the emerging plan (the more advanced the preparation, the greater the weight that may be given);
 - The extent to which there are unresolved objections to relevant policies (the less significant the unresolved objections, the greater the weight that may be given); and
 - The degree of consistency of the relevant policies in the emerging plan to the policies in this Framework (the closer the policies in the emerging plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).
- 1.14 This part of the NPPF is reinforced by Planning Practice Guidance published in March 2014, which is clear that an emerging NDP may be a material planning consideration once it has reached submission/local authorities publication stage (Regulation 16). This is reinforced by recent ministerial statements and case law (West Sussex), all of which have demonstrated that an emerging NDP may be a material consideration at the Regulation 16 stage¹.
- 1.15 Table 4.14 and 4.15 of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) lists Much Marcle and Rushall among the settlements which it considers to be sustainable locations for growth, albeit smaller market homes which meet the needs of people with local connections or affordable housing in line with the provisions of Policy RA2.
- 1.16 Once made (adopted) by Herefordshire Council, the Much Marcle NDP will have a role in guiding future development proposals within the Parish, by setting out setting out policies against which planning applications will be determined.

Structure of SEA

- 1.17 The structure of the document is as follows:
- Section 2 – Explains the SEA methodology and summarises the comments received in respect of the SEA Scoping Report
 - Section 3 - Introduces the Much Marcle Neighbourhood Plan objectives and the SEA framework
 - Section 4 - Appraises the objectives contained within the Neighbourhood Plan against the SEA framework
 - Section 5 - Appraises the options considered within the Neighbourhood Plan against the SEA framework
 - Section 6 – Appraises the policies contained within the Neighbourhood Plan against the SEA framework
 - Section 7 – Discusses the implementation and monitoring of the Neighbourhood Plan

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

- Section 8 - Concludes the SEA report by outlining next steps

2.0 Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Scoping Report Consultation

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

- 2.7 After the document was approved by the Parish Council, the Much Marcle SEA Scoping Report was available to four² statutory bodies for consultation from 3rd October 2014 to the 7th November 2014.

Consultation outcomes from Statutory Consultees

- 2.8 The consultation resulted in 2 responses, both of which are attached at Appendix 3.
- 2.9 Both responses were collated and incorporated within this document where relevant.

Natural England: Recommends that additional baseline data should be added Wye Valley AONB Management Plan 2009-2014

English Heritage: Have no substantive objection to the contents of the documents.

Environment Agency: No comments received

Natural Resources Wales: No comments received

3.0 The SEA Framework

- 3.1 As mentioned previously, Stage A of the SEA identifies and reviews relevant policies, plans and programmes and environmental protection objectives from European, National and Local sources (refer to Table A1 in Appendix 2 for details of those documents that were reviewed in completing Stage A of SEA on the Much Marcle NDP).
- 3.2 The requirement to undertake this 'context review' is contained in Annexes 1(a) and (e) of the SEA Directive which states that an Environmental Report should include:

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

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

Policy context

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

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

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

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

3.5 The following strategies and plans have been reviewed and, where appropriate, incorporated within the SA Framework objectives:

- *The EC Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)* - These regulations transpose the Habitats Directive in England, Wales and to a limited extent Scotland by ensuring that activities are carried out in accordance with the Habitats Directive, which is to protect biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and species of wild flora and fauna.
- *The EC Water Framework Directive (2000)* - Commits all EU member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water courses by 2015
- *The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)* - The major legal instrument for wildlife protection in Britain, although other significant acts have been passed since. It has numerous parts and supplementary lists and schedules many of which have been amended since publication.
- *Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011)* - Forms part of the UK's Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework by setting out England's contribution towards the UK's commitments under the United Nations Convention of Biological Diversity.
- *The Countryside and Right of Way Act (2000)* - Creates a statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of AONBs
- *The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)* - Designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy.
- *Revised EU Sustainable Development strategy (2009)* - Sets out a single strategy on how the EU will more effectively meet its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development.
- *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)* - Consolidates the suite of PPG/PPS into one succinct planning policy document.
- *Planning Practice Guidance (2013)* - Sets out the vision, objectives and policies for the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy), which will guide development across the county up to 2031.

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

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

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

SEA Objectives and baseline characteristics

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

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

- 3.8 The SEA objectives detailed above conform to the SEA Directive, and are derived from the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken for the Herefordshire Local Plan Core Strategy 2011-2031.
- 3.9 Baseline information gathered during Stage A of the SEA process provided details of the current environmental characteristics of the neighbourhood area and the status of its natural assets and features (refer to Appendix 2). This information was analysed as part of Task B2 of SEA, which looked at the extent to which the emerging NDP policies will help or obstruct these characteristics.
- 3.10 Following the completion of Task B2 of SEA it was apparent that the largest environmental issue within the Parish has an impact on the County as a whole is water quality; the River Wye (including the River Lugg), though currently meeting all its conservation objectives, will require effective management, in order to ensure that the quality of water does not deteriorate to the point that nutrient targets are missed further downstream.
- 3.11 The NDP does propose several sites be allocated for development and contains criteria-based policies as well. These have been screened and highlighted potential mitigation measures to include within the policy criteria within stage B of the SEA assessment. On this basis, the delivery of the NDP should not exacerbate existing problems regarding water quality or have an unacceptable adverse impact.
- 3.12 Baseline characteristics within the SEA detail the current environmental status of environmental characteristics in the neighbourhood plan area from different sources. The source of Baseline Information used in Table A2 in Appendix 2, and analysed in

Table B2 can be found in Appendix 4 Baseline characteristics in relation to the Much Marcle NDP SEA objectives are listed below.

4.0 Assessing the NDP Objectives

4.1 The following are objectives listed in the NDP that aim to realise the vision for Much Marcle in 2031:

MMO1 - Ensure all new development makes a positive contribution to sense of place and local distinctiveness, has a low carbon footprint and low embedded energy.

MMO2 - Minimise flood risk to homes, employment and the environment.

MMO3 - Support renewable energy development in appropriate scale and locations.

MMO5 - Encourage and support employment that is locally based, sustainable and diverse.

MMO6 - Value and support agriculture as an integral part of our community

MMO7 - Protect and maintain the setting, fabric and visual character of the Much Marcle Conservation Area, listed buildings, and Homme House park and garden.

MMO8 - Avoid, or mitigate (to minimize), harm to important landscape views (e.g. Marcle Ridge and the Malvern Hills), and maintain open views to surrounding countryside.

MMO9 - Value, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity features, especially where they provide ecological connectivity.

MMO10 - Avoid or mitigate (to minimize) harm, and compensate to offset residual unavoidable harm, to biodiversity and geodiversity features so that the aggregate level and quality of those features does not decline.

MMO11 - Maintain existing community facilities, increase the range of activities they provide, and support new and/or improved facilities.

MMO12 - Reduce speed limits on parts of the A449 and some adjoining roads.

MMO13 - Identify a cycle loop/route similar to and linking with the Ledbury and Newent cycle loops by end of 2017, and establish by 2020.

MMO14 - Research and establish ways to attain the highest practicable broadband speed and mobile reception, and coverage for both, in the parish.

4.2 The table below tests these NDP objectives against the SEA objectives, providing a summary of the results of Task B1 of SEA. The full results are available at Appendix 4 of this report.

- 4.3 The majority of those NDP objectives which have a relationship with the SEA framework are positively compatible with it or have a neutral effect.
- 4.4 Task B1 of the SEA identified that there are no potential conflicts between the NDP Objectives and the SEA framework. However objective 4 outcomes is uncertain, this being is not a land based objective and depends on public participation and opportunity. The impact towards the baseline data can be tested at a later stage of the plan making process.

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

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

5.0 Assessing the NDP Options

- 5.1 All options that were considered by Much Marcle Parish during the development of their Plan have been assessed as part of the SEA, the summary matrix of the assessment can be found in Table B2 options these tables are in Appendix 4.
- 5.2 The options covered the topics that are likely to formulate the topics going forward in the Plan. These options were formulated from the Parish Plan but were also considered at public consultation events across the Parish throughout 2015 and 2016. The results of which will feed into the identification of the preferred options and ultimately the draft policies.

- 5.3 A 'do nothing' option was also considered by the Parish, i.e. not undertaking a Neighbourhood Development Plan, however this was disregarded at an early stage by the Parish Council as it was highlighted within the Parish Plan that the majority of the community would support the work undertaken for a Neighbourhood Plan.
- 5.4 The Much Marcle general options all had a positive or unknown impact upon the Baseline data and SEA objectives. In particular the general options Option 1 and Option 3 would have the least impact upon the environment and move towards the SEA objectives. The Option 2 would be more by a mix of neutral and positive impact as it aids direction of growth, but leaves it open for development within the settlement boundary; therefore the policy and definition of a new settlement boundary will need to consider the SEA objectives.
- 5.5 The 47 site options all had mix of uncertain to neutral effect but with some unknown factors mostly on sea objectives 9,10, 11 and 12. Impact of water quality, water supply flooding and soil resources and quality. This is mostly down to the small nature of the sites proposed as well as the majority of the sites were in or around the identified settlement boundary, deeming the locations a place of sustainable growth. Options for Kynaston Old Chapel Site option 4 is the most favourable due to location and siting on brownfield land. For Rushall land sites 8 Land opposite Rushall Club and 9 are the most favourable Land and barns around Gatchapin. This is due to the minimal impact upon the environment and therefore moving towards the SEA objectives, this is due to the development being limited to small projects in line with agreed criteria . Much Marcle most suited sites Old Pike, Hazardine, Slip and area around and Dobbins Pitch. The sites not selected were not selected due to size, location and too much n=uncertainties over environmental impact. Site options 28-47 generally all have either a mix of neutral or positive effect on the SEA baseline due to the minor scale and reuse of existing building.
- 5.6 Overall majority of general options had mainly a positive effect on the SEA objectives and baseline, if the policies that are developed incorporated the elements of the options that are ensuring mitigation of new development and additional details are provided for the location and design of any proposed site then the assessment of the policies should result in a positive result. The various site options were generally moving towards the SEA objectives, however most of the sites had an uncertain impact on baseline objective 9,10,11,12 where further information/ details of potential schemes were needed in order to determine environmental impact. For the full assessment on policy and site options can be found in appendix 4.

NDP Options	SEA Objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Option1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	+
Option 2-	0	+	+	X	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	0
Option 3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Option 4	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Option 5	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Option 6	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Site Option 1	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	0
Site Option 2	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	0
Site Option 3	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	0
Site Option 4	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	0
Site Option 5	?	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	?
Site Option 6	?	?	?	X	?	?	X	X	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	?

NDP Options	SEA Objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Site Option 7	?	?	?	X	?	?	X	X	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	?
Site Option 8	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	0
Site Option 9	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	0
Site Option 10	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	0
Site Option 11	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0
Site Option 12	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0
Site Option 13	?	?	?	X	?	0	X	X	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	?
Site Option 14	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	0
Site Option 15	?	?	?	X	?	0	X	X	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	?
Site Option 16	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0
Site Option 17	?	?	?	X	?	0	X	X	?	?	-	?	0	0	0	0
Site Option 18	?	?	?	X	?	0	X	X	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	?
Site Option 19	?	?	?	X	?	0	X	X	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	?
Site Option 20	?	?	?	X	?	0	X	X	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	?
Site Option 21	?	?	?	X	?	0	X	X	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	?
Site Option 22	?	?	?	X	?	0	X	X	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	?
Site Option 23	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	0
Site Option 24	?	?	?	X	?	0	X	X	?	?	?	?	?	0	0	?
Site Option 25	?	?	?	X	?	0	X	X	?	?	?	?	?	0	0	?
Site Option 26	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0
Site Option 27	?	?	?	?	?	0	X	X	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	?
Site Option 28	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0
Site Option 29	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0
Site Option 30	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0
Site Option 31	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0
Site Option 32	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0
Site Option 33	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0
Site Option 34	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0
Site Option 35	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0
Site Option 36	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0
Site Option 37	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0
Site Option 38	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0
Site Option 39	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0
Site Option 40	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0
Site Option 41	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0
Site Option 42	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0
Site Option 43	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0
Site Option 44	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0
Site Option 45	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0
Site Option 46	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0
Site Option 47	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0

6.0 Appraisal of the policies

- 6.1 A key part of developing a plan such as the Much Marcle NDP is developing a range of options and testing these, so that a preferred way forward can be selected.
- 6.2 Although the Draft NDP identifies a number of key themes or issues which are considered significant to the Parish, there is evidence that alternative approaches were considered prior to an informal consultation that took place in respect of an emerging draft plan throughout 2015 and 2016. Therefore the following, emerging set of draft policies can be appraised for the purposes of Stage B of the SEA:
- **Policy MM1 – Sustainable Development**
 - **Policy MM2 – Renewable Energy**
 - **Policy MM3 – Housing Sites**

 - **Policy MM4 – Housing Infill**

 - **Policy MM5 – Housing Extensions**
 - **Policy MM6 – Employment & Economy**

 - **Policy MM7 – Business Premises**

 - **Policy MM8 – Listed Buildings**
 - **Policy MM9 – Landscape**
 - **Policy MM10 – Biodiversity**
 - **Policy MM11 – Community Facilities**
 - **Policy MM12 - Loss of Community Facilities**
 - **Policy MM13 – Local Green Spaces**
 - **Policy MM14 – Transport Infrastructure & Public Access**
 - **Policy MM15 – Broadband & Mobile Reception**

Housing land allocations

- 6.3 Much Marcle Steering group assessed 47 sites including conversion sites within Much Marcle, Kynaston and Rushall to find sites to accommodate proportionate growth. These have been screened and assessed within B2 options assessment this can be found in appendix 4 of this report. From screening assessment most of the sites had a neutral or positive impact on the SEA baseline data. Rye Meadows – plot between Farleys & New Normandy site will require sequential and exception testing in order for the site to be feasible.

Rushall and Kynaston (11 dwellings on 6 sites)

Land by the Steppes
Land behind Bridge Cottage
Old Chapel Site
Land opposite Rushall Club
Land and barns around Gatchapin
Land at rear of council houses

Much Marcle (12 dwellings on 8 sites)
 Rye meadows- plot between Farley and new Normandy
 Hazerdine
 Old Pike
 Slip and area around
 Gardens of houses, Watery Lane
 Audley Cottage
 Land beside Glebe Orchard
 Dobbins Pitch

Building Conversions 19 identified 10 expected to come forward

Stage B of SEA

- 6.3 In the context of Task B1 of SEA, the previous section of this report identified that many of the NDP objectives are compatible with the SEA framework, while others had either a neutral impact, no relationship with the SEA objectives or if needed; further information such as location of development. Additional policy safeguards within the NDP and Local Plan (Core Strategy) would help mitigate any possible conflicts.
- 6.4 With regard to Task B2 of SEA, the NDP policies were measured against both the SEA framework and the baseline characteristics identified during Stage A of the process; here, there was no baseline data available in respect of SEA Objectives 3 and 9. Full details of this appraisal are attached at Appendix 4.
- 6.5 The policies largely score as positive or neutral against the SEA objectives and will not, therefore, have an adverse impact on the baseline characteristics or immediate environmental impacts. This is because they are criteria based policies which only consider schemes on their own merits, as and when planning applications are submitted to the local planning authority. Majority of the policies within the NDP, intend to safeguard the existing natural and built environment ensuring any new development is appropriate to the parish of Much Marcle.
- 6.6 There are some unknown factors, particularly where the scale and size of specific piece of development (housing and business units) is not yet known.

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

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

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

6.8 Task B4 of SEA brings together the results of earlier tasks and thus identifies the cumulative impact of the entire of the NDP. This task, which is also attached at Appendix 4, reveals that the objectives and policies contained in the Much Marcle NDP are by and large in general conformity with the Local Plan (Core Strategy), which means that the cumulative effect of the plan will contribute to the achievement of the SEA objectives.

6.9 None of the NDP policies are considered to be in direct conflict with or propose greater levels of growth and development than strategic policies contained in the Local Plan (Core Strategy), which themselves have undergone a full Sustainability Appraisal.

7.0 Implementation and monitoring

7.1 Herefordshire Council as the Local Planning Authority should make arrangements to monitor the significant effects of implementing a neighbourhood plan.

7.2 Indeed, Regulation 17 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 requires the Local Planning Authority to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of any NDP that was subject to SEA, in order to identify unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and to enable appropriate remedial actions.

7.3 Accordingly, Herefordshire Council will monitor outcomes from the NDP policies and the results of these will be reported in the Council's Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).

7.4 The AMR runs from 1 April to 31 March each year and the topics covered therein include the following:

- Housing delivery;
- Previously developed land
- Housing completions
- Affordable housing conditions
- Employment land delivery.

8.0 Next steps

- 8.1 This report will be subject to a formal public consultation of 8 weeks duration alongside the Draft Much Marcle NDP.
- 8.2 Responses on the Draft NDP will be reviewed and the plan amended where appropriate.
- 8.3 Any changes made to the NDP as a consequence of the Regulation 14 consultation with those who live, work or carry out business in the neighbourhood area, as well as statutory consultation bodies, will trigger a review of the SEA, unless they do not materially affect the outcomes of Stage B of the SEA process.

Appendix 1 !

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

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

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (d)

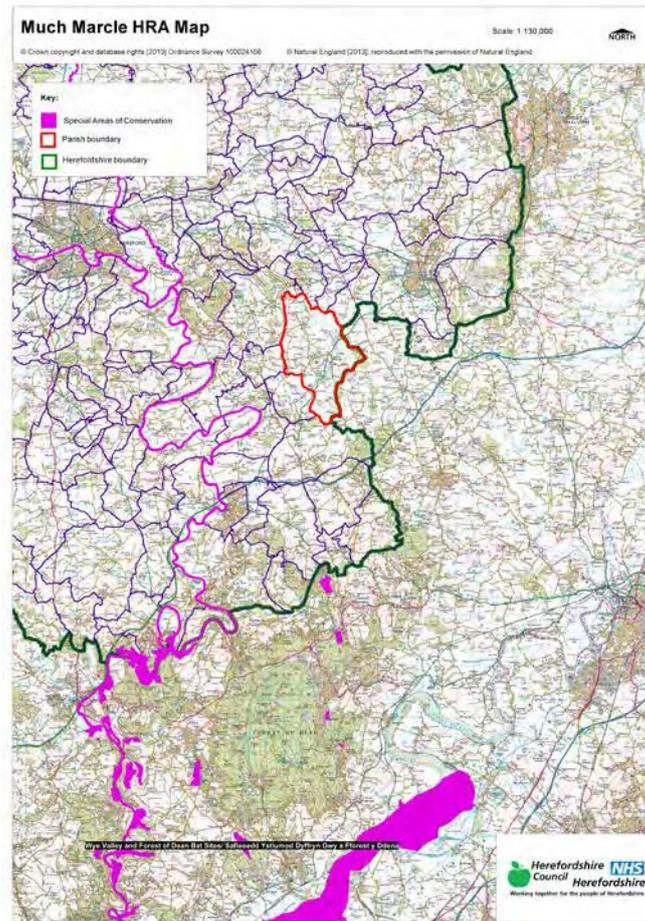
Neighbourhood Area:	Much Marcle Neighbourhood Area
Parish Council:	Much Marcle Parish Council
Neighbourhood Area Designation Date:	11 th September 2013

Introduction

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

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

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



Initial HRA Screening

River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC:

Does the Neighbourhood Area have the River Wye (including the River Lugg) in or next to its boundary?	N	The River Wye is 2.8km away from the Parish
Is the Neighbourhood Area in the hydrological catchment of the River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC?	N	The Parish is not within the hydrological catchment of the River Wye
If yes above, does the Neighbourhood Area have mains drainage to deal with foul sewage?	N/A	Not applicable

Downton Gorge SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of Downton Gorge SAC?	N	Downton Gorge is 41.5km away from the Parish
---	---	--

River Clun SAC:

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

Usk Bat Sites SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of the SAC boundary?	N	Usk Bat Sites are 47.2km away from the Parish
--	---	---

Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of any of the individual sites that make up the Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites?	Y	The Parish is 9.1km away from Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites
--	---	---

Wye Valley Woodlands SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of any of the individual sites that make up the Wye Valley Woodlands Site?	N	The Parish is 18.2km away from the Wye Valley Woodlands
--	---	---

HRA Conclusion:

The assessment above highlights that the following European Sites will need to be taken into account in the future Neighbourhood Development Plan for the Much Marcle Neighbourhood Area and a Full HRA Screening will be required.

European Site

(List only those which are relevant from above)

Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC

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

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

SEA features	Total	Explanation	SEA required
Air Quality Management Areas	0	There are no AQMAs within the Parish	N
Ancient Woodland	17	Coldbrough Park (border); Stone Redding/Yewtree Coppice (border); Hall Wood; Millpound Coppice (border); Green Hill Coppice; Beans Butt Wood (border); Busland and Jones's Woods (border); Knowle Wood x2 (border); Lyndalls and Wittlebury Woods (border); Haind Park Wood/Allums Grove (border); Yatton Wood (border); Nurdens Wood/Canwood Knoll (border); Park Coppice (border); Priggles Wood (border); Rock Cottage Wood (border); Long Wood (border)	Y
Areas of Archaeological Interest	0	There are no AAls within the Parish	N
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	1	Wye Valley AONB runs close to the western border of the Parish	Y
Conservation Areas	1	Much Marcle village is a Conservation Area	Y
European Sites	0	There are no SACs within the Parish	N
Flood Areas		Flood Zones 2 and 3 flow through the Parish from the north near Kynaston down through Much Marcle village then to the west and exits the Parish by Lyne Down	Y
Listed Buildings	Numerous	There are numerous Listed Buildings scattered throughout the Parish	Y
Local Sites (SWS/SINCS/RIGS)	13 (SWS)	Coldbrough Park (border); Field north west of Bridges Farm; Hall Wood and adjoining meadow; Lower walton road cutting; Rushall road cutting; Woodlands on the western slope of Marcle Hill (border); Fields at Woolhope Cockshoot (border); Woodlands along Marcle Hill and Ridge Hill; Woodlands near Canwood Knoll (border); Putley Common and surrounding woodlands (border); Lyndalls and Wittlebury Woods (border); Yeld Wood (border); Yatton Wood (border)	Y
Long distance footpaths/trails	2	Herefordshire Trail; Three Choirs Way	Y
Mineral Reserves	5	Dean's Place to New House Farm, Yatton; Green Hill Coppice to Hoppers Oak to Hoar Wood to Newbury Lodge, Yatton; Perton Quarry to Sheepcote Hill	Y

		to Woolhope Cockshoot (border); The Plantation to Devereux Park to Winslow Mill to Busland Wood to Sapness House (border); Sollars Hope to Wittlebury Farm to Foxhalls (border)	
National Nature Reserve	0	There are no NNRs within the Parish	N
Registered & Unregistered parks and gardens	1 registered 4 Unregistered	Registered: Homme House Unregistered: Hellens; Hall Court, Kynaston; Devereux Park (border); Putley Court (border)	Y
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	3	Churchyard Cross, St Bartolemews Church; Mortimer Castle north and east of St Bartholemews Church (border); Roman Villa east of The Rectory (border)	Y
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	2	Hall Wood (Unfavourable Recovering); Orchid Bank, Winslow Mill (Favourable) (border); Birch Wood (border); Kempley Daffodil Meadows (Favourable) (border)	Y

Decision Notification:

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

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

Assessment date: 08/08/2013

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

Usk Bat Site

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

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

Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites

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

Rhinolophus ferrumequinum

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

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

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

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

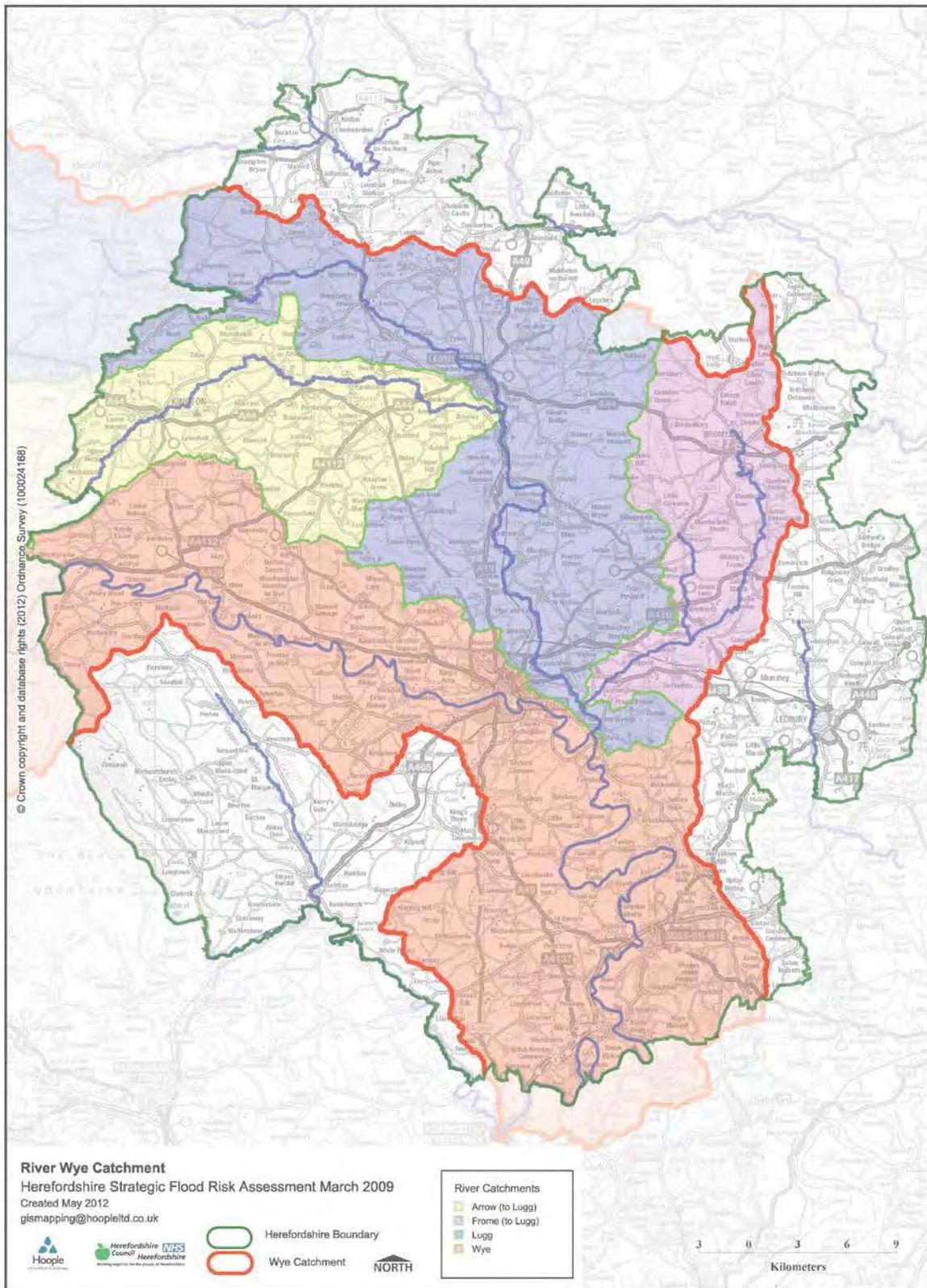
Greater Horseshoe Bat: Large buildings, pasture, edge of mixed deciduous woodland and hedgerows. Mixed land-use especially south-facing slopes, favours beetles, moths and insects they feed on. During the winter they depend on caves, abandoned mines and other underground sites for undisturbed hibernation.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

Wye Valley Woodlands

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

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

Appendix 2: Wye Catchment Map

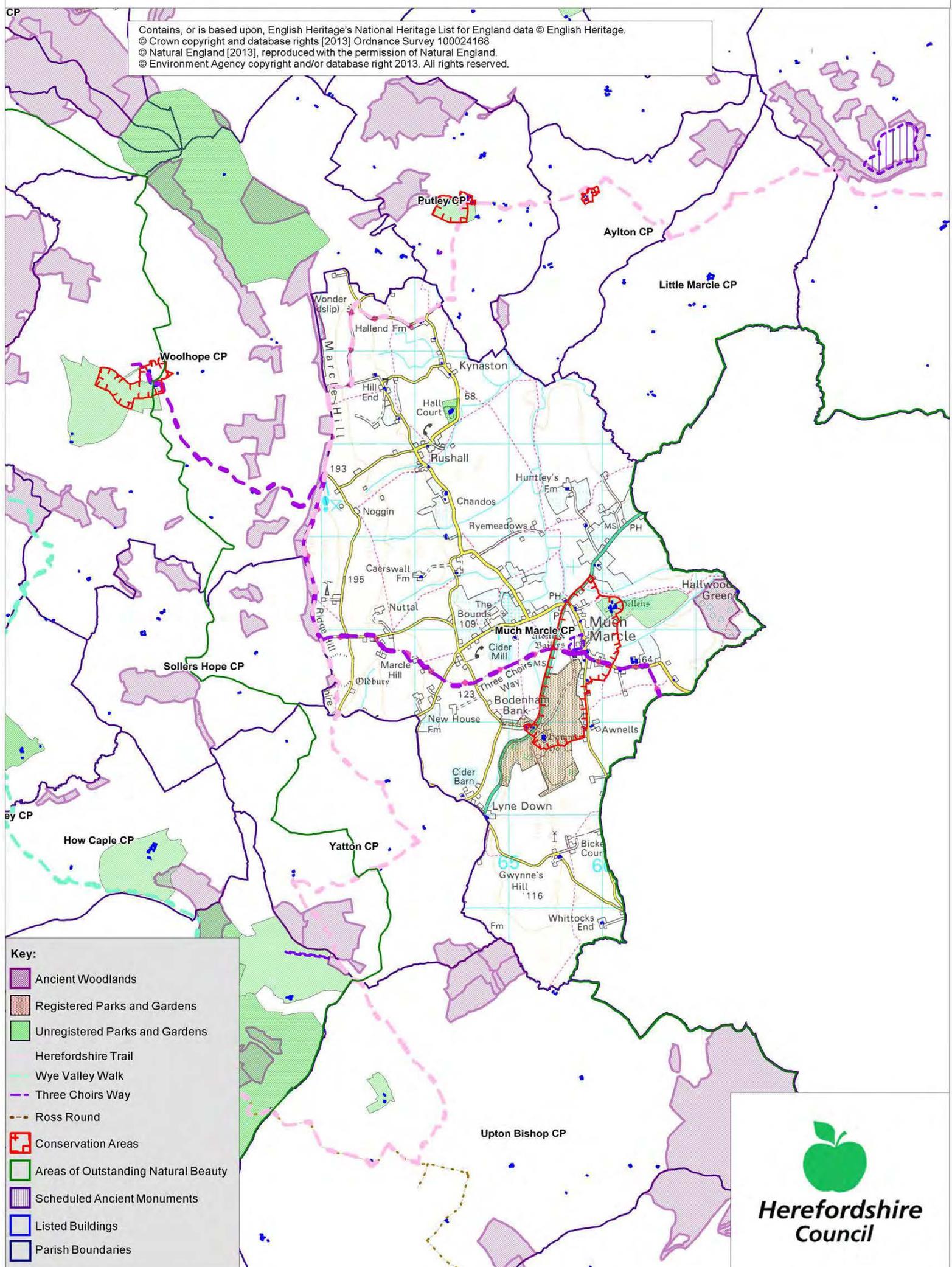


Much Marcle SEA Map 1

Scale: 1:35,000



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Key:

- Ancient Woodlands
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Unregistered Parks and Gardens
- Herefordshire Trail
- Wye Valley Walk
- Three Choirs Way
- Ross Round
- Conservation Areas
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Parish Boundaries



Much Marcle SEA Map 2

Scale: 1:35,000



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Key:

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



**Herefordshire
Council**

Appendix 2 !

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

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

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

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

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herfordshire Pre Submission Core Strategy 2011-2031	Development Plan Document (DPD)	2014	Sets out the vision, objectives and policies for the Herfordshire 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 Pre Submission Core Strategy includes a range of objectives, five of which directly relate to rural areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To meet the housing needs of all sections of the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Biodiversity Climatic factors Cultural heritage Flora and fauna Material assets Population Soil Water 	The NDP should take account of relevant policies set within the Core Strategy. Where necessary, the NDP should provide services, facilities and employment opportunities that are accessible to both local and neighbouring communities.
Planning Practice Guidance	Government Guidance	2014	Provides guidance to local planning authorities and others on the operation of the planning system.	Offers up-to-date, electronic guidance on every aspect of planning from air quality and design to land stability and rural housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Biodiversity Climatic factors Cultural heritage Flora and fauna Material assets Population Soil Water 	The NPD must be pro-growth and facilitate the provision and development of sustainable development.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve access to services in rural areas • To strengthen the economic viability of the villages and their rural hinterlands • To achieve sustainable communities and protect the environment • To conserve, promote, utilise and enjoy our natural, built, historic and cultural assets for the fullest benefit of the whole community <p>To achieve a thriving rural Herefordshire, the Core Strategy seeks to enhance the role the villages have traditionally played in as accessible, sustainable centres for their rural catchments.</p> <p>Seeks proportional growth of up to 14% in Much Marcle (Ross HMA) over the plan period, subject to EIP outcome.</p>		<p>The housing target for Much Marcle within the plan period is 41 houses.</p>

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

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

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

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	Evidence	2009	<p>The SHLAA aims to justify site allocations in plans by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying sites which are capable of delivering housing development Assessing sites for their housing potential; and Predicting when a site could be developed for housing. 	The SHLAA does not assess any sites within the neighbourhood area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Biodiversity Climatic factors Cultural heritage Flora and fauna Population Soil Water 	If site allocations are pursued then the Much Marcle NDP should be informed by a housing land assessment, undertaken in line with Guidance Note 21: Site assessment and allocation sites.

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

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

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

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

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan	Evidence	2007	Focuses conservation efforts on the areas within Herefordshire that will result in the greatest benefit for ecological networks, habitats and species.	Integrating biodiversity objectives with other environmental, social and economic needs can provide a sustainable living and working environment that benefits both people and nature.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity 	The Much Marcle NDP can help to achieve the priorities set within the LBAP.
Building Biodiversity into the LDF	Evidence	2009	Provides the Council's Local Plan (Core Strategy) with evidence in respect of biodiversity and geodiversity, identifying both opportunities and constraints across Herefordshire.	The study is focused on those parts of the county which are most likely to be subject to development pressures. Therefore, although the study addresses biodiversity interests in and around the peripheries of the city of Hereford, the parish is not covered in great detail. The study does, however, identify a range of artificial and semi-natural habitats on tracts of land in southern parts of the parish, which are close to the boundary with the city of Hereford.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Biodiversity Climatic factors Cultural heritage Flora and fauna Material assets Population Soil Water 	There is a lack of information about rural areas which means it will be necessary to gather and assess existing biodiversity and geodiversity data, in order to ensure that the Much Marcle NDP can overcome any existing constraints and capitalise on opportunities to enhance habitats and their networks.

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

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Playing Pitch Assessment	Evidence	2012	Produces a strategic framework, audit and assessment and needs analysis of outdoor sports pitches and facilities for Herefordshire. The document arises as a result of a recommendation in the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework to develop local standards for playing fields and sports pitches throughout Herefordshire.	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 Much Marcle itself, the study reveals that there is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.76 hectares of playing pitch area • 1.2 (68%) hectares of playing pitch area with secured community access; this is Much Marcle Football Ground. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population 	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies the Much Marcle NDP.

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

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Play Facilities Study	Evidence	2012	The Play Facilities Study 2012 updates the previous play facilities analysis under the Open Spaces Study 2006 and provides guidance and a framework for the development, delivery and continued sustainability of providing new and improved play facilities for children and young people in Herefordshire to 2031.	In terms of Much Marcle, the existing play area is identified as being in poor condition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population 	It would be appropriate for the Much Marcle NDP to include a policy on play facilities.

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

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Appendix A2 – Baseline information for Much Marcle

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Biodiversity, flora and fauna</i>							
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Net change in condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire.	<p>Current status of local SSSIs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hall Wood (Unfavourable recovering). 	<p>Percentage of SSSI land in favourable condition.</p> <p>2006: 22% 2007: 22% 2008: 22% 2010: 24% 2011: 27%</p> <p>Proportion of SSSI land that was in unfavourable condition but recovering increased between 2010 and 2012 going from 41% to 65%.</p>	<p>% of SSSI land in favourable condition (Increase)</p> <p>% of SSSI land in unfavourable condition but recovering (Increase)</p>	<p>Herefordshire's SSSIs are in extremely poor condition relative to England as whole, where 96.1% of all SSSI land was in favourable condition in April 2014.</p> <p>The proportion of SSSI in unfavourable condition but recovering is greater than England as a whole, where the figure currently stands at 58.6%.</p>	NE & DEFRA Website (accessed September 2014)

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	After use of mineral sites especially wildlife habitat creation.	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	Proportion in unfavourable and declining condition had also decreased from 4% to 1%.	Percentage of opportunities taken.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Phosphate levels within the River Wye SAC and adjoining tributaries that receive increased phosphates from proportional growth.	Countywide data is available, but this indicator would not apply to this neighbourhood area, as the parish falls outside the catchment area for the River Wye SAC.	N/a	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

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SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Changes in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of planning permission.	Much Marcle has: SWS: 13² SSSI: 1 There are no SINCs, NNRS, and LNRs within the parish.	As of 2012, there had been no change in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of the planning permissions granted.	To capitalise on opportunities to protect or enhance areas of value to nature conservation.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	NDP SEA/HRA Screening Notification Report (July 2014)

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

SA Objective	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has or is being implemented.	<p>The neighbourhood area comprises the following types of landscapes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principal timbered farmlands <p>There are numerous Woodland Grant Schemes in operation across the neighbourhood area</p>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Herefordshire Landscape Character Assessment (2004; updated 2009), NE & DEFRA Website (accessed September 2014)

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

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SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	Resource consumption and climate change	Monitoring changes to historic landscapes.	<i>Rapid Townscape Assessments (2010) were only undertaken for Hereford, Ledbury and Ross. Urban Fringe Sensitivity Analysis (2010) only considers sites on the urban fringe of Hereford and the five market towns.</i>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations	-
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Population, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</i>							
15. Value, protect, enhance or restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	Natural environment	Number of developments meeting and surpassing national design standards.	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-

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SA Objective	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
15. Value, protect, enhance or restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	Natural environment	The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/planning appeals concerning the aspects of local loss of locally important buildings within a conservation area.	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Much Marcle village at present.	No historic records of any planning enforcement action or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Much Marcle village.	To maintain or enhance current status.	Current status must be verified by Dvt Mgt and Enforcement Officers.	Council Dvt Mgt records (searched September 2014)

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SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Climatic Factors</i>							
16. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	Resource consumption and climate change.	Transport patronage by mode.	% of Herefordshire residents who travel to work by: Car: 70.1% Foot: 14.7% Bicycle: 4.3% Bus: 2% Train: 0.8% Motorbike: 0.8% Taxi: 0.3% Other: 7%	The number of people cycling or travelling by bus as the main form transport to get to work declined between 2001 and 2011 – across England and Wales there was little change in either. Walking or driving a car or van on the other hand increased.	To encourage the take up of less polluting forms of transport.	There are a lack of transport options for many rural communities and therefore high car ownership and dependency – the last decade has seen a 15 per cent increase in household car ownership, although this is not reflected in traffic flows of recent years with volumes in Hereford City and wider county having decreased. The proportion of people working from home increased over the decade from 15 per cent in 2001 to 17 per cent in 2011.	2011 Census

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

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

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

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

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

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SA Objective	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
20. Value, protect or enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's heritage assets, historic environment and cultural heritage.	Built environment	The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/planning appeals concerning the aspects of local loss of heritage assets, locally important buildings across the Parish and particularly within a conservation area.	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Much Marcle village at present.	No historic records of any planning enforcement action or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Much Marcle village.	To maintain or enhance current status.	Current status must be verified by Dvt Mgt and Enforcement Officers.	Council Dvt Mgt records (searched September 2014)

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Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from the Much Marcle baseline

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

SEA Topic	Environmental issue	SA objectives
1	Air High reliance upon the private car Need to reduce carbon emissions by encouraging less polluting forms of transport.	Objective 16
2	Biodiversity Habitats and species of national, regional and local importance are under pressure from the adaptation and diversification of farming and forestry employment.	Objectives 13 & 15
	Habitats and species of national, regional and local importance are under pressure from development Minimise loss of biodiversity and expand opportunities for wildlife everywhere.	
3	Climatic factors Reduce greenhouse gas emissions through planning, design and build.	Objective 16
4	Cultural heritage Much Marcle has numerous 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 or enhance the character and quality of historic landscapes, including all types of natural flora and fauna.	Objective 15
6	Material assets How the countryside can continue to be managed in an economically, socially and environmentally beneficial way in the face of continuing pressures on traditional farming.	Objectives 14 & 18
7	Population Minimise energy waste through good designs, which help to reduce energy consumption and maximise efficiency.	Objective 15
	Need to avoid enforcement investigations/action concerning locally important buildings and those within conservation areas in particular.	
8	Soil Promoting development of previously developed land and buildings as opposed to greenfield sites or agricultural land of the highest quality.	Objectives 18 & 19
9	Water Issues relating to availability of resources, foul drainage, pollution, and abstraction in a county which supports water dependent biodiversity of international and national importance, given the predicted climate change consequences for water availability and demanding projections for new housing.	Objectives 17 & 18

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 3 !

Date: 21 November 2014
Our ref: Various
Your ref: Neighbourhood Area SEA Scoping



Mr J. Latham
Technical Support Officer
Neighbourhood Planning, Strategic Planning & Conservation teams
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BY EMAIL ONLY

Dear Mr Latham

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

Abbeydore and Bacton, Ewyas Harold Group and Kentchurch (NE ref:133596)

Bodenham (NE Ref:133598)

Colwall (NE Ref: 133599)

Cusop (NE Ref: 133600)

Dinedor (NE Ref:133602)

Llangarron (NE Ref: 133603)

Lower Bullingham (NE Ref:133604)

Much Marcle (NE Ref:133605)

Ross on Wye & Ross Rural (NE Ref:133606)

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated and received by Natural England on 03 October 2014.

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

We welcome the production of this SEA Scoping report. With respect to the natural environment Natural England wishes to make the following comments which are intended to further improve the SEA and its usefulness in assessing the Neighbourhood Plan.

Appendix A1 – Plans, policies and programmes

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

All

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

Bodenham

Colwall

Cusop

- The EC Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations
- The EC Water Framework Directive
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)
- The Countryside and Right of Ways Act (2000)
- The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)
- Understanding Herefordshire Report
- Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan

Dinedor

Lower Bullingham

Much Marcle

- Wye Valley AONB Management Plan 2009-2014

We also note the following:

Abbeydore and Bacton, Ewyas Harold Group and Kentchurch

Bodenham

Llangarron

- The date for Herefordshire Core Strategy, Presubmission document 2011-2031, is 2013. The presubmission document has been updated since.

Bodenham.

- In the key messages, target/ objective/indicator of Herefordshire Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) it needs to be clearer how many sites are affected rather than stating ??.

Appendix A2 – Baseline information

Biodiversity, flora and fauna

Abbeydore and Bacton, Ewyas Harold Group and Kentchurch

Under 13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity- Net change in condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire, it states that Wormbridge Common SSSI and Chanstone Wood SSSI are within the Abbeydore and Bacton but they are not within these parish boundaries though they are within 1km of the Neighbourhood plan area.

Bodenham

Colwall

Cusop

Llangarron

Lower Bullingham

Ross on Wye and Ross Rural

Under the proposed indicator “*Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan*”, we advise an additional baseline information source - Maps of priority habitats and species are available on *Magic*, Defra’s GIS package for environmental assets (www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk).

Lower Bullingham

Lower Marcle

Ross on Wye and Ross Rural

Baseline information on the proposed indicator Changes to Protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan needs to be included and we advise you could refer to the Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11).

All

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 would welcome a reference to the Historic Landscape Characterisation for Hereford and also reference could also be made to the county Landscape Character Assessment.

Water, air, soil and material assets

All

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

Dinedor

Llangarron

Lower Bullingham

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

Soil

All

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

To assist in understanding agricultural land quality within the plan area and to safeguard ‘best and most versatile’ agricultural land in line with paragraph 112 of the National Planning Policy Framework, strategic scale Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Maps are available. Natural England also has an archive of more detailed ALC surveys for selected locations. Both these types of data can be supplied digitally free of charge by contacting Natural England. Some of this data is also available on the www.magic.gov.uk website. The planning authority should ensure that sufficient site specific ALC survey data is available to inform decision making.

Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from the baseline

All

Natural England welcomes the environmental issues identified.

Appendix A4 – SEA Framework

All

Under the SEA topic “ Nature Conservation” we would welcome the inclusion of an indicator/target around the impact/benefit to ecological networks (NPPF paragraph 109, 113 and 117). We note that no targets have been identified against the indicator “After use of mineral sites especially wildlife

habitat creation”; we suggest that perhaps the percentage of opportunities taken could be monitored.

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

Dinedor

Lower Bullingham

Ross on Wye and Ross Rural

Under the SEA topic “*Nature Conservation*” we would welcome the inclusion of sub objective “*value, enhance and protect natural environmental assets including AONB’s, historic landscapes, open spaces, parks and gardens and their settings*” but note that no indicators or targets have been identified.

Abbeydore & Bacton, Ewyas Harold Group & Kentchurch

Bodenham

Colwall

Cusop

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

Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening

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

Abbeydore and Bacton, Ewyas Harold Group and Kentchurch

Colwall

We welcome this initial assessment and agree that a full Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening is not required.

Bodenham

Cusop

Dinedor

Lower Bullingham

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

Llangorran

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

Much Marcle

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

Ross on Wye and Ross Rural

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

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

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

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

Yours sincerely

Gillian Driver

Miss Gillian Driver
Planning Adviser
South Mercia Team



ENGLISH HERITAGE

WEST MIDLANDS REGION

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

Our ref:
Your ref:

Telephone 0121 625 6887
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27 October 2014

Dear Sir or Madam

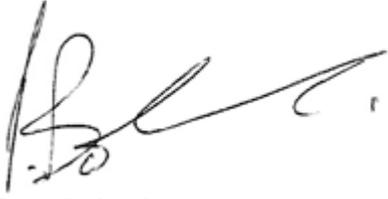
CONSULTATION ON SEA SCOPING REPORTS FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANS IN: Abbeydore & Bacton, Ewyas Harold Group & Kentchurch; Bodenham; Colwall; Cusop; Dinedor; Llangarron; Lower Bullingham; Much Marcle; Ross on Wye and Ross Rural.

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 overall our comments and recommendations to you in relation to these remain substantively the same as those which we communicated to you in our letter of the 15th August 2014 in response to the first tranche of SEA Scoping Reports. We urge you to refer back to and consider these representations before finalizing the reports in relation to the above Neighbourhood Plans also.

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

I hope this is helpful.

Yours faithfully

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

Pete Boland

Historic Places Adviser

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Appendix 4 !

Objectives versus SEA Objectives (SMART and Compatibility Test)	Key:	SMART criteria:		
SEA Stage B1	Compatible/ Very comp	S – Specific:	NDP objectives should specify what is intended to be done in detail and should not be open to a wide range of misinterpretations	<p>The following matrix appraises the emerging Much Marcle NDP Objectives in terms of their SMART criteria and their compatibility with the SEA Objectives. These have been developed from Government guidance on SEA and from the local evidence base gathered for identifying the NDP issues.</p>
+ =/+	Possible conflict	M – Measurable:	It should be possible to monitor NDP objectives in a quantifiable way, by the use of indicators. Indicators should be measurable with limited resource implications.	
- =	Neutral	A – Attainable/achievable:	NDP objectives should be achievable and deliverable, related to the scale of growth proposed	
0 =	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.	
X =	Unclear, more information needed	T – Time-Bound:	Objectives should be specific to the NDP period or another specified time-frame. Objectives should be associated with a target and indicators should specify when the target should be achieved.	
? =				

SEA Objectives

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

	SEA Objectives																Conclusions	Recommendations	SMART Test of NDP objective	After SMART objectives	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16					
MMO1- Ensure all new development makes a positive contribution to sense of place and local distinctiveness, has a low carbon footprint and low embedded energy.																		Overall the objective has generally a positive effect towards the relevant baseline objectives.	None	This objective meets all of the SMART Objectives. A time frame in which the objective will be achieved is generally covered throughout the plan.	No change.
MMO2- Minimise flood risk to homes, employment and the environment.																		Overall the objective has generally a positive effect towards the relevant baseline objectives.	None	This objective meets all of the SMART Objectives. A time frame in which the objective will be achieved is generally covered throughout the plan.	No change.
MMO3- Support renewable energy development in appropriate scale and locations.																		Overall the objective has generally a positive effect towards the relevant baseline objectives.	Ensure proposed development considers environmental impact that development causes, ensure it is in line with the SEA Objectives.	This objective meets all of the SMART Objectives. A time frame in which the objective will be achieved is generally covered throughout the plan.	No change.
MMO4- Identify housing land allocations, to achieve a minimum of 14% housing growth by 2031, with an appropriate mix of market, social and affordable units.																		Overall the objective has generally a positive effect towards the relevant baseline objectives. Clarification of air pollution and traffic impact can be determined when details of proposed development emerge. These can be assessed at planning application stage.	Ensure proposed development considers environmental impact that development causes, ensure it is in line with the SEA Objectives.	This objective meets all of the SMART Objectives. A time frame in which the objective will be achieved is generally covered throughout the plan.	No change.
MMO5- Encourage and support employment																		Overall the objective has generally a positive effect towards the relevant	Ensure proposed development considers environmental impact that development	This objective meets all of the SMART Objectives. A time frame in which the objective will be achieved is generally covered throughout the	No change.

MM/O14 Research and establish ways to attain the highest practicable broadband speed and mobile reception, and coverage for both, in the parish.	X	+	+	X	+	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	+	0	0	0	Overall the objective has generally a positive effect towards the relevant baseline objectives.	Ensure proposed development considers environmental impact that development causes, ensure it is in line with the SEA Objectives.	This objective meets all of the SMART Objectives. A time frame in which the objective will be achieved is generally covered throughout the plan.	No change.
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Objectives verses SEA Objectives (SMART and Compatibility Test)	Key:	SMART criteria:		
SEA Stage B1				
+ +/-/++	Compatible/very comp	S – Specific:	NDP objectives should specify what is intended to be done in detail and should not be open to a wide range of misinterpretations	The following matrix appraises the emerging Much Marcle NDP Objectives in terms of their SMART criteria and their compatibility with the SEA Objectives. These have been developed from Government guidance on SEA and from the local evidence base gathered for identifying the NDP issues.
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? =	Unclear, more information needed	T – Time-Bound:	Objectives should be specific to the NDP period or another specified time-frame. Objectives should be associated with a target and indicators should specify when the target should be achieved.	

SEA Objectives	Baseline carried over from Stage A
<p>1- To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)</p> <p>2- To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>3- To improve quality of surroundings</p> <p>4- To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage</p> <p>5- To improve air quality</p> <p>6- To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>7- To reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>8- To reduce vulnerability to climate change</p> <p>9- To improve water quality</p> <p>10- To provide for sustainable sources of water supply</p> <p>11- To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk</p> <p>12- To conserve soil resources and quality</p> <p>13- To minimise the production of waste</p> <p>14- To improve health of the population</p> <p>15- To reduce crime and nuisance</p> <p>16- To conserve natural and manmade resources</p>	<p>Baseline carried over from Stage A</p> <p>1-The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data 2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire’s SSSI land was in favourable condition. 09/14 – status of the SSSI is : Hall Wood (Unfavourable recovering). 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. Much Marcle Parish has: 1 SSSI, 13 SWS, 17 Ancient Woodland. The Parish is 9.1km away from Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites. There are no NNRS and SINCOS within the parish.</p> <p>2-There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Much Marcle at present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3-in terms of Much Marcle itself, the study reveals that the play area is in poor condition and will require refurbishment. In addition there is currently 1.76 hectares of playing pitch area 1.2 (68%) hectares of playing pitch area with secured community access; this is Much Marcle Football Ground. <p>4-Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there is three scheduled monument in Much Marcle, according to the latest version of the register.</p> <p>5-Between 2005 and 2010 Herefordshire’s total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 7% and 8% respectively, while UK’s total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 8% and 12% respectively within the same period. This suggests that air quality is improving.</p> <p>6-% of Herefordshire residents who travel to work by: Car: 70.1%, Foot: 14.7, Bicycle: 4.3%, Bus: 2%, Train: 0.8%, Motorbike: 0.8%, Taxi: 0.3%, Other: 7%.</p> <p>7-Herefordshire latest figure of CO2 emissions per capita-dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mCO₂)</p> <p>8-Reduce the risk of flooding-There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>9-Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive. Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84%.</p> <p>10-Much Marcle parish falls into the Herefordshire Conjunctive Use Water Resource Zones (WRZs), one of 6 zones covering Herefordshire. 39% of demand is from non-household use.</p> <p>11-Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>12-Around the village and parish of Much Marcle the soil classification is listed Grade 1 (Excellent) for its agricultural quality.</p> <p>13,14,15,16- There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and 3 SAMs, none of which are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register. The Parish Area has the following landscape types: principle timbered farmlands.</p>

<p>Option 5-To create a new settlement boundary and allocate sites within it</p>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
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																				Environmental impact can be further determined at planning application stage.		
Site Option 11- Old Pike	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	?	?	0	Overall this option has mainly a neutral impact on the baseline data. Due to scale and nature of building on brownfield land, it is unlikely to have a significant environmental impact. Water quality, flooding issues and soil quality can be further decided when more details of the scheme are known. Environmental impact can be further determined at planning application stage.	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data. If appropriate mitigation measures are added to the site, there could be scope for development.	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.								
Site Option 12- Hazeldine	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	?	?	0	Overall this option has mainly a neutral impact on the baseline data. Due to scale and nature of building on brownfield land, it is unlikely to have a significant environmental impact. Water quality, flooding issues and soil quality can be further decided when more details of the scheme are known. Environmental impact can be further determined at planning application stage.	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data. If appropriate mitigation measures are added to the site, there could be scope for development.	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.								
Site Option 13- Bounds	?	?	?	X	?	0	X	X	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	?			To build on greenfield could endanger and have a detrimental effect on biodiversity and wildlife. It will also have an impact on landscape character. Environmental impact can be further determined with more details of scheme proposal at planning application stage.	This option would conflict with national and local policy. To build on greenfield is likely to have a detrimental impact on environment. If appropriate mitigation measures are added to the site, there could be scope for development.	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Site Option 14- Gardens of Houses, Watery Lane	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	?	?	?	?	0	Overall this option has mainly a neutral impact on the baseline data. Due to scale and nature of building on brownfield land, it is unlikely to have a significant environmental impact. Water quality, flooding issues and soil quality can be further decided when more details of the scheme are known. Environmental impact can be further determined at planning application stage.	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data. If appropriate mitigation measures are added to the site, there could be scope for development.	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.						
Site Option 15- Watery Lane	?	?	?	X	?	0	X	X	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	?			To build on greenfield could endanger and have a detrimental effect on biodiversity and wildlife. It will also have an impact on landscape character. Environmental impact can be further determined with more details of scheme proposal at planning application stage.	This option would conflict with national and local policy. To build on greenfield is likely to have a detrimental impact on environment. If appropriate mitigation measures are added to the site, there could be scope for development.	This option conflicts with the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Site Option 16- Slip & area around	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	?	?	0	Overall this option has mainly a neutral impact on the baseline data. Due to scale and nature of building on brownfield land, it is unlikely to have a significant environmental impact. Water quality, flooding issues and soil quality can be further decided when more details of the scheme are known. Environmental impact can be further determined at planning application stage.	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data. If appropriate mitigation measures are added to the site, there could be scope for development.	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.								

<p>Site Option 30- Gwynne's Hill Farm</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Conversion of existing buildings, would give certainty to future development. Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording. This option could have a neutral effect on the baseline.</p>	<p>Pursuing this option would give greater certainty over future housing development within the area. If required mitigation criteria can be added to site allocations policies to ensure all SEA objectives are achieved.</p>	<p>This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.</p>
<p>Site Option 31- Garage Farm</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Conversion of existing buildings, would give certainty to future development. Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording. This option could have a neutral effect on the baseline.</p>	<p>Pursuing this option would give greater certainty over future housing development within the area. If required mitigation criteria can be added to site allocations policies to ensure all SEA objectives are achieved.</p>	<p>This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.</p>
<p>Site Option 32- Street Farm</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Conversion of existing buildings, would give certainty to future development. Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording. This option could have a neutral effect on the baseline.</p>	<p>Pursuing this option would give greater certainty over future housing development within the area. If required mitigation criteria can be added to site allocations policies to ensure all SEA objectives are achieved.</p>	<p>This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.</p>
<p>Site Option 33- Playford, Dymock Road</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Conversion of existing buildings, would give certainty to future development. Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording. This option could have a neutral effect on the baseline.</p>	<p>Pursuing this option would give greater certainty over future housing development within the area. If required mitigation criteria can be added to site allocations policies to ensure all SEA objectives are achieved.</p>	<p>This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.</p>
<p>Site Option 34- Great Moorcourt Farm</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Conversion of existing buildings, would give certainty to future development. Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording. This option could have a neutral effect on the baseline.</p>	<p>Pursuing this option would give greater certainty over future housing development within the area. If required mitigation criteria can be added to site allocations policies to ensure all SEA objectives are achieved.</p>	<p>This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.</p>
<p>Site Option 35- Audley Farm</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Conversion of existing buildings, would give certainty to future development. Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording. This option could have a neutral effect on the baseline.</p>	<p>Pursuing this option would give greater certainty over future housing development within the area. If required mitigation criteria can be added to site allocations policies to ensure all SEA objectives are achieved.</p>	<p>This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.</p>
<p>Site Option 36- Bodenham Farm</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Conversion of existing buildings, would give certainty to future development. Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording. This option could have a neutral effect on the baseline.</p>	<p>Pursuing this option would give greater certainty over future housing development within the area. If required mitigation criteria can be added to site allocations policies to ensure all SEA objectives are achieved.</p>	<p>This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.</p>

																				baseline.		
Site Option 37- Lyle Down Farm	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	0	0	+	+	0	Conversion of existing buildings, would give certainty to future development. Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording. This option could have a neutral effect on the baseline.	Pursuing this option would give greater certainty over future small scale housing development within the area. If required mitigation criteria can be added to site allocations policies to ensure all SEA objectives are achieved.	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.						
Site Option 38- Avenue Cottage	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	0	0	+	+	0	Conversion of existing buildings, would give certainty to future development. Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording. This option could have a neutral effect on the baseline.	Pursuing this option would give greater certainty over future small scale housing development within the area. If required mitigation criteria can be added to site allocations policies to ensure all SEA objectives are achieved.	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.						
Site Option 39- Hill Barn	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	0	0	+	+	0	Conversion of existing buildings, would give certainty to future development. Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording. This option could have a neutral effect on the baseline.	Pursuing this option would give greater certainty over future small scale housing development within the area. If required mitigation criteria can be added to site allocations policies to ensure all SEA objectives are achieved.	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.						
Site Option 40- Nutral	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	0	0	+	+	0	Conversion of existing buildings, would give certainty to future development. Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording. This option could have a neutral effect on the baseline.	Pursuing this option would give greater certainty over future small scale housing development within the area. If required mitigation criteria can be added to site allocations policies to ensure all SEA objectives are achieved.	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.						
Site Option 41- Chandos	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	0	0	+	+	0	Conversion of existing buildings, would give certainty to future development. Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording. This option could have a neutral effect on the baseline.	Pursuing this option would give greater certainty over future small scale housing development within the area. If required mitigation criteria can be added to site allocations policies to ensure all SEA objectives are achieved.	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.						
Site Option 42- Hill End	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	0	0	+	+	0	Conversion of existing buildings, would give certainty to future development. Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording. This option could have a neutral effect on the baseline.	Pursuing this option would give greater certainty over future small scale housing development within the area. If required mitigation criteria can be added to site allocations policies to ensure all SEA objectives are achieved.	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.						
Site Option 43- Upper Redding End	0	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	0	0	+	+	0	Conversion of existing buildings, would give certainty to future development. Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively	Pursuing this option would give greater certainty over future small scale housing development within the area. If required mitigation criteria can be added to site allocations policies to ensure all	This option meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the						

Objectives verses SEA Objectives (SMART and Compatibility Test)	Key:	SMART criteria:		
SEA Stage B1	Compatible/very comp	S – Specific:	NDP objectives should specify what is intended to be done in detail and should not be open to a wide range of misinterpretations	The following matrix appraises the emerging Much Marcle NDP Objectives in terms of their SMART criteria and their compatibility with the SEA Objectives. These have been developed from Government guidance on SEA and from the local evidence base gathered for identifying the NDP issues.
+ +/-/++	Possible conflict	M – Measurable:	It should be possible to monitor NDP objectives in a quantifiable way, by the use of indicators. Indicators should be measurable with limited resource implications.	
- =	Neutral	A – Attainable/achievable:	NDP objectives should be achievable and deliverable, related to the scale of growth proposed	
0 =	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.	
X =	Unclear, more information needed	T – Time-Bound:	Objectives should be specific to the NDP period or another specified time-frame. Objectives should be associated with a target and indicators should specify when the target should be achieved.	
? =				

SEA Objectives	Baseline carried over from Stage A
<p>1- To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)</p> <p>2- To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>3- To improve quality of surroundings</p> <p>4- To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage</p> <p>5- To improve air quality</p> <p>6- To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>7- To reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>8- To reduce vulnerability to climate change</p> <p>9- To improve water quality</p> <p>10- To provide for sustainable sources of water supply</p> <p>11- To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk</p> <p>12- To conserve soil resources and quality</p> <p>13- To minimise the production of waste</p> <p>14- To improve health of the population</p> <p>15- To reduce crime and nuisance</p> <p>16- To conserve natural and manmade resources</p>	<p>Baseline carried over from Stage A</p> <p>1-The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data 2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition. 09/14 – status of the SSSI is : Hall Wood (Unfavourable recovering). 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. Much Marcle Parish has: 1 SSSI, 13 SWS, 17 Ancient Woodland. The Parish is 9.1km away from Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites. There are no NNRS and SINCOS within the parish.</p> <p>2-There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Much Marcle at present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3-in terms of Much Marcle itself, the study reveals that the play area is in poor condition and will require refurbishment. In addition there is currently 1.76 hectares of playing pitch area 1.2 (68%) hectares of playing pitch area with secured community access; this is Much Marcle Football Ground. <p>4-Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there is three scheduled monument in Much Marcle, according to the latest version of the register.</p> <p>5-Between 2005 and 2010 Herefordshire's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 7% and 8% respectively, while UK's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 8% and 12% respectively within the same period. This suggests that air quality is improving.</p> <p>6-% of Herefordshire residents who travel to work by: Car: 70.1%, Foot: 14.7, Bicycle: 4.3%, Bus: 2%, Train: 0.8%, Motorbike: 0.8%, Taxi: 0.3%, Other: 7%.</p> <p>7-Herefordshire latest figure of CO2 emissions per capita-dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mCO₂)</p> <p>8-Reduce the risk of flooding-There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>9-Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive. Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84%.</p> <p>10-Much Marcle parish falls into the Herefordshire Conjunctive Use Water Resource Zones (WRZs), one of 6 zones covering Herefordshire. 39% of demand is from non-household use.</p> <p>11-Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>12-Around the village and parish of Much Marcle the soil classification is listed Grade 1 (Excellent) for its agricultural quality.</p> <p>13,14,15,16- There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and 3 SAMs, none of which are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register. The Parish Area has the following landscape types: principle timbered farmlands.</p>

NDP Policies	SEA objectives																Summary in relation to baseline	Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations	Conformity with Core Strategy
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Baseline	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Policy MM1- Sustainable Development	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	Overall this policy Sustainable Development is compatible with the Core Strategy and has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy in promoting sustainable development within the parish.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy MM2- Renewable Energy	0	+	+	X	+	X	+	+	+	X	?	+	+	X	X	0	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data. Further clarification of flood risk can be determined when details of proposed renewable energy schemes come through at planning application stage.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. Environmental safeguard and mitigation measures are available in policies within the Core Strategy and NDP.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy MM3- Housing Sites	+	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data. This policy will lead to some small scale development within the settlement boundaries designated. Further clarification of traffic and air quality impact can be determine at development stage, however impact is likely to be minimal due to potential scale of development.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. Environmental safeguard and mitigation measures are available in policies within the Core Strategy SS1, LD2, and SD3 and SD4. Environmental protection can be found within the NDP policies MM1, MM8, MM9, and MM10.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy MM4- Housing Infill	+	+	+	X	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data. Impact of flooding and water quality is uncertain at this stage and could be defined later in the planning application process, on a case by case basis.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. Environmental safeguard and mitigation measures are available in policies within the Core Strategy SS1, LD2, and SD3 and SD4. Environmental protection can be found within the NDP policies MM1, MM8, MM9, and MM10.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy MM5- Housing Extensions	+	+	+	X	0	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact towards the relevant SEA objectives. Due to the scale and nature of extension it is unlikely to have a significant environmental effect. However impact of extensions to properties can be determined at planning application stage.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy for extending existing properties. Environmental safeguard and mitigation measures are available in policies within the Core Strategy SS1, LD2, and SD3 and SD4. Environmental protection can be found within the NDP policies MM1, MM8, MM9, and MM10.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy MM6- Employment & Economy	0	+	+	0	0	0	X	X	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	Overall this policy meets all the relevant SEA criteria and moves towards the baseline objectives. However there are a few uncertain effects on air quality, traffic impact and flood risk can be determined at planning application stage on a case by case basis.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. Environmental safeguard and mitigation measures are available in policies within the Core Strategy SS1, LD2, and SD3 and SD4. Environmental protection can be found within the NDP policies MM1, MM8, MM9, and MM10.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

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

Key:

++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards Marginally	- - Move away significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	N/A No relationship
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MM/1

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 in terms of SEA objectives and would only promote sustainable development in line with Core Strategy.	None identified.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only promote sustainable development in line with Core Strategy.	None identified.

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

To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only promote sustainable development in line with Core Strategy.	None identified.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only promote sustainable development in line with Core Strategy.	None identified.
To improve air quality	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only promote sustainable development in line with Core Strategy.	None identified.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only promote sustainable development in line with Core Strategy.	None identified.
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only promote sustainable development in line with Core Strategy.	None identified.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only promote	None identified.

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

				sustainable development in line with Core Strategy.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only promote sustainable development in line with Core Strategy.	None identified.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only promote sustainable development in line with Core Strategy.	None identified.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only promote sustainable development in line with Core Strategy.	None identified.
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only promote sustainable development in line with Core Strategy.	None identified.
To minimise the production of waste	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only promote sustainable development in line with Core Strategy.	None identified.

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

To improve health of the population	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce crime and nuisance	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	++	++	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only promote sustainable development in line with Core Strategy.	None identified.
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy has a positive effect on the baseline objectives and is in conformity with the Core Strategy. Short, medium and long term will have a positive impact on the baseline as this policy promotes sustainable development in design and development.				

M/M/2

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

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

To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0	0	+	This policy is seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and encourage more renewable forms of energy. This could have some impacts on the natural environment depending on siting but policy safeguards exist to avoid or mitigate against effects on the environment.	None identified.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This policy is seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and encourage more renewable forms of energy. This could have some impacts on the natural environment depending on siting but policy safeguards exist to avoid or mitigate against effects on the environment.	None identified.
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This policy is seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and encourage more renewable forms of energy. This could have some impacts on the natural environment depending on siting but policy safeguards exist to avoid or mitigate against effects on the environment.	None identified.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic	X	X	X	No relationship.	

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

environment and cultural heritage						
To improve air quality	0	+	+	+	This policy is seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and encourage more renewable forms of energy. This could have some impacts on the natural environment depending on siting but policy safeguards exist to avoid or mitigate against effects on the environment.	None identified.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	+	This policy is seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and encourage more renewable forms of energy. This could have some impacts on the natural environment depending on siting but policy safeguards exist to avoid or mitigate against effects on the environment.	None identified.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	+	This policy is seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and encourage more renewable forms of energy. This could have some impacts on the natural environment depending on siting but policy	None identified.

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

				safeguards exist to avoid or mitigate against effects on the environment.	
To improve water quality	0	+	+	This policy is seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and encourage more renewable forms of energy. This could have some impacts on the natural environment depending on siting but policy safeguards exist to avoid or mitigate against effects on the environment.	None identified.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	?	0	This policy is seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and encourage more renewable forms of energy. This could have some impacts on the landscape or built environment depending on siting but policy safeguards exist to avoid or mitigate against effects on the environment.	Further information is required of proposed development to assess impact towards water supply. Policy safeguards are present in the NDP and Core Strategy to ensure detrimental impacts are mitigated against.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	0	This policy is seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and encourage more renewable forms of energy. This could have some impacts on the landscape or built environment depending on siting but policy safeguards exist to avoid or mitigate against effects on the	Further information is required of proposed development to assess flood risk. to assess impact towards water supply. Policy safeguards are present in the NDP and Core Strategy to ensure there are measures to mitigate impact of flooding.

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

				environment.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This policy is seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and encourage more renewable forms of energy. This could have some impacts on the natural environment depending on siting but policy safeguards exist to avoid or mitigate against effects on the environment.	None identified.
To minimise the production of waste	+	+	+	This policy is seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and encourage more renewable forms of energy. This could have some impacts on the natural environment depending on siting but policy safeguards exist to avoid or mitigate against effects on the environment.	None identified.
To improve health of the population	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce crime and nuisance	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	0	0	This policy is seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and encourage more renewable forms of energy. This could have some impacts on the natural environment	None identified.

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

				depending on siting but policy safeguards exist to avoid or mitigate against effects on the environment.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy has a positive effect on the baseline objectives and is in conformity with the Core Strategy.				

M/M/3

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	None identified.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to	None identified.

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

townscapes				small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	None identified.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	?	?	?	Impact of conserving the historic environment could be defined later in the planning application stage , on a case by case basis.	Mitigation measures are covered in the NDP and Core Strategy.
To improve air quality	?	?	?	Impact on the baseline data. Impact of air quality is uncertain at this stage and could be defined later in the planning application stage, on a case by case basis.	Mitigation measures are covered in the NDP and Core Strategy.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	?	Impact of traffic is uncertain at this stage and could be defined later in the planning application stage , on a case by case basis.	Mitigation measures are covered in the NDP and Core Strategy.
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the	None identified.

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

				Core Strategy.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	None identified.
To improve water quality	?	?	?	Impact of water quality is uncertain at this stage and could be defined later in the planning application stage , on a case by case basis.	Mitigation measures are covered in the NDP and Core Strategy.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	?	?	Impact of water supply is uncertain at this stage and could be defined later in the planning application process, on a case by case basis.	Mitigation measures are covered in the NDP and Core Strategy.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	?	Impact of flood risk is uncertain at this stage and could be defined later in the planning application process, on a case by case basis.	Mitigation measures are covered in the NDP and Core Strategy.
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	?	Impact of traffic is uncertain at this stage and could be defined later in the planning application process, on a case by case basis.	Mitigation measures are covered by the NDP and Core Strategy.
To minimise the production of waste	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the	None identified.

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

				Core Strategy.	
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	None identified.
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	None identified.
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	None identified.
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy has a positive effect on the baseline objectives and is in conformity with the Core Strategy. Short term will have a positive impact on the baseline as many of the housing identified sites will be constructed during this time may have an effect on traffic and effects on water quality. This can be assessed at a later stage of the SEA process.				

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

M/M4

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects; significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards are included within the policy to ensure nature conservation is taken into consideration.	None identified.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards are included within the policy to ensure landscape and townscape features are taken into consideration.	None identified.

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

To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	None identified.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve air quality	?	?	?	Impact of air quality is uncertain at this stage and could be defined later in the planning application process, on a case by case basis.	Mitigation measures are covered by the NDP and Core Strategy.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	?	Impact of traffic is uncertain at this stage and could be defined later in the planning application process, on a case by case basis.	Mitigation measures are covered by the NDP and Core Strategy.
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	None identified.

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

To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	None identified.
To improve water quality	?	?	?	Impact of water quality is uncertain at this stage and could be defined later in the planning application stage , on a case by case basis.	Mitigation measures are covered in the NDP and Core Strategy.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	?	?	Impact of water supply is uncertain at this stage and could be defined later in the planning application process, on a case by case basis.	Mitigation measures are covered in the NDP and Core Strategy.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	?	Impact of flood risk is uncertain at this stage and could be defined later in the planning application process, on a case by case basis.	Mitigation measures are covered in the NDP and Core Strategy.
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	?	Impact of soil quality uncertain at this stage and could be defined later in the planning application process, on a case by case basis.	Mitigation measures are covered by the NDP and Core Strategy.
To minimise the production of waste	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the	None identified.

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

				Core Strategy.	
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	None identified.
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	None identified.
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	None identified.
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy has a positive effect on the baseline objectives and is in conformity with the Core Strategy. Mitigation measures have been included within the NDP and Core Strategy to ensure no detrimental effects towards the environment will be caused by housing infill.				

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

MMS

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects; significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead housing extension being constructed. Scale and nature of development is unlikely to have a significant environmental effect. However this can be determined when further details of proposal are known.	None identified.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead housing extension being constructed. Scale and nature of development is unlikely to have a significant environmental effect. However this can be determined when further details of proposal are	None identified.

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

				known.	
To improve quality of surroundings	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead housing extension being constructed. Scale and nature of development is unlikely to have a significant environmental effect. However this can be determined when further details of proposal are known.	None identified.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	X	X	X	No relationship.	None identified.
To improve air quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead	None identified.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship.	None identified.
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead	None identified.

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

To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead	None identified.
To improve water quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead	None identified.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead	None identified.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead	None identified.
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead	None identified.
To minimise the production of waste	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead housing extension being constructed. Scale and nature of development is unlikely to have a significant environmental effect. However this can be determined when further details of proposal are known.	None identified.

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

To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead housing extension being constructed. Scale and nature of development is unlikely to have a significant environmental effect. However this can be determined when further details of proposal are known.	None identified.
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead housing extension being constructed. Scale and nature of development is unlikely to have a significant environmental effect. However this can be determined when further details of proposal are known.	None identified.
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead	None identified.
This policy compliments the Core Strategy and would only lead to very small scale householder development. Policy safeguarding exists to ensure that environmental considerations are taken into account.					

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

MM6

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects; significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0	0	0	The principles of this policy are compatible with Core Strategy policy E3 and RA5. Policy safeguards exist which will help avoid or mitigate against impacts on the natural environment.	None identified.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0	+	+	The principles of this policy are compatible with Core Strategy policy E3 and RA5. Policy safeguards exist which will help avoid or mitigate against impacts on the natural environment.	None identified.
To improve quality of surroundings	0	+	+	The principles of this policy are compatible with Core Strategy policy E3 and RA5. Policy safeguards exist which will help avoid or mitigate against impacts on the natural environment.	None identified.

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

To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	0	0	0	The principles of this policy are compatible with Core Strategy policy E3 and RA5. Policy safeguards exist which will help avoid or mitigate against impacts on the natural environment.	None identified.
To improve air quality	0	0	?	The principles of this policy are compatible with Core Strategy policy E3 and RA5. Policy safeguards exist which will help avoid or mitigate against impacts on the natural environment.	None identified.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	0	?	The principles of this policy are compatible with Core Strategy policy E3 and RA5. Policy safeguards exist which will help avoid or mitigate against impacts on the natural environment.	None identified.
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	None identified.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	None identified.
To improve water quality	?	?	?	Impact of water quality is uncertain at this stage and could be defined later in the planning application stage, on a case by case basis.	Mitigation measures are covered by the NDP and Core Strategy.

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

To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	?	?	Impact of water supply is uncertain at this stage and could be defined later in the planning application process, on a case by case basis.	Mitigation measures are covered by the NDP and Core Strategy.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	?	Impact of flood risk is uncertain at this stage and could be defined later in the planning application process, on a case by case basis.	Mitigation measures are covered by the NDP and Core Strategy.
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	?	Impact of soil quality uncertain at this stage and could be defined later in the planning application process, on a case by case basis.	Mitigation measures are covered by the NDP and Core Strategy.
To minimise the production of waste	0	0	0	The principles of this policy are compatible with Core Strategy policy E3 and RA5. Policy safeguards exist which will help avoid or mitigate against impacts on the natural environment.	None identified.
To improve health of the population	0	0	0	The principles of this policy are compatible with Core Strategy policy E3 and RA5. Policy safeguards exist which will help avoid or mitigate against impacts on the natural environment.	None identified.
To reduce crime and nuisance	0	0	0	The principles of this policy are compatible with Core Strategy policy E3 and RA5. Policy	None identified.

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

				safeguards exist which will help avoid or mitigate against impacts on the natural environment.	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	0	+	The principles of this policy are compatible with Core Strategy policy E3 and RA5. Policy safeguards exist which will help avoid or mitigate against impacts on the natural environment.	None identified.
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy moves towards the SEA objectives and is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.				

MM7

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

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

To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0	0	0	The principles of this policy are compatible with Core Strategy policy E3 and RA5. Policy safeguards exist which will help avoid or mitigate against impacts on the natural environment.	None identified.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	The principles of this policy are compatible with Core Strategy policy E3 and RA5. Policy safeguards exist which will help avoid or mitigate against impacts on the natural environment.	None identified.
To improve quality of surroundings	0	+	+	The principles of this policy are compatible with Core Strategy policy E3 and RA5. Policy safeguards exist which will help avoid or mitigate against impacts on the natural environment.	None identified.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve air quality	?	?	?	Impact of air quality is uncertain at this stage and could be defined later in the planning application process, on a case by case basis.	Mitigation measures are covered in the NDP and Core Strategy.

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

To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	?	Impact of traffic is uncertain at this stage and could be defined later in the planning application process, on a case by case basis.	Mitigation measures are covered in the NDP and Core Strategy.
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	0	The principles of this policy are compatible with Core Strategy policy E3 and RA5. Policy safeguards exist which will help avoid or mitigate against impacts on the natural environment.	None identified.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0	0	0	The principles of this policy are compatible with Core Strategy policy E3 and RA5. Policy safeguards exist which will help avoid or mitigate against impacts on the natural environment.	None identified.
To improve water quality	?	?	?	Impact of water quality is uncertain at this stage and could be defined later in the planning application stage, on a case by case basis.	Mitigation measures are covered in the NDP and Core Strategy.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	?	?	Impact of water supply is uncertain at this stage and could be defined later in the planning application process, on a case by case basis.	Mitigation measures are covered in the NDP and Core Strategy.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	?	Impact of flood risk is uncertain at this stage and could be defined later in the planning application	Mitigation measures are covered in the NDP and Core

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

				process, on a case by case basis.	Strategy.
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	?	Impact of soil quality uncertain at this stage and could be defined later in the planning application process, on a case by case basis.	Mitigation measures are covered in the NDP and Core Strategy.
To minimise the production of waste	0	0	+	The principles of this policy are compatible with Core Strategy policy E3 and RA5. Policy safeguards exist which will help avoid or mitigate against impacts on the natural environment.	None identified.
To improve health of the population	0	0	0	The principles of this policy are compatible with Core Strategy policy E3 and RA5. Policy safeguards exist which will help avoid or mitigate against impacts on the natural environment.	None identified.
To reduce crime and nuisance	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead	None identified.
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead	None identified.
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy moves towards the SEA objectives and is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.				

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

M/M8

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects; significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	None identified.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	None identified.
To improve quality of surroundings	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	None identified.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	None identified.

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

cultural heritage					
To improve air quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.

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

To minimise the production of waste	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To improve health of the population	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce crime and nuisance	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy moves towards the SEA objectives and is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.				

M/M/7

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

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

		years)			
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To improve air quality	?	?	?	Impact of air quality is uncertain at this stage and could be defined later in the planning application process, on a case by case basis.	Mitigation measures are covered by the NDP and Core Strategy.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the	?	?	?	Impact of traffic is uncertain at this stage and could be defined later in the planning application process,	Mitigation measures are covered by the NDP and Core

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

environment				on a case by case basis.	Strategy.
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To improve water quality	?	?	?	Impact of water quality is uncertain at this stage and could be defined later in the planning application stage, on a case by case basis.	Mitigation measures are covered in the NDP and Core Strategy.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	?	?	Impact of water supply is uncertain at this stage and could be defined later in the planning application process, on a case by case basis.	Mitigation measures are covered in the NDP and Core Strategy.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	?	Impact of flood risk is uncertain at this stage and could be defined later in the planning application process, on a case by case basis.	Mitigation measures are covered in the NDP and Core Strategy.
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	?	Impact of soil quality uncertain at this stage and could be defined later in the planning application process, on a case by case basis.	Mitigation measures are covered in the NDP and Core Strategy.

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

To minimise the production of waste	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To improve health of the population	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To reduce crime and nuisance	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy moves towards the SEA objectives and is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.				

M/M/8

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	Medium	Long term		

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

	term (1 – 5 years)	term (6 – 10 years)	(11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline. This policy will help to conserve historic assets within the parish.	None identified.
To improve air quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	

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

To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To minimise the production of waste	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.

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

To improve health of the population	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce crime and nuisance	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy moves towards the SEA objectives and is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. The policy will help to safeguard listed buildings in the short, medium and long term.				

MM9 :

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

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

To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	++	++	This is a criteria based policy which seeks to preserve and enhance the landscape, environment and habitats.	None identified.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This is a criteria based policy which seeks to preserve and enhance the landscape, environment and habitats.	None identified.
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	++	This is a criteria based policy which seeks to preserve and enhance the landscape, environment and habitats.	None identified.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This is a criteria based policy which seeks to preserve and enhance the landscape, environment and habitats.	None identified.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship.	

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

To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This is a criteria based policy which seeks to preserve and enhance the landscape, environment and habitats.	None identified.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This is a criteria based policy which seeks to preserve and enhance the landscape, environment and habitats.	None identified.
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	0	0	This is a criteria based policy which seeks to preserve and enhance the landscape, environment and habitats.	None identified.
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This is a criteria based policy which seeks to preserve and enhance the landscape, environment and habitats.	None identified.
To minimise the production of waste	+	+	+	This is a criteria based policy which seeks to preserve and enhance the landscape, environment and habitats.	None identified.

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

To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This is a criteria based policy which seeks to preserve and enhance the landscape, environment and habitats.	None identified.
To reduce crime and nuisance	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	++	++	This is a criteria based policy which seeks to preserve and enhance the landscape, environment and habitats.	None identified.
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy moves towards the SEA objectives and is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This policy will help to protect important landscape views within the parish of Much Marcle.				

MM10 !

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

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

		(years)			
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	++	++	This is a criteria based policy which seeks to preserve and enhance the landscape, environment and habitats.	None identified.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	This is a criteria based policy which seeks to preserve and enhance the landscape, environment and habitats.	None identified.
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	++	This is a criteria based policy which seeks to preserve and enhance the landscape, environment and habitats.	None identified.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This is a criteria based policy which seeks to preserve and enhance the landscape, environment and habitats.	None identified.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the	X	X	X	No relationship.	

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

environment						
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	+	This is a criteria based policy which seeks to preserve and enhance the landscape, environment and habitats.	None identified.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	+	This is a criteria based policy which seeks to preserve and enhance the landscape, environment and habitats.	None identified.
To improve water quality	+	+	+	+	This is a criteria based policy which seeks to preserve and enhance the landscape, environment and habitats.	None identified.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	+	This is a criteria based policy which seeks to preserve and enhance the landscape, environment and habitats.	None identified.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	+	This is a criteria based policy which seeks to preserve and enhance the landscape, environment and habitats.	None identified.
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	+	This is a criteria based policy which seeks to preserve and enhance the landscape, environment and habitats.	None identified.

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

To minimise the production of waste	+	+	+	This is a criteria based policy which seeks to preserve and enhance the landscape, environment and habitats.	None identified.
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This is a criteria based policy which seeks to preserve and enhance the landscape, environment and habitats.	None identified.
To reduce crime and nuisance	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	++	++	This is a criteria based policy which seeks to preserve and enhance the landscape, environment and habitats.	None identified.
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy moves towards the SEA objectives and is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This policy will safeguard biodiversity within the parish of Much Marcle.				

MM11 !

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 –	Medium	Long term		

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

	5 years)	term (6 – 10 years)	(11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	The policy encourages the continuing and increase use of community facilities. The use of the existing facilities will help maintain the quality of the character of the area.	None identified.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	The policy encourages the continuing and increase use of community facilities. The use of the existing facilities will help maintain the quality of the ‘townscape’ and character of the area.	None identified.
To improve quality of surroundings	0	+	+	The policy encourages the continuing and increase use of community facilities. The use of the existing facilities will help maintain the quality and character of the area.	None identified.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and	X	X	X	No relationship.	

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

cultural heritage						
To improve air quality	0	0	0	0	The policy encourages the continuing and increase use of community facilities.	None identified.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	0	0	+	The policy encourages the continuing and increase use of community facilities.	None identified.
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	0	0	The policy encourages the continuing and increase use of community facilities.	None identified.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	+	The policy encourages the continuing and increase use of community facilities.	None identified.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	+	The policy encourages the continuing and increase use of community facilities.	None identified.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	0	0	0	The policy encourages the continuing and increase use of community facilities.	None identified.
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	0	0	0	The policy encourages the continuing and increase use of community facilities.	None identified.

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

To minimise the production of waste	0	0	0	The policy encourages the continuing and increase use of community facilities.	None identified.
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	The policy encourages the continuing and increase use of community facilities.	None identified.
To reduce crime and nuisance	0	+	+	The policy encourages the continuing and increase use of community facilities.	None identified.
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	0	0	The policy encourages the continuing and increase use of community facilities.	None identified.
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy moves towards the SEA objectives and is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. The policy will help to safeguard community facilities for the short, medium and long term.				

MM12 !

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

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

		(years)			
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To improve quality of surroundings	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve air quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the	None identified.

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

environment				SEA baseline.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	0	0	The policy encourages the continuing and increase use of community facilities. The use of the existing facilities will help maintain the quality of the 'townscape' and character of the area.	None identified.

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

To minimise the production of waste	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy has a positive effect on the baseline objectives and is in conformity with the Core Strategy.				

MM13 !

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in	Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation
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B3: Predict and evaluate the effects of the policies and sites within the Neighbourhood Development Plan

	terms of the three time periods)				opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline. This is a criteria based policy which seeks to protect and maintain local green spaces that are used by the community.	None identified.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline. This is a criteria based policy which seeks to protect and maintain local green spaces that are used by the community.	None identified.
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline. This is a criteria based policy which seeks to protect and maintain local green spaces that are used by the community.	None identified.

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

To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline. This is a criteria based policy which seeks to protect and maintain local green spaces that are used by the community.	None identified.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	0	0	This is a criteria based policy which seeks to protect and maintain local green spaces that are used by the community.	None identified.
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	+	This is a criteria based policy which seeks to protect and maintain local green spaces that are used by the community.	None identified.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0	0	+	This is a criteria based policy which seeks to protect and maintain local green spaces that are used by the community.	None identified.
To improve water quality	0	0	0	This is a criteria based policy which seeks to protect and maintain local green spaces that are used by the	None identified.

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

				community.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To minimise the production of waste	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the SEA baseline.	None identified.

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

To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	+	+	This is a criteria based policy which seeks to protect and maintain local green spaces that are used by the community.	None identified.
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy has a positive effect on the baseline objectives and is in conformity with the Core Strategy. The policy will help to safeguard local green spaces for the short, medium and long term.				

MM14 !

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	None identified.

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

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	None identified.
To improve quality of surroundings	0	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	None identified.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	None identified.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	None identified.
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	

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

To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To minimise the production of waste	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	None identified.
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	None identified.
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	None identified.
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	None identified.
Overall commentary and any cumulative	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA. The policy will help to promote sustainable methods of transport for the short, medium and long term.				

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

effects	
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MM15 1

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 aiming to increase connectivity within the parish. However, depending on siting new installations could have some impact. Policy safeguards exist within the policy to avoid or mitigate effects on the natural environment	None identified.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0	+	+	This policy is aiming to increase connectivity within the parish. However, depending on siting new installations could have some impact. Policy safeguards exist within the policy to avoid or mitigate effects on the natural environment	None identified.

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

To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This policy is aiming to increase connectivity within the parish. However, depending on siting new installations could have some impact. Policy safeguards exist within the policy to avoid or mitigate effects on the natural environment	None identified.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve air quality	0	+	+	This policy is aiming to increase connectivity within the parish. However, depending on siting new installations could have some impact. Policy safeguards exist within the policy to avoid or mitigate effects on the natural environment	None identified.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	+	+	This policy is aiming to increase connectivity within the parish. However, depending on siting new installations could have some impact. Policy safeguards exist within the policy to avoid or mitigate effects on the natural environment	None identified.
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	0	This policy is aiming to increase connectivity within the parish. However, depending on siting new	None identified.

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

				installations could have some impact. Policy safeguards exist within the policy to avoid or mitigate effects on the natural environment	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To minimise the production of waste	0	+	+	This policy is aiming to increase connectivity within the parish. However, depending on siting new installations could have some impact. Policy safeguards exist within the policy to avoid or mitigate effects on the natural environment	None identified.

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

To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This policy is aiming to increase connectivity within the parish. However, depending on siting new installations could have some impact. Policy safeguards exist within the policy to avoid or mitigate effects on the natural environment	None identified.
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This policy is aiming to increase connectivity within the parish. However, depending on siting new installations could have some impact. Policy safeguards exist within the policy to avoid or mitigate effects on the natural environment	None identified.
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	0	0	This policy is aiming to increase connectivity within the parish. However, depending on siting new installations could have some impact. Policy safeguards exist within the policy to avoid or mitigate effects on the natural environment	None identified.
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA. The policy will help to promote better broadband connectivity and mobile reception for the short, medium and long term.				

Key:

++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards marginally	-- Move away Significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	X No relationship
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SEA Objective / Objective / Policy	1. To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	2. To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	3. To improve quality of surroundings	4. To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage	5. To improve air quality	6. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	7. To reduce contributions to climate change	8. To reduce vulnerability to climate change	9. To improve water quality	10. To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	11. To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	12. To conserve soil resources and quality	13. To minimise the production	14. To improve health of the population	15. To reduce crime and nuisance	16. To conserve natural and manmade resources
MMO1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	+
MMO2	+	+	+	X	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MMO3	0	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
MMO4	0	+	+	X	?	?	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MMO5	0	+	+	X	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0
MMO6	+	+	+	X	0	X	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+
MMO7	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+
MMO8	+	+	+	+	++	X	+	+	+	X	X	+	+	+	+	+
MMO9	++	++	+	X	+	X	+	+	+	X	X	+	+	X	X	++
MMO10	++	+	+	X	0	X	+	+	+	0	0	++	+	X	X	+

MM/C11	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	
MM/C12	0	0	X	X	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	
MM/C13	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X	+	
MM/C14	X	+	+	X	+	X	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	0	0	0	
Policies																				
Policy MM1	+++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	+++
Policy MM2	0	+	+	X	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	X	X	0	
Policy MM3	+	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+
Policy MM4	+	+	+	X	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+
Policy MM5	+	+	+	X	0	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	
Policy MM6	0	+	+	0	0	0	X	X	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	
Policy MM7	0	+	+	+	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	
Policy MM8	+	+	+	+++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	X	X	+	
Policy MM9	+++	+	+	X	+	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	0	+	+	+	+	X	+++
Policy MM10	+++	+++	+	X	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+++

Policy MM11	+	+	+	X	0	0	0	0	X	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0
Policy MM12	+	+	+	X	0	0	0	0	X	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0
Policy MM13	+	+	+	X	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Policy MM14	+	+	+	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	+
Policy MM15	+	+	+	X	+	+	0	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	0
Summary of effects of whole plan on each SEA Objective	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cumulative effects of whole plan (1 + 2 + 3)	<p>Overall the Neighbourhood Plan policies and objectives have a positive impact towards the SEA baseline data. And are in general conformity with the Core Strategy Overall all of the policies and objectives meet the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA. Policies and objectives strive to preserve and maintain natural and built historic environment that can help mitigate impact from the housing policies. This plan ensures appropriate sized development is developed this may help mitigate the effect of development. The sites identified within the settlement boundary lie outside the flood risk zone, therefore development within the settlement boundary is not at risk of fluvial flooding. However they are still at risk of pluvial and surface water flooding. Water supply and flood risk issues in each proposed housing scheme can be determined at planning application stage, and will be tested on a case by case basis.</p>																
Commentary for significant cumulative effects	<p>Overall this has had a positive effect on the SEA baseline data. Overall the unknown areas require further detail such as location, scale and size of development, therefore are likely to be determined at planning application/ proposal stage. No significant cumulative effects have been identified.</p>																

Appendix 5 !

Much Marcle Options

Option 1- Do nothing
Option 2- To define a new settlement boundary allowing for some limited new development
Option 3- To allocate specific sites within the new boundary to direct development to preferred locations.
Option 4- To dispense with a boundary and not identify specific sites but to rely on criteria based policies to control development guided by the comments received on preferred sites.
Option 5- To create a new settlement boundary and allocate sites within it
Option 6- To control development through criteria based policies
Site Option 1- Land by the Steppes
Site Option 2- Land behind bridge cottage
Site Option 3- Opposite the council houses
Site Option 4- Old Chapel site
Site Option 5- Opposite the council houses
Site Option 6- Land at the rear of council houses
Site Option 7- Land below council houses
Site Option 8- Land and opposite Rushall Club
Site Option 9- Land and barns around gatchapin
Site Option 10- Between New House Farm and Harold Farm
Site Option 11- Old Pike
Site Option 12- Hazerdine
Site Option 13- Bounds
Site Option 14- Gardens of Houses, Watery Lane
Site Option 15- Watery Lane
Site Option 16- Slip & area around
Site Option 17- Rye Meadows – plot between Farleys & New Normandy
Site Option 18- Opposite Walwyn – Police House
Site Option 19- Land behind school
Site Option 20- Ross Road, behind Walwyn Arms
Site Option 21- Kempley Road, village end
Site Option 22- Top of field opposite Walwyn Arms (behind Walwyn Court)
Site Option 23- Kempley Road, ridge nr Redlands

Site Option 24- a. Land beside Glebe Orchard b. Land opposite Glebe Orchard
Site Option 25- Arable [pasture] land behind Phillip's House
Site Option 26- Dobbins Pitch
Site Option 27- Land by The Croft
Site Option 28- Whittocks End
Site Option 29- Bickerton Court
Site Option 30- Gwynne's Hill Farm
Site Option 31- Gamage Farm
Site Option 32- Street Farm
Site Option 33- Playford, Dymock Road
Site Option 34- Great Moorcourt Farm
Site Option 35- Audley Farm
Site Option 36- Bodenham Farm
Site Option 37- Lyne Down Farm
Site Option 38- Avenue Cottage
Site Option 39- Hill Barn
Site Option 40- Nuttal
Site Option 41- Chandos
Site Option 42- Hill End
Site Option 43- Upper Redding End
Site Option 44- The Stocking
Site Option 45- Hill Farm
Site Option 46- The Venning
Site Option 47- Lower Wolton

Appendix 6 !

Template C2: SEA Quality Assurance Checklist

Parish Council Name: Much Marcle

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Much Marcle Neighbourhood Plan

Date completed: November 2016

Objectives and context	Where are the points covered in Neighbourhood Development Plan SEA (insert chapter, section, page references, as necessary)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Neighbourhood Development Plan's purpose and objectives are made clear. • The Neighbourhood Area's environmental issues and constraints, including acknowledgement of those in the Local Plan (Core Strategy) SA, where relevant, and local environmental protection objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets. • SEA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate. • Links with other locally related plans, programmes and policies are identified, explained and acknowledgement for those set out in the SA of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) is given, where relevant. • Conflicts that exist between SEA objectives; between SEA and Neighbourhood Development Plan objectives; and between SEA objectives and other local plan objectives are identified and described. 	<p>Chapter 1. 1-1.4,1.11.</p> <p>Chapter 2 Methodology, Chapter 3 and tables A2 and A3</p> <p>Chapter 3 paragraph 3.5-3.12</p> <p>Chapter 3, paragraph 3.1</p> <p>Chapter 3</p>
<p>Scoping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory Consultees are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Environmental Report. • The assessment focuses on significant issues. • Technical, procedural and other 	<p>Chapter 2, paragraphs 2.8-2.9</p> <p>Chapter 2 and chapter 4</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>

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

<p>Prediction and evaluation of likely significant environmental effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects identified include the types listed in the Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape), as relevant; and other local likely environmental effects are also covered, as appropriate. • Both positive and negative effects are considered, and the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed. • Likely secondary, cumulative (growing in quantity and strength) and synergistic (acting together) effects are identified, where practicable. • Inter-relationships between effects are considered, where practicable. • The prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of relevant accepted standards, regulations, and thresholds (i.e. data gathered for the evidence base). • Methods used to evaluate the effects are described. 	<p>Tables A2, A3 and A4</p> <p>Tables B2 and B3</p> <p>Tables B4</p> <p>Chapter 6</p> <p>Chapter 6</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>
<p>Mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the Neighbourhood Development Plan are indicated. • Issues to be taken into account when determining planning applications or other projects, for example funding bids, are identified. 	<p>Chapter 6, paragraph 6.5</p> <p>Chapter 6</p>
<p>The Environmental Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation. • Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms. • Uses maps and other illustrations, 	<p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>

<p>where appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains the methodology used. • Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used. • Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion. • Contains a non-technical summary covering the overall approach to the SEA, the objectives of the Neighbourhood Development Plan, the main options considered, and any changes to the Neighbourhood Development Plan resulting from the SEA. 	<p>Chapter 2</p> <p>Paragraph 2.8-2.9</p> <p>Paragraph 2.8-2.9</p> <p>Page 2 / Appendix 5 / Chapter 4/ Chapter 5 / Chapter 6</p>
<p>Consultation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SEA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process of the Neighbourhood Development Plan. • Consultation Bodies and the public likely to be affected by, or having an interest in, the Neighbourhood Development Plan are consulted in ways and at times, which give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions on the draft Neighbourhood Development Plan and Environmental Report. 	<p>Paragraph 2.8-2.9</p> <p>Chapter 8</p>
<p>Decision-making and information on the decision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The environmental report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the Neighbourhood Development Plan. • An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account. • Reasons are given for choosing the Neighbourhood Development Plan as adopted, in the light of other reasonable alternatives considered. 	<p>Chapter 8</p> <p>Following draft consultation</p> <p>Following draft consultation</p>

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