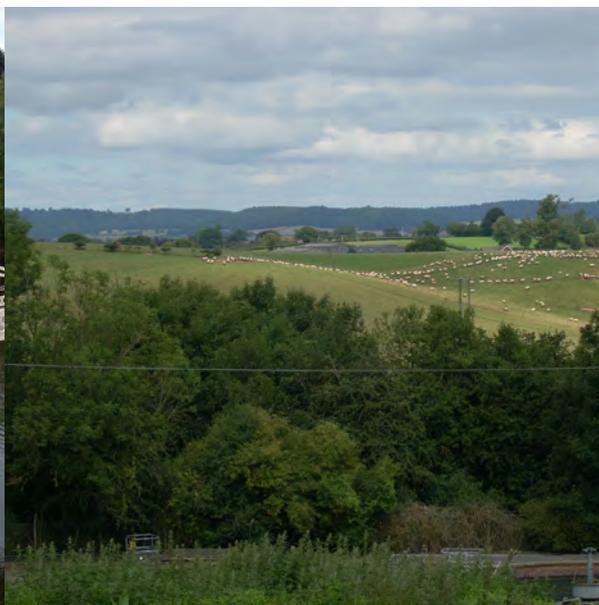


Environmental Report

Report for:

Colwall Neighbourhood Area

November 2017



Colwall Neighbourhood Plan – November 2017

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.

Colwall Parish Council have undertaken to prepare an NDP and this process has been subject to environmental appraisal pursuant to the SEA Directive. The neighbourhood area comprises the civil parish of Colwall and lies approximately 4.5 miles from Malvern to the north east and 4.5 miles from Ledbury to the south west.

The Draft Colwall NDP includes eleven aims which are intended to address a number of issues highlighted and it is intended that these objectives will be delivered by 13 planning policies including a range of site allocations and criteria based policies. Four alternative strategic options have been tested together with a number of alternative site options.

The environmental appraisal of the Colwall 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 provides 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 showed that a full HRA assessment was not required. A separate report has been produced outlining this to accompany the draft NDP.

On the whole, it is considered that the Colwall 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). The plan proposes a level of growth which reflects the proportionate growth that is prescribed by strategic policies. There are some revised wording changes suggested to strengthen or clarify some policies areas as a result of the SEA.

Once made (adopted) by Herefordshire Council, the effects of the policies within the Colwall 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 Colwall Neighbourhood Plan.
- 1.2 Colwall Neighbourhood Plan area consists of the civil parish of Colwall which from the administrative area of Colwall Parish Council. The proposed plan is for the period of twenty years, 2011-2031 and has been drafted by a steering group of Colwall Parish Council, which includes Parish Council members and residents.

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 which applies to plans with significant environmental effects.
- 1.5. The main objective of a SEA is *“to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development”*. The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004). The assessment is looking at the positive and negative environmental issues that your plan might have on your local environmental assets.
- 1.6 A screening opinion was carried out on the Colwall 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 and HRA would be required.

Colwall Neighbourhood Plan Context

- 1.7 Colwall Parish comprises of the civil parish of Colwall and is within the Hope Ward. Colwall parish covers about 1551 hectares and has a population of 2400 in 2011. The villages of Colwall is the main settlement in the parish and comprises the two areas of Colwall Stone and Colwall Green.
- 1.8 Colwall Stone forms the centre of the village. It has a range of facilities including two groups of shops, public houses, library, post office and doctors' surgery. The village has a railway station with direct services to London, Birmingham and Hereford.
- 1.9 Colwall Green contains the village hall, cricket and football grounds, and two schools. The Green is a well-defined and prominent feature.
- 1.10 The parish is located within the Malvern Hall AONB, a SSSI, 11 SWS, 3 LGS, 24 Ancient woodlands and 2 registered parks and gardens.
- 1.11 The overall vision is contained within the draft neighbourhood plan;

In 2031, residents in Colwall will enjoy a high quality of life with good access to local facilities and services, and to the exceptional landscapes of the countryside within the around the parish.

Built and natural heritage assets are conserved and enhances by the sensitive siting and design of new development, which meets local needs and supports the sustainability and health of the community.

1.12 The Colwall NDP has twelve aims covering different themes within the plan.

1.13 The Colwall Neighbourhood Plan (September 2017) aims are as follows:

Aim 1: To identify a settlement boundary to bring the location of development under Colwall control.

Aim 2: To identify areas of land in and around Colwall village where new housing development may be most appropriate in terms of landscape impact.

Aim 3: To preserve and enhance the landscape setting, local character, built heritage and important green spaces of the village and wider countryside

Aim 4: To minimise the visual impact of new development when seen from the Malvern Hills, and to protect local views including from the village up towards the Malvern Hills and Oyster Hill.

Aim 5: To preserve and enhance the character of the Conservation Area, and protect its setting

Aim 6: To provide new housing which is high-quality in terms of plan, size and materials in accordance with the Malvern Hills AONB Design Guides and other relevant documents.

Aim 7: To minimise light pollution and ensure new development is softened by appropriate landscaping

Aim 8: To sustain the vitality, health and safety of the community.

Aim 9: To allow young people, disabled, elderly and infirm residents the opportunity of remaining part of the community by providing a mix of housing.

Aim 10: To preserve the sustainability of the area by retaining and, if possible, enhancing local services and facilities.

Aim 11: To support appropriate renewable energy schemes as part of Colwall's contribution towards a low carbon future and tackling climate change.

Context of Neighbourhood Plans

1.14 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.

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

1.16 The Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy) was adopted on 16 October 2015.

1.17 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).

- 1.18 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 stage.
- 1.19 Table 4.14 of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) lists Colwall among the settlements which it considers to be sustainable locations for growth, which is the main focus of proportionate growth, in line with the Policy RA1 and RA2.
- 1.20 Once made (adopted) by Herefordshire Council, the Colwall NDP will have a role in guiding future development proposals within the Parish, by setting out policies against which planning applications will be determined.

Structure of SEA

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

2.0 Methodology

2.1 The SEA process comprised several stages 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 Colwall NDP.
- *Task A3:* Focused on the environmental issues identified from the baseline, highlighting key issues and problems within the neighbourhood area.
- *Task A4:* Used the information gathered from Tasks A1- A3 to develop a set of SEA objectives, sometimes referred to as the 'sustainability framework'.

- *Task A5:* Collated the results of Tasks A1-A4 within a Scoping Report, a document which was subject to a statutory 5 week consultation.

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

- *Task B1:* Tested NDP Objectives against the SEA Objectives
- *Task B2:* Developed and refined the NDP policies and reasonable alternatives
- *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 Colwall SEA Scoping Report was available to four¹ statutory bodies for consultation from 2 October to 7 November 2014.

Consultation outcomes from Statutory Consultees

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

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

Natural England: update to Appendix A1 to include a number of additional documents. Additional detail added regarding priority habitats and details regarding agricultural land classification should be added.

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

English Heritage: No substantive objection to the content of the document and comments to earlier tranches of SEA Scoping reports remains relevant

Response: Comments are noted and necessary changes made

Environment Agency: No comments received

Response: N/A

Natural Resources Wales: No comments received

Response: N/A

¹ Statutory consultation bodies: Natural England; English Heritage; Environment Agency, Natural Resources Wales

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

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

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

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

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

way system, to strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of AONBs

- *The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)* - Designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy.
- *Revised EU Sustainable Development strategy (2009)* - Sets out a single strategy on how the EU will more effectively meet its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development.
- *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)* - Consolidates the suite of PPG/PPS into one succinct planning policy document.
- *Planning Practice Guidance (2013)* - Sets out the vision, objectives and policies for the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy), which will guide development across the county up to 2031.
- *Herefordshire Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP) 2013-2015* - Sets out the Council's strategy for supporting economic growth, social inclusion and reducing the environmental impacts of transport, as well as the program of investment for the period April 2013 to April 2015.
- *Understanding Herefordshire Report (2014)* - Important to understand the place such as the local economy natural and built environment in which people live, learn and work as part of understanding their quality of life. Enable development for economy and housing to require levels and growth should be supported by sustainable transport measures.
- *Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2014-2018 (2014)* - 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.
- *Draft Wye Valley AONB management Plan 2014-2019 (2014)* - The Management Plan is the prime document which sets out the vision for the area and the priorities for its management.
- *Shropshire Hills Management Plan 2014-2019* - 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 Colwall Plan Scoping Report provides additional detail on the Plans and Policies 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 which has an impact landscape character. The policies and proposals of the plan have been drafted within this as the fundamental element.
- 3.11 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 Colwall Plan SEA objectives are listed below.
- 3.12 There are three objectives for which there is no local baseline data available and therefore this provides a limitation on the baseline data and whether the NDP policies are able to move towards or away from this data, this also means that there are no future trends to link the SEA objective too.

4.0 Assessing the NDP Objectives / aims

- 4.1 The aims listed in the NDP seek to achieve the vision of the Colwall NDP. There are a total of 11 aims; these are listed in paragraph 1.13 above
- 4.2 The table below tests these NDP aims 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 aims which have a relationship with the SEA framework are positively compatible with it or further clarification is required to fully assess the effects.
- 4.4 Task B1 of the SEA identifies that the seven NDP aims were compatible with the SEA framework. Task B1 also requires objectives to be SMART assessed. These too were seen as compatible.

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

NDP aims	SEA Objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Aim 1	?	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Aim 2	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Aim 3	++	++	++	++	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	++				++
Aim 4	X	++	++	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				+
Aim 5	+	++	++	++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				+
Aim 6	X	+	++	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				+
Aim 7	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	X	X	X	X	X				+
Aim 8	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?				?
Aim 9	X	X	+	+	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	+				X
Aim 10	?	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Aim 11	++	++	++	++	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	++				++

- 4.5 Overall within Stage B1 the majority of the NDP aims have met SEA objectives, and the rest had no relationship with the SEA objective or needed further information such as location of development.

5.0 Assessing the NDP Neighbourhood Plan Options

- 5.1 The options that were considered during the development of the Colwall Neighbourhood Plan were supplied by the Parish Council and have been assessed as part of the SEA. These options were predominately concerning the method of managing the proportional growth of Colwall village, no options were supplied regarding the whole plan area. The summary matrix of the assessment can be found in Table B2 options these tables are in Appendix 4.
- 5.2 The options covered were are followed;
- Do nothing.
 - Allocate sites for housing

- Manage future housing using a settlement boundary
- Allocate sites and identify a settlement boundary.

- 5.3 A 'do nothing' option was also considered by Colwall Parish Council, i.e. not undertaking a Neighbourhood Development Plan, however this was disregarded at an early stage by the Parish Council as it was considered the majority of the community would support the work undertaken for a Neighbourhood Plan.
- 5.4 The second option of allocation sites for housing was considered. Pursuing this 2nd option would have given greater certainty over future development within the area particularly within Colwall, where proportional growth is expected. If required mitigation criteria can be added to site allocations policies to ensure all SEA objectives are achieved. However, it is assumed that this was not seen as the favoured option but no details have been provided giving reasoning for this option not been taken forward.
- 5.5 The third option of designating settlement boundaries would also have seen a positive effect on the baseline. The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside. This can aid the direction of further growth to maintain the quality of the landscape and surroundings. There is less certainty over the positive effects on the baseline as any growth will be adjudged by criteria based policy. Within the draft plan, a settlement boundary has been drawn for Colwall.
- 5.6 The option to designate a settlement boundary and allocation land was also assessed favourable in terms of the SEA objectives.

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

- 5.7 A number of alternative sites were also assessed in order to achieve the housing targets given the location of the parish within the Malvern Hills AONB. As there were insufficient sites within the historic settlement boundary additional sites were required adjacent to the built form of the village of Colwall.
- 5.8 A landscape and capacity assessment was prepared on behalf of the parish council to rank the potential sites and this together with the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment have been during this options assessment.
- 5.9 The results of the SEA assessment, together with community consultation have assisted in the selection of the preferred option sites within the Colwall NDP.

6.0 Appraisal of the policies

- 6.1 A key part of developing a plan such as the Colwall NDP is developing a range of options and testing these, so that a preferred way forward can be selected. The policies selected below have followed from the options process.
- 6.2 The plan has been organised to group policies under an appropriate objective. The emerging set of policies within the plan is as follows;
- Policy CSB1 Colwall Settlement Boundary
 - Policy CD1 General Design Principles for Development within Colwall Settlement Boundary
 - Policy CD2 Site 1 Old Primary School and Adjacent land

- Policy CD3 Site 2 Grovesend Farm
- Policy CD4 General Design Principles for Development in the Wider Countryside
- Policy CD5 Farmsteads
- Policy CD6 New Agricultural Buildings
- Policy CD7 Polytunnels
- Policy CH1 Range and mix of housing
- Policy CF1 Supporting a range of goods and services in the village centre
- Policy CF2 Recreation facilities and open spaces
- Policy CF3 Local Green Spaces
- Policy CRE1 Renewable energy schemes

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 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 regards to Task B2 of the 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 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. Some policies would benefit from some additional criteria in order to strengthen them against any risk to environmental assets or highlight mitigation measures.
- 6.6 There are some unknown factors, particularly where the location of specific piece of development is not yet known.

NDP Policies	SEA objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Baseline	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	NA	NA	NA	13
Policy CSB1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy CD1	++	++	++	++	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	+				++
Policy CD2	++	++	++	++	X	?	+	?	?	+	+	+				+
Policy CD3	++	++	++	++	X	?	+	+	?	+	+	+				+

Policy CD4	++	++	++	++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+				+
Policy CD5	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	?	+				+
Policy CD6	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+				+
Policy CD7	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	?	?	+	+				+
Policy CH1	X	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Policy CF1	?	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	X	+	X	+				+
Policy CF2	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy CF3	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy CRE1	+	+	+	+	X	?	++	++	+	X	X	?				+

6.7 The results of Task B3, as shown at Appendix 4, demonstrate that the cumulative impact over the time scale is generally positive. Although the development policies indicate that in the short term there may be a neutral or uncertain impact due to the development works that would be undergoing, but within the middle and long term the effects often turn positive due to the criteria in additional NDP policies that provide mitigation methods against the development. Therefore the majority of the policies will be balanced with sustainable policies to minimise environmental impact.

6.8 Within the B4 assessment which identified the cumulative effects of the Plan's policies it was highlighted that the policies contained in the Colwall Plan are not over and above the Core Strategy, therefore the cumulative effect will not exceed that of the Core Strategy Policies which have also been subject to a full Sustainability Appraisal

6.9 Mitigation measures have been included within the SEA assessment. Many of the policies already include mitigation criteria with regards to landscape character and the historic environment. The focus and the base of the plans objectives have been the safeguarding of the environment given Colwall's locations within the Malvern Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The settlement boundary delineation and the site selection process have been based on a landscape character assessment and the policies criteria within the policy are seeking to ensure that this character is maintained.

7.0 Implementation and monitoring

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

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

- 7.3 Accordingly, Herefordshire Council will monitor outcomes from the NDP policies and the results of these will be reported in the Council's Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).
- 7.4 The AMR runs from 1 April to 31 March each year and the topics covered therein include the following:
- Housing delivery
 - Previously developed land
 - Housing completions
 - Affordable housing conditions
 - Employment land delivery

8.0 Next steps

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

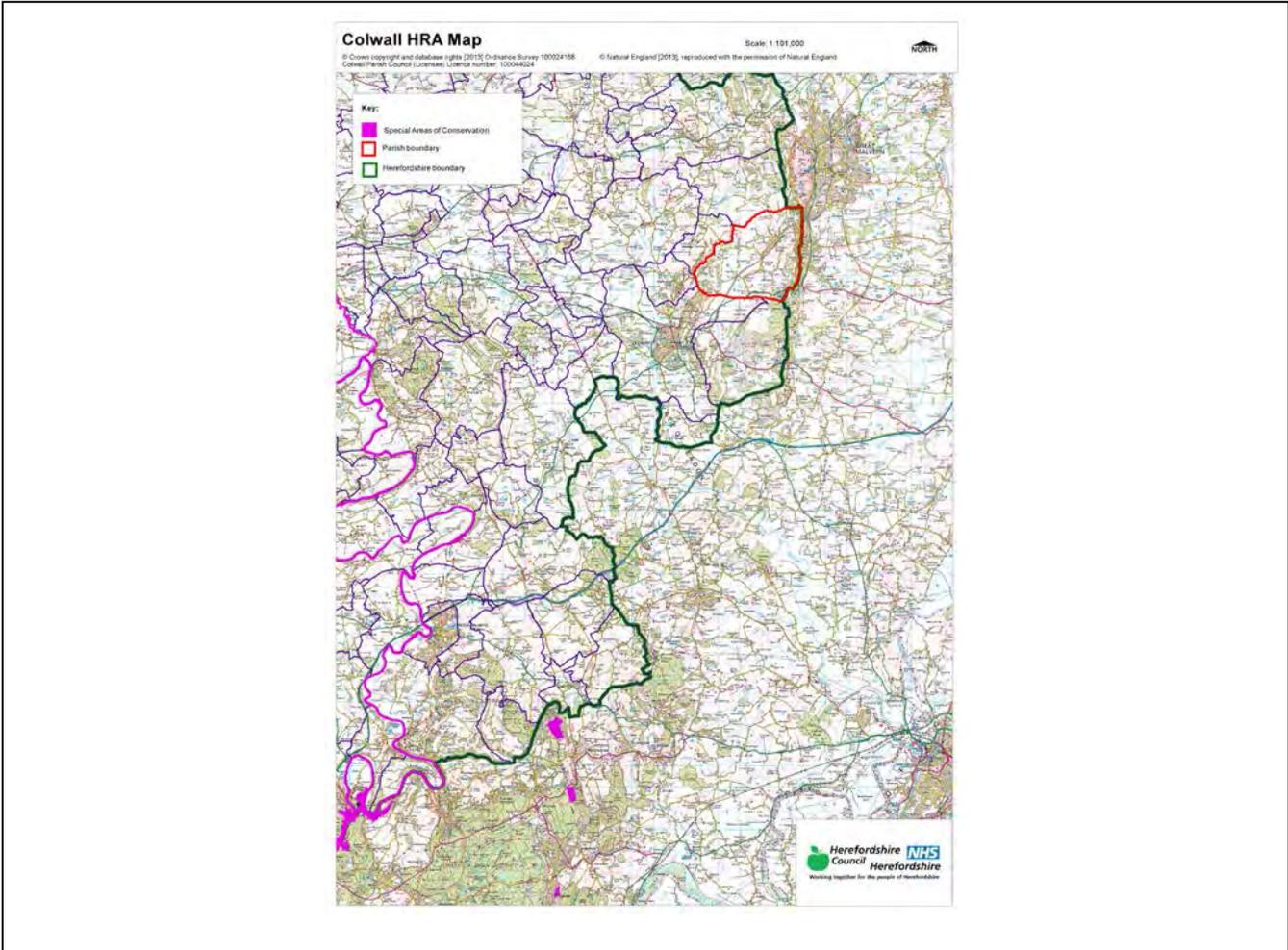
Neighbourhood Area:	Colwall Neighbourhood Area
Parish Council:	Colwall Parish Council
Neighbourhood Area Designation Date:	17/09/2012

Introduction

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

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

**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/Lugg does not run through or border 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/Lugg
If yes above, does the Neighbourhood Area have mains drainage to deal with foul sewage?		Not Applicable

Downton Gorge SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of Downton Gorge SAC?	N	Downton Gorge is 42.8km away from the Parish
---	---	--

River Clun SAC:

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

Usk Bat Sites SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of the SAC boundary?	N	Usk Bat Sites are 58.5km away from the Parish
--	---	---

Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of any of the individual sites that make up the Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites?	N	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites are 21.1km away from the Parish
--	---	---

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	Wye Valley Woodlands are 30.9km away from the Parish
--	---	--

HRA Conclusion:

The assessment above highlights that there are no European Sites which will need to be taken into account in the future Neighbourhood Development Plan for the Colwall Neighbourhood Area and a Full HRA Screening will not be required.

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

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

SEA features	Total	Explanation	SEA required
Air Quality Management Areas	0	There are no AQMA's in the Parish	N
Ancient Woodland	24	Park Wood; Brockhill Copse; Pen Copes; Evendine Wood; Perry Cot Park; Evendine Court Wood; Herrings Coppice; Wynds Point Wood; Hatfield Coppice; Frith Wood; Hope End Wood; Sparrow Hill Wood; Oyster Hill Wood; Loxter Wood; Berrington Wood; 1 x unlabelled south of Park Wood; 1 x unlabelled north of Brockhill Copse (border); Broomhill Coppice (border); Raven Hill Wood (border); Canon Heath Wood (border); Tunners Wood (border); Mayfields Wood (border); Slatch Farm (border); Old Country Wood (border)	Y
Areas of Archaeological Interest	0	There are no AAI's in the Parish	N
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	1	The Malvern Hills AONB covers the entire Parish	Y
Conservation Areas	2	Malvern Wells; Colwall Stone/Upper Colwall	Y
European Sites	0	There are no European Sites within the Parish	N
Flood Areas		Floods Zones 2 and 3 run from the north of the Parish southwards and end just past Cummins Farm	Y
Geoparks	1	Malvern Hills Geopark	Y
Listed Buildings	Numerous	There are numerous listed buildings around the Parish	Y
Local Sites (SWS/SINCs/RIGS)	3 RIGS 11 SWS	RIGS: Brockhill Stream Section; Brockhill Quarry; Gardiners Quarry. SWS: Ballards Lane; Perrycroft; Fields near Brockhill Farm; Brockhill Coppice; Pond near Lugg's Mill Farm; Pool on Hope End Estate; Roadside verges above Chances Pitch on A449; Malvern Hills and adjoining sites; Herrings Coppice and Hambleton Meadow; Frith Wood, Bradlow Knoll and Dog Hill; Park Wood and adjoining woodland and grassland	Y
Long distance footpaths/trails	4	Geopark Way; Worcester Way; Mile without Stiles; Herefordshire Trail	Y
Mineral Reserves	13	There are 13 sites scattered around the Parish	Y

National Nature Reserve	0	There are no NNR's within the Parish	N
Registered & unregistered parks and gardens	2 Registered 8 unregistered	Registered: Hope End; Eastnor Castle. Unregistered: Old Colwall; Barton Court; Hoe Court; The Winnings; Linden; Perrycroft; Brand Lodge; Wynds Point	Y
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	4	Dovecote at Barton Court; Herefordshire Beacon Camp; The Shire Ditch; Barrows adjoining County boundary east of Gardners Common	Y
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	1	Malvern Hills (Unfavourable Recovering (part) Favourable (part)); Ridgeway Wood (Favourable)	Y

Decision Notification:

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

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

Assessment date: 15/05/2013

Assessed by: James Latham

Appendix 1: European Sites

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

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

Usk Bat Site

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

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

Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites

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

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

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

NDPs closest to the European Site will need to consider:

Woodland habitat buffer.

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

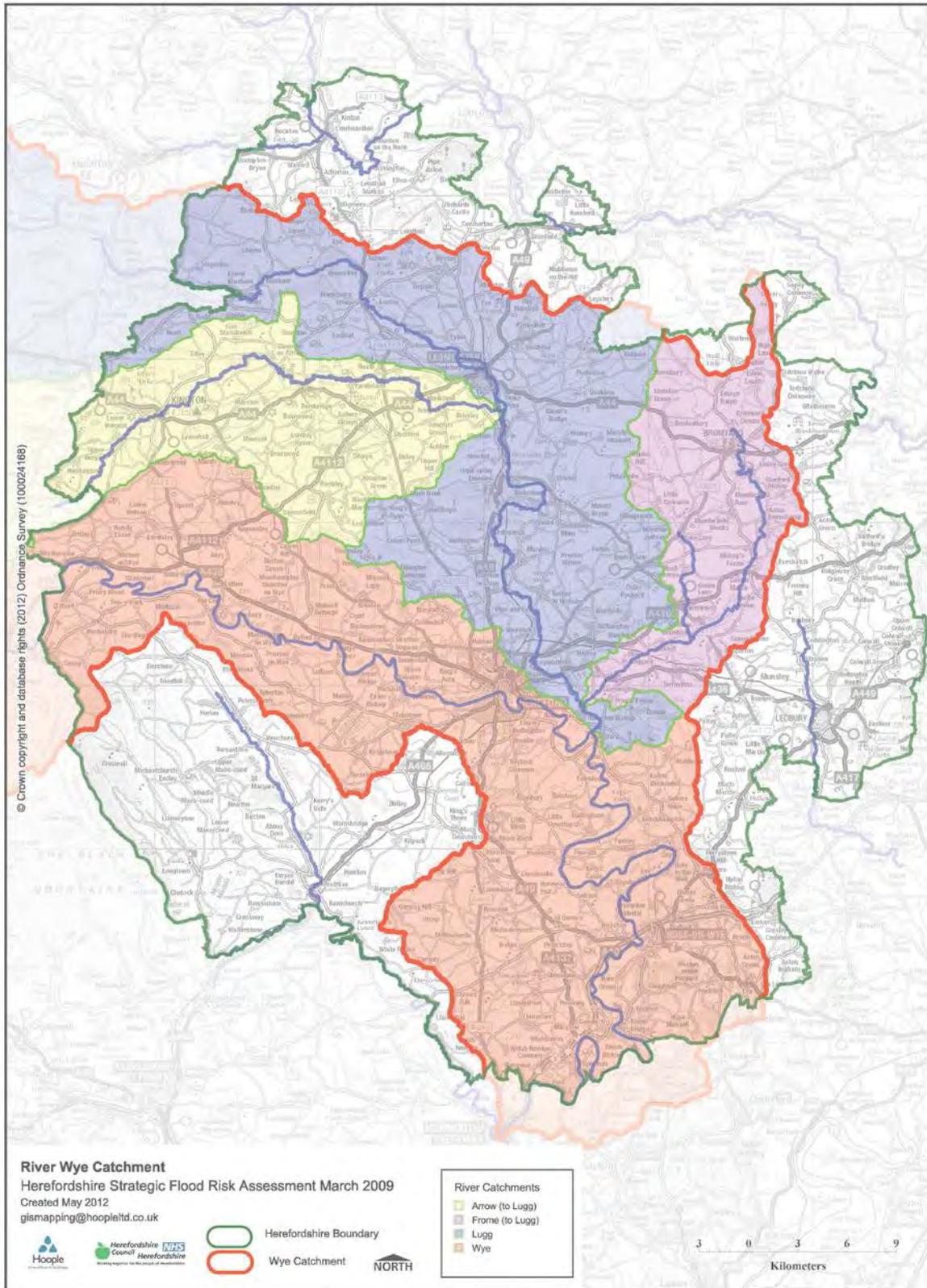
Greater Horseshoe Bat: Large buildings, pasture, edge of mixed deciduous woodland and hedgerows. Mixed land-use especially south-facing slopes, favours beetles, moths and insects they feed on. During the winter they depend on caves, abandoned mines and other underground sites for undisturbed hibernation.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

Wye Valley Woodlands

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

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

Appendix 2: Wye Catchment Map

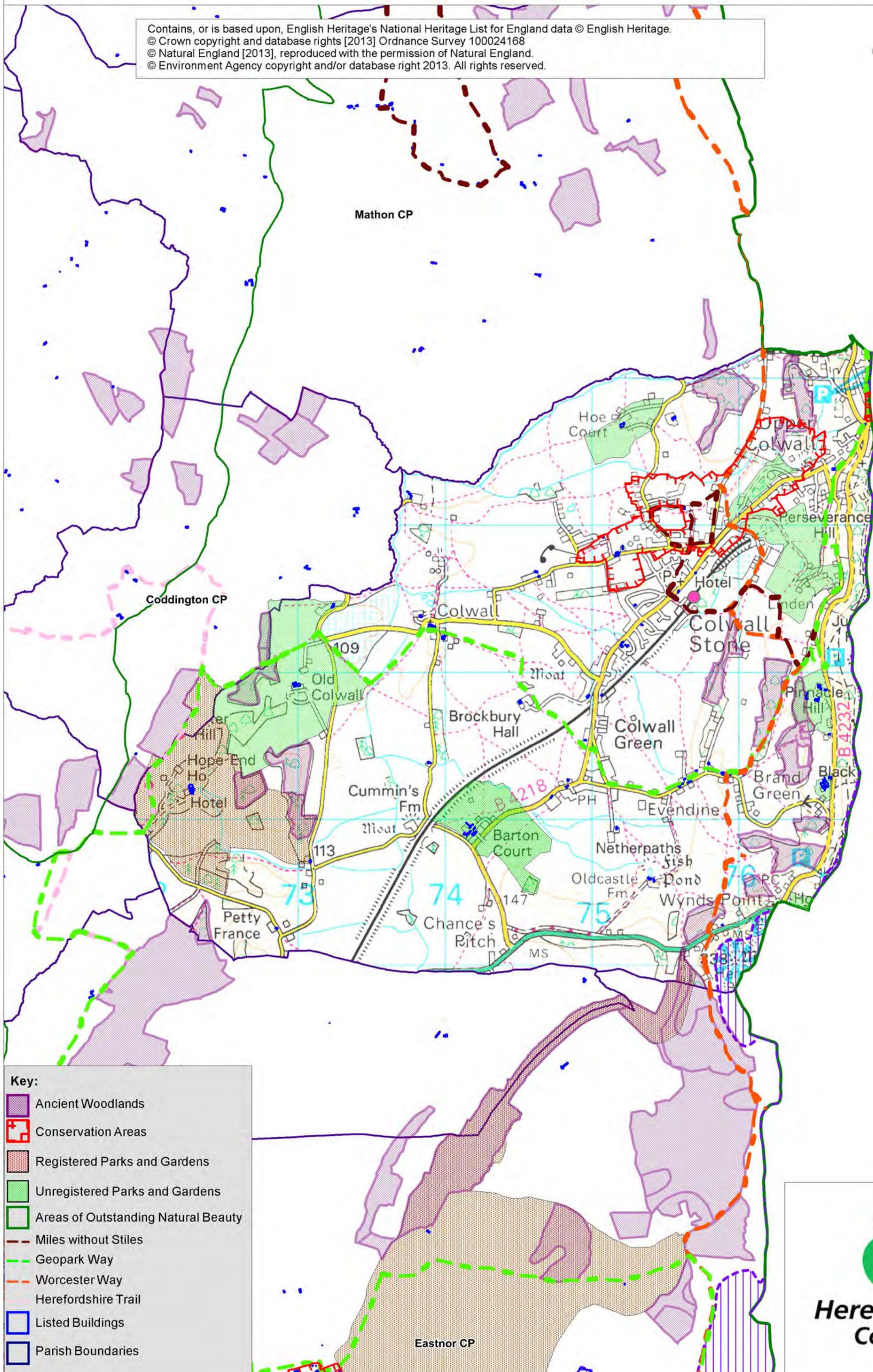


Colwall SEA Map 1

Scale: 1:24,000



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Key:

- Ancient Woodlands
- Conservation Areas
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Unregistered Parks and Gardens
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Miles without Stiles
- Geopark Way
- Worcester Way
- Herefordshire Trail
- Listed Buildings
- Parish Boundaries

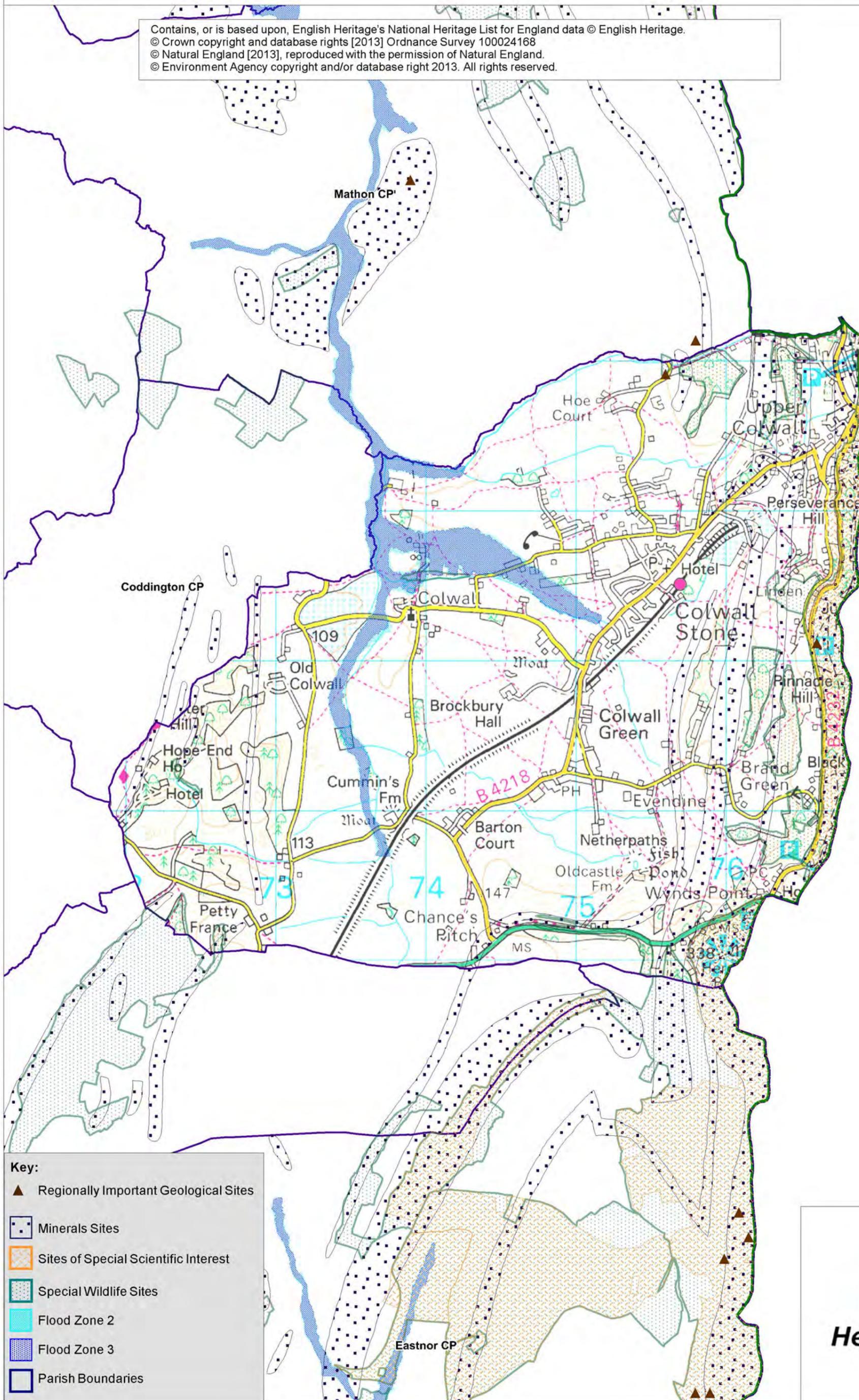


Colwall SEA Map 2

Scale: 1:24,000



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Key:

- ▲ Regionally Important Geological Sites
- Minerals Sites
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Special Wildlife Sites
- Flood Zone 2
- Flood Zone 3
- Parish Boundaries



Appendix 2

Strategic Environmental Assessment



Colwall Neighbourhood Area

Scoping Report

October 2014

Consultation on the Scoping Report

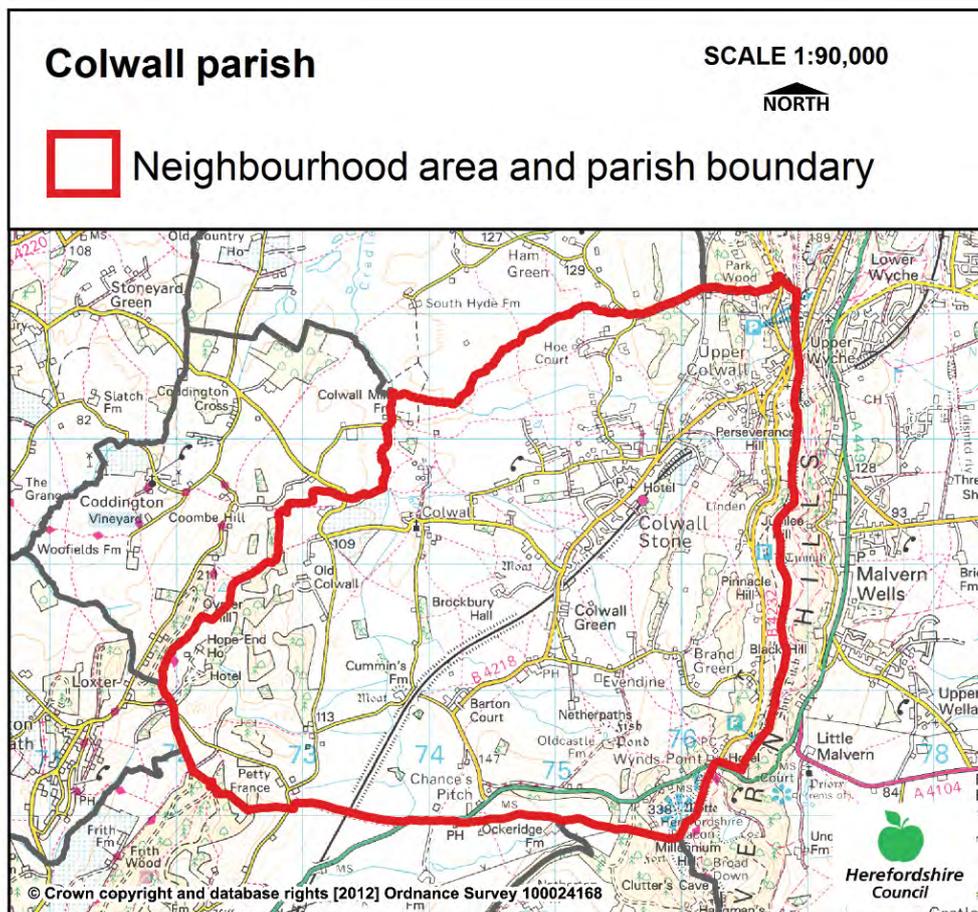
The aim of the consultation process is to involve and engage with statutory consultees and other relevant bodies on the scope of the appraisal. In particular, it seeks to:

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

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

The three consultation bodies are as follows:

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



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

Parish Council Name: Colwall Parish Council

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Colwall Neighbourhood Plan

Date completed: July 2014

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Revised EU Sustainable Development strategy	European Union Strategy	2009	Sets out a single strategy on how the EU will more effectively meet its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development.	Recognises the need to gradually change current unsustainable consumption and production patterns and move towards a better integrated approach to policy making. The Strategy sets overall objectives, targets and concrete actions for seven key priority challenges, predominantly environmental: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and clean energy; • Sustainable transport • Sustainable production and consumption; • Public health threats; • Better management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Population and human health 	The Neighbourhood Plans should take into account the objectives of the strategy. The aim of sustainable development should be implicit in its approach.

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

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				<p>of natural resources;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social inclusion, demography and migration; • Fighting global poverty. 		
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	National planning policy.	2012	Consolidates the suite of PPG/PPS into one succinct planning policy document.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The NDP should take into account the relevant policies set within the NPPF.
Planning Practice Guidance	Government Guidance	2014	Provides guidance to local planning authorities and others on the operation of the planning system.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The NDP should take into account the planning guidance provided within these documents.
Pre-submission Herefordshire	Development Plan Document	2014	Sets out the vision, objectives and policies for	Outlines the emerging suite of countywide planning policies relating to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity 	The NDP should take account of relevant policies set within in the

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Core Strategy 2011-2031	(DPD)		the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy), which will guide development across the county up to 2031.	<p>housing, economic development and the environment, which the NDP will need to be in conformity with where relevant.</p> <p>The Pre-submission Core Strategy includes a range of objectives, five of which directly relate to rural areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet the housing needs of all sections of the community • To improve access to services in rural areas • To strengthen the economic viability of the villages and their rural hinterlands • To achieve sustainable communities and protect the environment • To conserve, promote, utilise and enjoy our natural, built, historic and cultural assets for the fullest benefit of the whole community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	<p>Core Strategy.</p> <p>Where necessary, the NDP should provide services, facilities and employment opportunities that are accessible to both local and neighbouring communities.</p> <p>The Core Strategy highlights that Colwall should accommodate 14 % growth by 2031. This is approximately 118 dwellings in accordance with the Rural Housing Background Paper March 2013, unless there is robust and sound evidence to demonstrate a more accurate existing built form figure or the existence of unavoidable constraints on site delivery.</p>

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

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2009-2014	Corporate	2009	Identifies the issues and challenges facing the special features of the area and contains 24 guiding principles and 46 strategic objectives which will help address them.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The Colwall Neighbourhood Area is within or adjacent to the Malvern Hills AONB.
Wye Valley AONB management Plan 2009-2014	Corporate	2009	The Management Plan is the prime document which sets out the vision for the area and the priorities for its management.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The Colwall Neighbourhood Area is not within or adjacent to the Wye Valley AONB.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Economic Development Strategy 2011-2016	Corporate	2011	Aims to increase the economic wealth of Herefordshire by setting out proposals and to support business growth up to 2016.	<p>The document outlines the path and direction to foster economic vitality within Herefordshire. Key objectives therefore include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustaining business survival and growth • Increasing wage levels, range and quality of jobs • Having a skilled population to meet future work needs • Developing the county's built infrastructure so enterprise can flourish. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Material assets • Population and human health 	None of merit.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Employment Land Study	Evidence	2012	Includes employment land assessments for the plan period 2011-2031. The study includes Quantitative and Qualitative assessments of employment land, assessment of market demand and need, as well as providing forecasts and recommendations for future employment need over the plan period.	<p>This study covers existing employment sites in Hereford, the five market towns and their rural hinterlands.</p> <p>This study makes reference to the Colwall Industrial Estate in Colwall Stone. It highlights this 0.57 ha site is operating well.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material assets • Population and human health 	The NDP process may want to explore whether there is any additional employment need locally and if so whether there is any scope for providing employment land and premises.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	Evidence	2009	<p>The SHLAA aims to justify site allocations in plans by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying sites which are capable of delivering housing development Assessing sites for their housing potential; and Predicting when a site could be developed for housing. 	<p>In terms of Colwall, previous SHLAA identifies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 sites have been assessed within the 2012 SHLAA. This highlighted that 2 had minor constraints, 2 had significant constraint, with the others are not potential. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Biodiversity Climate factors Cultural heritage and the landscape Flora and fauna Population and human health Soil Water 	<p>The SHLAA assesses the potential availability of land for housing in Colwall.</p> <p>The Colwall NDP should be informed by the findings of the SHLAA or undertake its own locally site search assessments.</p>

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA)	Evidence	2013	Builds on an earlier Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) developed for Herefordshire and Shropshire. Its purpose is to inform the Local Plan's policies regarding housing need and demand (for market and affordable housing) within each of the 7 Housing Market Areas (HMAs) in Herefordshire between 2011 and 2031.	<p>Colwall falls within the Ledbury HMA. Here, the study reveals that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 54.6% of households are unable to afford market housing. • It is estimated that 101 existing households will fall into housing need over the next 5 years. • There is an annual requirement for 68 affordable dwellings between 2012 and 2017. <p>The study identifies that, in rural parts of the HMA, there is a need for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 339 market houses • 226 affordable houses. <p>The study highlights that within the Ledbury HMA the overall estimated housing need by size 2012-2017 is as follows:</p> <p>1 Bed - 47%, 2 bed –22% 3 bed – 23%, 4 bed or more - 8%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	<p>The LHMA provides an indication of housing needs and affordability within the Ledbury HMA.</p> <p>It provides evidence that could be used to inform policies or market and affordable housing requirements in the NDP.</p>

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

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				provide more 3 bedroom homes, with more 1 and 2 bed homes required in the affordable sector.		
Herefordshire Rural Housing Background Report	Evidence	2013	Provides the justification for the proportional housing growth targets outlined in the Core Strategy	The village of Colwall is listed as RA1 settlements, which means they are considered a sustainable location for proportional growth of up to 14%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The Colwall NDP will need to be in conformity with the provisions of Policy RA1.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Draft Gypsies and Travellers Assessment	Evidence	2013	Assesses the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers across Herefordshire.	<p>Key findings from the survey of Gypsy and Traveller households in 2012 found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31% of households surveyed have some sort of accommodation need • Of the 17 households with an accommodation need, 7 had a requirement for at least one additional pitch • 10 households had a requirement for bricks and mortar housing • There is an additional requirement for 7 pitches and 9 units of Registered Social Landlord accommodation within Herefordshire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The Colwall NDP must establish whether any of the need identified in this assessment falls within the neighbourhood area and make appropriate provisions for it.

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

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Playing Pitch Assessment	Evidence	2012	Produces a strategic framework, audit and assessment and needs analysis of outdoor sports pitches and facilities for Herefordshire. The document arises as a result of a recommendation in the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework to develop local standards for playing fields and sports pitches throughout Herefordshire.	<p>The study updates components of the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework 2010 such as updating population forecasts, setting local standards for synthetic turf pitches and grass playing fields within Herefordshire. It identifies any current gaps in provision, and looks forward to 2031 to assess what facilities are likely to be required by that date.</p> <p>In terms of Colwall parish itself, the study reveals that there is:</p> <p>8ha of playing pitches, 6.2 ha of which is with secured community access.</p> <p>This includes Colwall Primary School, The Downs School, Colwall Playing fields and Colwall Cricket Ground.</p> <p>All pitches are assessed as excellent apart from Colwall playing fields which falls below Sport England minimum standard</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health 	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Colwall NDP.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Open Spaces Study	Evidence	2006	The 2006 space audit and assessment of need is a snap shot of the quality, quantity and distribution of open space across Herefordshire.	<p>The study reveals that within the Ledbury Area, 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 • Average provision of amenity green space and extensive over provision for outdoor sport • Average provision for children and young people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health 	The open space audit and assessment of does not give a specific indication of open space shortfalls and surpluses in Colwall Parish.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Play Facilities Study	Evidence	2012	The Play Facilities Study 2012 updates the previous play facilities analysis under the Open Spaces Study 2006 and provides guidance and a framework for the development, delivery and continued sustainability of providing new and improved play facilities for children and young people in Herefordshire to 2031.	<p>In terms of Colwall itself, the study reveals that there are 5 play facilities</p> <p>Colwall Green - .rated as average condition but close to school</p> <p>Orlin Road – equipment mid life</p> <p>Brookmill Close – too small but in reasonable condition</p> <p>Walwyn Library – rolling programme of replacements when needed.</p> <p>Wyche Bank – recommend removal. Poor position and old facilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health 	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Colwall NDP.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Water Cycle Study	Evidence	2009	<p>The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) provides a summary of flood risk in Herefordshire to inform the location of future development.</p> <p>The Water Cycle Study examines how water resources and water supply infrastructure, wastewater treatment, water quality, sewerage and flood risk could constrain growth across Herefordshire.</p>	<p>Cradley Brook catchment is highlighted as one of the 26 least flood hazard potential areas in the county.</p> <p>There may be significant development pressure in the Cradley Brook catchment. Improvements to the receiving watercourse (Cradley Brook) are desirable in preference to attenuation as part of an optimised drainage strategy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Material assets • Population and human health • Water 	<p>New development proposed through the Colwall NDP should be assessed against the capacity of local infrastructure.</p> <p>Up-to-date flood risk information should be gathered from the Environment Agency, in order to ensure that any flood risks are considered when preparing the Colwall NDP.</p>

Appendix A2 – Baseline information for Colwall

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Biodiversity, flora and fauna</i>							
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Net change in condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire.	Up-to-date countywide information will be presented in the next AMR and which is due to be published in 2014. 2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition. <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	2006: 22% 2007: 22% 2008: 22% 2010: 24 % Proportion of SSSI land that was in unfavourable condition but recovering increased between 2010 and 2012 going from 41% to 65%. Proportion in unfavourable and declining condition had also decreased from 4% to 1%.	% of SSSI land in favourable condition (Increase) % of SSSI land in unfavourable condition but recovering (Increase) % of SSSI land in unfavourable condition and declining (Decrease)	Herefordshire's SSSIs are in extremely poor condition relative to England as whole, where 96.1% of all SSSI land was in favourable condition in April 2014. The proportion of SSSI in unfavourable condition but recovering is greater than England as a whole, where the figure currently stands at 58.6%.	Understanding Herefordshire: An integrated needs assessment (June 2013).

¹ Derived from the Draft Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Assessment (March 2013)

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	After use of mineral sites especially wildlife habitat creation	<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.	-
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Phosphate levels within the River Wye SAC and adjoining tributaries that receive increased phosphates from proportional growth.	Countywide data is available. The existing status of the Wye SAC between Hay and the Lugg confluence is currently meeting its phosphate target and is meeting the conservation targets.	N/A	Successful completion of the Nutrient Management Plan will provide future targets	Colwall is not within a river catchment area flowing into the River Wye.	Nutrient Management Plan (2014)

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan.	<p>Up-to-date countywide information will be presented in the next AMR and which is due to be published in 2014.</p> <p>2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire.</p> <p><i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i></p>	<p>There are no formal records of any unacceptable adverse impacts on habitats or protected species.</p> <p>Originally 156 Priority Species were identified for inclusion in Herefordshire's LBAP.</p> <p>Similarly Herefordshire's LBAP covered 23 habitats with Action Plans.</p>	No specific targets identified.	Herefordshire Biological Records Centre (HBRC) holds limited data on some individual sites.	Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11)

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Changes in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of planning permission.	Up-to-date countywide information will be presented in the next AMR and which is due to be published in 2014. Colwall has: AONB: Malvern Hills SSSI: Malvern Hills SWS: 11 RIGS: 3 Ancient woodlands:24 2 Registered Parks and Gardens	As of 2012, there had been no change in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of the planning permissions granted.	To capitalise on opportunities to enhance the areas of value to nature conservation as much as possible.	Herefordshire Biological Records Centre (HBRC) holds limited data on some individual sites.	Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11)

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has or is being implemented.	<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 objectives: <i>Material assets</i>							
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	Resource consumption and climate change	Maintaining Herefordshire Council's County Site and Monuments Register.	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template. <i>Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there are 4 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Colwall Parish according to the latest version of the</i>	-	No specific targets identified, but need to ensure that the register is kept up to date.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Herefordshire Environmental Records Register (search April 2014).

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
15. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	Natural environment	The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning aspects of local loss of heritage assets and locally important buildings particularly within a conservation area.	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template.	No historic records of any planning enforcement action concerning locally important buildings within the conservation area within Colwall.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.	Current status must be verified by Development Management and Enforcement Officers, but the NDP can help to avoid enforcement action and appeals during the plan period.	Council Development Management records (searched July 2014)
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Climatic Factors</i>							

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

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

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Water</i>							
17. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public wellbeing, the economy and the environment.	Natural environment	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds.	Up-to-date countywide information does not appear within the 2011/13 AMR. Therefore data from 2010/11 has been used. 2010/11: None <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.	None identified.	Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11)
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Water, air, soil, material assets</i>							
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	Natural environment	Agricultural land usage by quality	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
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	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)
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Soil</i>							
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	Built environment	Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.	2011/13: 67% <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	Completions on PDL had risen to 71% by 2005.	To increase the number of homes built on PDL in line with the provisions of national planning policy.	The number of brownfield completions has fallen slightly in recent years, though this is probably the offshoot of tough market conditions.	Herefordshire Council AMR (2011/13)
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	Built environment	Housing densities in urban and rural areas	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	Built environment	Level of development in urban areas compared to rural.	<p><i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i></p> <p>This indicator would not be applicable to rural NDPs.</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Cultural heritage</i>							
20. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's heritage assets, including conservation areas, historic environment and cultural heritage.	Built environment	Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage).	<p>Up-to-date countywide information will be presented in the next AMR and which is due to be published in 2014. However, this data would be too large to incorporate into this template.</p> <p>There are 80 listed buildings within the parish and 4 SAMs. None are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register.</p>	There were 58 heritage assets in Herefordshire that were considered to be at high risk and included in the Heritage at Risk Register 2011.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.	None of Colwall's listed buildings or SAMs are considered to be at risk at present.	Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage; search July 2014)

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
20. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's heritage assets, including conservation areas, historic environment and cultural heritage.	Built environment	The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning aspects of local loss of heritage assets, locally important buildings within the parish and particularly within a conservation area.	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template. There are no outstanding enforcement actions concerning local loss of heritage assets locally important buildings particularly within a conservation area within the Colwall. However, there is one outstanding appeal.	No historic records of any planning enforcement action concerning locally important buildings within the group parish	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.	Current status must be verified by Development Management and Enforcement Officers, but the NDP can help to avoid enforcement action and appeals during the plan period.	Council Development Management records (searched July 2014)

Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from the Colwall Neighbourhood Plan baseline

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

SEA Topic		Environmental issue	SA objectives
1	Air	High reliance upon the private car causing high levels of air pollution and in Hereford in particular	Objective 16
		Need to reduce carbon emissions by encouraging alternative modes of travel.	
2	Biodiversity	Habitats and species of national, regional and local importance are under pressure from the adaptation and diversification of farming and forestry employment.	Objectives 13 & 15
		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	Colwall 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 and enhance the character and quality of historic landscapes, including all types of natural flora and fauna.	Objective 15
6	Material assets	How the countryside can continue to be managed in an economically, socially and environmentally beneficial way in the face of continuing pressures on traditional farming.	Objectives 14 & 18
7	Population	Minimise energy waste through good designs, which help to reduce energy consumption and maximise efficiency.	Objective 15
		Need to avoid enforcement investigations/action concerning locally important buildings and those within conservation areas in particular.	
8	Soil	Promoting development of previously developed land and buildings as opposed to greenfield sites or agricultural land of the highest quality.	Objectives 18 & 19
9	Water	Issues relating to availability of resources, foul drainage, pollution, and abstraction in a county which supports water dependent biodiversity of international and national importance, given the predicted climate change consequences for water availability and demanding projections for new housing.	Objectives 17 & 18
		Steady decline in the chemical quality of rivers over the last 10 years.	

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

Appendix A4: SEA Framework

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

Parish Council Name: Colwall

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Colwall Neighbourhood Plan

Date completed: September 2014

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 3

Consultation date: 3 October to 7 November 2014

Consultation title: Colwall Neighbourhood Area

*N.B. This consultation feedback is **only** for comments received on the SEA Screening report*

Consultee	Summary of Comments	Response to Comments
Natural England	Suggest other relevant documents to be included A1. Include information regarding priority habitats and species. Should include geodiversity and information on the agricultural land classification.	Noted and changes made
Heritage England	No substantive objection to the contents of the documents. Appear to references SAMs within objective 14 rather than 15.	Noted and changes made
Environment Agency	No comments received	
Natural Resources Wales	No comments received	

Appendix 4

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

The following matrix appraises the emerging Colwall NDP Objectives in terms of their SMART criteria and their compatibility with the SEA Objectives. These have been developed from Government guidance on SEA and from the local evidence base gathered for identifying the NDP issues.

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

NDP objectives	SEA Objectives																Conclusions	Recommendations	SMART Test of NDP objective	After SMART objectives
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
Aim 1 To identify a settlement boundary to bring the location of development under Colwall control.	?	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	This aim has a positive impact on the SEA objectives as it is trying to direct future development to a settlement boundary for Colwall.	Any specific locational policies for future development should take into account the SEA objectives. However, further development of the planning policies will move the objective towards a compatible outcome	This aim meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will be for the lifetime of the plan.	This aim is seeking to direct future proportional growth in the main village of Colwall. As a result a settlement boundary has been defined to enable this.
Aim 2 To identify areas of land in and around Colwall village where new housing development may be most appropriate in terms of landscape impact.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	This aim has a positive impact on the SEA objectives as it is seeking to allocate areas of land to accommodate future housing growth	Any specific locational policies or allocation for future housing should take into account the SEA objectives	This aim meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will be for the lifetime of the plan.	This aim is seeking to allocate the proportional growth in the main village of Colwall
Aim 3 To preserve and enhance the landscape setting, local character, built heritage and important green spaces of the village and wider countryside	++	++	++	++	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	++				++	This aim has a positive effect on the SEA objectives as it is seeking to enhance the landscape setting and historic character of the area		This aim meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will be for the lifetime of the plan.	This aim is seeking to enhance the landscape setting and the historic heritage of the area.
Aim 4 To minimise the visual impact of new development when seen from the Malvern Hills, and to protect local views including from the village up towards the Malvern Hills and Oyster Hill.	X	++	++	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				+	This aim is seeking to reduce the visual impact of new development to and from the Malvern Hills. It has a positive impact on those relevant SEA objectives		This aim meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will be for the lifetime of the plan.	This aim is seeking to reduce the visual impact of new development to and from the Malvern Hills.

<p>Aim 5 To preserve and enhance the character of the Conservation Area, and protect its setting</p>	+	++	++	++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				+	This aim is seeking to preserve and enhance the character of the Conservation area and its settings		This aim meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will be for the lifetime of the plan.	This aim is seeking to preserve and enhance the character of the Conservation area and its settings
<p>Aim 6 To provide new housing which is high-quality in terms of plan, size and materials in accordance with the Malvern Hills AONB Design Guides and other relevant documents.</p>	X	+	++	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				+	This aim is seeking to reduce the visual impact of new development. It has a positive impact on those relevant SEA objectives	Any specific locational policies for future development should take into account the SEA objectives. However, further development of the planning policies will move the objective towards a compatible outcome	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will be for the lifetime of the plan.	This aim is seeking to ensure that any housing development is of a high quality.
<p>Aim 7 To minimise light pollution and ensure new development is softened by appropriate landscaping</p>	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	X			+	This aim is seeking to reduce the visual impact of lighting in new development. It has a positive impact on those relevant SEA objectives.		This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will be for the lifetime of the plan.	This aim is seeking to reduce the visual impact of lighting in new development
<p>Aim 8 To sustain the vitality, health and safety of the community.</p>	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?			?	This aim is seeking to sustain a vitality, health and safe community however the aim doesn't highlight how this related to land use. Therefore the impacts on the SEA objectives are uncertain	Seek to make the aim more SMART by indicating how this will be achieved.	This aim does not highlight how this will be achieved and it is not clear how this is measurable	This aim should indicate how this relates to land use
<p>Aim 9 To allow young people, disabled, elderly and infirm residents the opportunity of remaining part of the community by providing a mix of housing.</p>	X	X	+	+	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	+			X	This aim is seeking to provide a range and mix of housing. It has a positive impact on those relevant SEA objectives.	Any specific locational policies for future development should take into account the SEA objectives. However, further development of the planning policies will move the objective towards a compatible outcome	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will be for the lifetime of the plan.	This aim is seeking to provide a range and mix of housing.

<p>Aim 10</p> <p>To preserve the sustainability of the area by retaining and, if possible, enhancing local services and facilities.</p>	X	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	+				+	<p>This aim is to preserve and enhance existing local service and facilities. Therefore the impacts on the SEA objectives is positive were appropriate.</p>	<p>Any specific locational policies for future development should take into account the SEA objectives. However, further development of the planning policies will move the objective towards a compatible outcome</p>	<p>This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will be for the lifetime of the plan.</p>	<p>This aim is to preserve and enhance existing local service and facilities</p>
<p>Aim 11</p> <p>To support appropriate renewable energy schemes as part of Colwall's contribution towards a low carbon future and tackling climate change.</p>	?	?	?	?	+	X	++	+	X	X	?	?				+	<p>This aim is seeking to support appropriate renewable energy. Some of the impacts on the SEA objectives are uncertain at this stage.</p>	<p>Any specific locational policies for future development should take into account the SEA objectives. However, further development of the planning policies will move the objective towards a compatible outcome</p>	<p>This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will be for the lifetime of the plan.</p>	<p>This aim is seeking to support appropriate renewable energy. Specific policy should seek to take account of the SEA objectives.</p>

Objectives verses SEA Objectives (SMART and Compatibility Test)				
SEA Stage B1	Key:	SMART criteria:		
+ =/++	Compatible/very comp	S – Specific:	NDP objectives should specify what is intended to be done in detail and should not be open to a wide range of misinterpretations	<p>The following matrix appraises the emerging Colwall Neighbourhood Plan options and alternatives in terms of their SMART criteria and their compatibility with the SEA Objectives.</p> <p>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.	
0 =	Neutral	A – Attainable/achievable:	NDP objectives should be achievable and deliverable, related to the scale of growth proposed	
X =	No relationship between objectives	R – Realistic:	NDP objectives should relate to the overall vision of the plan. Likewise, chosen indicators should relate to objectives and their outcomes.	
? =	Unclear, more information needed	T – Time-Bound:	Objectives should be specific to the NDP period or another specified time-frame. Objectives should be associated with a target and indicators should specify when the target should be achieved.	

NDP Options and alternatives	SEA objectives																Summary in relation to baseline	Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations	Conformity with Core Strategy in terms of SEA
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Baseline	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	NA	NA	NA	13			
Option 1 Do nothing	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	Do nothing option is essential not to produce a neighbourhood plan and rely on the criteria policies within the Core Strategy to guide further development. Specific policies and proposals for the parishes would not exist.	All developments would need to be in conformity with the Core Strategy. The Core Strategy has been subject to a Sustainability Appraisal and policies met the SEA objectives.	n/a
Option 2 Allocate sites for housing	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+				++	Allocation of sites for housing or other uses would give certainty to future development. Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording. This option could have a positive effect on the baseline.	Pursuing this option would give greater certainty over future development within the area particularly within Colwall village where proportional growth is expected. If required mitigation criteria can be added to site allocations policies to ensure all SEA objectives are achieved.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.
Option 3 Manage future housing using a settlement boundary	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside. This can aid the direction of further growth to maintain the quality of the landscape and surroundings. There is less certainty over the positive effects on the baseline as any growth with be	Any settlement boundary would need to be designated to ensure that sufficient capacity was included to permit the proportional growth requirements within Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy. Criteria would need to be included	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.

																	adjudged by criteria based policy.	within the policy to safeguard against effects on any SEA objectives.	
Option 4 Allocate sites and identify a settlement boundary	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+				++	Allocation of sites for housing or other uses would give certainty to future development. Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording. The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside This option could have a positive effect on the baseline.	Pursuing this option would give greater certainty over future development within the area particularly within Colwall, where proportional growth is expected. If required mitigation criteria can be added to site allocations policies to ensure all SEA objectives are achieved.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.
Option 5 Manage future housing through a development management policy	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	Criteria based policy does not give the same level of certainty as the other options as it will be more reactionary than proactive in terms of growth proposals. However providing criteria is added to the policy to safeguard or mitigate against any harm, the option will have a positive effect on the baseline.	Criteria would need to be included within the policy to safeguard against effects on any SEA objectives.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Site options																			
Existing school site	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	?	+				+	This site has a positive effect on the baseline. It is the soon to be vacant former school site and is surrounded by housing. It is within the AONB but outside of the Conservation Area. There may be possible ground water issues which will require further investigation.	Overall the site has a positive effect on the SEA baseline and could be considered as a potential allocation. Criteria policy regarding any allocation could be used to safeguard against the baseline.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Site 3a - Adj to Old School	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+				+	The site is currently a gap in existing buildings next to the former primary school. Very limited visibility as screened by mature vegetation. The site is not within a flood zone or the Conservation Area. Potential access issue. To be developed in conjunction with the former school site.	Overall the site has a positive effect on the SEA baseline and could be considered as a potential allocation. Criteria policy regarding any allocation could be used to safeguard against the baseline	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Site 9a - Village hall to Thai																	No longer available – site for new replacement primary school		

Site 16a1 - Redland Drive	?	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+		+					Small site within the conservation area on the northern edge of the village accessed from Redland Drive	Overall the site has a positive effect on the SEA baseline and could be considered as a potential allocation.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Site 16a2 - Redland Drive																	Site cannot be accessed and considered undeliverable		
Site 1a - Picton Gardens Junction of Walwyn Road and Brockhill Road	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	+					Currently ornamental gardens surrounding by tall mature trees within a residential area. The site is within the AONB and within the conservation area. It is considered a gateway site and occupies a focal point position within the village.	Overall the site has a positive effect on the SEA baseline and could be considered as a potential allocation. Criteria policy regarding any allocation could be used to safeguard against the baseline	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Site 21a - Behind Thai																	Existing planning permission		
Site 7a/b - 3 rd side village green	?	?	?	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+					Linear sites along the roadside opposite the village green. Site is within the AONB but outside of the Conservation Area. Not considered within the SHLAA. Concern regarding the potential access arrangements to the frontage development.	Overall the site has a positive effect on the SEA baseline and could be considered as a potential allocation. Criteria policy regarding any allocation could be used to safeguard against the baseline if concerns about access can be resolved.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Site 17a - N of Cowl Barn Lane																	No access to site		
Site 20 - Downs school	-	+	o	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	+					Currently occupied by school. Within the Conservation Area and within the AONB and is seen as a key gateway. Potential BAP priority orchard.	Overall this site has a mixed effect on the baseline. This is also currently occupied by a school therefore availability may be an issue	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Site 5a - Tan House Farm	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	+					Currently occupied by farm complex, old orchard which is a BAP priority habitat. Grade II listed building on site. The site is also on the edge of a historic parkland. It is within the AONB but outside of the conservation area	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA	This option would not meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Site 12 - Grovesend	+	+	+	+	x	?	+	+	?	+	+	+					This site is within the Conservation Area and within the AONB. It is considered that there are some important views in	Overall the site has a positive effect on the SEA baseline and could	This option would meet the Core

																	and out of the village. There have historically been some concerns regarding the local road network and the over intensification of the use.	be considered as a potential allocation. Criteria policy regarding any allocation could be used to safeguard against the baseline	Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Site 5 - Netherpaths track	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	?	+	+	?	+					Undulating site forming a clear and strong edge to the south of the village. It is also considered as forming part of a historic landscape. There are also potential access and flooding issues. The site is within the AONB	This site has a negative effect on the baseline.	This option would not meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Site 17 - N of Cowl Barn Lane																	No access to site other than via site 19 below. Considered that site is undeliverable.		
Site 3 - Behind school	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+					Land formally used by the primary school. Access onto Evendine lane is achievable. The site is within the AONB but not within the conservation area	Overall the site has a positive effect on the SEA baseline.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Site 15 - West of Mathon Road	?	-	-	?	+	-	+	+	+	+	x	+					Open countryside and on edge of the village. Considered to have high landscape sensitivity. Concern about road infrastructure and poor visibility at the junction	Overall the site has a mixed effect on the baseline	This option would not meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Site 16 - North of Redland Drive	?	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	+					Conservation area and northern edge of the village. Seen as a gateway to the village. Possible historic parkland associated with Redland Lodge. Mature historic trees.	Overall the site has a mixed effect on the baseline	This option would not meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Site 6 - 1 and 2 Barton Villas	?	-	-	?	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+					Seen as a gateway to the west on the edge of the village and therefore damaging to the landscape character in this location	This site has a mixed effect on the baseline.	This option would not meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Site 9 - Mill Lane adj school	?	-	-	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+					A watercourse exists along northern boundary and is close to village hall and new primary school. The site is seen as an important gateway with potential adverse effect on the character of the village and landscape.	This site has a mixed effect on the baseline.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Site 19 – Cowl Barn Lane	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+					Site is a disused orchard surrounded on three sides by housing and the school	This site has a negative	This option would not

																	<p>playing field to west. The site is within the Conservation Area and within the AONB.</p> <p>Concerns regarding access and un-adopted highway. Limited scope to widen and visibility is poor at the junction with Old Church Road.</p> <p>Site is considered not deliverable</p>	<p>effect on the baseline.</p>	<p>meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA</p>
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X =	No relationship between objectives	R – Realistic:	NDP objectives should relate to the overall vision of the plan. Likewise, chosen indicators should relate to objectives and their outcomes.	
? =	Unclear, more information needed	T – Time-Bound:	Objectives should be specific to the NDP period or another specified time-frame. Objectives should be associated with a target and indicators should specify when the target should be achieved.	

The following matrix appraises the emerging Colwall 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.

NDP Policies	SEA objectives																Summary in relation to baseline	Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations	Conformity with Core Strategy
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Baseline	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	NA	NA	NA	13			
Policy CSB1 Colwall Settlement boundary	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	The policy has a positive effect on the baseline	Overall the policy meets the SEA baseline as it seeks to direct development to within a defined settlement boundary for Colwall. Criteria have been attached in subsequent policies to reduce any negative impacts on the landscape, biodiversity, heritage and resources.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy CD1 Design Principles (settlement boundary)	++	++	++	++	x	+	x	x	x	x	x	+				++	The policy has a positive effect on the baseline	The policy will not result in development but gives criteria which seeks to protect elements of the natural and historic environment.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy CD2 Site 1 Old Primary School and adjacent land	++	++	++	++	x	?	+	?	+	+	+	+				+	The policy has any overall positive effect on the baseline	This site is the former primary school and adjacent land. Criteria are in place to ensure that previous concerns regarding surface water and drainage issues are addressed. Criteria also seeks to ensure that the landscape and townscape are taken into account in any redevelopment scheme.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy CD3 Site 2 Grovesend Farm	++	++	++	++	x	?	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	The policy has any overall positive effect on the baseline	This is a greenfield site within Colwall Stone and the Conservation Area. Criteria also seeks to ensure that the landscape and townscape are taken into account in any scheme.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy CD4 Design principles	++	++	++	++	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	+				+	The policy has any overall positive effect on the baseline	This policy will not lead to development but contains criteria which is seeking to ensure that development takes account to the landscape	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of

Key:

++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards Marginally	- - Move away significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	N/A No relationship
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Policy CSB1 – Colwall Settlement boundary

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)	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to provide for proportional growth within the settlement boundary to meet the Core Strategy requirements. Other policy safeguards are in place to address natural environment issues	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to provide for proportional growth within the settlement boundary to meet the Core Strategy requirements. The policy seeks to respect the built form and building lines.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to provide for proportional growth within the settlement boundary to meet the Core Strategy requirements. The	

				policy seeks to respect the built form and building lines.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to provide for proportional growth within the settlement boundary to meet the Core Strategy requirements. The policy seeks to respect the built form and building lines.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to provide for proportional growth within the settlement boundary to meet the Core Strategy requirements. This will reduce the need to travel of services and facilities which in turn will help to improve local air quality.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to provide for proportional growth within the settlement boundary to meet the Core Strategy requirements. This will reduce the need to travel of services and facilities	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to provide for proportional growth within the settlement boundary to meet the Core Strategy requirements. This will reduce the need to travel of services and facilities	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to provide for proportional growth within the settlement boundary to meet the	

				Core Strategy requirements	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to provide for proportional growth within the settlement boundary to meet the Core Strategy requirements	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Severn Trent have confirmed water supply although limited.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to provide for proportional growth within the settlement boundary to meet the Core Strategy requirements. This will avoid areas of flooding.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to provide for proportional growth within the settlement boundary to meet the Core Strategy requirements	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to provide for proportional growth within the settlement boundary to meet the Core Strategy requirements	
Overall commentary	The policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and is seeking to provide the majority of the proportional growth within the				

and any cumulative effects	settlement boundary.
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Policy CD1 – Design principles

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	++	++	The site will not lead to development but contains a set of criteria to safeguard nature conservation	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	The site will not lead to development but contains a set of criteria to safeguard built environment assets	
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	The site will not lead to development but contains a set of criteria to safeguard quality of the surroundings	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	The site will not lead to development but contains a set of criteria to safeguard built environment assets	
To improve air quality	x	x	x	No relationship	

To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	The site will not lead to development but contains a set of criteria to safeguard against traffic implications within the area	
To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	x	No relationship	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	x	x	x	No relationship	
To improve water quality	x	x	x	No relationship	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x	No relationship	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	x	x	x	No relationship	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	No relationship	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	++	++	++	The site will not lead to development but contains a set of criteria to safeguard nature conservation and built environment.	-

Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The site will not lead to development but contains a set of criteria to safeguard nature conservation and built environment.
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Policy CD2 – Site 1 Old Primary School and adjacent land

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 site is the former primary school and adjacent land	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	++	++		
To improve quality of surroundings	+	++	++		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	++	++	This is the former primary school which is not listed	

To improve air quality	x	x	x		
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	?		
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+		
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	?	?		
To improve water quality	?	?	?		
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+		
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+		
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+		
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+		
Overall commentary and any cumulative					

effects	
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Policy CD3 – Grovesend Farm

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)	+	++	++		
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	++	++		
To improve quality of surroundings	+	++	++		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	++	++		
To improve air quality	x	x	X		

To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	+	+		
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+		
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+		
To improve water quality	?	+	+		
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+		
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+		
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+		
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+		
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects					

Policy CD4 – Design Principles

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	++	++	++	This policy will not lead to development itself but contains a range of criteria to safeguard the natural environment	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	This policy will not lead to development itself but contains a range of criteria to safeguard the natural environment	
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	This policy will not lead to development itself but contains a range of criteria to safeguard the natural environment	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	This policy will not lead to development itself but contains a range of criteria to safeguard the environment	

To improve air quality	x	x	x	No relationship	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	x	x	x	No relationship	
To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	x	No relationship	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	x	x	x	No relationship	
To improve water quality	x	x	x	No relationship	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x	No relationship	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	x	x	x	No relationship	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This policy will not lead to development itself but contains a range of criteria to safeguard	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This policy will not lead to development itself but contains a range of criteria to safeguard the environment	

Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy will not lead to development itself but contains a range of criteria to safeguard the environment.
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Policy CD5 - Farmsteads

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)	+	+	+	The development of farmsteads will lead potentially to new developments within the countryside. Criteria is included to reduce the impact on the quality of the natural environment	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	The development of farmsteads will lead potentially to new developments within the countryside. Criteria is included to reduce the impact on the quality of the landscape and townscape	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	The development of farmsteads will lead potentially to new developments within the countryside. Criteria is included to	

				reduce the impact on the quality of the landscape and townscape	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	The introduction of farmsteads is seeking to reinstate elements of the historical environmental. A number of criteria exist to be responsive to the historic environment.	
To improve air quality	?	?	?	As the introduction of farmstead could result in the development in the countryside which could increase the reliance on the private car.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	?	As the introduction of farmstead could result in the development in the countryside which could increase the reliance on the private car.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	The policy contains criteria which is seeking to given consideration to alternative sources of energy.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	The policy contains criteria which is seeking provide protection.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	The policy contains criteria which is seeking to given consideration to alternative sources of energy. The neighbourhood area is outside of the River Wye water catchment area.	

To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Severn Trent have indicated that sufficient water is available even if limited to meet the Core Strategy requirements	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	?	As the introduction of farmsteads will lead to development within the open countryside, areas of flood risk should be avoid. Other policies will provide safeguards.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	The development of farmsteads will lead potentially to new developments within the countryside. Criteria is included to reduce the impact on the quality of the landscape and townscape	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	The development of farmsteads will lead potentially to new developments within the countryside. Criteria is included to reduce the impact on the quality of the landscape and townscape	
Overall commentary and any cumulative	The development of farmsteads will lead potentially to new developments within the countryside. Criteria has				

effects	been included which will help to reduce the impact on the baseline.
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Policy CD6 New Agricultural buildings

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)	+	+	+	The development of agricultural buildings will lead potentially to new developments within the countryside. Criteria is included to reduce the impact on the quality of the natural environment	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	The development of agricultural buildings will lead potentially to new developments within the countryside. Criteria is included to reduce the impact on the quality of the built environment	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	The development of agricultural buildings will lead potentially to new developments within the countryside. Criteria is included to reduce the impact on the quality of	

				the built environment	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	The development of agricultural buildings will lead potentially to new developments within the countryside. Criteria is included to reduce the impact on the quality of the built environment	
To improve air quality	?	?	?	As the introduction of agricultural building could result in the development in the countryside which could increase the reliance on the private car.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	?	As the introduction of agricultural buildings could result in the development in the countryside which could increase the reliance on the private car.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	?	?	?	This will be dependent on the building proposed	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	?	?	This will be dependant on the building proposed	
To improve water quality	?	?	?	Although outside of the Wye SAC water catchment area, the effect on water quality will be dependent on the activity within the buildings proposed.	
To provide for sustainable	?	?	?	The effect on water quality will be dependent on the activity within the	

sources of water supply				buildings proposed.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	?	As the introduction of agricultural buildings will lead to development within the open countryside, areas of flood risk should be avoid. Other policies will provide safeguards.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	The development of agricultural buildings will lead potentially to new developments within the countryside. Criteria is included to reduce the impact on the quality of the landscape and townscape	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	The development of agricultural buildings will lead potentially to new developments within the countryside. Criteria is included to reduce the impact on the quality of the landscape and townscape	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The development of agricultural buildings will lead potentially to new developments within the countryside. Criteria has been included which will help to reduce the impact on the baseline.				

Policy CD7 Polytunnels

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)	+	+	+	The policy has a specific criteria to lessen the impact on protected species and habitats	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	The policy has a specific policy to lessen the impacts on the landscape particularly the Malvern Hills	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	The policy has a specific criteria to lessen the impacts on the surrounding landscape	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	The policy has a specific criteria to lessen the impacts on the historic environment.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+		
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	The policy has a specific criteria concerning access and the local	

				highways network.	
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	?	?	+	The area is outside of the River Wye hydrological catchment	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	?	+	Water company have confirmed capacity for proportional growth. However, water use will be dependent on the use proposed.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	The policy has a specific criteria to lessen the impact and reduce the risk of flooding	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	The policy has a specific criteria to lessen the impact on soil resource	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	The policy has a specific criteria to lessen the impact on protected natural and manmade environment	

Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	
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Policy CH1 Range and Mix of housing

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	x	x	x	No relationship	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	x	x	x	No relationship	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to improve the range and mix of housing available within the area. This will help to create a vibrant settlement and in turn contribute to the quality of the surroundings.	
To conserve and where	x	x	x	No relationship	

appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage					
To improve air quality	x	x	x	No relationship	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	x	x	x	No relationship	
To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	x	No relationship	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	x	x	x	No relationship	
To improve water quality	x	x	x	No relationship	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x	No relationship	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	x	x	x	No relationship	
To conserve soil resources and quality	x	x	x	No relationship	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and	x	x	x	No relationship	

manmade resources					
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects					

Policy CF1 Range of goods and services

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)	?	?	?		
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+		
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and	+	+	+		

cultural heritage					
To improve air quality	+	+	+		
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+		
To reduce contributions to climate change	?	?	?		
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	?	?		
To improve water quality	x	x	x	No relationship	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+		
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	x	x	x	No relationship	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+		
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+		

Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	
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Policy CF2 – Recreation facilities and open spaces

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)	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to retain Brookside as a local green space. This will have a potential positive impact on nature conservation within the area.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to retain Brookside as a local green space. This will have a potential positive impact on townscape within the area.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to retain Brookside as a local green space. This will have a potential positive impact on the surroundings of the	

				area.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+		
To improve air quality	+	+	+		
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	x	x	x	No relationship	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to retain Brookside as Local Green Space	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to retain Brookside as Local Green Space	
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	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to retain Brookside as a local green space. This is not within a flood risk area	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to retain Brookside as a local green space.	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					

To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to retain Brookside as a local green space from development.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects					

Policy CF3 – Local Green Spaces

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)	+	+	+		
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+		

To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+		
To improve air quality	+	+	+		
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	+		
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+		
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+		
To improve water quality	+	+	+		
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+		
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+		
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+		
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					

To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+		
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects					

Policy CRE1 – Renewable energy schemes

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)	+	+	+		
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+		

To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+		
To improve air quality	x	x	x		
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	?		
To reduce contributions to climate change	++	++	++		
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	++	++	++		
To improve water quality	+	+	+		
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x	No relationship	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	x	x	x	No relationship	
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	?		
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					

To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+		
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects					

Key:

++ Move significantly towards	+ Move towards marginally	-- Move away Significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	X No relationship
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SEA Objective / Policy	1. To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	2. To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	3. To improve quality of surroundings	4. To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and 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
Aim																
Aim 1	?	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Aim 2	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Aim 3	++	++	++	++	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	++				++
Aim 4	X	++	++	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				+
Aim 5	+	++	++	++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				+
Aim 6	X	+	++	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				+
Aim 7	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	X	X	X	X	X				+
Aim 8	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?				?
Aim 9	X	X	+	+	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	+				X
Aim 10	X	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	+				+
Aim 12	?	?	?	?	+	X	++	+	X	X	?	?				+
Policy																
Policy CSB1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy CD1	++	++	++	++	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	+				++
Policy CD2	++	++	++	++	X	?	+	?	?	+	+	+				+
Policy CD3	++	++	++	++	X	?	+	+	?	+	+	+				+
Policy CD4	++	++	++	++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+				+

Policy CD5	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	?	+				+
Policy CD6	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+				+
Policy CD7	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	x	?	?	+	+				+
Policy CD8	x	x	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x
Policy CH1	?	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	x	+	x	+				+
Policy CF1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy CF2	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy CF3	+	+	+	+	x	?	++	++	+	x	x	?				+
Policy CRE1	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	?	+				+
Summary of effects of whole plan on each SEA Objective	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Cumulative effects of whole plan (1 + 2 + 3...)	Overall the cumulative effect on the baseline is positive. Many of the aims and policies of the plan seek to protect and enhance the natural environment. The plan has been specifically written with landscape character at its heart. Policies have been drafted in general conformity with the Core Strategy objectives and contain many policy safeguards to ensure that the effects on environmental assets can be avoided or mitigated against. None of the policies are over and above those already assessed for the Core Strategy.															
Commentary for significant cumulative effects	The Colwall neighbourhood plan is unlikely to have any significant cumulative effects on the SEA objectives.															

Appendix 5

Colwall Neighbourhood Development Plan

Options considered

Strategic options

Option 1 Do nothing
Option 2 Allocate sites for housing
Option 3 Manage future housing using a settlement boundary
Option 4 Allocate sites and identify a settlement boundary
Option 5 Manage future housing through a development management policy

Site options considered

Site Name	Site reference number
Existing school site	
Adj to Old School	3a
Village hall to Thai	9a
Redland Drive	16a1
Redland Drive	16a2
Picton Gardens	1a
Behind Thai	21a
Cowl Barn Lane	19
3 rd side village green	7b
N of Cowl Barn Lane	17a
Downs school	20

Tan House Farm	5
Behind Tan Hill Farm	Part of 5
Grovesend	12
Netherpaths track	5
N of Cowl Barn Lane	17
Behind schools	3
West of Mathon Road	15
North of Redland Drive	16
1 and 2 Barton Villas	
Mill Lane adj school	9

Appendix 6

Objectives and context	Where are the points covered in Neighbourhood Development Plan SEA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Neighbourhood Development Plan's purpose and objectives are made clear. • The Neighbourhood Area's environmental issues and constraints, including acknowledgement of those in the Local Plan (Core Strategy) SA, where relevant, and local environmental protection objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets. • SEA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate. • Links with other locally related plans, programmes and policies are identified, explained and acknowledgement for those set out in the SA of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) is given, where relevant. • Conflicts that exist between SEA 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 -1.2,1.11-1.13</p> <p>Chapter 2 Methodology, Chapter 3 and tables A2 and A3</p> <p>Chapter 3 paragraph 3.3-3.7</p> <p>Chapter 3, paragraph 3.5</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 difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit. • Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration. 	<p>Chapter 2, paragraphs 2.9-2.10</p> <p>Chapter 2 and chapter 4</p> <p>Chapter 2</p> <p>Chapter 2 and Chapter 4</p>
Alternatives	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realistic alternatives are considered for key issues, and the reasons for choosing them are documented. • Alternatives include 'do minimum' and/or 'business as usual' scenarios wherever relevant. • The environmental effects (both adverse and beneficial) of each alternative are identified and compared. • Inconsistencies between the alternatives and other relevant local plans, programmes or policies are identified and explained. • Reasons are given for selection or elimination of alternatives. 	<p>Chapter 5</p> <p>Paragraph 5.2</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 	<p>Tables A2, A3 and A4</p>

<p>environmental effects are also covered, as appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both positive and negative effects are considered, and the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed. • Likely secondary, cumulative (growing in quantity and strength) and synergistic (acting together) effects are identified, where practicable. • Inter-relationships between effects are considered, where practicable. • The prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of relevant accepted standards, regulations, and thresholds (i.e. data gathered for the evidence base). • Methods used to evaluate the effects are described. 	<p>Tables B2 and B3</p> <p>Tables B4</p> <p>Chapter 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 6.7</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, where appropriate. • Explains the methodology used. • Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used. • Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters 	<p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>Chapter 2</p> <p>Paragraph 2.9-2.10</p> <p>Paragraph 2.9-2.10</p>

<p>of opinion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>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 2.9-2.10</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, 	<p>Chapter 7</p>

during implementation of the Neighbourhood Development Plan to make good deficiencies in baseline information in the SEA.	Chapter 7
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Acknowledgement that monitoring enables unforeseen adverse effects to be identified at an early stage. (These effects may include predictions which prove to be incorrect.) And that	Chapter 7
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proposals are made for action in response to significant adverse effects arising from the monitoring of the Neighbourhood Development Plan.	Chapter 7