

Environmental Report



Eardisley Group Neighbourhood Area

October 2014

Eardisley Environmental Report

Contents

Non-technical summary

1 Introduction

2 Methodology used

3 SEA objectives and Baseline and policy context review

4 Neighbourhood Development Plan issues and options

5 Assessment of neighbourhood plan policies and alternatives

6 Summary of recommendations for the Neighbourhood Development Plan

7 Monitoring and implementation

8 Next Steps

Appendices

- 1 Initial Screening Report
- 2 Stage A-Scoping Report incorporating tables A1, A2, A3 and A4
- 3 Consultation responses from Natural England and English Heritage
- 4 Stage B- tables B1, B2 options, B2 objectives and policies, B3, B4
- 5 Options Considered Feb/March 2013
- 6 Environmental Report checklist

Eardisley Group Environmental Report

Non-technical summary

- 0.1 The main objective of the SEA is to ensure that the environment is protected and consider the environmental concerns into the run up of preparing neighbourhood plans. Eardisley Group is made up of three parishes Eardisley, Whitney on Wye and Winforton with Willersley. These parishes have an overall population of 909 living in homes. The Group Parish southern boundary is along the River Wye and all three parishes fall in the Wye floodplain and in parts are vulnerable to flooding from the river and the streams and land run off. The group parishes border with the parishes of Brillley, Huntington, Lyonshall, Almeley, Kinnersley and Letton. Eardisley group NDP has been written and produced by the Parish council, and have been assigned a planning support officer from Herefordshire Council.
- 0.2 Eardisley group NDP covers seven objectives covering sustainability, traffic and transport, environment, community facilities, housing, jobs and the economy, enabling mixed use development. The NDP includes one housing sites for development for 15 new dwellings allowing for a total of 30 new homes in Eardisley, 7 dwellings in Winforton and 5 new dwellings in Whitney on Wye. The NDP objectives and baseline comply with the SEA European directive; objectives have been thoroughly tested throughout Stage B of the SEA process. HRA screening has been carried out as Eardisley group falls within the River Wye SAC. The HRA assesses the potential effects of a Neighbourhood Development Plans policies, objectives and options to the SAC.
- 0.3 Environmental scoping has been taken up in stage A, and stage B analyses and reviews the NDP. Stage C is the environmental report and stage D consists of consulting the statutory consultees with the environmental report and draft plan. These stages help to analyse and review the NDP's plans and policies have considered alternatives to the NDP's police to ensure the most appropriate policies have been selected. These stages are displayed in several tables and uses National and European polices guidance and reports as its evidence base. The results of this review have been used to inform the baseline data and have been incorporated into the SEA framework. Statutory consultees were consulted after the scoping has been carried out, and are consulted again at draft stage of the plan. Feedback after Stage A was received from Natural England and English Heritage regarding wording and soil and geodiversity issues. Stage B results show that the cumulative impact is generally positive impact meeting all of the SEA objectives. The majority of the policies will have a positive impact as the development objectives proposed are balanced with sustainable polices to minimise environmental impact.
- 0.4 In terms of mitigation, after estimating the environmental effects of an NDP, there are various ways to help avoid or reduce the possible negative effects are suggested to ensure that the management plan have limited detrimental environmental effects as possible. Regulation 17 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 requires the Local Planning Authority to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the neighbourhood plan that was subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment. Monitoring will be recorded by Herefordshire Council in order to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of Eardisley Group neighbourhood plan that was subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment. This is to identify unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and to enable appropriate remedial actions. Results from this will be reported in Herefordshire Council's Annual Monitoring Report. The Eardisley Group Plan objectives and policies comply with the Local Plan and the NPPF and do not go over and above the Herefordshire Council Local Plan Core Strategy policies. Therefore do not need any further recommendations or changes in order to ensure no significant effect on protected sites.

1 Introduction

1.1 Eardisley group Neighbourhood Plan area consists of the whole of Eardisley Group parish. The proposed plan is for the plan period of twenty years, 2011-2031 and has been drafted by the Eardisley Group Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group, a properly constituted sub-committee of Eardisley Group Parish Council, which includes Parish Council members and residents.

1.2 Herefordshire Council assigned a Neighbourhood Planning Support Officer to help guide and advise Eardisley Group parish through the Neighbourhood Planning process.

1.3 The main objective of a SEA is *"to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development"*. The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004). The assessment is looking at the positive and negative environmental issues that your plan might have on your local environmental assets.

1.4 This Environmental report will meet all of the SEA Directive requirements. The structure of this report will be divided to explain the approach taken, process of assessment and outcomes met within the SEA process. Eardisley Group Plan policies and objectives should comply with the policies within Herefordshire Local Plan-Core Strategy 2011-2031.

Eardisley Group Parish Neighbourhood Plan Context

1.5 Eardisley Group is made up of three parishes – Eardisley, Whitney-on-Wye and Winforton with Willersley, sharing a single Group Parish Council. The Group population is approximately 900 living in 527 homes. Each of the villages are very different from each other. Eardisley Group is situated in the Castle Ward, about 15 miles southwest of Leominster.

1.6 The Group has many natural features, one of which is the River Wye running along the southern boundary and is a Special Area of Conservation, a special Wildlife site and a Site of Special Scientific Interest. There is a conservation area, 29 Special Wildlife sites across the group parish or on the border, two scheduled ancient monuments, numerous listed buildings and 4 Sites of Special Scientific Interest.

1.7 Eardisley Group Plan covers seven objectives covering different themes within the plan. These are divided up into Sustainability, Traffic and Transport, Environment, Community Facilities, Housing, Jobs and the Economy, and Enabling Mixed Use development.

1.8 The Eardisley Group Plan objectives are as follows:

- Sustainability – to ensure that the manner in which development takes place in the three Eardisley Group communities, over the Plan Period, results in genuine sustainability and resilience, enabling people of all ages to pull together towards the future, in communities that are fit for living, working and playing.
- Traffic and transport – to address community concerns about the level and speed of traffic to ensure traffic generated by development can be accommodated successfully; and to promote measures to support sustainable transport by reducing the need to travel by car in order to make roads safer for pedestrians and motorists in each of the three Group villages and elsewhere in the Group parishes over the Plan period.
- Environment - To address community concerns about: the potential for flooding; the preservation of historic buildings, archaeological sites, and the intrinsic character of each of the villages; the need to conserve and produce energy wherever possible; and the need to offer enhanced protection for habitats and other recognised and protected ecological features, and green spaces in the Eardisley Group Parishes.
- Communities Facilities – The Plan will promote improvement of services and further development of facilities for all ages in the communities, including facilities for children's day care and for care of elderly residents, cycle links among and within villages and improved communications networks
- Housing – To enable managed housing growth in the 3 parishes; to ensure the provision of energy efficient housing that is appropriately designed for people at each stage of life, and in harmony with the character of our communities; to provide all types of affordable housing, with preference given to local people, mixed with open market housing.
- Jobs and Economy – To remove barriers and improve the facilities and conditions for business in Eardisley Group so that employers can see real benefits in locating or expanding here, and working age residents can choose to work in the area

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- Enabling mixed use Development – The objective of this policy seeks to address a wide number the Plan's objectives – supporting those for jobs and the economy, community facilities, housing and sustainability – and addressed through partnership with developers during the period of the plan where suitable opportunities are available.

2 Methodology used

SEA Process and approach taken

2.1 The SEA Process consisted of several stages. Stage A which is the scoping report, consisted of 4 tables. The Scoping Report sets out the SEA context and objectives, establish the local baseline information and decide on the environmental scope of the SEA. The tables are as follows:

- A1 Identifies and reviews relevant European, National and Local plan policies and programs in relation to SEA objectives that could impact upon the Neighbourhood Development Plan.
- A2 is the collection of baseline information to provide a picture of past, present and likely future conditions within the area. Key sources of information include census data; population forecasts; commissioned studies and local public consultation. Through this stage indicators can be developed to monitor the effects and performance of the Eardisley Group Plan;
- A3 focuses on the environmental issues identified from the baseline, analysing each SEA topic in relation to environmental issue and identifies how this is related to the SA objective.
- A4 tests the SEA topics vs objectives in line with indicators and targets, development of a sustainability appraisal framework to assess the impacts of the emerging Plan's objectives, policies and proposals

2.2 Stage B addresses the significant impacts of the Neighbourhood Development Plan. This stage is carried out as the Plan is developed and refined it looks at the objectives, options, policies, sites and assesses their effects.

- The Table B1 assessment analyses the NDP objectives against the SEA objectives and tested against the SMART criteria.
- Table B2 assesses the Draft NDP policies against the SEA objectives and identifies whether they are moving towards or away from the SEA objectives and the baseline.
- B3 tests SEA objectives against the NDP policy but looks at the short, medium and long term effect that each NDP policy may have.
- B4 Evaluates the NDP objective and policies against SEA and evaluates the overall cumulative effect.

2.3 Stage C, the Environmental Report. In accordance with Regulation 14 of the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations an Environmental Report is prepared to accompany your draft Neighbourhood Plan.

2.4 Stage D, consultation on the Environmental Report alongside the Draft Neighbourhood Plan. This will include consultation to Statutory Stakeholders such as Natural England, English Heritage, Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales. Following the formal consultation some changes may need to be made to both the Draft Neighbourhood Plan and the Environmental Report.

Public Consultation

2.5 In regards to consultation the SEA Scoping Stage A, Tables A1, A2, A3 and A4 were completed by a Herefordshire Council Planning Officer and sent back to the parish for consultation, any comments/amendments or additions from the Parish were made to the SEA. The Scoping Report was then sent to the statutory consultees for the required 5 week consultation period. The statutory consultees are Natural England, Environment Agency, English Heritage and Natural Resources Wales. Following the consultation any amendments or comments were added to the Stage A reports (see appendix 2 for the updated Scoping Report), prior to starting work on the Stage B.

2.6 The Environmental Report including all of the Scoping Report and Stage B tables will be consulted alongside the Draft NDP for the Statutory 6 weeks consultation, with members of the community and also Statutory Consultees.

Consultation Outcomes from statutory consultees

2.7 The Statutory consultees that provided comments on the Scoping Report were from Natural England and English Heritage, there were no comments made from Environmental Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

2.8 Natural England commented on adding further plans, policies and programmes (please refer to appendix 3) to the A1 document. For the A2 section of the scoping report NE suggested to include NE internal information regarding priority habitats should be included within the baseline information in A2. NE stated that Soil and Geodiversity were not considered or covered in the A3 assessment and should be added to the baseline information. For the A4 assessment within particular objectives and topics Landscape character assessment and Water framework directive should be included within the baseline.

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2.9 English Heritage comments resulted in minor amendments to wording for A2 and A4 regarding the phrase Heritage assets. All of these comments from English Heritage and Natural England were taken into account and added into each stage of the scoping report process.

3 SEA objectives and Baseline and policy context review

Policy context

3.1 The SEA Stage A uses a local, national and European policies guidance and reports as its evidence base. Please refer to Table A1 in appendix 2 to find plans, policies and programmes used as for the evidence base. The requirement to undertake the 'context review' arises from the SEA Directive which states that the Environmental Report should include:

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

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

Annex 1(a) and (e)

3.2 Herefordshire Council carried out this context review for the Scoping Report supporting their Core Strategy and listed their results in the Appendix of that document. Eardisley Group Plan is a parish implementation of the Core Strategy and thus the scoping report uses the Herefordshire Council context review which is found in Stage A of the scoping report found in Appendix 1 of this report. The SEA Stage A uses a local, national and European policies guidance and reports as its evidence base.

The results of this review have been used to inform the baseline data and have been incorporated into the SEA framework. It should be noted that:

- no list of plans or policies can ever be exhaustive and that Herefordshire Council has selected those considered to be of particular relevance to the planning system;
- new or revised plans and policies emerge.

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

The EC Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) - These regulations transpose the Habitats Directive in England, Wales and to a limited extent Scotland by ensuring that activities are carried out in accordance with the Habitats Directive, which is to protect biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and species of wild flora and fauna.

The EC Water Framework Directive (2000) - Commits all EU member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water courses by 2015

The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) - The major legal instrument for wildlife protection in Britain, although other significant acts have been passed since. It has numerous parts and supplementary lists and schedules many of which have been amended since publication.

The Countryside and Right of Way Act (2000) - Creates a statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of AONBs.

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) - Designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy.

Revised EU Sustainable Development strategy (2009) - Sets out a single strategy on how the EU will more effectively meet its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012) - Consolidates the suite of PPG/PPS into one succinct planning policy document.

Planning Practice Guidance (2013) - Sets out the vision, objectives and policies for the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy), which will guide development across the county up to 2031.

Herefordshire Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP) 2013-2015 - Sets out the Council's strategy for supporting economic growth, social inclusion and reducing the environmental impacts of transport, as well as the program of investment for the period April 2013 to April 2015.

Understanding Herefordshire Report (2014) - Important to understand the place such as the local economy natural and built environment in which people live, learn and work as part of understanding their quality of life.

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Enable development for economy and housing to required levels and growth should be supported by sustainable transport measures.

Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2009-2014 (2009) - Identifies the issues and challenges facing the special features of the area and contains 24 guiding principles and 46 strategic objectives which will help address them.

Wye Valley AONB management Plan 2009-2014 (2009) - The Management Plan is the prime document which sets out the vision for the area and the priorities for its management.

Herefordshire Economic Development Strategy 2011-2016 - Aims to increase the economic wealth of Herefordshire by setting out proposals and to support business growth up to 2016.

Herefordshire Employment Land Study (2012) - Includes employment land assessments for the plan period 2011-2031. The study includes Quantitative and Qualitative assessments of employment land, assessment of market demand and need, as well as providing forecasts and recommendations for future employment need over the plan period.

Herefordshire Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (2009) - The SHLAA aims to justify site allocations in plans by:

- Identifying sites which are capable of delivering housing development
- Assessing sites for their housing potential; and
- Predicting when a site could be developed for housing.

Herefordshire Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA) (2013) - Builds on an earlier Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) developed for Herefordshire and Shropshire. Its purpose is to inform the Local Plan's policies regarding housing need and demand (for market and affordable housing) within each of the 7 Housing Market Areas (HMAs) in Herefordshire between 2011 and 2031.

Herefordshire Local Housing Requirements Study (2012) - Technical assessment of the housing market and potential future local housing requirements which supports planning policy regarding the amount of growth, housing tenure and housing type needed within Herefordshire up to 2031.

Herefordshire Rural Housing Background Report (2013) - Provides the justification for the proportional housing growth targets outlined in the Core Strategy

Herefordshire Draft Gypsies and Travellers Assessment (2013) - Assesses the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers across Herefordshire.

Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (2007) - Focuses conservation efforts on the areas within Herefordshire that will result in the greatest benefit for ecological networks, habitats and species.

Building Biodiversity into the LDF (2009) - Provides the Council's Local Plan (Core Strategy) with evidence in respect of biodiversity and geodiversity, identifying both opportunities and constraints across Herefordshire.

Herefordshire Green Infrastructure Strategy (2010) - Develops a framework of natural and culturally important features and functions so that planning for a sustainable future is at the heart of planning within Herefordshire.

Renewable Energy Study (2010) - Assesses the energy demand within Herefordshire and the ability for the county to accommodate renewable and low carbon energy technologies.

Herefordshire Playing Pitch Assessment (2012) - Produces a strategic framework, audit and assessment and needs analysis of outdoor sports pitches and facilities for Herefordshire. The document arises as a result of a recommendation in the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework to develop local standards for playing fields and sports pitches throughout Herefordshire.

Open Spaces Study (2006) - The 2006 space audit and assessment of need is a snap shot of the quality, quantity and distribution of open space across Herefordshire.

Play Facilities Study (2012) - The Play Facilities Study 2012 updates the previous play facilities analysis under the Open Spaces Study 2006 and provides guidance and a framework for the development, delivery and continued sustainability of providing new and improved play facilities for children and young people in Herefordshire to 2031.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Water Cycle Study (2009) - The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) provides a summary of flood risk in Herefordshire to inform the location of future development. The Water Cycle Study examines how water resources and water supply infrastructure, wastewater treatment, water quality, sewerage and flood risk could constrain growth across Herefordshire.

3.4 Appendix 1 of the Eardisley Group Plan Scoping Report provides additional detail on the Plans and Policies mentioned above and identifies the implications for the SEA and NDP.

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SEA Objectives and Baseline

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

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

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

3.7 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 Eardisley Group Plan SEA objectives are listed below.

SEA Objective	Baseline Data / Characteristic	Future Baseline trends
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition. status of the SSSIs are: 31/07/14 – Quebb Meadows – unfavourable recovering condition, Upper Welson Marsh – Unfavourable recovering condition, Bushy Hazels and Cwmma Moors – Favourable, River Wye – Unfavourable recovering, The Sturts – Unfavourable recovering. 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. 2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire. Eardisley Group has: 4 SSSI, 15 SWS. The River Wye SAC runs through the Parish.	% 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) To capitalise on opportunities to enhance the areas of value to nature conservation as much as possible.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Eardisley at present. Winforton and Whitney do not have a conservation area. There are areas of traditional orchard within Eardisley Group parish	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status. To protect and where possible, enhance the areas of traditional orchard within the group parish.
To improve quality of surroundings	The study reveals that the play facilities at Millennium Green may need some updating. In addition there is currently 0.58 hectares of playing pitch area at the school and no hectares of secured community access playing pitch area.	No specific targets identified

To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there are two scheduled monument in Eardisley group, according to the latest version of the register.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.
To improve air quality	Between 2005 and 2010 Herefordshire's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 7% and 8% respectively; while UK's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 8% and 12% respectively within the same period. This suggests that air quality is improving.	To reduce the overall carbon emissions.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	% of Herefordshire residents who travel to work by: Car: 70.1%, Foot: 14.7%, Bicycle: 4.3%, Bus: 2%, Train: 0.8%, Motorbike: 0.8%, Taxi: 0.3%, Other: 7%.	To increase the take up of alternative modes to the private car.
To reduce contributions to climate change	Herefordshire latest figure of CO2 emissions per capita-dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mtCO ₂)	To reduce the overall carbon emissions.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	Reduce the risk of flooding-There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.
To improve water quality	Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive. Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84%. 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.	To ensure that rivers meet their conservation objectives and do not fall below the required standard of quality. New development within the area could lead to the water quality failing the phosphate levels and conservation objectives.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	Eardisley Group parish falls into the Herefordshire Conjunctive Use Water Resource Zones (WRZs), one of 6 zones covering Herefordshire. 39% of demand is from non-household use.	No specific targets identified
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.
To conserve soil resources and quality	Around Winforton and Whitney the classification is mainly Graded 3 and 5 and to the north of Eardisley village the land is Graded 2 classification. Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land. 2010/11: 67% 2011-13: 57%	No specific targets identified. To increase the number of homes built on PDL in line with the provisions of national planning policy
To minimise the production of waste	No baseline data available	No specific targets identified.
To improve health of the population	No baseline data available	No specific targets identified.
To reduce crime and nuisance	No baseline data available	No specific targets identified.
To conserve natural and manmade resources	There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and two SAMs. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Eardisley Group parish at present.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status

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3.8 The largest Environmental issue within the Group Parish that impacts upon the County as a whole is the water quality of the River Wye, although this area of the River Wye is currently meeting all nutrient targets and quality, there is the possibility that if it is not properly managed then any additional impact upon the quality of the water upstream of the Lugg confluence could mean that it would fail the targets further downstream. However, the NDP policies will look to mitigate against this and also the proposals in the Plan are not over and above the Core Strategy and therefore should not have a significant impact.

3.9 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 Assessment of NDP Options

4.1 All options that were considered by Eardisley Group during the development of their Plan have been assessed as part of the SEA, the summary matrix of the assessment can be found in Table B2 options Sustainability and Traffic and transport, 'The Environment', 'Communities and Housing options' and 'Jobs and the Economy', these tables are in Appendix 4.

4.2 The options covered the topics that are likely to formulate the topics going forward in the Plan. These options were also considered at public consultation events across the Group Parish in February and March 2014. The results of which will feed into the identification of the preferred options and ultimately the draft policies.

4.3 A 'do nothing' option was also considered by the Parish, i.e. not undertaking a Neighbourhood Development Plan, however this was disregarded at an early stage by the Parish Council as it was felt that the community would prefer the opportunity to have a say on what development occurs within their Parish due to a history of poor development within the Parish. This was backed up by a vote to all members of the community undertaken at the start of the process, where every home received details of what a Neighbourhood Plan is and requested a decision on whether to proceed with a NDP, a 76% response rate was received with 96% of these saying 'Yes'.

4.4 The sustainability options all had a generally positive impact upon the Baseline data and SEA objectives, in particular Option S1 and Option S3 would have the most impact upon the environment and in particular would provide mitigation towards the other potential options that could come forward.

4.5 Of the traffic and transport options the villages gateways, an island with internally illuminating boards and long term traffic measures didn't score as favourable due to the potential to lose the character of the landscape and in particular the cultural and historical heritage of the Parish. Design of these traffic measures would be key to ensure that there was no adverse impact. Option T8 allowed for new surfaces such as car parks and driveways to utilise permeable surfaces thereby reducing the risk to flooding. This option should be combined with the options for the drop off areas and car parks within Eardisley to reduce the overall impact on the environment.

4.6 The communities option of C2 will help to support the other options by ensuring that local services are signed up to support development of future facilities that will benefit the community as a whole. The encouragement of phased development in option C8, and the improvement of existing facilities in option C3 will help to support and reduce the overall impact on the environment and therefore be moving towards supporting the SEA objectives. Option C6 is identifying the potential for a new elderly car facility in Whitney and a pre-school and after school care in Eardisley, there would need to be more detail for the location and design of these two developments to ensure that there would be minimal impact upon the environment in terms of the SEA objectives.

4.7 The Housing options offer different levels of growth within the Parish and in each of the villages, option H1 would provide the least environmental impact but still meets the requirements within the Core Strategy policies. Option H3 exceeds the requirements within the Core Strategy and will have the most impact upon the environmental objectives due to the level of increase of land use, traffic generation and waste, as well as the potential for the impact upon the water quality. Option H4 provides ideal mitigation methods for the housing development within the Group Parish and should be incorporated into future policy for housing.

4.8 In the Jobs and Economy options J1 and J2 will help to support the future development of employment and the economy within the Parish with low level of impact to the environment. These options will also help to support the live/work units and home working which demonstrate to have a positive impact upon the SEA objectives and baseline. Option J5 will need further information or mitigation in place to ensure that there is not sporadic development across the Group Parish to limit the effect of traffic on the environment and air quality.

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4.9 The environment options all have a strong positive impact on the SEA objectives and baseline. If these options are utilised within the draft policies then they will work as mitigation towards some of the other proposals such as housing development and employment. In particular options E4 will help support the historic and cultural heritage and options E1, E2 and E3 will help to reduce the risk of flooding and reduce the contribution to climate change.

4.10 Overall all of the options had a positive effect on the SEA objectives and baseline, if the policies that are developed incorporated the elements of the options that are ensuring mitigation of new development and additional details are provided for the location and design of any proposed site then the assessment of the policies should result in a positive result. As these options were generally moving towards the SEA objectives any further alternatives would probably be moving away and therefore no further options are required to be assessed.

5 Assessment of the NDP draft policies and objectives

5.1 Overall within stage B1 the majority of the NDP objectives have met SEA objectives, and the rest had either a neutral compatibility with the different objectives, had no relationship with the SEA objective or if needed further information such as location of development.

5.2 B2 measured SEA objectives against the baseline with the NDP policies. The majority of the NDP policies have a positive effect as the policies are mainly criteria based which is requesting that potential development adhere to each of the criteria, therefore most development will be considered on a case by case basis. Some policies have a move significantly towards the SEA objective and baseline if they focussed on promoting sustainability and sustainable transport as this would be over the existing requirements for the village and therefore would help to move the Neighbourhood Area as a whole towards meeting the SEA objectives. There are also a lot of uncertain effects from new development as it this depends on the scheme itself and is likely to understand a developments true impact on a case by case basis. There are three NDP policies that have a negative impact upon the air quality and waste as it will depend upon the scale of the scheme and the location. However, the level of housing is of small scale and the remainder of the NDP policies should have a mitigating impact upon these sites such as utilising the sustainable transport policy and the transport measures to reduce the overall impact. The development criteria for housing development in the villages will help to ensure that waste is kept to a minimum as waste materials need to be properly handled and there is an emphasis on recycling.

5.3 Within Table B3, the results show that the cumulative impact over the time scale is generally positive. Although the development policies indicate that in the short term there may be a neutral or negative impact due to the development works that would be undergoing, but within the middle and long term the effects often turn positive due to the criteria in additional NDP policies that provide mitigation methods against the development. Therefore the majority of the policies will be balanced with sustainable polices to minimise environmental impact. There are uncertain effects from new development as it this depends on the scheme itself and is likely to understand a developments true impact on a case by case basis.

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

5.5 Environmental issues and problems in the Neighbourhood Area that could arise from the Eardisley Group Plan could include the loss of some good quality agricultural land as it is Grade 2 around Eardisley, there will be some additional production of waste during the development phases of the houses however this will be mitigated against to a certain extent by Policy H7 of the NDP ensuring that waste materials are handled properly and recycling of waste to be emphasised. Although the River Wye SAC runs along the southern boundary of the Parish / Neighbourhood Area it is unlikely that there will be a significant impact upon its quality as the scale of housing within the villages will not exceed the indicative targets set out in policy RA2 of the Herefordshire Core Strategy.

5.6 Mitigation measures have been included within the SEA assessment. The mitigation areas is mostly within design and conservation polices this may help balance out development as well as the Policies to help protect and enhance the local character of the area and green infrastructure. These policies will also help conserve and enhance biodiversity within the parish. This should help to provide mitigation against the potential adverse impacts from new development.

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Neighbourhood Plan Policies

Policy SD1 – Sustainable Development

Policy T1 – Traffic Measures within villages

Policy T2 – Transport requirement related to development

Policy T3 – Promotion of Sustainable Transport measures

Policy E1 – Flooding

Policy E2 – Historic Assets and Village Character

Policy E3 – Energy Conservation and renewable energy

Policy E4 – Green Infrastructure

Policy C1 – New or additional services and facilities

Policy C2 – Developer contributions to new facilities

Policy H1 – Housing numbers

Policy H2 – Settlement Strategy

Policy H3 – Affordable Housing

Policy H4 – New homes in Eardisley

Policy H5 – New homes in Winforton

Policy H6 New homes in Whitney-on-Wye

Policy H7 – Criteria for housing development in Eardisley group

Policy J1 – New technology and sustainable Economic growth

Policy J2 – Small scale work premises

Policy J3 – Retention and provision of employment sites

Policy EDM1 – Enabling Mixed use development

6 Summary of recommendations for the Neighbourhood Development Plan

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

7 Monitoring and implementation

7.1 Herefordshire Council as the Local Planning Authority should make arrangements to monitor the significant effects of implementing a neighbourhood plan. Regulation 17 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 requires the Local Planning Authority to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the neighbourhood plan that was subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment, to identify unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and to enable appropriate remedial actions.

7.2 The monitoring results will be reported in Herefordshire Council's Annual Monitoring Report. Herefordshire Council will monitor outcomes for the Neighbourhood Develop Plan and policies. The topics within the AMR consist of the following topic-housing delivery, previous developed land, housing completions, affordable housing conditions and employment land delivery. The report runs from April 1st-March 31st each year.

7.3 In addition the Parish Council have detailed within their NDP that they will monitor and report on progress in relation to proposals each year and review mechanisms to help with delivery of measures recognised by the community if it appears that it will not be achieved.

8 Next Steps

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8.1 This draft Environmental Report will be published alongside the Eardisley Group Draft Neighbourhood Plan for the formal consultation period in order to meet the requirements of Regulation 14 of the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012, for a period of 6 weeks. This consultation will be for all members of the community who live, work or have an interest in the Parish as well as Statutory Stakeholders and the relevant technical stakeholders.

8.2 Following this consultation the results and comments will be reviewed, this may require changes to both the Draft Neighbourhood Plan and Environmental Report prior to submitting the Final Plan to Herefordshire Council.

Appendix 1

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

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

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (d)

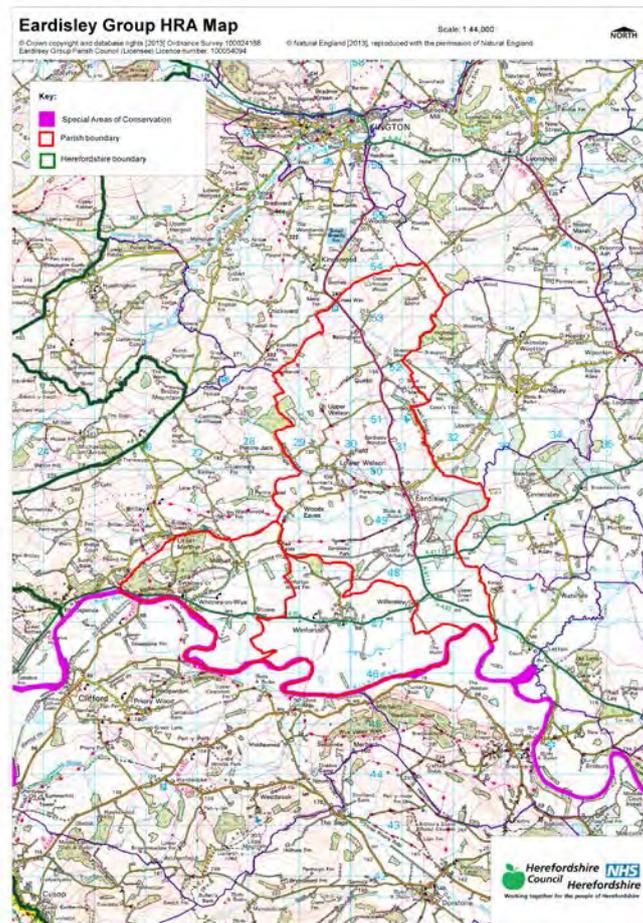
Neighbourhood Area:	Eardisley Group Neighbourhood Area
Parish Council:	Eardisley Group Parish Council
Neighbourhood Area Designation Date:	10th April 2013

Introduction

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

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

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



Initial HRA Screening

River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC:

Does the Neighbourhood Area have the River Wye (including the River Lugg) in or next to its boundary?	Y	The River Wye borders each of the three Parishes which make up the group
Is the Neighbourhood Area in the hydrological catchment of the River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC?	Y	Yes, The Group Parish is within the hydrological catchment of the River Wye
If yes above, does the Neighbourhood Area have mains drainage to deal with foul sewage?	Y	Yes, at Eardisley

**Appendix 4
Downton Gorge SAC:**

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of Downton Gorge SAC?	N	Downton Gorge is 22.1km away from Eardisley Group Parish
---	---	--

River Clun SAC:

Does the Neighbourhood Area include: Border Group Parish Council or Leintwardine Group Parish Council?	N	Eardisley Group is not within the Parishes listed
--	---	---

Usk Bat Sites SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of the SAC boundary?	N	Usk Bat Sites is 30.6km away from the Group 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 & Forest of Dean Bat Sites are 42km away from the Group 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 is 36.8km away from the Group Parish
--	---	---

HRA Conclusion:

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

European Site

(List only those which are relevant from above)

River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC

Appendix 4

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

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

SEA features	Total	Explanation	SEA required
Air Quality Management Areas	0	There are no AQMA's within the Group Parish	N
Ancient Woodland	14	Kiln Ground Wood; Arbour Coppice; Bearcroft Coppice & Upper Welson Wood; Castleton Hill Wood (border); Welsh Wood Dingle (border); Pentre Coed Dingle (border); Ashen Coppice (border); Fernhill Wood (border); Elsdon Wood (border); Birches Coppice (border); Highmoor Wood (border); Rough Moors (border); Cockshut Coppice (border); Longclose Coppice (border); Winforton Wood; Rhydspence Plantation (border); Benfield Park (border)	Y
Areas of Archaeological Interest	0	No AAI's within the Group Parish	N
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	0	No AONB's within the Group Parish	N
Conservation Areas	1	Eardisley Village is a Conservation Area	Y
European Sites	1	River Wye borders the Group Parish to the south	Y
Flood Areas		Flood Zones 2 & 3 cover the southern part of the Group Parish, and also the Southern part of Eardisley Parish up to and including Eardisley Village	Y
Listed Buildings	Numerous	Numerous Listed Buildings throughout the Group Parish	Y
Local Nature Trails	1	The Herefordshire Trail runs through the western part of Whitney on Wye Parish and also through Eardisley Parish	Y
Local Sites (SWS/SINCS/RIGS)	29 (SWS)	Winforton Church; Nicholas Common; Winforton Wood; Woodlands & Meadow south of Brilley; Meadow adjacent to Woodbine Villa; Lower field at Welson; Upper Welson Marsh; Quebb Meadow; Holywell Dingle; Highmoor Wood; Bushy Hazels & Cwmma Moors; Welsh Wood Dingle; Meadow adjacent to Winforton Wood & Lady Arbour Farm; River Wye; Meadow adjacent to Brilley Chapel; Land at Woodside, Brilley (border); Sunny Bank Meadow (border); Land at The Nursery, Rhydspence (border); Rhydspence Plantation and adjoining sites (border); Land adjacent to old track	Y

Appendix 4		to Pentre Coed Farm (border); Field at Fernhall (border); Queest Moor; Pool near Oldcastle (border); Field near Birches Farm (border); Land at Chickward x 3 (border)	
Long distance footpaths/trails (e.g. Herefordshire Trail)	1	See Local Nature Trails above	Y
Mineral Reserves	0	No Minerals Sites within the Group Parish	N
National Nature Reserve	0	There are no NNR's within the Group Parish	N
Registered & unregistered parks and gardens	1 registered. 7 unregistered	Registered: Nieuport (border). Unregistered: Lemoore; Winforton House; Whitney Court; Letton Court (border); Clifford Deer Park (border); Elsdon (border); Lynhales (border)	Y
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	6	The Camp earthwork; Eardisley Castle; Motte & Bailey north of Oldcastle (border); Mound north of Cwmma Farm (border); Churchyard cross in St Mary's Churchyard (border); Mound south of Woodbrook (border)	Y
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	5	Quebb Meadows (Unfavourable Recovering); Upper Welson Marsh (Unfavourable Recovering); Bushy Hazels & Cwmma Moor (Favourable); River Wye (Unfavourable Recovering); The Sturts (Unfavourable Recovering) (border)	Y

Decision Notification:

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

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

Assessment date: 13/05/2013 re-screened 22/08/2013

**Assessed by:
James Latham**

Appendix 4

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)

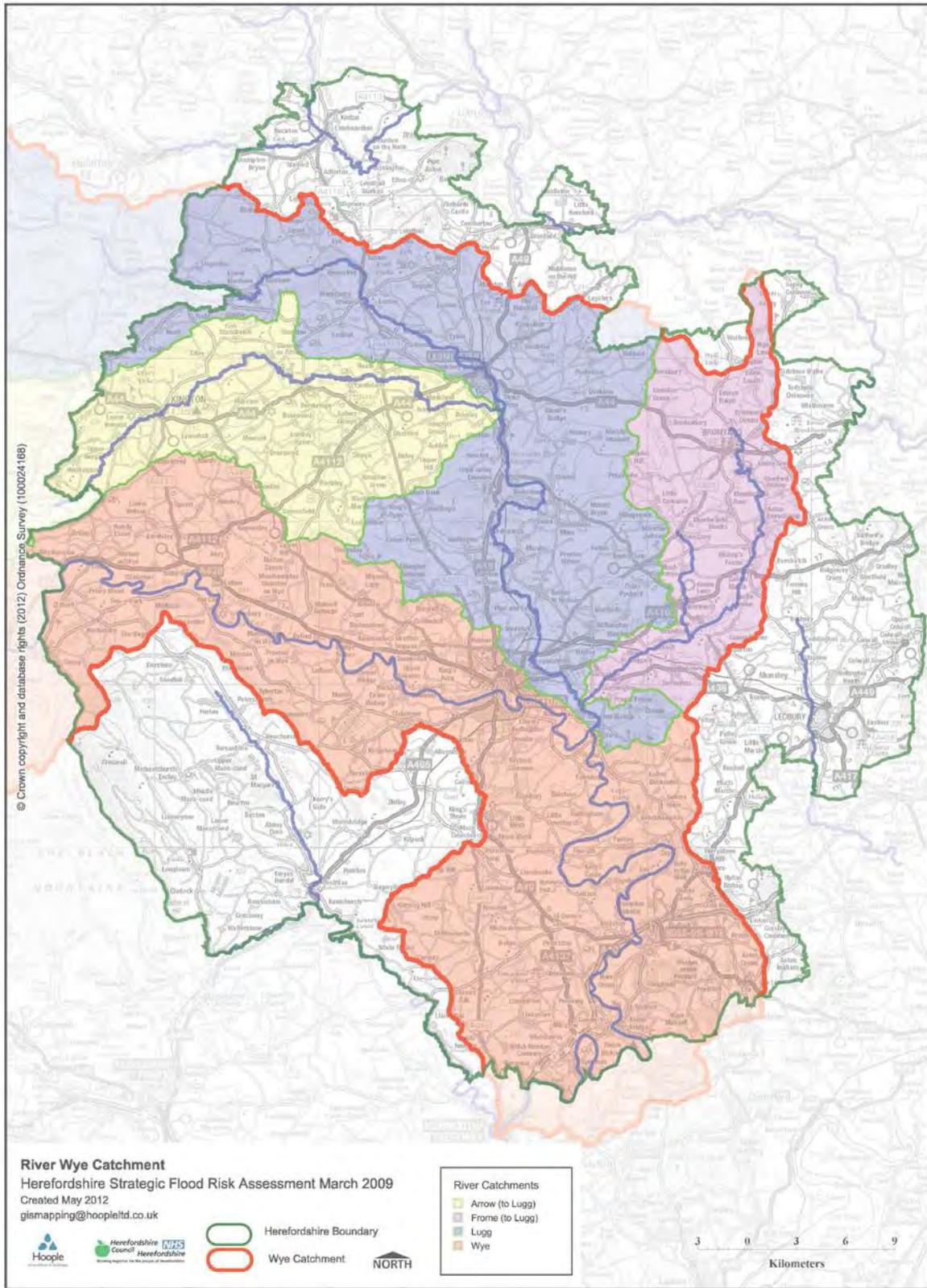
Appendix 4

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, <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines. Annex II species of primary reason for site selection: Lesser horseshoe bat <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> , 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 <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> . Greater horseshoe bat <i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>
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 <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> , <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines, <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles. Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection: Lesser horseshoe bat <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> , 51-100 residents
Vulnerability data: Lesser Horseshoe bats are known to migrate between 5km and 10km between their summer and winter roosts. The Lesser Horseshoe Bat is vulnerable to disturbance; light pollution; and habitat loss. Check with the planning ecologist for other issues. NDPs closest to the European Site will need to consider: Woodland habitat buffer. Lesser Horseshoe Bat: Old buildings; woodland locations; sheltered valleys, extensive deciduous woods or dense scrub, close to roost sites. In areas of fragmented habitats, linear habitats such as hedgerows are important corridors. Vulnerable to loss or disturbance of both summer and winter roosts and removal of linear habitat.

Appendix 2: Wye Catchment Map



Appendix 2

Strategic Environmental Assessment



Eardisley Group Neighbourhood Area

Scoping Report

October 2014

Version:	Date:
Version 1: Pre Consultation	June 2014
Version 2: Post Consultation incorporating comments	October 2014

Consultation on the Scoping Report

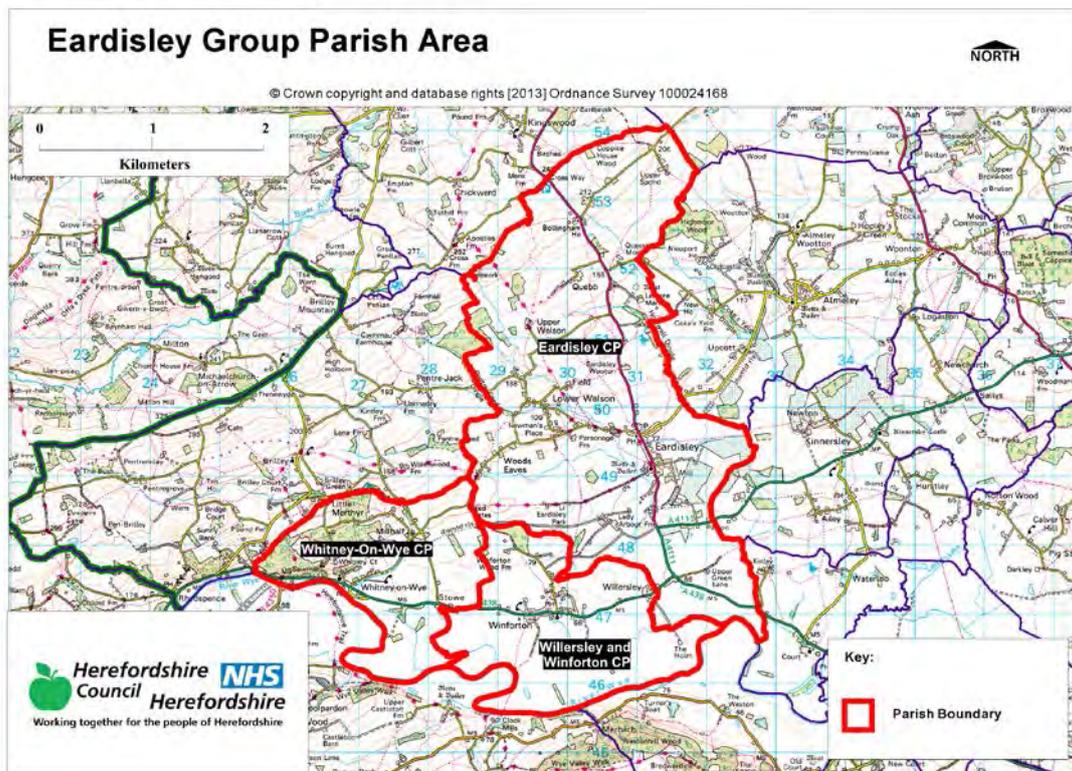
The aim of the consultation process is to involve and engage with statutory consultees and other relevant bodies on the scope of the appraisal. In particular, it seeks to:

- 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: Eardisley Group

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Eardisley group plan

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

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
			courses by 2015			
The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)	Domestic Legislation	1981	The major legal instrument for wildlife protection in Britain, although other significant acts have been passed since. It has numerous parts and supplementary lists and schedules many of which have been amended since publication.	The principle mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in Great Britain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Soil 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.
The Countryside and Right of Way Act (2000)	Domestic Legislation	2000	Creates a statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of AONBs.	<p>The Act provides for a new right of access on foot to areas of open land comprising: Mountain (land over 600 metres); Moorland; Heath; Downland; Registered common land.</p> <p>There are provisions to consider extending the right in the future to coastal land, but not woodland despite some early publicity suggesting this.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Soil 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.
The Natural	Domestic	2006	Designed to help	Provides that any public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity 	The Neighbourhood Plan

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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
Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)	Legislation		achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy.	body or statutory undertaker in England and Wales must have regard to the purpose of conservation of biological diversity in the exercise of their functions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Soil 	should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.
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 	The NDP should take into account the planning guidance provided within these documents.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil • Water 	
Draft Herefordshire Core Strategy 2011-2031	Development Plan Document (DPD)	2013	Sets out the vision, objectives and policies for the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy), which will guide development across the county up to 2031.	<p>Outlines the emerging suite of countywide planning policies relating to housing, economic development and the environment, which the NDP will need to be in conformity with where relevant.</p> <p>The Draft Core Strategy includes a range of objectives, five of which directly relate to rural areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet the housing needs of all sections of the community • To improve access to services in rural areas • To strengthen the economic viability of the villages and their rural hinterlands • To achieve sustainable communities and protect the environment • To conserve, promote, utilise and enjoy our 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	<p>The NDP should take account of relevant policies set within in the Core Strategy.</p> <p>Where necessary, the NDP should provide services, facilities and employment opportunities that are accessible to both local and neighbouring communities.</p> <p>Approx 29 dwellings will need to be delivered within the village of Eardisley, approx. 7 dwellings in Winforton and approx. 3 dwellings in Whitney, unless there is robust and sound evidence to demonstrate 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>natural, built, historic and cultural assets for the fullest benefit of the whole community</p> <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 12% in Eardisley, Winforton and Whitney (Kington HMA) over the plan period.</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 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 Eardisley Group Plan neighbourhood area, but any new development proposed through the NDP should seek to reduce the environmental impacts of transport.
Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2009-2014	Corporate	2009	Identifies the issues and challenges facing the special features of the area and contains 24 guiding principles and 46 strategic objectives which will help address them.		<ul 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 Eardisley Group Plan neighbourhood Area is not within or adjacent to the Malvern Hills 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
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 Eardisley Group Plan neighbourhood Area is not within or adjacent to the Wye Valley AONB.

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>Eardisley has The Wharf industrial estate which is 0.42ha in size, but doesn't appear to be fully used. There is also the Forest fencing site which is a moderate size of 4.5ha and is well maintained.</p> <p>The study does not make any recommendations in respect of employment need within the neighbourhood area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material assets • Population and human health 	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 Eardisley, previous SHLAA identifies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 260 additional dwellings could be provided on 8 sites in and around the existing settlement if a density of 30 dwellings per hectare, however it is unlikely that this number would materialise due to significant constraints on the sites. Of the 260 dwellings, 50 could be provided in 1-10 years, and 210 in 11-20 years. 	<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 Eardisley.</p> <p>The Eardisley Group NDP should be informed by the findings of the SHLAA.</p> <p>The villages of Winforton and Whitney did not have a SHLAA assessment undertaken. Therefore a local site assessment exercise should be undertaken for these two villages and also an update to the SHLAA for Eardisley.</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>Eardisley, Winforton and Whitney fall within the Kington HMA. Here, the study reveals that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 57% of households are unable to afford market housing. • There is an annual requirement for 17 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"> • 336 market houses • 181 affordable houses. <p>The study highlights that within the Kington HMA the overall estimated housing need by size 2012-2017 is as follows: 1 Bed - 64.7%, 2 bed - 23.1%, 3 bed – 12.2%</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 Kington HMA.</p> <p>It provides evidence that could be used to inform policies or market and affordable housing requirements in the NDP.</p>
Herefordshire	Evidence	2012	Technical	The delivery of 5,300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air 	This study provides an

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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
Local Housing Requirements Study			assessment of the housing market and potential future local housing requirements which supports planning policy regarding the amount of growth, housing tenure and housing type needed within Herefordshire up to 2031.	<p>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 provide more 3 bedroom</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	<p>indication of housing requirements in the rural areas and the Kington HMA.</p> <p>This evidence can be used to inform the content of the Eardisley Group NDP, which could include policies to facilitate the provision of the right types of homes in the right places.</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				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 villages of Eardisley, Winforton and Whitney are listed as RA1 settlements, which means they are considered a sustainable location for proportional growth of up to 12%.	<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 Eardisley Group 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 Eardisley Group NDP must establish whether any of the need identified in this assessment falls within the neighbourhood area and make appropriate provisions for it.

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

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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 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 Eardisley Group NDP.
Renewable Energy Study	Evidence	2010	Assesses the energy demand within Herefordshire and the ability for the county to accommodate renewable and low carbon energy technologies.	<p>The total energy demand excluding transport for Herefordshire, at that point in time, was calculated as being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electrical: 731 GWh/yr • Heat: 1,810 GWh/yr • Total: 2,541 GWh/yr <p>There is scope for all types of renewable energy production.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • 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 Eardisley Group NDP.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Playing Pitch Assessment	Evidence	2012	Produces a strategic framework, audit and assessment and needs analysis of outdoor sports pitches and facilities for Herefordshire. The document arises as a result of a recommendation in the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework to develop local standards for playing fields and sports pitches throughout Herefordshire.	<p>The study updates components of the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework 2010 such as updating population forecasts, setting local standards for synthetic turf pitches and grass playing fields within Herefordshire. It identifies any current gaps in provision, and looks forward to 2031 to assess what facilities are likely to be required by that date.</p> <p>In terms of Eardisley group parish itself, the study reveals that there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.58 ha of playing pitch area (at the Primary School) <p>There are no hectares of playing pitch area with secured community access.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health 	<p>The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Eardisley Group NDP.</p> <p>Additional local evidence may be required to identify if there is a need for any secured playing pitch facilities within the Group Parish.</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Open Spaces Study	Evidence	2006	The 2006 space audit and assessment of need is a snap shot of the quality, quantity and distribution of open space across Herefordshire.	<p>The study reveals that within the Kington Area, to which Castle Ward is a part, there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive under provision of parks and gardens • Extensive over provision of natural and semi-natural green space • Under provision of amenity green space and average provision for outdoor sport • Average provision for children and young people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health 	The open space audit and assessment of does not give a specific indication of open space shortfalls and surpluses in Eardisley Group 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.	In terms of Eardisley itself, the study reveals that the play facility on Millennium green may require some updating to the equipment.	<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 Eardisley Group NDP.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
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>Eardisley, Winforton and Whitney are classified as the highest areas at risk of fluvial flood in the Upper Middle Wye catchment.</p> <p>Eardisley Group parish falls into the Herefordshire Conjunctive Use Water Resource Zones (WRZs), one of 6 zones covering Herefordshire.</p> <p>39% of demand is from non-household use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Material assets • Population and human health • Water 	<p>New development proposed through the Eardisley Group NDP should be assessed against the capacity of local infrastructure.</p> <p>Up-to-date flood risk information should be gathered from the Environment Agency, in order to ensure that any flood risks are considered when preparing the Eardisley Group NDP.</p>

Appendix A2 – Baseline information for Eardisley Group

N.B. This is based on countywide baseline information with some additions relevant to Eardisley Group (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.	<p>The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition.</p> <p>31/07/14 – Quebb Meadows – unfavourable recovering condition</p> <p>Upper Welson Marsh – Unfavourable recovering condition</p> <p>Bushy Hazels and Cwmma Moors – Favourable</p> <p>River Wye –</p>	<p>2006: 22%</p> <p>2007: 22%</p> <p>2008: 22%</p> <p>2010: 24 %</p> <p>Proportion of SSSI land that was in unfavourable condition but recovering increased between 2010 and 2012 going from 41% to 65%.</p> <p>Proportion in unfavourable and declining condition had also decreased from 4% to 1%.</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>Herefordshire's SSSIs are in extremely poor condition relative to England as whole, where 96.1% of all SSSI land was in favourable condition in April 2014.</p> <p>The proportion of SSSI in unfavourable condition but recovering is greater than England as a whole, where the figure currently stands at 58.6%.</p>	Understanding Herefordshire: An integrated needs assessment (June 2013).

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
			Unfavourable recovering The Sturts – Unfavourable recovering				
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	New development within the area could lead to the water quality failing the phosphate levels and conservation objectives.	Nutrient Management Plan (2014)

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan.	<p>The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire.</p> <p><i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i></p>	<p>There are no formal records of any unacceptable adverse impacts on habitats or protected species.</p> <p>Originally 156 Priority Species were identified for inclusion in Herefordshire's LBAP.</p> <p>Similarly Herefordshire's LBAP covered 23 habitats with Action Plans.</p>	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.	<p>Eardisley Group has:</p> <p>SSSI: 4 SWS: 15</p> <p>With a further 14 SWS adjacent to the border of the Group Parish.</p> <p>The River Wye SAC runs through the Parish.</p> <p>There are no Local Geological Sites, NNRs and SINCs within the parish.</p>	As of 2012, there had been no change in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of the planning permissions granted.	To capitalise on opportunities to enhance the areas of value to nature conservation as much as possible.	Herefordshire Biological Records Centre (HBRC) holds limited data on some individual sites.	Herefordshire Council Initial Screening Report for the Neighbourhood Plan 2013

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 two scheduled monuments in Eardisley group Parish according to the latest version of</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
			the register.				
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	Resource consumption and climate change	Monitoring changes to historic landscapes.	Historic Landscape Character assessments have only been undertaken for Hereford City. Rapid townscape Assessments (2010) were only undertaken for Hereford, Ledbury and Ross.	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Population, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</i>							

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	Number of developments meeting and surpassing national design standards.	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-
15. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	Natural Environment	Protect and where possible enhance, any local areas identified as traditional orchard	There are areas of traditional orchard within Eardisley Group parish	-	To protect and where possible, enhance the areas of traditional orchard within the group parish.	Any development which occurs on traditional orchards should be monitored through the Annual Monitoring Report.	-

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.	<p>Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template.</p> <p>There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning local loss of heritage assets and locally important buildings within Eardisley at present.</p> <p>Winforton and Whitney-on-Wye do not have a conservation area.</p>	No historic records of any planning enforcement action or appeals concerning locally important buildings within the conservation area within Eardisley.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.	Current status must be verified by Dvt Mgt and Enforcement Officers, but the NDP can help to avoid enforcement action and appeals during the plan period.	Council Dvt Mgt records (searched April 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.	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: None <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.	None identified.	Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11)
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Water, air, soil, material assets</i>							
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	Natural environment	Agricultural land usage by quality. LA to monitor the number of hectares of the best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 3a and higher) lost to development.	Around Winforton and Whitney the classification is mainly Graded 3 and 5 and to the north of Eardisley village the land is Graded 2 classification.	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	DEFRA Agricultural Land classification Map (Magic website)

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	Built environment	Level of development in urban areas compared to rural.	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i> This indicator would not be applicable to rural NDPs.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Cultural heritage</i>							
20. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the 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).	There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and two SAMs. None are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register.	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 Eardisley Group's listed buildings or SAMs are considered to be at risk at present.	Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage; search April 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 or appeals concerning local loss of heritage assets locally important buildings within particularly within a conservation area in Eardisley Group.	No historic records of any planning enforcement action or appeals concerning locally important buildings within the group parish	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status	Current status must be verified by Dvt Mgt and Enforcement Officers, but the NDP can help to avoid enforcement action and appeals during the plan period.	Council Dvt Mgt records (searched April 2014)

Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from the Eardisley Group baseline

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

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

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

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

Template A4: SEA Framework

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

Parish Council Name: Eardisley Group

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Eardisley Group Plan

Date completed: May 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 the aspects of local loss of locally important buildings within a conservation area.</p> <p>Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage).</p> <p>Ensure that Herefordshire Council's Sites and Monuments Register is kept up to date.</p>	<p>To improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.</p> <p>To improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.</p> <p>No specific targets identified, but need to ensure that the register is kept up to date.</p>

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

SEA Topics	SEA Objective (These objectives are strategic overall SEA objectives, which you may need to refine, based on your local evidence, to make them locally relevant)	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...) (These sub-objectives are strategic overall SEA sub-objectives, which you may need to refine, based on your local evidence, to make them locally relevant)	Indicators (<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>Successful completion of the Nutrient Management Plan will provide future targets</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 (<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>)
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>

**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)

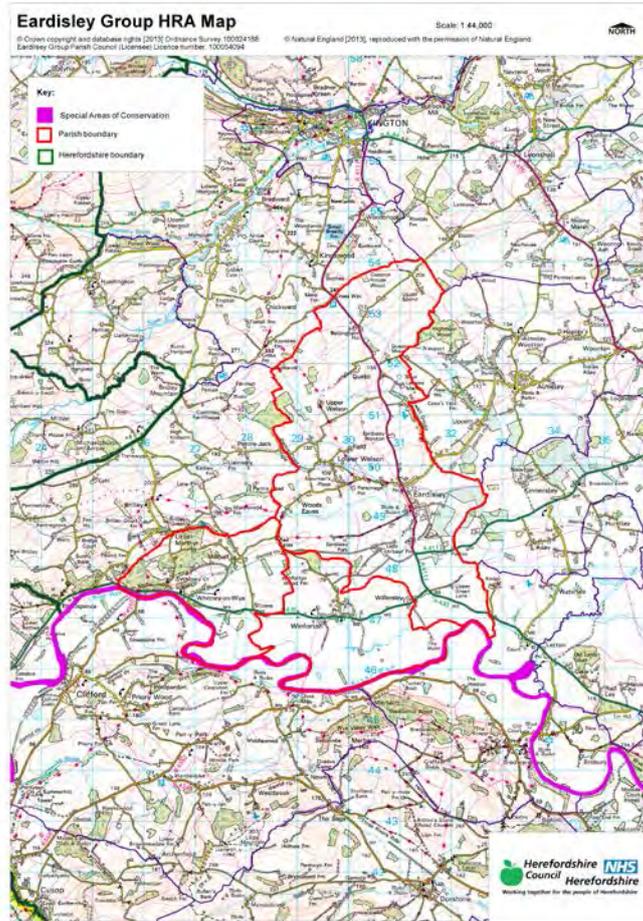
Neighbourhood Area:	Eardisley Group Neighbourhood Area
Parish Council:	Eardisley Group Parish Council
Neighbourhood Area Designation Date:	10th April 2013

Introduction

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

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

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



Initial HRA Screening

River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC:

Does the Neighbourhood Area have the River Wye (including the River Lugg) in or next to its boundary?	Y	The River Wye borders each of the three Parishes which make up the group
Is the Neighbourhood Area in the hydrological catchment of the River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC?	Y	Yes, The Group Parish is within the hydrological catchment of the River Wye
If yes above, does the Neighbourhood Area have mains drainage to deal with foul sewage?	Y	Yes, at Eardisley

Downton Gorge SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of Downton Gorge SAC?	N	Downton Gorge is 22.1km away from Eardisley Group Parish
---	---	--

River Clun SAC:

Does the Neighbourhood Area include: Border Group Parish Council or Leintwardine Group Parish Council?	N	Eardisley Group is not within the Parishes listed
--	---	---

Usk Bat Sites SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of the SAC boundary?	N	Usk Bat Sites is 30.6km away from the Group 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 & Forest of Dean Bat Sites are 42km away from the Group 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 is 36.8km away from the Group Parish
--	---	---

HRA Conclusion:

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

European Site

(List only those which are relevant from above)

River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC

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

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

SEA features	Total	Explanation	SEA required
Air Quality Management Areas	0	There are no AQMA's within the Group Parish	N
Ancient Woodland	14	Kiln Ground Wood; Arbour Coppice; Bearcroft Coppice & Upper Welson Wood; Castleton Hill Wood (border); Welsh Wood Dingle (border); Pentre Coed Dingle (border); Ashen Coppice (border); Fernhill Wood (border); Elsdon Wood (border); Birches Coppice (border); Highmoor Wood (border); Rough Moors (border); Cockshut Coppice (border); Longclose Coppice (border); Winforton Wood; Rhydspence Plantation (border); Benfield Park (border)	Y
Areas of Archaeological Interest	0	No AAI's within the Group Parish	N
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	0	No AONB's within the Group Parish	N
Conservation Areas	1	Eardisley Village is a Conservation Area	Y
European Sites	1	River Wye borders the Group Parish to the south	Y
Flood Areas		Flood Zones 2 & 3 cover the southern part of the Group Parish, and also the Southern part of Eardisley Parish up to and including Eardisley Village	Y
Listed Buildings	Numerous	Numerous Listed Buildings throughout the Group Parish	Y
Local Nature Trails	1	The Herefordshire Trail runs through the western part of Whitney on Wye Parish and also through Eardisley Parish	Y
Local Sites (SWS/SINCS/RIGS)	29 (SWS)	Winforton Church; Nicholas Common; Winforton Wood; Woodlands & Meadow south of Brilley; Meadow adjacent to Woodbine Villa; Lower field at Welson; Upper Welson Marsh; Quebb Meadow; Holywell Dingle; Highmoor Wood; Bushy Hazels & Cwmma Moors; Welsh Wood Dingle; Meadow adjacent to Winforton Wood & Lady Arbour Farm; River Wye; Meadow adjacent to Brilley Chapel; Land at Woodside, Brilley (border); Sunny Bank Meadow (border); Land at The Nursery, Rhydspence (border); Rhydspence Plantation and adjoining sites (border); Land adjacent to old track	Y

		to Pentre Coed Farm (border); Field at Fernhall (border); Queest Moor; Pool near Oldcastle (border); Field near Birches Farm (border); Land at Chickward x 3 (border)	
Long distance footpaths/trails (e.g. Herefordshire Trail)	1	See Local Nature Trails above	Y
Mineral Reserves	0	No Minerals Sites within the Group Parish	N
National Nature Reserve	0	There are no NNR's within the Group Parish	N
Registered & unregistered parks and gardens	1 registered. 7 unregistered	Registered: Nieuport (border). Unregistered: Lemoire; Winforton House; Whitney Court; Letton Court (border); Clifford Deer Park (border); Elsdon (border); Lynhales (border)	Y
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	6	The Camp earthwork; Eardisley Castle; Motte & Bailey north of Oldcastle (border); Mound north of Cwmma Farm (border); Churchyard cross in St Mary's Churchyard (border); Mound south of Woodbrook (border)	Y
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	5	Quebb Meadows (Unfavourable Recovering); Upper Welson Marsh (Unfavourable Recovering); Bushy Hazels & Cwmma Moor (Favourable); River Wye (Unfavourable Recovering); The Sturts (Unfavourable Recovering) (border)	Y

Decision Notification:

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

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

Assessment date: 13/05/2013 re-screened 22/08/2013

**Assessed by:
James Latham**

Appendix 1: European Sites

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

Downton Gorge
Site Features: <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines
Vulnerability data: 10km for air quality associated with poultry units or other intensive agricultural practices.
River Clun
Site Features: Freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>
Vulnerability data: Water quality is important to maintain the site feature. Parishes either side of the River Clun will be affected.
River Wye
Site Features: Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>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.

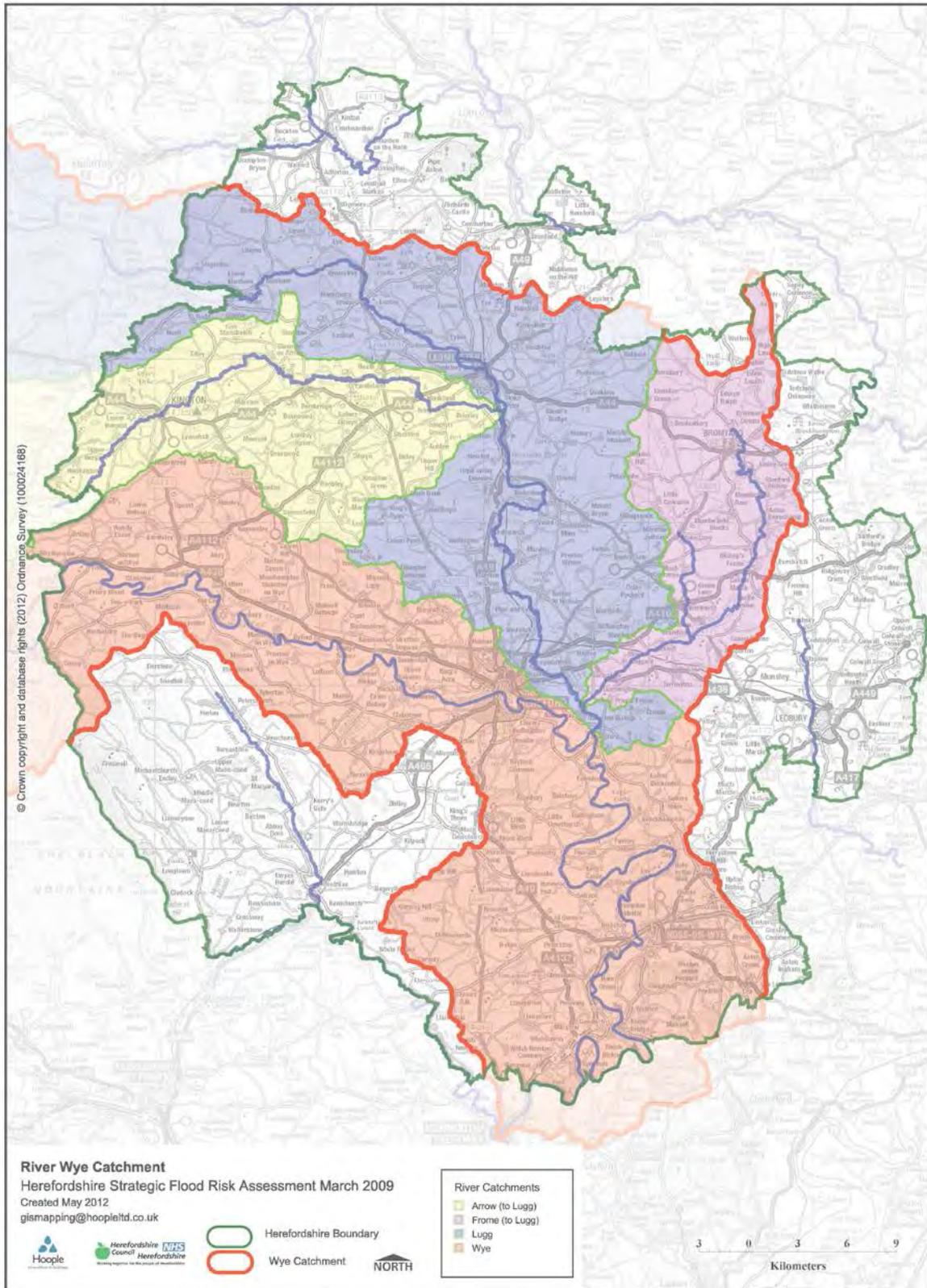
Greater Horseshoe Bat: Large buildings, pasture, edge of mixed deciduous woodland and hedgerows. Mixed land-use especially south-facing slopes, favours beetles, moths and insects they feed on. During the winter they depend on caves, abandoned mines and other underground sites for undisturbed hibernation.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

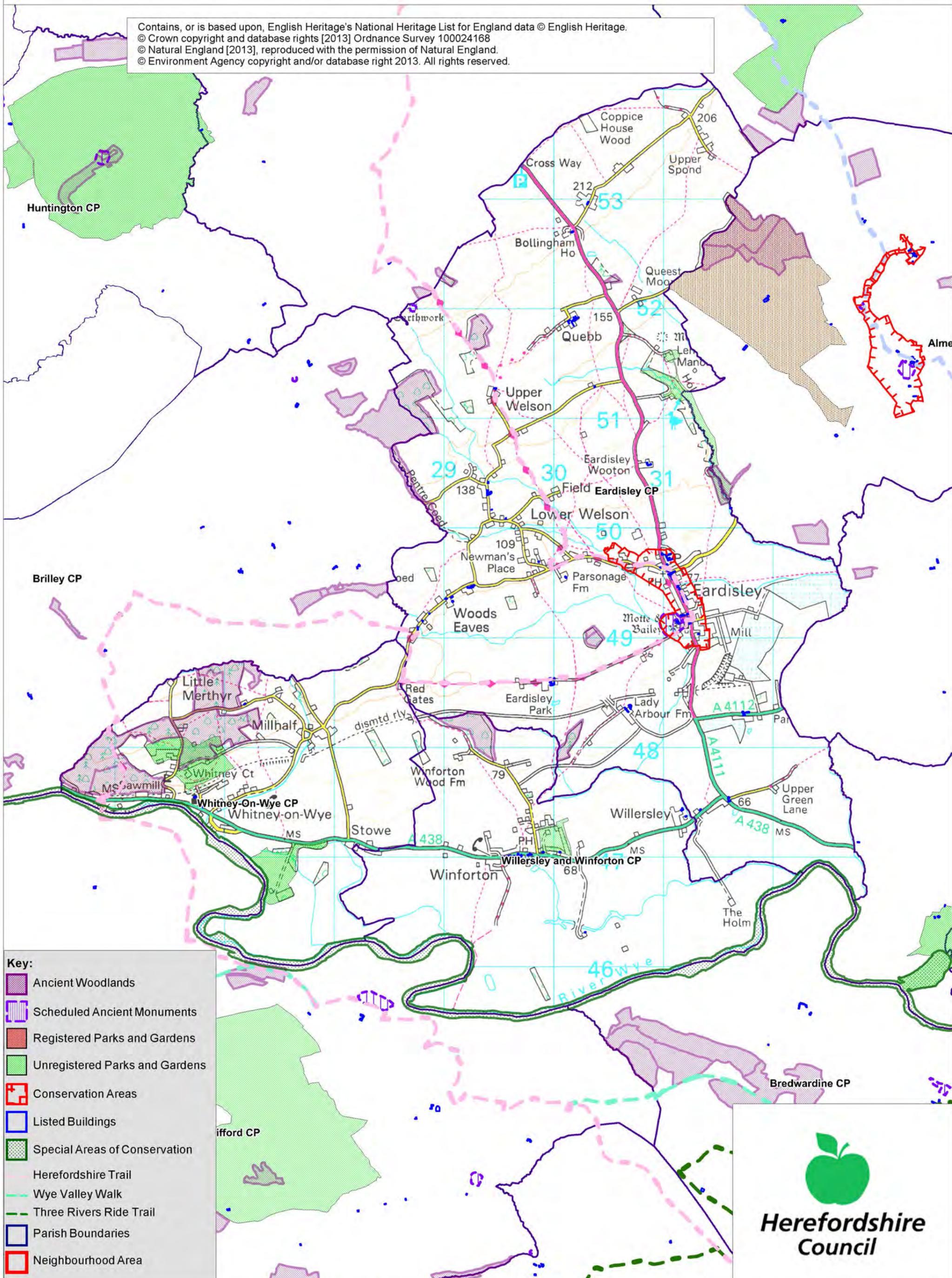


Eardisley Group SEA Map 1

Scale: 1:30,000



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Key:

- Ancient Woodlands
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Unregistered Parks and Gardens
- Conservation Areas
- Listed Buildings
- Special Areas of Conservation
- Herefordshire Trail
- Wye Valley Walk
- Three Rivers Ride Trail
- Parish Boundaries
- Neighbourhood Area

Herefordshire Council

Eardisley Group SEA Map 2

Scale: 1:30,000



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Key:

- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Special Wildlife Sites
- Flood Zone 2
- Flood Zone 3
- Neighbourhood Area

Herefordshire Council

Appendix 3

Date: 23 July 2014
Our ref: 126874
Your ref: None



James Latham
Technical Support Officer
Neighbourhood Planning, Strategic Planning & Conservation teams
Herefordshire Council

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

BY EMAIL ONLY

neighbourhoodplanning@herefordshire.gov.uk

T 0300 060 3900

Dear Mr Latham

Eardisley Parish Neighbourhood Plan Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 20 June 2014 which was received by Natural England on the same date.

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

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

Further guidance on deciding whether the proposals are likely to have significant environmental effects and the requirements for consulting Natural England on SEA are set out in the National Planning Practice Guidance at:
<http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/does-a-neighbourhood-plan-require-a-sustainability-appraisal/>

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

Appendix A1 – Plans, policies and programmes

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

- The EC Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010
- The EC Water Framework Directive 2000
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
- The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
- The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
- Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan

Appendix A2 – Baseline information for Eardisley

Biodiversity, flora and fauna

Against the proposed indicator “*Net change in condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire*”, Natural England is able to provide up to date information on the condition of SSSI’s. Please contact us for this information as and when required.

Under the proposed indicator “*Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan*”, we note that data will be sourced from the 2014 Annual Monitoring Report. In addition, maps of priority habitats and species are available on *Magic*, Defra’s GIS package for environmental assets (www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk).

According to our internal data there is are areas of traditional orchard (a priority habitat) in Eardisley CP. We would welcome it if this were recognised in the SEA, with information provided in the baseline information and targets included for their protection and enhancement (NPPF paragraph 117).

Baseline information on the landscape and open spaces needs to be included under SA objective 15: “*Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces*”. Reference could be made to the county Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Characterisation studies including Historic Landscape Characterisation if this has been carried out.

Water, air, soil and material assets

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

The indicator “*Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality*” should also refer to ecological quality. Reference could be made to the Water Framework Directive.

The proposed indicator “*Agricultural land usage by quality*” has no countywide data identified. Agricultural land classification maps are available via *Magic* (website above). We suggest as an indicator that the Local Planning Authority could monitor and report on the number of hectares of best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 3a and higher) lost to development. This indicator might be more appropriately included under the SEA topic “*Soil*”.

Soil

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

Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from the Eardisley baseline

We note that landscape, soil and geodiversity are not covered. These environmental issues need to be added to the SEA baseline information, so that environmental issues can be identified and significant impacts on these aspects of the environment can be given appropriate consideration.

Under the SEA topic “*Biodiversity*”, we suggest that development should be noted as an additional

pressure.

Appendix A4 – SEA framework (objectives, indicators and targets)

Under the SEA topic “*Nature Conservation (Biodiversity, flora and fauna)*”, we would welcome the inclusion of an indicator/target around the impact/benefit to ecological networks (NPPF paragraph 109, 113 and 117). We note that no targets have been identified against the indicator “*After use of mineral sites especially wildlife habitat creation*”; we suggest that perhaps the percentage of opportunities taken could be monitored.

Under the SEA topic “*Landscape*” we suggest that reference could be made to the county Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Characterisation studies including Historic Landscape Characterisation if this has been carried out. Applications resulting in the loss of open space could be monitored.

Under the SEA topic “*water*”, the indicator “*Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality*” should also refer to ecological quality. Reference could be made to the Water Framework Directive.

Under the SEA topic “*Soil*”, the second objective listed looks to be incomplete. Additional indicators or targets could be included around hectares of the best and most versatile agricultural land lost to development.

Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening

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

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

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

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

Yours sincerely

Hayley Fleming
South Mercia area team

Appendix 4

Parish Council Name	NCP Name	Date completed						
Appendix B1: Compatibility Test								
Objectives versus SEA Objectives (SMART and Compatibility Test)								
SEA Objectives	Yes	SMART criteria						
+	Compatible	S - Specific	NCP objectives should specify what is intended to be done and should not be open to a wide range of interpretations					
-	Possible conflict	M - Measurable	It should be possible to monitor NCP objectives in a quantifiable way, by the use of indicators. Indicators should be measurable with limited resources/commitments					
0	Neutral	A - Attainable/achievable	NCP objectives should be achievable and deliverable, related to the scale of growth proposed					The following matrix appraises the emerging Eardley Group Plan 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 NCP issues.
X	No relationship between objectives	R - Realistic	NCP 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 NCP period or another specified time frame. Objectives should be associated with a target and indicators should specify when the target should be achieved					
SEA Objectives								
Objective 1: Sustainability								
Objective 2: Traffic and transport								
Objective 3: Environment								
Objective 4: Communities Facilities								
Objective 5: Housing								
Objective 6: Jobs and Economy								
Objective 7: Enabling mixed use Development								
SMART Test								
NCP Objective 1 SMART Analysis								
NCP Objective 2 SMART Analysis								
NCP Objective 3 SMART Analysis								
NCP Objective 4 SMART Analysis								
NCP Objective 5 SMART Analysis								
NCP Objective 6 SMART Analysis								
NCP Objective 7 SMART Analysis								
SEA Objectives								
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	- possible conflict due to the transport measures could impact upon nature conservation	+	+	+	?	?	?
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	* sustainable new developments built will help to enhance the landscape and townscapes, although there will be some conflict due to the loss of greenfield land and views	+	+	+	+	+	+
To improve quality of surroundings	+		+	+	+	+	+	+
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage	+		+	+	+	+	+	+
To improve air quality	+		+	+	X no direct link between additional community facilities and air quality	0	+	+
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+		+	+	+	0	+	+
To reduce contributions to climate change	+		+	+	+	+	+	+
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+		+	+	0	+	+	+
To improve water quality	+	X the reduction in car use will not have a direct impact upon the water quality	+	+	X no direct link between additional community facilities and water quality	?	0	0
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	X the use of the car does not have a direct impact upon the water supply	+	+	X no direct link between additional community facilities and water supply	0	0	X no direct link between this objective and water supply
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	? more information would be needed such as whether it would be new roads and location of transport measures	+	+	? Mitigation methods would be required if community facility buildings were located on the flood plain	? Depending upon location of the housing schemes and the mitigation methods put in place	? Depending upon the location of the new employment and any mitigation methods put in place	? Depending upon the location of the new development and any mitigation methods put in place
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	? There will be some conflict upon developments due to the loss of soil resources for development on greenfield land but then sustainable development will help to conserve many areas	?	?	? More information required on location of the potential community facility buildings	? Depending upon location of the housing schemes	? Depending upon the location of the new employment	+
To minimise the production of waste	+	X no direct waste is produced by the use of the car over utilising any other vehicle	+	+	0	0	0	+
To improve health of the population	+		+	+	+	+	0	+
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	X as this is a reduction in the use of the car there is no direct relationship between the use of the car and crime and nuisance	+	+	+	+	+	+
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+		+	+	+	+	+	+
Conclusions								
This objective meets most of the SEA objectives, however the one negative is due to potential to lose greenfield to development								
This objective is mainly positive with the SEA objectives but there are some SEA objectives that will not have a relationship upon the objective								
This objective covers all of the topics in the SEA objectives as positive as a look to protect and enhance the existing environment within the Group Parish								
The design, location and development methods of any new development will impact the SEA objectives. Therefore if all of these factors are well considered this should meet the SEA objectives.								
This objective meets the majority of the SEA objectives, upon the location of new community facilities should be identified or located on brownfield land as a preference								
This objective meets the majority of the SEA objectives, upon the location of new housing should be identified or located on brownfield land as a preference. Improvements to any existing employment sites will be positive to the SEA objectives.								
This objective meets the majority of the SEA objectives, the location of any new employment should be identified or located on brownfield land as a preference. Improvements to any existing employment sites will be positive to the SEA objectives.								
This objective meets the majority of the SEA objectives as it is designed to combine all the previous objectives								
Further detail on the location of any new employment and also mitigation methods put in place to ensure no flood risk to the buildings nor the design for these sites.								
Further detail on the location of any new employment and also mitigation methods put in place to ensure no flood risk to the buildings nor the design for these sites.								
Further detail on the location of any new employment and also mitigation methods put in place to ensure no flood risk to the buildings nor the design for these sites.								
Further detail on the location of any new employment and also mitigation methods put in place to ensure no flood risk to the buildings nor the design for these sites.								
General conclusions across the plan objectives								
Location of new development should be upon brownfield land preferred to help conserve the soil resources								
The location of any new roads of transport schemes would need to be identified and to ensure that any new schemes would help to preserve nature conservation or have mitigation methods in place.								
No further recommendations								
Recommendations								

Parish Council Name:		NDP Name:		Date completed:		01/02/2014													
Eardisley Group		Eardisley Group Plan																	
Key																			
++ Move towards significantly																			
+ Move towards marginally																			
- - Move away significantly																			
- Move away marginally																			
0 Neutral																			
? Uncertain																			
X No relationship																			
Options - sustainability and Traffic and Transport																			
Alternative	Baseline (Carried forward from Stage A)	Sustainability options					Traffic and Transport												
		living within the planet's environmental limits	ensuring a strong, healthy and just society	achieving a sustainable economy	promoting good governance	using sound science responsibly	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	
SEA Objective																			
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition. status of the SSSIs are: 31/07/14 – Quebb Meadows – unfavourable recovering condition, Upper Welson Marsh – Unfavourable recovering condition, Bushy Hazels and Cwmma Moors – Favourable, River Wye – Unfavourable recovering, The Sturts – Unfavourable recovering. 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. 2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire. Eardisley Group has: 4 SSSI, 15 SWS. The River Wye SAC runs through the Parish.	+	X	?	?	X	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	+	?	+	+	+	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Eardisley at present. Winforton and Whitney do not have a conservation area	+	X	?	?	X	+	+	?	+	+	?	+	+	-	+	+	+	
To improve quality of surroundings	The study reveals that the play facilities at Millenium Green may need some updating. In addition there is currently 0.58 hectares of playing pitch area at the school and no hectares of secured community access playing pitch area.	+	X	?	X	X	+	+	+	?	+	?	+	+	?	+	+	+	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there are two scheduled monument in Eardisley group, according to the latest version of the register.	+	X	?	X	X	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	
To improve air quality	Between 2005 and 2010 Herefordshire's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 7% and 8% respectively, while UK's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 8% and 12% respectively within the same period. This suggests that air quality is improving.	++	X	?	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	+	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	% of Herefordshire residents who travel to work by: Car: 70.1%, Foot: 14.7%, Bicycle: 4.3%, Bus: 2%, Train: 0.8%, Motorbike: 0.8%, Taxi: 0.3%, Other: 7%.	++	X	?	?	X	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	++	+	+	++	+	
To reduce contributions to climate change	Herefordshire latest figure of CO2 emissions per capita-dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mCO ₂)	++	X	?	X	X	X	X	X	X	++	+	X	++	X	+	+	+	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	Reduce the risk of flooding-There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.	++	X	?	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X	+	X	+	+	+	
To improve water quality	Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive. Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84%.	?	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	X	X	X	X	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	Eardisley Group parish falls into the Herefordshire Conjunctive Use Water Resource Zones (WRZs), one of 6 zones covering Herefordshire. 39% of demand is from non-household use.	?	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.	+	X	?	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	

To conserve soil resources and quality	Around Winforton and Whitney the classification is mainly Graded 3 and 5 and to the north of Eardisley village the land is Graded 2 classification. Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.2010/11: 67% 2011-13: 57%	+	X	?	X	X	+	-	X	X	?	X	?	?	X	X	X	X	
To minimise the production of waste	No baseline data available	?	X	?	?	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
To improve health of the population	No baseline data available	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	
To reduce crime and nuisance	No baseline data available	?	++	+	+	X	+	+	X	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and two SAMs. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Eardisley Group parish at present.	+	+	?	?	X	+	?	X	?	?	+	?	+	?	+	+	+	
Summary in relation to baseline		This option has a mainly positive impact upon the baseline data	This option mainly impacts upon the health and well being of the community	There would need to be further detail provided for this option to have a more positive impact upon the baseline.	This option doesn't necessarily have a direct relationship with the SEA objectives and baseline	This option doesn't necessarily have a direct relationship with the SEA objectives and baseline	This option will provide improvements to the safety and well being of the community, however it will need to ensure that it is good use of land and design to ensure that it is sustainable and help to reduce the risk of flooding	This option will provide improvements to the safety and well being of the community, however it will need to ensure that it is good use of land and design to ensure that it is sustainable and help to reduce the risk of flooding	Although the village gateways will not necessarily have an impact upon the environment, per se, the location and design of the gateways could have an impact upon the historic and cultural heritage of the parish.	additional signage could have an impact upon the historic and cultural heritage of the parish however it will have a positive impact upon the effect of traffic in the parish.	this will help to improve the sustainability of the parish in terms of reducing the need to travel by car and therefore reducing the impact upon climate change, although new paths will have to be sympathetically designed and located.	Positive impact upon the effect of traffic in the parish uncertain as to the other impacts due to unknown details of what the traffic management will be.	Although not a direct impact with many of the objectives this could help to improve efficiency of land use on developments and improve the crime and safety of the community	This policy has a mainly positive impact upon the baseline data, due to the mitigation methods it provides	Although the 'islands' will not necessarily have an impact upon the environment, per se, the location and design of the gateways could have an impact upon the historic and cultural heritage of the parish.	Improving transport links between the villages around the parish and reducing the need for the private car will help to have a positive impact upon the baseline	improvements to bus services will reduce the need to travel by car and reduce the effect of traffic on the roads	improvements to bus services will reduce the need to travel by car and reduce the effect of traffic on the roads	
Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects		This option meets the SEA objectives and covers many areas of sustainability	Helps to ensure a positive impact upon the community as a whole	There would need to be further detail provided for this option to have more positive effect on the environment, such as location and type of employment.	This option does not necessarily have a relationship with many of the SEA objectives as it is more about encouraging the working practices between the levels of Government in the county and the parish.	This option ensures that all decisions are based on sound evidence which will help to protect and enhance the environment in the long term	If the design utilises permeable surfaces and is on brownfield land then this would have a positive effect on the parish as well as the environment overall.	If the design utilises permeable surfaces and is on brownfield land then this would have a positive effect on the parish as well as the environment overall.	Need to ensure that the Cultural and historic heritage of the village is maintained and not lost through the siting and design of any new gateways. There is unlikely to have an effect on the biodiversity following construction and will help to improve the safety and well being of the community due to the slowing down of vehicles.	The additional signage will help to reduce the impact of traffic upon the parish however it could also have a negative impact upon the historic and cultural heritage without suitable design and location mitigation in place. Further details would be required to ensure that there would not be a negative impact upon the environment.	This will help to improve the sustainability of the parish in terms of reducing the need to travel by car and therefore reducing the impact upon climate change, although new paths will have to be sympathetically designed and located to ensure a positive effect on the environment.	This option details long term measures for decreasing traffic it is difficult to know its impact upon each of the SEA objectives due to not knowing further details of what these will be, however there will be a positive impact upon the effect of traffic on the environment.	This will help to ensure better use of land within developments and with suitable design and materials it will help to reduce the impact of traffic of the environment as well as reducing the risk of flooding.	This option will help to reduce the risk of flooding and will provide suitable mitigation methods for the potential new car parks proposed in the other options.	The islands will help to reduce the impact of traffic upon the parish however it could also have a negative impact upon the historic and cultural heritage without suitable design and location mitigation in place. Further details would be required to ensure that there would not be a negative impact upon the environment.	This option will encourage use of more sustainable modes of transport and therefore will have a positive impact upon the SEA objectives	This option will encourage use of more sustainable modes of transport and therefore will have a positive impact upon the SEA objectives	This option will encourage use of more sustainable modes of transport and therefore will have a positive impact upon the SEA objectives	
Preferred Option(s) (policies and sites) and why		All of the options combined would provide the best outcome, particularly incorporating options S1 and S3.					All of these options offer benefits to the community and with mitigation methods utilised will not have a negative impact upon the environment. Options T3, T4 and T9 could have some impact upon the historic and cultural heritage of the Parish If the design and location is not suitable. The car parks in T1 and T2 would need to ensure the layout and design of them is such that it reduces the overall impact upon the landscape and any potential flooding, a mix of these options with option T8 would provide some mitigation towards this and provide a more positive outcome. The encouragement of more sustainable methods of transport would be seen as a benefit to the environment to reduce overall contribution to climate change, air quality and reduction in travel.												

To reduce contributions to climate change	Herefordshire latest figure of CO2 emissions per capita-dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mtCO ₂)	+	+	+	++	+	+	?	?	?	?	++	?
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	Reduce the risk of flooding-There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004.The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.	+	?	+	++	+	X	X	X	X	X	+	X
To improve water quality	Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive.Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84%.	?	+	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	?	+	?
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	Eardisley Group parish falls into the Herefordshire Conjunctive Use Water Resource Zones (WRZs), one of 6 zones covering Herefordshire. 39% of demand is from non-household use.	?	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	?	X
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.	?	+	X	X	X	?	?	?	?	?	++	?
To conserve soil resources and quality	Around Winforton and Whitney the classification is mainly Graded 3 and 5 and to the north of Eardisley village the land is Graded 2 classification. Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.2010/11: 67% 2011-13: 57%	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	X	?
To minimise the production of waste	No baseline data available	?	+	?	X	X	?	+	?	?	-	+	?

To improve health of the population	No baseline data available	+	+	+	++	+	++	++	?	?	?	+	?	
To reduce crime and nuisance	No baseline data available	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	+	+	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and two SAMs. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Eardisley Group parish at present.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	++	?	
Summary in relation to baseline		This option has a mainly positive impact upon the baseline data, the uncertain areas are due to not knowing the potential location of the development.	This option has a mainly positive impact upon the baseline data.	This option has a positive impact upon the baseline data	This option has a positive impact upon the baseline data	This option has a mainly positive impact upon the baseline data	This option has a mainly positive impact upon the baseline data	This option has a mainly positive impact, however the unknown location of the care facility and pre/play school facility could have some impact upon the baseline.	This option has a mainly positive impact upon the baseline data due to the requirement to phase development over the plan period as this will limit the disturbance through the construction phase.	This option has a mainly unknown impact upon the baseline data this is due to many details still required such as location and approx numbers of housing in each village.	This option has a mainly uncertain impact upon the baseline data, however location of the new housing may have an impact upon the baseline.	This option has a uncertain impact upon the baseline data, due to the unknown location of any new development and the figure of the number of houses is over the requirement for the Core Strategy Policy, therefore will be more sensitive to needing sustainable design and good location.	This option has a positive impact upon the baseline data.	This option could have a mainly positive impact upon the baseline data, further details as to where this development will be located and the design.
Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects		This option has mainly a positive impact upon the SEA objectives further details are needed on the location and type of new employment that is encouraged to the Parish, and also the location of the new homes. This option links with other options within the Housing and job and economy options	This option is more about working with local services rather than actual development, however ensuring co-operation with local services will help to meet the baseline data in the long term.	This option meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy, by utilising existing facilities and amenities. The development of new facilities will need good sustainable design and good site location.	This option meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy, will encourage more sustainable transport and provide new routes to link the villages together to reduce the use of the private car.	This option meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy, just need to ensure the design the paths are permeable and suitable to minimise flooding and impact upon biodiversity and landscape.	This option will need further details to ensure that there is no adverse impact upon the SEA objectives.	Providing a phased approach will be beneficial to the SEA objectives as it will limit the impact upon the SEA objective and baseline data, this is also in accordance with the Core Strategy.	Although this option still requires further detail such as potential location and numbers for each village within the Parish, the option meets the Core Strategy requirements and is the lowest figure that is required therefore would meet a majority of the SEA objectives with sufficient mitigation in place.	This option only details the number of housing for each of the villages therefore it is difficult to know its impact upon each of the SEA objectives due to not knowing the locations, design etc. of each of the houses. However the proposed numbers are not over and above the requirements set out in the Core strategy.	This option only details the number of housing for each of the villages therefore it is difficult to know its impact upon each of the SEA objectives due to not knowing the locations, design etc. of each of the houses. However the proposed numbers are not over and above the requirements set out in the Core strategy.	This option provides good good mitigation methods and therefore meets the SEA objectives and requirements within the Core Strategy.	This option needs further detail for location and design of the new development to ensure that it does not have a detrimental impact upon the SEA objectives. Although overall it will move towards meeting the SEA objectives and meet the Core strategy requirements.	
Preferred Option(s) (policies and sites) and why		This option links with other options identifying the type of employment and housing required within the group parish. This option seeks to provide a good balance all around for the community in terms of housing and employment but further details will be required for the policy.	This option will be best used in combination with other options to form policies to ensure the deliverability of the proposals is enhanced.	This option will meet the requirements of the SEA objectives and will utilise the facilities already in existence thereby reducing the overall effect.	This option will ensure that the reliance on the private car is reduced and will help to provide a cohesive nature to the group parish. This option could be combined with other options to ensure more sustainable uses of transport across the parish.	This option will help to ensure cohesive approach across the parish and could be utilised in a sustainable modes of transport policy to reduce the use of the private car around the village.	This option will need to be developed further to identify the location and design of the developments to ensure they continue meet the SEA objectives.	This option would be beneficial to be rolled out across all development proposals to ensure any effect on the SEA objective is minimal.	These options all require further detail with regards to the location and design of the housing development, however the lower figures in option H1 meets the Core Strategy targets and will have the minimal impact upon the SEA objectives. The option in H3 exceeds the Core Strategy target and would need further evidence to demonstrate the need for this level of housing, option H3 would have the highest impact upon the SEA objectives due to the level of disturbance during the construction phases and also the level of traffic increase and waste upon the group parish.	This option would provide good mitigation techniques for the housing policies and should be incorporated into the policies where appropriate to help support the effect on the SEA objectives and baseline data.	This option will meet the requirements of the Core strategy however will need further details on the location and design of the affordable houses to ensure no adverse impact upon all the SEA objectives.			

	Parish Council Name:	NDP Name:	Date completed:	01/02/2014		
	Eardisley Group	Eardisley Group Plan				
Key						
++ Move towards significantly + Move towards marginally -- Move away significantly - Move away marginally 0 Neutral ? Uncertain X No relationship						

Options - Jobs and the economy

Alternative	Baseline (Carried forward from Stage A)	Jobs and the Economy options							
		J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8
SEA Objective									
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition. status of the SSSIs are: 31/07/14 – Quebb Meadows – unfavourable recovering condition, Upper Welson Marsh – Unfavourable recovering condition, Bushy Hazels and Cwmma Moors – Favourable, River Wye – Unfavourable recovering, The Sturts – Unfavourable recovering. 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. 2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire. Eardisley Group has: 4 SSSI, 15 SWS. The River Wye SAC runs through the Parish.	+	+	+	X	?	?	+	?
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Eardisley at present. Winforton and Whitney do not have a conservation area	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	?
To improve quality of surroundings	The study reveals that the play facilities at Millenium Green may need some updating. In addition there is currently 0.58 hectares of playing pitch area at the school and no hectares of secured community access playing pitch area.	+	+	?	X	+	+	+	?
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there are two scheduled monument in Eardisley group, according to the latest version of the register.	+	X	?	X	?	?	+	?
To improve air quality	Between 2005 and 2010 Herefordshire's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 7% and 8% respectively; while UK's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 8% and 12% respectively within the same period. This suggests that air quality is improving.	X	X	?	X	X	X	+	X

To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	% of Herefordshire residents who travel to work by:Car: 70.1%, Foot: 14.7%,Bicycle: 4.3%,Bus: 2%, Train: 0.8%,Motorbike: 0.8%,Taxi: 0.3%,Other: 7%.	X	+	?	X	?	+	+	?
To reduce contributions to climate change	Herefordshire latest figure of CO2 emissions per capita-dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mtCO ²)	X	+	?	X	?	+	+	?
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	Reduce the risk of flooding-There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004.The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.	X	X	?	X	?	?	?	?
To improve water quality	Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive.Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84%.	X	X	X	X	X	?	?	?
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	Eardisley Group parish falls into the Herefordshire Conjunctive Use Water Resource Zones (WRZs), one of 6 zones covering Herefordshire. 39% of demand is from non-household use.	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	?
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.	X	X	?	X	?	?	+	?
To conserve soil resources and quality	Around Winforton and Whitney the classification is mainly Graded 3 and 5 and to the north of Eardisley village the land is Graded 2 classification. Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.2010/11: 67% 2011-13: 57%	X	X	?	X	?	?	+	?
To minimise the production of waste	No baseline data available	X	X	?	X	+	?	+	?
To improve health of the population	No baseline data available	X	X	?	X	+	+	+	+

To reduce crime and nuisance	No baseline data available	+	X	X	+	?	+	X	+
To conserve natural and manmade resources	There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and two SAMs. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Eardisley Group parish at present.	+	?	?	X	+	?	+	?
Summary in relation to baseline		This option either has no relationship or a positive relationship with the baseline data.	This option does not have a relationship with a majority of the baseline	There would need to be more information on the location and type of craft / light industry to know the full impact, although it is noted that it would not be large factories which would have more of an impact therefore the effect should be minimal.	This option does not have a relationship with a majority of the baseline	This option will have a positive impact upon the baseline although it could attract additional traffic to the parish.	This option will have a positive impact upon the baseline and would reduce the level of traffic in the parish and promote better use of land	This option will have a positive impact upon the baseline and would reduce the level of traffic in the parish and promote better use of land	This option would help to provide homes for the local people near their workplace therefore could reduce the need to travel, however location and design will be key
Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects		This option will provide a positive impact upon the majority of SEA objectives due to the unintrusive nature of the development, yet will provide many benefits.	This policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy, and encourages sustainable working patterns.	There would need to be further details on the location of the light industrial / craft workshopsto ensure that this would meet the SEA objectives, however it does meet the Core Strategy requirements.	This option does not have a relationship with many of the SEA objectives and will be difficult to assess its impact upon the environment within the Parish.	This option will depend upon the location of the agricultural / tourism related schemes as this could have an effect on the traffic within the Parish. However the group parish is a high tourist area currently and therefore this option would be maximising on the existing situation. Caution needs to ensure that sporadic development in the countryside does not occur.	This would help to reduce the need to travel and therefore would provide a positive effect on the reduction of climate change	This would help to reduce the need to travel and therefore would provide a positive effect on the reduction of climate change	Further details on the design and location of the new housing would be required and mitigation methods on ensuring high quality sustainable design
Preferred Option(s) (policies and sites) and why		This option would support the SEA objectives and also help to provide additional benefits to the local economy and existing residents. Would need to ensure the landscape is returned to the same level as prior to the works to hide the cables.	This option would provide many benefits to the rural community, though would need to be made as to the location of infrastructure required.	This option promotes use of brownfield first and encourages light industrial and craft workshops which would have a minimal impact upon the environment as opposed to heavier industrial units.	This option is not regarding development but could formulate part of a policy to help encourage employment to the area.	This option would utilise the existing properties and benefits that exist within the Parish however additional tourism could mean higher reliance on the private car. A policy would need to ensure that the location of these new developments are in the most sustainable locations.	This option will ensure a reduction in the reliance on the car and encourage better use of land.	This option will ensure a reduction in the reliance on the car and encourage better use of land. This option would combine well with the improvements to broadband connections in option J2.	This option will meet the requirements of the Core Strategy and will help support the health and well being of the community by providing housing for all.

Parish Council Name:	NDP Name:	Date completed:	01/02/2014
Eardisley Group	Eardisley Group Plan		
Key			
++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards marginally	-- Move away significantly	- Move away marginally
		0 Neutral	? Uncertain
			X No relationship

Options - The Environment

Alternative	Baseline (Carried forward from Stage A)	The Environment options											
		E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6	E7	E8	E9	E10	E11	E12
SEA Objective													
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition. status of the SSSIs are: 31/07/14 – Quebb Meadows – unfavourable recovering condition, Upper Welson Marsh – Unfavourable recovering condition, Bushy Hazels and Cwmma Moors – Favourable, River Wye – Unfavourable recovering, The Sturts – Unfavourable recovering. 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. 2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire. Eardisley Group has: 4 SSSI, 15 SWS. The River Wye SAC runs through the Parish.	++	++	++	+	+	+	?	+	++	+	++	+
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Eardisley at present.Winforton and Whitney do not have a conservation area	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	++	+	++	+
To improve quality of surroundings	The study reveals that the play facilities at Millenium Green may need some updating. In addition there is currently 0.58 hectares of playing pitch area at the school and no hectares of secured community access playing pitch area.	+	+	?	+	+	X	?	+	+	+	++	+
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there are two scheduled monument in Eardisley group, according to the latest version of the register.	+	+	?	++	+	?	?	+	+	+	++	+
To improve air quality	Between 2005 and 2010 Herefordshire's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 7% and 8% respectively; while UK's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 8% and 12% respectively within the same period.This suggests that air quality is improving.	X	X	X	X	X	+	X	X	X	+	+	+
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	% of Herefordshire residents who travel to work by:Car: 70.1%, Foot: 14.7%;Bicycle: 4.3%,Bus: 2%, Train: 0.8%,Motorbike: 0.8%,Taxi: 0.3%,Other: 7%.	X	X	?	X	?	+	X	X	X	X	X	X

To reduce contributions to climate change	Herefordshire latest figure of CO2 emissions per capita-dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mtCO ₂)	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	X	X	+	++	?
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	Reduce the risk of flooding-There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004.The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	X	X	+	+	+
To improve water quality	Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive.Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84%.	+	+	?	X	?	?	?	X	X	X	+	?
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	Eardisley Group parish falls into the Herefordshire Conjunctive Use Water Resource Zones (WRZs), one of 6 zones covering Herefordshire. 39% of demand is from non-household use.	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	?
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.	++	++	+	X	?	+	?	+	X	+	++	?
To conserve soil resources and quality	Around Winforton and Whitney the classification is mainly Graded 3 and 5 and to the north of Eardisley village the land is Graded 2 classification. Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.2010/11: 67% 2011-13: 57%	+	+	?	+	?	?	+	?	+	+	+	+
To minimise the production of waste	No baseline data available	X	X	?	X	?	?	+	X	X	+	+	X

To improve health of the population	No baseline data available	X	X	+	X	+	+	+	X	X	++	+	+
To reduce crime and nuisance	No baseline data available	X	X	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	X	+
To conserve natural and manmade resources	There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and two SAMs. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Eardisley Group parish at present.	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	++	+	++	+
Summary in relation to baseline		This option has a positive impact upon the baseline data.	This option has a positive impact upon the baseline data.	This option has a positive impact upon the baseline data.	This option has a positive impact upon the baseline data.	This option has a positive impact upon the baseline data.	This option has a positive impact upon the baseline data.	This option has a positive impact upon the baseline data.	This option has a positive impact upon the baseline data.	This option has a positive impact upon the baseline data.	This option has a positive impact upon the baseline data.	This option has a positive impact upon the baseline data.	This option has a positive impact upon the baseline data.
Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects		This option will help to provide solution and mitigation methods for helping to alleviate flood risk across the group Parish.	This option will ensure that the flood alleviation scheme for Eardisley will help to reduce flood risk	This option is seeking to ensure that flood risk and contribution to climate change is reduced through mitigation methods for any new housing development	This option has a positive effect particularly on the historic and cultural heritage of the Parish.	This option provides mitigation methods for new housing and will seek to reduce the overall impact of the development on many of the SEA objectives.	This option will provide mitigation methods for all new development.	This option although promoting renewable energy schemes which will help with reduce the overall contribution to climate change, the schemes will need to be sensitively designed and located to ensure that there is not an adverse impact upon the landscape and habitats.	Enlarging the settlement boundaries will ensure that the location of development is contained and therefore will not be an adverse impact upon the landscape, and surroundings. There will be little direct impact wioth the remaining SEA objectives.	This option only seeks to be positive in meeting the SEA objectives	Additional greenspaces and seeking new open spaces will help to enhance the ladnscape and setting and will help to protect biodiversity from intensive development. The openm spaces could also help to reduce flodd risk as it allows additional floodplain if required.	Additional plantation as well as retaining existing features wil lhave a strong positive effect on the SEA objectives	The use of allotment will help to reduce the risk of flooding and support the landscape. The allotments will need to be well managed to ensure no negative impact to the historic and cultural heritage occurs.
Preferred Option(s) (policies and sites) and why		All of these options provide a move towards the SEA objectives, however it is not felt that these options should be seen as individual potentials to move towards policies but instead combine the eléments to provide a very strong policy to help protect the environment around the Parish. This potential policy would then mitigate against many of the negative impacts to the sEA objectives through the mitigation that they would provide.											

Parish Council Name:		NDP Name:		Date completed:		01/09/2014																	
Eardisley Group		Eardisley Group Plan																					
Key																							
++ Move towards significantly																							
+ Move towards marginally																							
- - Move away significantly																							
- Move away marginally																							
0 Neutral																							
? Uncertain																							
X No relationship																							
Draft Policies																							
Alternative	Baseline (Carried forward from Stage A)	Policy SD1 - Sustainable Development	Policy T1 - Traffic measures within Villages	Policy T2 - Transport Requirements related to Development	Policy T3 - Promotion of sustainable transport measures	Policy E1 - Flooding	Policy E2 - Historic Assets and Village Character	Policy E3 - Addressing carbon reduction	Policy E4 - Green Infrastructure	Policy C1 - New or additional services and Facilities	Policy C2 - Developer Contributions to new facilities	Policy H1 - Housing Numbers	Policy H2 - Settlement Strategy	Policy H3 - Affordable Housing	Policy H4 - New homes in Eardisley	Policy H5 - New Homes in Winforton	Policy H6 - New Homes in Whitney-on-Wye	Policy H7 - Criteria for Development in Eardisley Group	Policy J1 - New Technology and sustainable economic growth	Policy J2 - Small scale work premises	Policy J3 - Retention and provision of employment sites	Policy EMD1 - Enabling mixed-use development sites	
SEA Objective																							
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition. status of the SSSIs are: 31/07/14 – Quebb Meadows – unfavourable recovering condition, Upper Welson Marsh – Unfavourable recovering condition, Bushy Hazels and Cwmma Moors – Favourable, River Wye – Unfavourable recovering, The Sturts – Unfavourable recovering. 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. 2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire. Eardisley Group has: 4 SSSI, 15 SWS. The River Wye SAC runs through the Parish.	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	+	?	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Eardisley at present.Winforton and Whitney do not have a conservation area	++	++	+	++	+	++	+	++	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
To improve quality of surroundings	The study reveals that the play facilities at Millenium Green may need some updating. In addition there is currently 0.58 hectares of playing pitch area at the school and no hectares of secured community access playing pitch area.	+	+	+	++	+	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there are two scheduled monument in Eardisley group, according to the latest version of the register.	++	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	+	X	+	+	+	
To improve air quality	Between 2005 and 2010 Herefordshire's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 7% and 8% respectively, while UK's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 8% and 12% respectively within the same period.This suggests that air quality is improving.	+	+	+	++	X	X	+	+	++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	?	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	% of Herefordshire residents who travel to work by:Car: 70.1%, Foot: 14.7%;Bicycle: 4.3%;Bus: 2%, Train: 0.8%;Motorbike: 0.8%;Taxi: 0.3%;Other: 7%.	++	++	+	++	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	?	
To reduce contributions to climate change	Herefordshire latest figure of CO2 emissions per capita-dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mCO ₂)	+	+	+	++	+	X	++	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	Reduce the risk of flooding-There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004.The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.	+	?	+	++	++	X	++	+	+	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	
To improve water quality	Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive.Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84%.	?	X	X	?	+	X	+	+	X	?	?	?	+	?	?	?	?	X	?	?	?	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	Eardisley Group parish falls into the Herefordshire Conjunctive Use Water Resource Zones (WRZs), one of 6 zones covering Herefordshire. 39% of demand is from non-household use.	?	X	X	X	+	X	+	X	X	?	?	?	+	?	?	?	?	X	?	?	?	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.	+	?	+	+	++	X	+	+	?	?	?	+	?	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	

To conserve soil resources and quality	Around Winforton and Whitney the classification is mainly Graded 3 and 5 and to the north of Eardisley village the land is Graded 2 classification. Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.2010/11: 67% 2011-13: 57%	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	+	?	?	+	+	+	X	+	+	+
To minimise the production of waste	No baseline data available	?	X	X	+	X	X	+	X	X	?	?	- there will be some increase in waste with the increase of housing numbers in the village	X	- there will be some increase in waste with the increase of housing numbers in the village	- there will be some increase in waste with the increase of housing numbers in the village	- there will be some increase in waste with the increase of housing numbers in the village	- there will be some increase in waste with the increase of housing numbers in the village	++	+	+	+	?
To improve health of the population	No baseline data available	+	+	+	++	+	X	+	++	?	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
To reduce crime and nuisance	No baseline data available	+	+	+	++	X	+	X	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
To conserve natural and manmade resources	There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and two SAMs. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Eardisley Group parish at present.	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	++	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+
Summary in relation to baseline		This policy has a mainly positive impact upon the baseline data	This policy has a mainly positive impact upon the baseline data. There are some queries as the location of traffic measures is currently unknown.	This policy has a positive impact upon the baseline data	This policy has a positive impact upon the baseline data	This policy has a positive impact upon the baseline data	This policy has a positive impact upon the baseline data	This policy has a positive impact upon the baseline data	This policy has a mainly positive impact upon the baseline data	This policy has a mainly positive impact upon the baseline data, however location of the new facilities may have an impact upon the baseline.	This policy has a mainly positive impact upon the baseline data, however location of any new development from the CIL payments may have an impact upon the baseline	This policy has a mainly positive impact upon the baseline data, as this policy doesn't provide full details it is difficult to know the impacts upon the baseline.	This policy has a mainly positive impact upon the baseline data, the settlement boundaries will provide some certainty over location of the new development to help alleviate the impacts upon the baseline	This policy has a mainly positive impact upon the baseline data, however further information on the location of development may have an impact upon the baseline	This policy has a mainly positive impact upon the baseline data, however further information on the transport schemes for the new development and location of the additional development in Eardisley could have an impact upon the baseline.	This policy has a mainly positive impact upon the baseline data, however further information on the location of development may have an impact upon the baseline	This policy has a mainly positive impact upon the baseline data, however further information on the location of development may have an impact upon the baseline	This policy has a positive impact upon the SEA objectives due to the level of detail given for any new development, the question marks are due to the policy not specifically stating where this development will be so the true impact on these objectives is still unknown.	Due to the policy discussing broadband connection in the main it has no relationship with a lot of the SEA objectives	This policy has a positive impact upon the baseline as it reduces the need to travel due to allowing small work areas linked to residential schemes and encouraging homeworking	This policy has a positive impact upon the baseline data due to requiring the use of brownfield sites first, and reducing flood risk where appropriate and to ensure proposals for new businesses are sustainable.	Due to the is policy highlighting the use of a large under used brownfield site it has a positive impact upon the baseline	
Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects		This policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy and covers many areas of sustainability	This policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy, and encourages sustainable modes of transport	This policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy, as well as looking to reduce flooding by using permeable surfaces and also improving safety and well being of pedestrians	This policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy, and requests that enhancing and improving existing cycle networks and footpaths as well as providing new routes as well as linking the villages together using routes for sustainable modes of transport.	This policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy and requests that further details such as drainage proposals accompany planning applications and ensuring surface water is addressed to minimise flooding.	This policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy and seeks to ensure the historic and cultural character and heritage of the villages is maintained through the Plan period	This policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy and encourages the highest level of standard for energy consumption and renewable energy	This policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy particularly the natural and ecological features within the parish	This policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy, the policy doesn't detail the type of community facility nor location so difficult to know full impact upon SEA objectives	This policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy, although it is difficult to know how and what the CIL money will be spent on it does state in the policy that it will help to support sustainable growth.	This policy only details the number of housing for each of the villages therefore it is difficult to know its impact upon each of the SEA objectives due to not knowing the locations, design etc. of each of the houses. However the proposed numbers are not over and above the requirements set out in the Core strategy.	This policy looks to define the settlement boundaries for each village therefore many details such as location and design of housing are still not determined in this policy. Although it moves towards meeting the the SEA objectives.	This policy will look to meet the housing needs of local people across the group parish. The details of site location and design are not included in the policy therefore it is not possible to state how it will affect all of the SEA objectives.	This policy identifies an allocated site for Eardisley as well as allowing housing elsewhere in the settlement boundary. There will be some impact upon increase of waste, and possibly some impact upon the water quality however there may be mitigation methods introduced to help improve this.	This policy has a mainly positive impact upon theSEA objectives, however further information on the location of development may have an impact upon the baseline such as water or waste produced, and the design to reduce climate change impact	This policy has a mainly positive impact upon the SEA objectives, however further information on the location of development may have an impact upon the baseline such as water or waste produced, or the design to reduce climate change impact	This policy has a mainly positive impact upon the SEA objectives as it provides the further detail that new housing developments will need in each of the villages, however there are some uncertainties as it does not detail the site location of the new housing development	This policy will have a positive impact upon the Parish area and in particular for existing housing and workplaces as well as new developments due to the additional broadband facilities, there will not be too much of a relationship over the historic character and heritage of the area except for any new infrastructure for it, although it should help to reduce traffic and help the environment by reducing the need to travel.	This policy looks to encourage less commuting and encourage more working from home and live/work units to allow small businesses to remain in the area. This can reduce air pollution, transport issues and damage to the landscape through the development of large business premises.	This policy meets the SEA objectives as it encourages the support of existing businesses as well as retaining the existing employment sites over the development of new sites.	This policy seeks to provide the community within the group parish with mixed use of housing, employment and day care centre along with a safe drop off point for children at the school to reduce the traffic problems on the main road	
Preferred Option(s) (policies and sites) and why		This policy meets the requirements of the Core strategy policies for sustainable development	This policy meets the requirements of the Core strategy policies for traffic requirements	This policy meets the requirements of the Core strategy policies for transport requirements	This policy meets the requirements of the Core strategy policies for sustainable transport	This policy meets the requirements of the Core strategy policies for flooding and prevention of flooding	This policy meets the requirements of the Core strategy policies for historic assets	This policy meets the requirements of the Core strategy policies for energy conservation and renewable energy	This policy meets the requirements of the Core strategy policies for green infrastructure	This policy meets the requirements of the Core strategy policies for community facilities and services	This policy meets the requirements of the Core strategy policies for developer contributions	This policy meets the requirements of the Core strategy policies for rural areas	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements	This policy is very similar to the Core Strategy affordable housing policy and therefore meets the requirements.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements	This policy should ensure that the development referred to is housing development so there may need to be a word change throughout the policy to reflect this.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements	This policy meets the requirements of the Core Strategy in order to utilise brown filed sites and to make good use of land. Caution will be needed to ensure that the employment does not have a negative impact upon the new and existing housing around the site.

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

Parish Council Name: Eardisley Group Parish

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Eardisley Group Plan

Date completed: 9/9/14

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 SD1 – Sustainable Development

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

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve air quality	+	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	Ensure the design of housing includes measures to reduce the effect on climate change
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve water quality	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	Ensure mitigation methods are used on any new development to help with water quality

To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	-	-	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	Develop on land that is brownfield first over greenfield
To minimise the production of waste of waste	?	-	-	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	Ensure recycling and waste management schemes are in place for all types of development
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	There may be a loss of air quality and an increase in the effect of traffic on the environment as development occurs within the group parish, however this policy will look to keep the effect to a minimum. The design of housing will need to ensure that the contribution to climate change is kept to a minimum.				

Policy T1 – Traffic Measures within villages

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	

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				Strategy	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	The encouragement of lesser polluting forms of transport will help to reduce the vulnerability to climate change over the plan period
To improve water quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	N/A	N/A	N/A	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	This depends on where the transport measures are located and if permeable surfaces are used for any paths or car parks
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	This depends on where the transport measures are located and if permeable surfaces are used for any paths or car parks
To minimise the production of waste of	N/A	N/A	N/A	This Policy is not over and above the Core	

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waste				Strategy	
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	In general this policy will have a positive effect; however where there are unknown effects this is due to not knowing the location of the potential traffic measures thereby not knowing how these will impact.				

Policy T2 – Transport requirements related to Development

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

To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core	

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				Strategy	
To improve water quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	Depending upon location of transport requirements and use of brownfield for car parks
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	In general this policy will have a positive effect; however the location of some of the transport requirements such as car parks could be located on brownfield land to reduce the impact upon soil resources and quality. The encouragement of use of permeable surfaces will help to reduce risk of flooding.				

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Policy T3 – Promotion of Sustainable Transport Measures

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	

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

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To improve health of the population	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy has a long term very positive effect as it tries to move away from solely car use and help to encourage sustainable transport measures as well as encourage route ways between the three villages.				

Policy E1 - Flooding

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

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

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water supply				Strategy	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy will have a positive impact upon the SEA objectives as the policy intends to restrict development in floodplains and to utilise all possible flood mitigation schemes as well as improving house design to allow for soakaways and permeable surfaces to allow water to drain away.				

Policy E2 – Historic assets and village character

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)	Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities

	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+++	+++	+++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve air quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To reduce contributions to climate change	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	

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To reduce vulnerability to climate change	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To improve water quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To improve health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy has a positive long term effect over the SEA objectives and in protecting and enhancing the historic and cultural heritage of the Parish.				

Policy E3 – Addressing carbon reduction

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core	

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

To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy has a positive contribution towards climate change and reduces the vulnerability of climate change, particularly over the long term.				

Policy E4 – Green Infrastructure

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

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

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To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy will help to maintain and enhance the character of the area and also promote habitats and landscape improvements as well as the health of the population.				

Policy C1 – New or additional services and facilities

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core	

				Strategy	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve water quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	The impact will depend upon the location of the new developments, and ensuring all mitigation methods are utilised to avoid any further flood risk
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	The impact will depend upon the location of the new developments; using brownfield land will reduce the impact.
To minimise the production of waste	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	Recycling schemes and ensuring waste is kept to a minimum during development

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To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy will have an overall positive impact upon the SEA objectives and the local community, however the unknown effect is due to not knowing the precise location of the new community facilities therefore brownfield land would reduce the impact and ensuring waste is kept to a minimum.				

Policy C2 – Developer Contributions to new facilities

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

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve air quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	?	?	The impact would depend upon the type of development / infrastructure the CIL payments go towards	Ensure any contributions help to reduce vulnerability to climate change
To improve water quality	?	?	?	The impact would depend upon the type of development / infrastructure the CIL	Ensure any contributions will help in some way to improve the water quality

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				payments go towards	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	?	?	The impact would depend upon the type of development / infrastructure the CIL payments go towards	Ensure any contributions will help in some way to provide sustainable sources of water supply
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	?	The impact would depend upon the type of development / infrastructure the CIL payments go towards	Ensure any contributions will help in some way to avoid or reduce flood risk
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	?	The impact would depend upon the type of development / infrastructure the CIL payments go towards	Ensure any contributions will help in some way to conserve the soil resources such as building on brownfield land.
To minimise the production of waste	?	?	?	The impact would depend upon the type of development / infrastructure the CIL payments go towards	Ensure any contributions will help in some way to minimise the production of waste.
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	

To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Developer contributions should ensure a positive outcome over the long term however currently there are many unknown factors as to where and how the developing contributions will be located. This is in part due to the lack of a CIL charging schedule therefore the NDP cannot be informed of the costings.				

Policy H1 – Housing Numbers

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 would depend upon location of the new homes and the timescale in which they are developed. In the long term all developments should be in place and no further impact upon nature conservation. This policy is not over and above the Core	Ensure the new development has minimum impact upon nature conservation through construction phase, and any enhancement schemes are encouraged for each development.

				Strategy Policy.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	?	+	+	This would depend upon location of the new homes and the design. In the long term all developments should be in place and no further impact upon the quality of the landscape. This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy Policy.	Ensure the design and location of the new housing will enhance the landscape and the character of the villages
To improve quality of surroundings	?	+	+	This would depend upon location of the new homes and the design of the new housing. In the long term all developments should be in place and no further impact the quality of the surroundings. This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy Policy.	Ensure the location of the development fits in with the local surroundings through good design

To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	?	+	+	This would depend upon location of the new homes. When incorporated with the other policies there should be no negative impact upon the historic environment and cultural heritage. This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy Policy.	Ensure the developments meet all the requirements within the other policies in the NDP.
To improve air quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	+	+	In the short term there will be additional traffic however once developed alongside the sustainable transport policies then there should be more choice to use lesser polluting modes of transport.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	?	+	+	The design of the housing should incorporate the renewable energy schemes set out in other policies within this NDP to ensure a long term positive	Ensure renewable energy schemes are utilised in all new developments.

				outcome.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	+	+	The new housing should be located on areas which are least at risk of flooding and ensure all flood prevention methods are utilised to reduce the vulnerability to climate change.	Ensure all flood mitigation methods are utilised for new developments particularly if in locations more prone to flooding.
To improve water quality	?	?	?	The new housing will need to ensure that there is capacity in the system to ensure no further adverse impact to the water quality	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	+	+	This would depend upon the location of the new developments.	Ensuring no development on flood zones and flood mitigation methods are in place as highlighted in the other NDP policies
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	?	This would depend upon location of the new homes	Developing brownfield land as a priority will reduce the impact

To minimise the production of waste	?	-	?	There will be some impact upon the production of waste during the development phase. After the development there should be recycling facilities in place to reduce the waste to a minimum.	
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	Additional housing meeting the needs of the local people will help to improve the overall health of the population.	
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	The additional housing will help to resolve any housing issues in the group parish.	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and meets the requirements of National Planning Policy Framework for growth. The additional policies within the NDP will ensure that the impacts upon the SEA baseline will be minimal.				

Policy H2 – Settlement Strategy

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SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve air quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core	

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environment				Strategy	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve water quality	?	?	?	The new housing will need to ensure that there is capacity in the system to ensure no further adverse impact to the water quality	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To improve health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	

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To reduce crime and nuisance	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The settlement strategy policy looks to define the areas of each of the villages for growth. This helps to ensure that the villages remain sustainable and travel will be more limited than if development was allowed across the county. This defining of the settlements allows for the character of the village to remain.				

Policy H3 - Affordable 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)	-	+	+	Depends upon location of the housing, in the long term there should be a positive impact as mitigation methods highlighted in other policies take effect.	

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve air quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	+	+	There will be alternative modes of transport in place in the long term from the other policies within the NDP.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	The design of the affordable houses will need to be in conformity with the design and renewable energy policy within the NDP	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	+	+	The design of the housing developments	

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				incorporating flood mitigation schemes will help to reduce vulnerability to climate change	
To improve water quality	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and there will need to be demonstrated that there is headroom available for the development	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	?	Depends upon the location of the new affordable housing	Brownfield land would help to limit the impact long term.
To minimise the production of waste	?	?	+	Waste would be produced during the development phases however this should be limited and recycling schemes should be in place	Ensure waste is limited and encourage more waste to be recycled.

				long term.	
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy has a positive effect there will be some short term impact whilst development is ongoing and schemes are put into place, but long term this should level out and be positive on the overall community.				

Policy H4- New Homes in Eardisley

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)	-	+	+	Depends upon location of the housing, in the long term there should be a positive impact as mitigation methods highlighted in other policies take effect.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve air quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	+	+	There will be alternative modes of transport in place in the long term from the other policies within the NDP.	

To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	The design of the affordable houses will need to be in conformity with the design and renewable energy policy within the NDP	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	+	+	The design of the housing developments incorporating flood mitigation schemes will help to reduce vulnerability to climate change	
To improve water quality	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and there will need to be demonstrated that there is headroom available for the development	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	

To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	?	Depends upon the location of the new affordable housing	Brownfield land would help to limit the impact long term.
To minimise the production of waste	?	?	+	Waste would be produced during the development phases however this should be limited and recycling schemes should be in place long term.	Ensure waste is limited and encourage more waste to be recycled.
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy has a positive effect there will be some short term impact whilst development is ongoing and schemes are put into place, but long term this should level out and be positive on the overall community.				

Policy H5 – New Homes in Winforton

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and	Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation
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	magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)				opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	-	+	+	Depends upon location of the housing, in the long term there should be a positive impact as mitigation methods highlighted in other policies take effect.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve air quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	

To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	+	+	There will be alternative modes of transport in place in the long term from the other policies within the NDP.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	The design of the affordable houses will need to be in conformity with the design and renewable energy policy within the NDP	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	+	+	The design of the housing developments incorporating flood mitigation schemes will help to reduce vulnerability to climate change	
To improve water quality	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and there will need to be demonstrated that there is headroom available for the	

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				development	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	?	Depends upon the location of the new affordable housing	Using any Brownfield land available would help to limit the impact long term.
To minimise the production of waste	?	?	+	Waste would be produced during the development phases however this should be limited and recycling schemes should be in place long term.	Ensure waste is limited and encourage more waste to be recycled.
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy has a positive effect there will be some short term impact whilst development is ongoing and schemes are put into place, but long term this should level out and be positive on the overall community.				

Policy H6 – New Homes in Whitney-on-Wye

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)	-	+	+	Depends upon location of the housing, in the long term there should be a positive impact as mitigation methods highlighted in other policies take effect.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	

To improve air quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	+	+	There will be alternative modes of transport in place in the long term from the other policies within the NDP.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	The design of the affordable houses will need to be in conformity with the design and renewable energy policy within the NDP	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	+	+	The design of the housing developments incorporating flood mitigation schemes will help to reduce vulnerability to climate change	
To improve water quality	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and there will need to be	

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				demonstrated that there is headroom available for the development	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	?	Depends upon the location of the new affordable housing	Brownfield land would help to limit the impact long term.
To minimise the production of waste	?	?	+	Waste would be produced during the development phases however this should be limited and recycling schemes should be in place long term.	Ensure waste is limited and encourage more waste to be recycled.
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
Overall commentary	Overall this policy has a positive effect there will be some short term impact whilst development is				

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and any cumulative effects	ongoing and schemes are put into place, but long term this should level out and be positive on the overall community.
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Policy H7 – Criteria for development in Eardisley Group

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

cultural heritage					
To improve air quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve water quality	?	?	?	Developments will need to ensure no further adverse impact upon the water quality through design	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	?	?	The policy should seek to ensure no further impact upon the water supply is affected	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core	

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				Strategy	
To minimise the production of waste	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy provides a very positive outcome as it is requiring landscape to be protected and enhanced as well as waste to be removed from site in the best possible way and encouraging recycling and open space onsite.				

Policy J1 – New technology and sustainable economic growth

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

To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To improve air quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	

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To improve water quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To conserve soil resources and quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
To minimise the production of waste	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy does not relate to many of the objectives however those that it does relate too have a positive impact upon the SEA objectives and the community as it will help businesses in the area as well as local communities. There should be a reduction in the need to travel due to more people able to work form home.				

Policy J2 – Small Scale work premises

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core	

				Strategy	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	?	?	Dependant upon on location	Utilising existing buildings or existing employment sites will reduce any impact
To improve water quality	?	?	?	Ensuring there is sufficient head room available for new buildings	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	?	?	Utilising other policies within the plan to assist with reducing this impact	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To minimise the production of waste	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	

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To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy has an overall positive impact as it will help communities to provide the work space needed for local jobs.				

Policy J3 – Retention and provision of employment sites

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

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	?	?	This would depend upon the type of business that came forward	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve water quality	?	?	?	This would depend upon the type of businesses that came	

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				forward.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	?	?	Utilising other policies within the plan to assist with reducing this impact	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To minimise the production of waste	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy has a positive impact upon the objectives as it seeks to use brownfield land first and reducing flood risk where possible.				

Policy EMD1 – Enabling mixed use development

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve air quality	?	?	?	Dependent upon the type of employment	

				coming onto the site	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	?	Schemes will be in place to reduce the traffic however there could be some increase due to the employment element and unsure of the businesses. There will also be an increase to the area once the community facilities are set up.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To improve water quality	?	?	?	Would depend upon the measures in place to help with housing and employment element and ensuring there is sufficient headroom	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	?	?	Utilising other policies within the plan to assist with reducing	

				this impact	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To minimise the production of waste	-	?	+	Utilising other policies in the NDP the site should reduce the amount of waste on site except in the early stage of development	
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy utilises a large brownfield site that is currently underused it has a positive impact upon the SEA objectives. The additional policies in the plan would need to ensure the unknown features remain positive.				

Template B4: Assessment of cumulative impacts of the Neighbourhood Development Plan

Parish Council Name: Eardisley Group Parish

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Eardisley Group

Date completed: 15/09/14

Key:

+ + Move towards significantly	+ Move towards marginally	- - Move away Significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	X No relationship
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SEA Objective / Objective / Policy	1. To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	2. To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	3. To improve quality of surroundings	4. To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage	5. To improve air quality	6. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	7. To reduce contributions to climate change	8. To reduce vulnerability to climate change	9. To improve water quality	10. To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	11. To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	12. To conserve soil resources and quality	13. To minimise the production of waste	14. To improve health of the population	15. To reduce crime and nuisance	16. To conserve natural and manmade resources
Objective 1 - Sustainability – to ensure that the manner in which development takes place in the three Eardisley Group communities, over the Plan Period, results in genuine sustainability and resilience, enabling people of all ages to pull together towards the future, in communities that are fit for living, working and playing.	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+
Objective 2 - Traffic and transport – to address community concerns about the level and speed of traffic to ensure traffic generated by development can be accommodated successfully; and to promote measures to support sustainable transport by reducing the need to travel by car in order to make roads safer for pedestrians and motorists in each of the three Group villages and elsewhere in the Group parishes over the Plan period.	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	?	?	X	+	X	+

Objective 3 – Environment - To address community concerns about: the potential for flooding; the preservation of historic buildings, archaeological sites, and the intrinsic character of each of the villages; the need to conserve and produce energy wherever possible; and the need to offer enhanced protection for habitats and other recognised and protected ecological features, and green spaces in the Eardisley Group Parishes.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Objective 4 - Communities Facilities – The Plan will promote improvement of services and further development of facilities for all ages in the communities, including facilities for children's day care and for care of elderly residents, cycle links among and within villages and improved communications networks	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	0	X	X	?	?	0	+	+	+
Objective 5 - Housing – To enable managed housing growth in the 3 parishes; to ensure the provision of energy efficient housing that is appropriately designed for people at each stage of life, and in harmony with the character of our communities; to provide all types of affordable housing, with preference given to local people, mixed with open market housing.	?	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	?	0	?	?	0	+	+	+
Objective 6 - Jobs and Economy – To remove barriers and improve the facilities and conditions for business in Eardisley Group so that employers can see real benefits in locating or expanding here, and working age residents can choose to work in the area	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	?	?	0	0	+	+
Objective 7 - Enabling mixed use Development – The objective of this policy seeks to address a wide number the Plan's objectives – supporting those for jobs and the economy, community facilities, housing and sustainability – and addressed through partnership with developers during the period of the plan where suitable	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	X	?	+	+	+	+	+

opportunities are available.																	
Policy SD1 – Sustainable Development	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	-	-	+	+	+
Policy T1 – Traffic Measures within the Village	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	?	?	N/A	+	+	+
Policy T2 – Transport requirements related to Development	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	+	?	N/A	+	+	+
Policy T3 – Promotion of sustainable transport measures	+	+	+	+	++	++	++	++	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	++	++	+
Policy E1 - Flooding	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	+	++	+	+	++	+	N/A	+	N/A	+	
Policy E2 – Historic assets and village character	+	++	++	++	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	+	++							
Policy E3 – Addressing carbon reduction	++	+	+	+	+	N/A	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	+
Policy E4 – Green Infrastructure	++	++	++	+	+	N/A	+	+	+	N/A	+	+	N/A	+	N/A	++	
Policy C1 – New or additional services and facilities	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	?	?	?	+	+	+
Policy C2 – Developer Contributions to new facilities	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+
Policy H1 – Housing numbers	?	+	+	+	N/A	+	+	+	?	N/A	+	?	?	?	+	+	+
Policy H2 – Settlement Strategy	+	++	+	++	N/A	+	+	+	?	N/A	+	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	
Policy H3 – Affordable Housing	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	?	?	+	+	+
Policy H4 – New Homes in Eardisley	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	?	?	+	+	+
Policy H5 – New Homes in Winforton	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	?	?	+	+	+
Policy H6 – New homes in Whitney-on-Wye	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	?	?	+	+	+
Policy H7 – Criteria for development in Eardisley Group	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Policy J1 – New technology and sustainable economic growth	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	N/A
Policy J2 – Small Scale work premises	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Policy J3 – Retention and	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

provision of employment sites																
Policy EMD1 – Enabling mixed-use development	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+
Summary of effects of whole plan on each SEA Objective	+ The plan does not go over and above the Core Strategy, and generally has a positive impact upon this SEA objective	+ The plan does not go over and above the Core Strategy, and generally has a positive impact upon this SEA objective	+ The plan does not go over and above the Core Strategy, and generally has a positive impact upon this SEA objective	+ The plan does not go over and above the Core Strategy, and generally has a positive impact upon this SEA objective	+ The plan does not go over and above the Core Strategy, and generally has a positive impact upon this SEA objective	+ The plan does not go over and above the Core Strategy, and generally has a positive impact upon this SEA objective	+ The plan does not go over and above the Core Strategy, and generally has a positive impact upon this SEA objective	+ The plan does not go over and above the Core Strategy, and generally has a positive impact upon this SEA objective, the Plans policies seek to reduce a vulnerability to climate change.	+ The plan does not go over and above the Core Strategy, and generally has a positive impact upon this SEA objective, although there will need to be sufficient headroom for the additional development the Core strategy growth has been agreed with the key authorities.	? Although the policies do not state specifically identify specific sources of water supply the Plan's policies do not go over and above the Core Strategy.	+ The plan does not go over and above the Core Strategy, and generally has a positive impact upon this SEA objective	+ The plan does not go over and above the Core Strategy, and generally has a positive impact upon this SEA objective, although the loss of soil resources through development will have an impact, however the sites for many of the houses are generally unknown currently and cannot be truly assessed.	+ The plan does not go over and above the Core Strategy, and generally has a positive impact upon this SEA objective although there are some unknown elements such as the amount of waste for new developments, but ensuring this is restricted a s much as possible and recycling will help to reduce this impact.	+ The plan does not go over and above the Core Strategy, and generally has a positive impact upon this SEA objective	+ The plan does not go over and above the Core Strategy, and generally has a positive impact upon this SEA objective	+ The plan does not go over and above the Core Strategy, and generally has a positive impact upon this SEA objective as it is utilising a brownfield site with different uses.
Cumulative effects of whole plan (1 + 2 + 3...)	Overall, the objectives and the policies within the NDP do not go over and above the requirements within the Core Strategy and therefore the cumulative impact is generally positive, particularly when the sustainable development policies and the criteria for housing development is incorporated into all new developments, both housing and employment.															
Commentary for significant cumulative effects	The Policies in the Plan request that mitigation methods are used on any area of land that may be prone to flooding, both surface water and fluvial. There is also a strong emphasis on sustainable development and renewable energy schemes for both householder and large scale to help improve the energy efficiency across the community.															

Appendix 5

Options Displayed at Open Days – Feb/Mar 2014

Sustainability

Option S1 - living within the planet's environmental limits

Promote movement towards a low-carbon economy which includes local food production, high standards of energy conservation and the use of renewable energy

Option S2 - ensuring a strong, healthy and just society

Promote the creation of communities that are sufficiently balanced in age, work and facilities to be able to thrive into the future.

Option S3 - achieving a sustainable economy

The Plan will promote measures for attracting employers and young families to the Eardisley Group area, to create supply and demand within the local economy.

Option S4 - promoting good governance

Promote and model proactive, inclusive and open working in all local government / parish council and voluntary group matters.

Option S5 - using sound science responsibly

Make sure the rationale for decisions made and actions taken concerning the future of our communities is based on strong scientific evidence as well as on local people's views and values.

Traffic and Transport Options

Option T1

Create a safe drop off & parking area behind the school in Eardisley.

Option T2

Create car parks in each of the villages as they become necessary for the benefit of residents and businesses.

Option T3

Install 'village gateways' at both ends of each village.

Option T4

Pursue all opportunities to increase safety for pedestrians and motorists, for example, by means of 3-2-1 signage at both ends of each village, and by reduced speed limits.

Option T5

Wherever appropriate, provide new or extended pavements and paths enabling residents of all ages and abilities to walk, cycle or ride mobility vehicles safely from their homes to village centres and other community amenities, minimising the use of private cars and supporting the use of community transport.

Option T6

Continue to pursue longer term measures that will decrease traffic congestion in Eardisley and decrease traffic speed in Whitney.

Option T7

Require new housing developments to have a minimum rate of two off-road parking spaces per dwelling and adequate road width or separate provision for visitor parking.

Option T8 Design car parks and driveways associated with new developments to have permeable surfaces to reduce surface water run-off and contribute to flood reduction measures.

Option T9

Install 'islands' with internally illuminated bollards to increase pedestrian safety when people cross the A438 in

Whitney.
<p>Option T10 Require developers to include pedestrian, mobility vehicle and cycle links between new homes and village amenities, designed to minimise the use of private cars and support the use of community transport.</p>
<p>Option T11 Make determined effort with existing transport providers to improve bus services to Group Villages, possibly in co-operation with other local parishes, and with Kington and Hay.</p>
<p>Option T12 Set up a local minibus service or similar business, to serve the Group parishes and surrounding area.</p>

The Environment

<p>Option E1 Research and take appropriate flood alleviation measures in Whitney.</p>
<p>Option E2 Pursue the stalled Environment Agency flood alleviation scheme for Eardisley.</p>
<p>Option E3 Design and construct housing and other development in flood sensitive areas in such a way as to reduce the overall level of flood risk both within the site and in the surrounding area</p>
<p>Option E4 Take steps to provide enhanced protection for historic buildings in the villages, using expertise of agencies like English Heritage.</p>
<p>Option E5 Provide developers with a design brief to protect the character and density of each village while building houses and other buildings that minimise the use of energy</p>
<p>Option E6 Require all development proposals with the exception of the conversion of listed historic buildings to have a minimum energy efficiency standard equivalent to Level 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes (DCLG 2006).</p>
<p>Option E7 Support, subject to scale and suitability, proposals for individual and community-scale energy from hydro-electricity, solar photovoltaic panels, local biomass facilities, (anaerobic digestion) or wood fuel products.</p>
<p>Option E8 Enlarge Eardisley's settlement boundary slightly. Create a suitable settlement boundary around Winforton. Design protective policies around Whitney.</p>
<p>Option E9 Enhance the protection of Designated Sites and Habitats in the 3 Parishes</p>
<p>Option E10 Protect, improve and develop Green Spaces in the three Parishes. Seek contribution from new housing developments for the provision of new recreational open space in line with standards set out by Herefordshire Council.</p>

Option E11

Require new developments to retain features of high nature conservation or landscape value, including mature trees, species-rich hedgerows, ponds and existing areas of woodland, and to plant native arboreal species local to the area.

Option E12

Promote allotment sites – meeting or exceeding Herefordshire Council’s standards

Communities**Option C1**

Make every effort in terms of attracting employment to the area, building homes people can afford and providing good facilities for the youngest to the oldest, to redress the age balance in our communities and make them genuinely sustainable.

Option C2

Co-operate with local services, promoting the improvement of their facilities where necessary, to help them to serve our communities well.

Option C3

Promote the improvement of existing facilities and amenities provided to meet the needs of local residents of all ages, businesses and visitors, and the development of new ones where there is need.

Option C4

Promote interdependency among the three communities by the development of a cycleway joining the villages, so that residents of each village may benefit from the other villages’ employment and amenities without using cars.

Option C5

Promote the inclusion of people of every age and ability in the community, by maintaining high standard paths and pavements, and making access to community buildings easy.

Option C6

Support the development in Whitney of a facility providing care for elderly people, and in Eardisley of a facility providing pre-school and after school care for children.

Option C8

Create a phased approach to development within the Plan period; check for the ongoing approval of the community periodically.

Housing Options**Option H1 - Low**

Build the lowest requirement of houses in each village.

Option H2 - Medium

Build 45-50 homes in Eardisley, 14 in Winforton, and 15 in Whitney plus benefits.

Option H3 - High

Build 60-80 houses in Eardisley and proportional in each of the other villages

Option H4

Embed a design statement for developers in the Neighbourhood Plan to ensure we:

1. preserve the character of our villages
2. determine the quality of house and community design
3. promote best practice in energy efficiency

The statement will specify criteria for:

- Road width; pavements; off-road parking
- Garden sizes; garages and other storage
- Footpaths and cycle-ways to village amenities
- Permissible house styles; design mix; heights; minimum space standards; building materials
- Energy-efficiency standards
- And others

Option H5

Build a good mix of affordable homes – low-cost market, part rent/part buy, special needs, employment-related, and rented, so that families are attracted to live here and have choice about their housing.

Jobs and the Economy**Option J1**

Pursue the installation of hidden mobile phone or wireless antennas to serve Eardisley Group business and residential users.

Option J2

Pursue the installation of super-fast broadband in the Group area, to serve both business and residential users.

Option J3

Attract investment to build flexible craft / light industry premises preferably on brownfield sites or in converted buildings in each of the villages.

Option J4

Address the issue of punitive business rates in rural areas with the Council.

Option J5

Actively seek agriculture / tourism- related and other employers for whom locating their businesses in the Group area could give positive benefit. Also seek to attract sustainable technology and other businesses that could boost local development and provide higher-than-average salaries.

Option J6

Provide live-work premises for local people.

Option J7

Advertise and encourage the benefits of working from home.

Option J8

Attract developers who will build homes that young families can afford, and advertise them well in the Herefordshire housing market.

Appendix 6

Template C2: SEA Quality Assurance Checklist

Parish Council Name: Eardisley Group

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Eardisley Group Plan

Date completed: 2/10/14

Objectives and context	Where are the points covered in Neighbourhood Development Plan SEA (insert chapter, section, page references, as necessary)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Neighbourhood Development Plan's purpose and objectives are made clear. • The Neighbourhood Area's environmental issues and constraints, including acknowledgement of those in the Local Plan (Core Strategy) SA, where relevant, and local environmental protection objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets. • SEA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate. • Links with other locally related plans, programmes and policies are identified, explained and acknowledgement for those set out in the SA of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) is given, where relevant. • Conflicts that exist between SEA objectives; between SEA and Neighbourhood Development Plan objectives; and between SEA objectives and other local plan objectives are identified and described. 	<p>Chapter 1.5 – 1.8</p> <p>Chapter 2 methodology, chapter 3 and tables A2 and A3</p> <p>Chapter 3 paragraph 3.5 and 3.7</p> <p>Chapter 3, paragraph 3.1</p> <p>Chapter 3</p>
<p>Scoping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory Consultees are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Environmental Report. • The assessment focuses on significant issues. • Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit. • Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration. 	<p>Chapter 2, paragraphs 2.5-2.9</p> <p>Chapter 2 and chapter 4</p> <p>Chapter 2</p> <p>Chapter 2 and chapter 4</p>
<p>Alternatives</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realistic alternatives are considered for key issues, and the reasons for choosing them are documented. • Alternatives include 'do minimum' and/or 'business as usual' scenarios wherever relevant. • The environmental effects (both adverse and beneficial) of each alternative are identified and compared. • Inconsistencies between the alternatives and other relevant local plans, programmes or policies are identified and explained. • Reasons are given for selection or elimination of alternatives. 	<p>Chapter 4</p> <p>Paragraph 4.3</p> <p>Chapter 4</p> <p>Chapter 4</p> <p>Chapter 4</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 4</p> <p>Initial screening report and Chapter 1</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>
<p>Prediction and evaluation of likely significant environmental effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects identified include the types listed in the Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape), as relevant; and other local likely environmental effects are also covered, as appropriate. • Both positive and negative effects are considered, and the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed. • Likely secondary, cumulative (growing in quantity and strength) and synergistic (acting together) effects are identified, where practicable. • Inter-relationships between effects are considered, where practicable. • The prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of relevant accepted standards, regulations, and thresholds (i.e. data gathered for the evidence base). 	<p>Tables A2, A3 and A4</p> <p>Tables B2 and B3</p> <p>Tables B4</p> <p>Chapter 5</p> <p>Chapter 5</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methods used to evaluate the effects are described. 	Chapter 2
<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 5, paragraph 5.6</p> <p>Chapter 5</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 of opinion. • Contains a non-technical summary covering the overall approach to the SEA, the objectives of the Neighbourhood Development Plan, the main options considered, and any changes to the Neighbourhood Development Plan resulting from the SEA. 	<p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>Chapter 2</p> <p>Paragraph 2.5-2.9</p> <p>Paragraph 2.5-2.9</p> <p>Page 2 / Paragraph 1.8 / appendix 5 / Chapter 5</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 2.5-2.9</p> <p>Chapter 8</p>
<p>Decision-making and information on the decision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The environmental report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the Neighbourhood Development Plan. 	Chapter 8

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