

Environmental Report



Fownhope Neighbourhood Area

May 2015

Contents

Non-technical summary

1.0	Introduction	2
2.0	Methodology	5
3.0	The SEA Framework	7
4.0	Appraisal of Objectives	11
5.0	Appraisal of Options	13
6.0	Appraisal of Policies	14
7.0	Implementation and monitoring	16
8.0	Next steps	17

Appendix 1: Initial SEA Screening Report

Appendix 2: SEA Scoping Report incorporating Tasks A1, A2, A3 and A4

Appendix 3: Consultation responses from Natural England and English Heritage

Appendix 4: SEA Stage B incorporating Tasks B1, B2, B3 and B4

Appendix 5: Options considered

Appendix 6: Environmental Report checklist

Non-technical summary

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

Fownhope Parish Council has undertaken to prepare an NDP and this process has been subject to environmental appraisal pursuant to the SEA Directive. Fownhope is a relatively large parish with a population of 999 (2011 Census) between the city of Hereford (7 miles) and the market towns of Ross (9 miles) and Ledbury (11 miles). It lies wholly within the Wye Valley AONB and boasts a wealth of natural features and cultural heritage assets.

Whilst the Draft Fownhope NDP does not include any specific objectives, there are eight aims that will be supported by 28 criteria based planning policies and associated site allocations. A range of alternative options were considered prior to reaching a decision over the format of the draft plan.

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

Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) screening has been carried out as the parish falls within the catchment for the River Wye, which is a European site (Special Area of Conservation). The HRA assesses the potential effects of the NDP on the River Wye SAC.

On the whole, it is considered that the Fownhope NDP is in general conformity with both national planning policies contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and strategic policies set within the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy), save for one policy. Nor does it propose any growth that would be over and above that prescribed by strategic policies. Therefore no significant changes to the NDP are recommended as a result of the SEA.

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

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This report forms the draft Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Fownhope Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP).
- 1.2 The Fownhope NDP provides general policies for guiding future development across the parish as a whole. Policy FW9 will be supported by proposed site allocations, as the village of Fownhope is targeted for proportional levels of growth in Policy RA2 of the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy).

Purpose of the SEA

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

Parish Neighbourhood Plan Context

- 1.6 Fownhope is a large parish with a population nearing 1,000 (999 according to the 2011 Census).
- 1.7 Fownhope is the only village within the parish and is situated between the city of Hereford (7 miles) and the market towns of Ross (9 miles) and Ledbury (11 miles).
- 1.8 The neighbourhood area boasts many natural features and cultural heritage assets, and lies wholly within the Wye Valley AONB. It has a good range of facilities and services, including two public houses, a post office, medical centre and primary school to mention but a few.
- 1.9 The vision for Fownhope in 2031 is reflected in the following aspirations:
1. There is housing local people, both young and old, can afford and enjoy.
 2. There are businesses in the area so our people can work near to where they live.
 3. Local facilities and services – health, fire, school, pubs, shops, village hall, library, sport and leisure spaces – for both young and old - are enhanced and well maintained.
 4. Roads, paths and cycle-ways are safe - pavements, drains, and other parts of the infrastructure are kept in good condition.
 5. New homes are built in manageable numbers and density, and are designed to respect and enhance the character of our village.
 6. New residents are welcomed into our community
 7. Community spirit and involvement is actively encouraged
 8. We are in control of the future of our village.

Context of Neighbourhood Plans

- 1.10 NDPs are a relatively new type of planning document that form a key part of the Government's localism agenda. They enable local communities to develop plans that reflect local aspirations, in accordance with strategic policies.
- 1.11 The Fownhope NDP must therefore conform to national planning policy set within the NPPF and strategic level local policy including the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy).
- 1.12 The Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy) was submitted to the Secretary of State for Independent Examination on 23 September 2014. Public hearings (Examination in Public) were held from 10 to 25 February 2015 and some modifications to the Plan will be proposed, in order to ensure its soundness. These proposed Main Modifications are subject to a six week consultation which runs from 20 March to 22 May 2015. The consultation process will relate only to the proposed modifications to the Plan that have arisen as a result of the EIP, and the hearings in particular.
- 1.13 The Saved Policies of the Herefordshire Unitary Development Plan (UDP) will be used as the basis for determining planning applications until such time as the Local Plan (Core Strategy) is adopted by the Council, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
- 1.14 Paragraph 2016 of the NPPF and Planning Practice Guidance set out the weight that may be given to relevant policies in emerging plans, including NDPs, and indicated that weight may be given to relevant policies in emerging NDPs according to:
- The stage of preparation of the emerging plan (the more advanced the preparation, the greater the weight that may be given);
 - The extent to which there are unresolved objections to relevant policies (the less significant the unresolved objections, the greater the weight that may be given); and
 - The degree of consistency of the relevant policies in the emerging plan to the policies in this Framework (the closer the policies in the emerging plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).
- 1.15 This part of the NPPF is reinforced by Planning Practice Guidance published in March 2014, which is clear that an emerging NDP may be a material planning consideration once it has reached submission/local authorities publication stage (Regulation 16). This is reinforced by recent ministerial statements and case law (West Sussex), all of which have demonstrated that an emerging NDP may be a material consideration at the Regulation 16 stage.
- 1.16 Table 4.20 of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) lists Fownhope among the settlements that it considers to be sustainable locations for growth, in accordance with the provisions of Policy RA1 which, in turn, seeks to deliver 5,300 homes across the areas outside Hereford and the Market Towns. It is anticipated that NDPs will be principal mechanism for delivering growth envisaged by Policy RA1.
- 1.17 Once made (adopted) by Herefordshire Council, the Fownhope NDP will have a role in guiding future development proposals within the Group Parish, by setting out policies against which planning applications will be determined.

Structure of SEA

- 1.19 The structure of the document is as follows:
- Section 2 – Explains the SEA methodology and summarises the comments received in respect of the SEA Scoping Report
 - Section 3 - Introduces the Fownhope NDP objectives and the SEA framework
 - Section 4 - Appraises the objectives set within the NDP against the SEA framework

- Section 5 - Appraises the options set within the NDP against the SEA framework
- Section 6 – Appraises the policies set within the NDP against the SEA framework
- Section 7 – Discusses the implementation and monitoring of the NDP
- Section 8 - Concludes the SEA report by outlining next steps

2.0 Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Scoping Report Consultation

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

2.7 After the document was approved by the Parish Council, the Fownhope SEA Scoping Report was available to four¹ statutory bodies for consultation from 30 October to 4 December 2014.

Consultation outcomes from Statutory Consultees

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

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

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

Natural England: Approved of the documents reviewed as part of SEA Task A1. Also recommend that additional baseline data be sourced in respect of agricultural land. The response is clear that a full HRA screen should be carried out due to proximity of the River Wye Special Area of Conservation.

Response: Comments duly noted.

English Heritage: No substantive objections; advised that the comments are substantively the same as those made in respect of scoping reports that were consulted on previously.

Response: Comments duly noted.

Environment Agency: No comments received

Natural Resources Wales: No comments received

3.0 The SEA Framework

3.1 As mentioned previously, Stage A of the SEA identifies and reviews relevant policies, plans and programmes and environmental protection objectives from European, National and Local sources (refer to Table A1 in Appendix 2 for details of those documents that were reviewed in completing Stage A of SEA on the Fownhope NDP).

3.2 The requirement to undertake this 'context review' is contained in Annexes 1(a) and (e) of the SEA Directive which states that an Environmental Report should include:

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

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

Policy context

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

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

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

3.5 The following plans, policies and programmes have been reviewed and, where appropriate, incorporated within the SEA Framework objectives:

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

- *The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)* - Designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy.
- *Revised EU Sustainable Development strategy (2009)* - Sets out a single strategy on how the EU will more effectively meet its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development.
- *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)* - Consolidates the suite of PPG/PPS into one succinct planning policy document.
- *Planning Practice Guidance (2013)* - Sets out the vision, objectives and policies for the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy), which will guide development across the county up to 2031.
- *Herefordshire Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP) 2013-2015* - Sets out the Council's strategy for supporting economic growth, social inclusion and reducing the environmental impacts of transport, as well as the program of investment for the period April 2013 to April 2015.
- *Understanding Herefordshire Report (2014)* - Important to understand the place such as the local economy natural and built environment in which people live, learn and work as part of understanding their quality of life. Enable development for economy and housing to required levels and growth should be supported by sustainable transport measures.
- *Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2009-2014 (2009)* - Identifies the issues and challenges facing the special features of the area and contains 24 guiding principles and 46 strategic objectives which will help address them.
- *Wye Valley AONB management Plan 2009-2014 (2009)* - The Management Plan is the prime document which sets out the vision for the area and the priorities for its management.
- *Herefordshire Economic Development Strategy 2011-2016* - Aims to increase the economic wealth of Herefordshire by setting out proposals and to support business growth up to 2016.
- *Herefordshire Employment Land Study (2012)* - Includes employment land assessments for the plan period 2011-2031. The study includes Quantitative and Qualitative assessments of employment land, assessment of market demand and need, as well as providing forecasts and recommendations for future employment need over the plan period.
- *Herefordshire Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (2009)* - The SHLAA aims to justify site allocations in plans by:
 - Identifying sites which are capable of delivering housing development
 - Assessing sites for their housing potential; and
 - Predicting when a site could be developed for housing.
- *Herefordshire Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA) (2013)* - Builds on an earlier Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) developed for Herefordshire and Shropshire. Its purpose is to inform the Local Plan's policies regarding housing need and demand (for market and affordable housing) within each of the 7 Housing Market Areas (HMAs) in Herefordshire between 2011 and 2031.

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

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

SEA Objectives and baseline characteristics

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

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

- 3.8 The SEA objectives detailed above conform to the SEA Directive, and are derived from the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken for the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2011-2031.
- 3.9 Baseline information gathered during Stage A of the SEA process provided details of the current environmental characteristics of the neighbourhood area and the status of its natural assets and features (refer to Appendix 2). This information was analysed as part of Task B2 of SEA, which looked at the extent to which the emerging NDP options and policies will help or obstruct these characteristics. There are four objectives for which there is no local information is available, which provides a limitation on the baseline data and whether the NDP policies are likely to improve or exacerbate existing problems and issues relating to these themes.
- 3.10 Following the completion of Task B2 of SEA it was apparent that the largest environmental issue within the parish, and which has an impact on the County as a whole, is water quality; the River Wye, though currently meeting all its conservation objectives, will require effective management, in order to ensure that the quality of water does not deteriorate to the point that nutrient targets are missed further downstream.
- 3.11 The NDP proposes that five sites be allocated for development and contains supporting policies, as well as a range of criteria-based policies. However, the delivery of the NDP should not exacerbate existing problems regarding water quality or have an unacceptable adverse impact, subject to the inclusion of additional policy wording; this position is reinforced by the conclusions set within the Habitat Regulations Assessment Report.

4.0 Assessing the NDP Objectives

4.1 The NDP does not include a set of traditional objectives, but the following aspirations have been expressed as the vision for Fownhope in 2031:

1. There is housing local people, both young and old, can afford and enjoy.
2. There are businesses in the area so our people can work near to where they live.
3. Local facilities and services – health, fire, school, pubs, shops, village hall, library, sport and leisure spaces – for both young and old - are enhanced and well maintained.
4. Roads, paths and cycle-ways are safe - pavements, drains, and other parts of the infrastructure are kept in good condition.
5. New homes are built in manageable numbers and density, and are designed to respect and enhance the character of our village.
6. New residents are welcomed into our community
7. Community spirit and involvement is actively encouraged
8. We are in control of the future of our village.

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

4.3 Four of the NDP objectives have a relationship with the SEA framework and are by and large positively compatible with it. The remaining four objectives are not considered to have a relationship with the framework as they do not involve matters concerning planning policy.

4.4 It is impossible to appraise the full implications of NDP objective 2 at this stage given the lack of detail over the exact locations of schemes that may come to fruition as a result of the implementation of this objective (i.e. new or expanded business premises on existing employment land); however, it is accepted that the planning policies that relate to this objective would move them towards a compatible outcome given their development criteria.

4.5 Task B1 of the SEA did not identify any potential conflicts between the NDP objectives and the SEA framework.

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

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

Objective 3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	X	+
Objective 4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Objective 5	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	+
Objective 6	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Objective 7	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Objective 8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

5.0 Assessing the NDP Options

5.1 All options that were considered by the NDP steering group during the development of their plan have been assessed as part of the SEA and the summary matrix of the assessment can be found in Table B2 at Appendix 4.

5.2 The options covered were as follows;

- Allocate sites for housing
- Manage future housing using a settlement boundary
- Allocate sites and identify a settlement boundary.
- Manage future housing through a development management policy.

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

5.4 The option of designating a settlement boundary and allocated sites was chosen. This was favourable in terms of the SEA objectives. Criteria based policies have been included, too, though these do not give the same level of certainty as the other options, as they are more reactionary than proactive in terms of growth proposals. However, the option will have a positive effect on the baseline, provided that criteria are added to the policies to safeguard or mitigate against any harm.

	Baseline Data/SEA Objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Option 1	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x
Option 2	++	++		++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+				++
Option 3	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Option 4	++	++		++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+				++
Option 5	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+

6.0 Appraisal of the policies

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

6.2 The plan has been organised with a set of general overarching policies for the whole neighbourhood area and these emerging set of draft policies have been appraised for the purposes of Stage B of the SEA:

- Policy FW1: Sustainable development
- Policy FW2: Safeguarding the Wye Valley AONB.
- Policy FW3: Flooding
- Policy FW4: Sewage Treatment Works
- Policy FW5: Biodiversity
- Policy FW6: Countryside Access
- Policy FW7: Conservation of Fownhope's historic character.
- Policy FW8: Common Hill 'Area of Special Character'
- Policy FW9: Housing numbers
- Policy FW10: Housing infill
- Policy FW11: Housing in the countryside
- Policy FW12: Extensions to dwellings
- Policy FW13: Affordable housing
- Policy FW14: Rural exception sites
- Policy FW15: Phasing of development
- Policy FW16: Design criteria for housing.
- Policy FW17: Settlement boundary
- Policy FW18: Supporting local businesses.
- Policy FW19: Working from Home
- Policy FW20: Redundant rural buildings
- Policy FW21: Retail services.
- Policy FW22: Retaining community assets.
- Policy FW23: Medical services.
- Policy FW24: Community buildings.
- Policy FW25: Telecommunications.
- Policy FW26: Renewable energy.
- Policy FW27: Highways and Infrastructure.
- Policy FW28: Green spaces.

Stage B of SEA

6.3 In the context of Task B1 of SEA, the previous section of this report identified that four of the NDP objectives are compatible with the SEA framework, while others had no relationship with the SEA objectives or if needed; further information such as location of development.

Additional policy safeguards within the NDP and Local Plan (Core Strategy), subject to EiP outcome, would help mitigate any possible conflicts.

- 6.4 With regard to Task B2 of SEA, the NDP policies were measured against both the SEA framework and the baseline characteristics identified during Stage A of the process; here, there was no baseline data available in respect of SEA Objectives 3, 13, 14 and 15. Full details of this appraisal are attached at Appendix 4.
- 6.5 The policies largely score as positive against the SEA objectives and will not, therefore, have an adverse impact on the baseline characteristics or immediate environmental impacts. This can be largely attributed to the fact that many are criteria based policies which only consider schemes on their own merits, as and when planning applications are submitted to the local planning authority and the majority contain sufficient safeguarding criteria.

NDP Policies	Baseline Data/SEA Objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Policy FW1 ²	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy FW2	++	++		++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+				+
Policy FW3	?	X		+	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	+				?
Policy FW4	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	X				X
Policy FW5	++	++		++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+				+
Policy FW6	+	+		+	?	0	0	+	+	?	?	?				+
Policy FW7	+	+		++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				+
Policy FW8	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy FW9	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	?				+
Policy FW10	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy FW11	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy FW12	+	+		+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Policy FW13	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy FW14	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	?				+
Policy FW15	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
Policy FW16	++	++		++	+	++	+	+	0	X	0	+				++
Policy FW17	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy FW18	+	+		+	?	?	?	X	X	X	X	X				X
Policy FW19	+	+		+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Policy FW20	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy FW21	X	++		++	+	++	++	X	X	X	X	+				++
Policy FW22	X	++		++	+	++	++	X	X	X	X	+				++
Policy FW23	X	++		++	+	++	++	X	X	X	X	+				++
Policy FW24	X	++		++	+	++	++	X	X	X	X	+				++
Policy FW25	?	?		?	+	+	++	++	X	X	X	X				X
Policy FW26	?	?		?	+	X	++	++	X	+	++	X				+
Policy FW27	+	+		+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	+				+
Policy FW28	++	++		++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	++				++

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

- 6.7 Task B4 of SEA brings together the results of earlier tasks and thus identifies the cumulative impact of the entire of the NDP. This task, which is also attached at Appendix 4, reveals that the objectives and policies contained in the Fownhope NDP are by and large in general

² Refer to Draft Plan for policy criteria

conformity with the Local Plan (Core Strategy), which means that the cumulative effect of the plan will contribute to the achievement of the SEA objectives.

- 6.8 None of the NDP policies are considered to be in direct conflict with or propose greater levels of growth and development than strategic policies contained in the Local Plan (Core Strategy), which themselves have undergone a full Sustainability Appraisal, though Policy FW13: Affordable housing may need minor amendments to ensure its compatibility with national planning policy.

7.0 Implementation and monitoring

- 7.1 Herefordshire Council as the Local Planning Authority should make arrangements to monitor the significant effects of implementing a neighbourhood plan.
- 7.2 Indeed, Regulation 17 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 requires the Local Planning Authority to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of any NDP that was subject to SEA, in order to identify unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and to enable appropriate remedial actions.
- 7.3 Accordingly, Herefordshire Council will monitor outcomes from the NDP policies and the results of these will be reported in the Council's Authority Monitoring Report (AMR).
- 7.4 The AMR runs from 1 April to 31 March each year and the topics covered therein include the following:
- Housing delivery;
 - Previously developed land
 - Housing completions
 - Affordable housing conditions
 - Employment land delivery.

8.0 Next steps

- 8.1 This report will be subject to a formal public consultation of 6 weeks duration alongside the Draft Fownhope NDP.
- 8.2 Responses on the Draft NDP will be reviewed and the plan amended where appropriate.
- 8.3 Any changes made to the NDP as a consequence of the Regulation 14 consultation with those who live, work or carry out business in the neighbourhood area, as well as statutory consultation bodies, will trigger a review of the SEA, unless they do not materially affect the outcomes of Stage B of the SEA process.

Appendix 1

Initial Habitat Regulations Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Notification

The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulation 2012 (Reg. 32) Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (d)

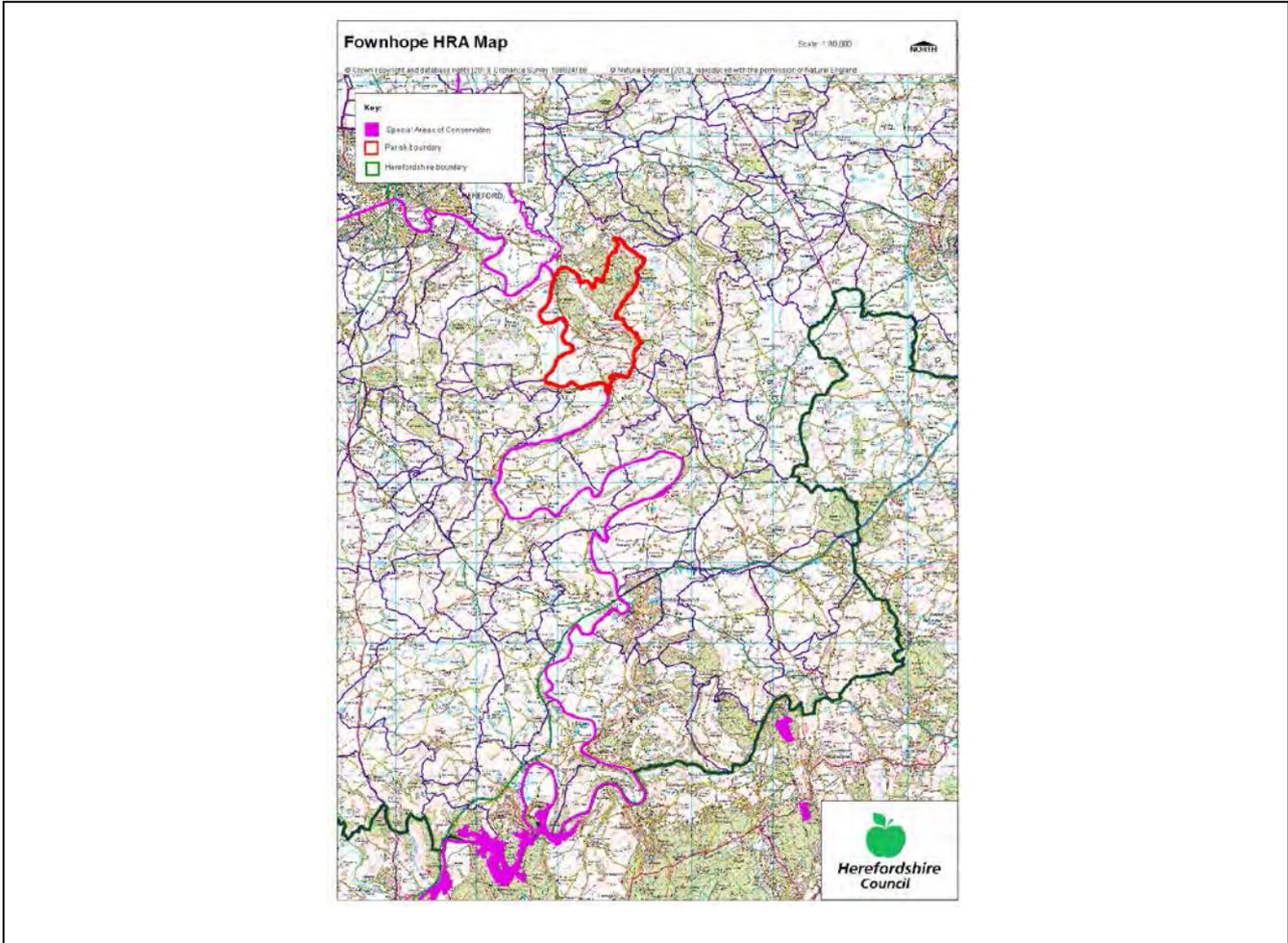
Neighbourhood Area:	Fownhope Neighbourhood Area
Parish Council:	Fownhope Parish Council
Neighbourhood Area Designation Date:	30 th January 2014

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 SAC runs along the western border of the Parish
Is the Neighbourhood Area in the hydrological catchment of the River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC?	Y	The 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	There is mains drainage in Fownhope

Downton Gorge SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of Downton Gorge SAC?	N	Downton Gorge is 38.5km away from the Parish
---	---	--

River Clun SAC:

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

Usk Bat Sites SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of the SAC boundary?	N	Usk Bat Sites are 40km away from the Parish
--	---	---

Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of any of the individual sites that make up the Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites?	N	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites are 14.1km away from the Parish
--	---	---

Wye Valley Woodlands SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of any of the individual sites that make up the Wye Valley Woodlands Site?	N	Wye Valley Woodlands are 16km away from the Parish
--	---	--

HRA Conclusion:

The assessment above highlights that the following European Sites will need to be taken into account in the future Neighbourhood Development Plan for the Fownhope 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 Fownhope 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 (AQMA)	0	There are no AQMAs within the Parish	N
Ancient Woodland	24	Lower Bolstone Wood (border); Sharpnage Wood; The Pendlehopes (border); Dormington Wood (border); Nurdens Wood/Canwood Knoll (border); Beans Butts Wood (border); Busland & Jones' Wood (border); Knowle Wood (border); Lea & Pagets Wood; Priors Court Wood (border); Fern Hope Wood (border); Fownhope Park & West Wood; Nover Wood; Holme Lacy Wood (border); Wigleys Wood (border); Siege Wood (border); Round Wood 1 (border); The Grove (border); Long Wood (border); Lyndalls & Whittlebury Woods (border); Carey & Capler Woods; Rock Cottage Wood (border); 1 x unlabelled at Ballingham Hill; 1 x unlabelled at Kidley Hill	Y
Areas of Archaeological Interest (AAI)	0	There are no AAIs within the Parish	N
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	1	Wye Valley AONB	Y
Conservation Areas	2	Fownhope village; Mordiford village (border)	Y
European Sites	1	River Wye	Y
Flood Areas		Flood Zones run along the River Wye in the west of the Parish	Y
Listed Buildings	Numerous	There are numerous Listed Buildings throughout the Parish	Y
Local Sites (SWS/SINCs/RIGS)	1 (RIGS) 23 (SWS)	RIGS: Howle Hill Quarries SWS: Haugh Wood and adjoining woodland; Pentaloe Brook; Sharpnage Wood; Broadmoor Common (border); Wessington Pasture; Lea, Pagets & Buckenhill Woods (border); Sutton Hill Wood (border); Tack Wood (border); Woods along the Wye from Capler Camp; Ballingham Wood (border); Birch & Rattle Hill Woods (border); River Wye; Kidley Hill Wood (border); Ballingham Railway Tunnel (border); Fields north of Carey (border); Lower Bolstone Wood (border); Ponds at Holme Lacy (border); Woodlands and Grasslands at Fownhope; Scutterdine Quarry (border);	Y

		Fields near Checkley Chapel (border); Checkley Common (border); Backbury Hill (border); Woodland along Seager Hill (border)	
Long distance footpaths/trails	1	Wye Valley Walk	Y
Mineral Reserves	14	West Wood, Mordiford to Fownhope; Nover Wood; East of Mordiford to Fownhope; Mangerdine, north east of Mordiford (border); Limburies Wood and Joanhills Farm; Haugh Wood Gate; Woolhope to Sharpnage Wood; Between Crooked Oak & Broadmoor Farm (border); Mordiford to Fownhope to Lower Buckenhill; Pagets Wood, Fownhope to Lower Buckenhill to Sollars Hope (border); Siege Wood to Round Wood, Sollars Hope (border); Sollars Hope to Whittlebury Farm to Foxhalls (border); West of Holme Lacy (border); Barry's Cross (border)	Y
National Nature Reserve (NNR)	0	There are no NNRs within the Parish	N
Registered & Unregistered parks and gardens	2 Registered 5 Unregistered	Registered: Sufton Court (border); Holme Lacy (border) Unregistered: Fownhope Court; Old Sufton (border); Devereux Park (border); Wessington Court (border); Brockhampton, by Ross (border)	Y
Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM)	5	Cherry Hill Camp; Standing cross in St Cuthbert's churchyard (border); Capler Camp (border); Churchyard cross in Holy Rood churchyard (border); Moated site 360m north of Joanshill Farm	Y
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	12	River Wye (Unfavourable Recovering); Woodshuts Wood (Unfavourable Recovering) (border); Scutterdine Quarry (Favourable) (border); Haugh Wood (Favourable); Sharpnage Wood (Unfavourable Recovering); Cherry Hill Wood (Unfavourable Recovering); Common Hill (Favourable (part) Unfavourable Recovering (part) Unfavourable Declining (part)); Lea & Pagets Woods (Favourable (part) Unfavourable Recovering (part) Unfavourable Declining (part)); Capler Wood (Favourable); Birch Wood (Favourable) (border); River Lugg (Unfavourable Recovering) (border); Little Hill (Unfavourable No Change) (border)	Y

Decision Notification:

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

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

Assessment date: 12/12/2013

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.

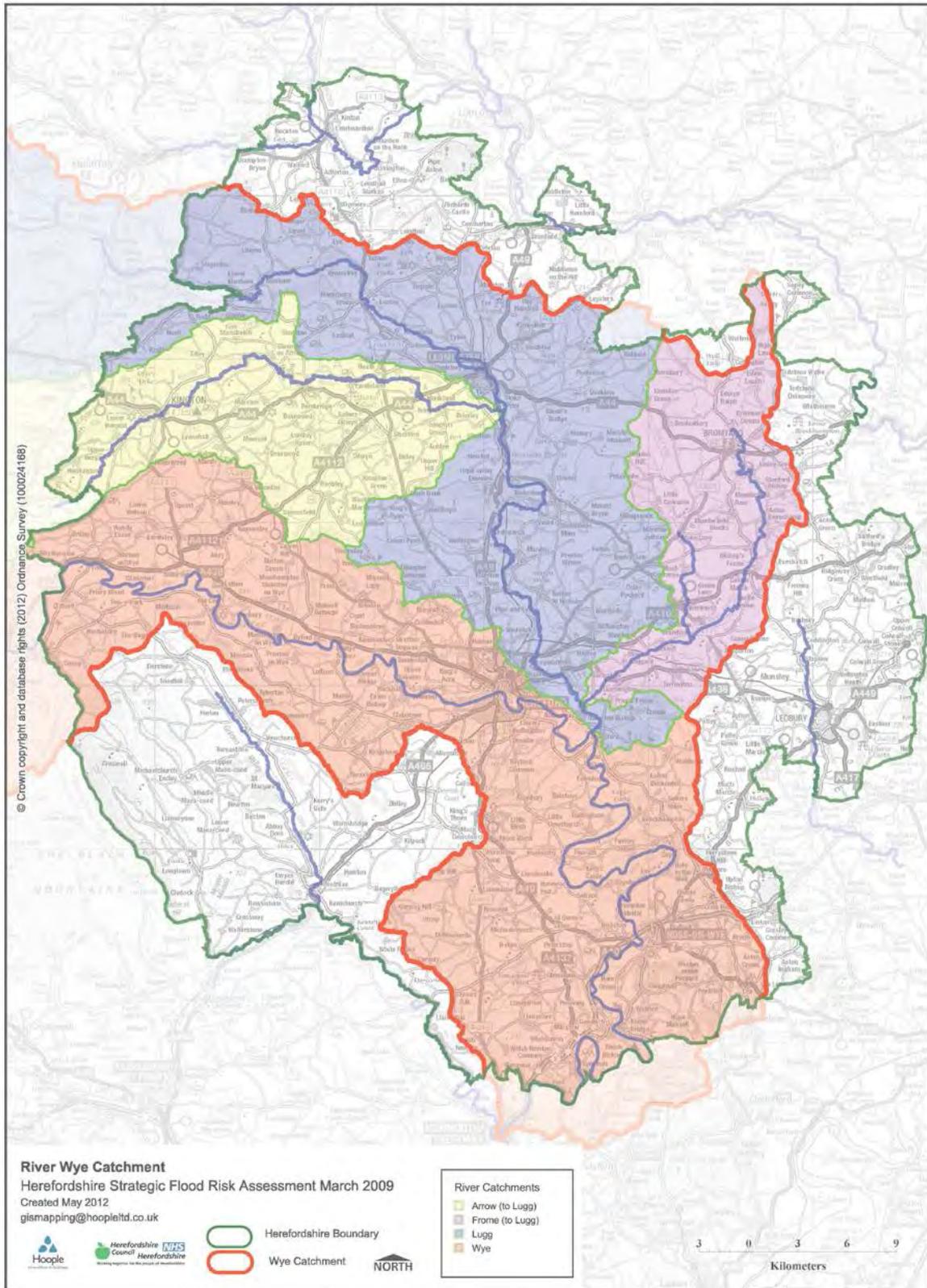
Greater Horseshoe Bat: Large buildings, pasture, edge of mixed deciduous woodland and hedgerows. Mixed land-use especially south-facing slopes, favours beetles, moths and insects they feed on. During the winter they depend on caves, abandoned mines and other underground sites for undisturbed hibernation.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

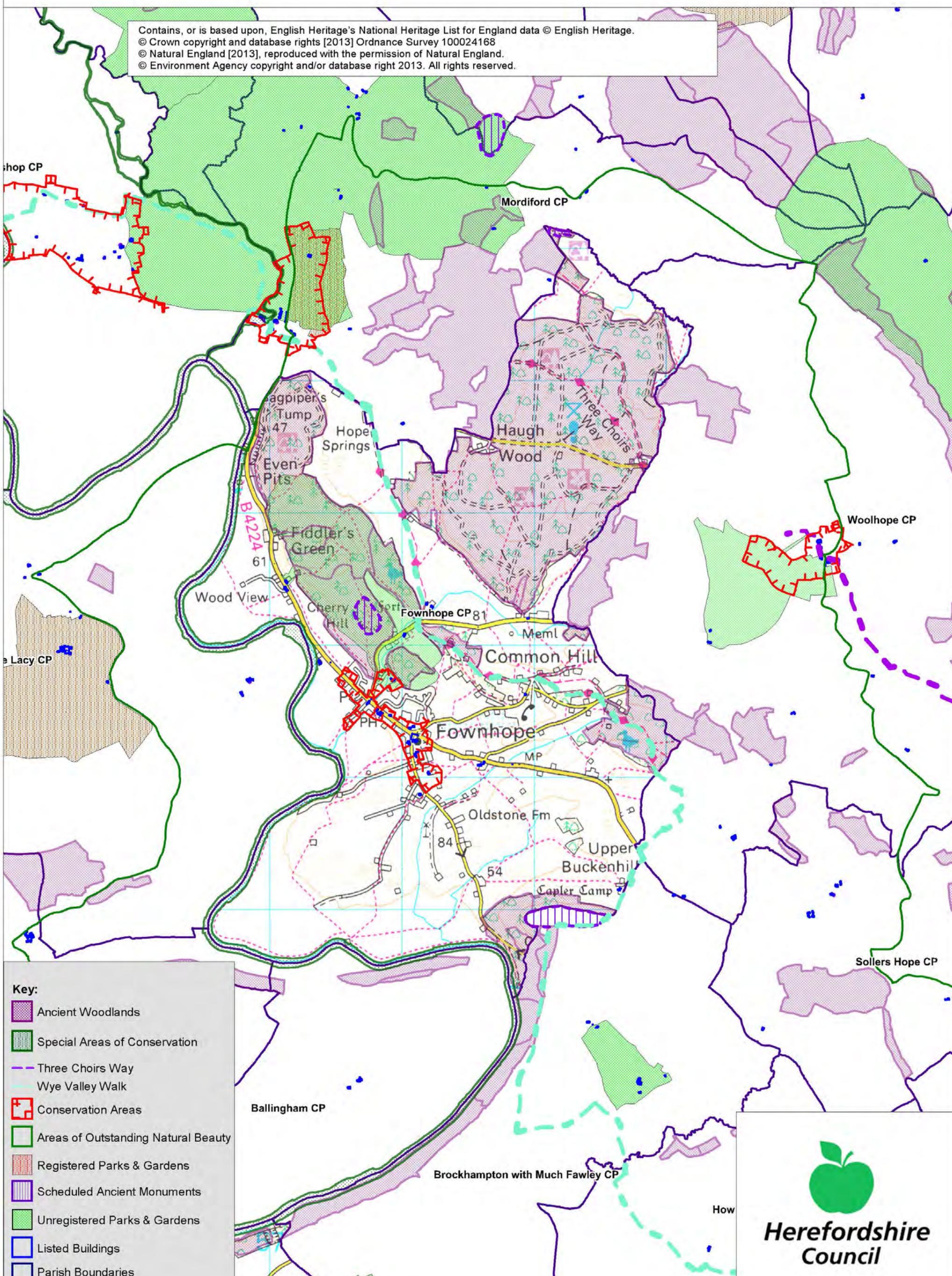


Fownhope SEA Map 1

Scale: 1:25,000



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Key:

- Ancient Woodlands
- Special Areas of Conservation
- Three Choirs Way
- Wye Valley Walk
- Conservation Areas
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Registered Parks & Gardens
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Unregistered Parks & Gardens
- Listed Buildings
- Parish Boundaries



Herefordshire Council

Fownhope SEA Map 2

Scale: 1:25,000



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Key:

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



Appendix 2

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

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

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

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Planning Practice Guidance	Government Guidance	2014	Provides guidance to local planning authorities and others on the operation of the planning system.	Offers up-to-date, electronic guidance on every aspect of planning from air quality and design to land stability and rural housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water 	The NPD must be pro-growth and facilitate the provision and development of sustainable development.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Pre Submission Core Strategy 2011-2031	Development Plan Document (DPD)	2014	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 Pre Submission Core Strategy includes a range of objectives, five of which directly relate to rural areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet the housing needs of all sections of the community • To improve access to services in rural areas • To strengthen the economic viability of the villages and their rural hinterlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water 	<p>The NDP should take account of relevant policies set within 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>¹ Approximately 61 dwellings will need to be delivered within Fownhope, though these targets are indicative and provide a starting point for work on the NDP.</p>

¹ Figures do not include extant planning permissions from 2011 onwards.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve sustainable communities and protect the environment • To conserve, promote, utilise and enjoy our natural, built, historic and cultural assets for the fullest benefit of the whole community <p>To achieve a thriving rural Herefordshire, the Core Strategy seeks to enhance the role the villages have traditionally played in as accessible, sustainable centres for their rural catchments.</p> <p>Seeks proportional growth of up to 18% in Fownhope (Hereford HMA) over the plan period, subject to EiP outcome.</p>		

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

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

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	Evidence	2009	<p>The SHLAA aims to justify site allocations in plans by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying sites which are capable of delivering housing development Assessing sites for their housing potential; and Predicting when a site could be developed for housing. 	<p>In terms of Fownhope, previous SHLAA identifies that 145 additional dwellings could be provided on 5 sites in and around the existing settlement, however it is unlikely that this number would materialise due to significant constraints.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Biodiversity Climatic factors Cultural heritage Flora and fauna Population Soil Water 	<p>If site allocations are pursued then the Fownhope NDP should be informed by a housing land assessment, undertaken in line with Guidance Note 21: Site assessment and allocation sites.</p>

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA)	Evidence	2013	Builds on an earlier Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) developed for Herefordshire and Shropshire. Its purpose is to inform the Local Plan's policies regarding housing need and demand (for market and affordable housing) within each of the 7 Housing Market Areas (HMAs) in Herefordshire between 2011 and 2031.	<p>The LHMA uses 7 HMAs as the geography for presenting data. Fownhope falls within the Hereford HMA. Here, the study reveals that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 58% of households are unable to afford market housing. • There is an annual requirement for 417 affordable dwellings between 2012 and 2017. • Higher proportion of the HMA population is of working age (62%) compared to the county average of (61%). • The proportion of the population above retirement age is slightly below average (19% compared to 22% across Herefordshire). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Population • Soil • Water 	<p>The LHMA provides an indication of housing needs and affordability within the Hereford HMA.</p> <p>It provides evidence that could be used to inform policies or market and affordable housing requirements in the NDP.</p>

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Rural Housing Background Report	Evidence	2013	Provides the background for the proportional housing growth targets outlined in the Core Strategy	Fownhope is listed among the settlements which are considered to be sustainable locations for growth of up to 18%, in accordance with the EiP outcome.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water 	The Fownhope NDP will need to be in general conformity with the provisions of Local Plan policies concerning the rural areas.

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan	Evidence	2007	Focuses conservation efforts on the areas within Herefordshire that will result in the greatest benefit for ecological networks, habitats and species.	Integrating biodiversity objectives with other environmental, social and economic needs can provide a sustainable living and working environment that benefits both people and nature.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity 	The Fownhope NDP can help to achieve the priorities set within the LBAP.
Building Biodiversity into the LDF	Evidence	2009	Provides the Council's Local Plan (Core Strategy) with evidence in respect of biodiversity and geodiversity, identifying both opportunities and constraints across Herefordshire.	The document provides useful information in respect of Hereford and the market towns only.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Biodiversity Climatic factors Cultural heritage Flora and fauna Material assets Population Soil Water 	There is a lack of information about rural areas which means it will be necessary to gather and assess existing biodiversity and geodiversity data, in order to ensure that the Fownhope NDP can overcome any existing constraints and capitalise on opportunities to enhance habitats and their networks

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Urban Fringe Sensitivity Analysis	Evidence	2010	Technical Paper which supports the SHLAA by classifying the landscape sensitivity of the urban fringe on the edges of Hereford and the five market towns.	The document provides useful information in respect of Hereford and the market towns only.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna 	None of merit.
Herefordshire Green Infrastructure Strategy	Evidence	2010	Develops a framework of natural and culturally important features and functions so that planning for a sustainable future is at the heart of planning within Herefordshire.	Establishes policies and principles for the protection or enhancement of those features and functions that contributes to the environment of Herefordshire across a range of scales.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water 	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Fownhope NDP.

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Playing Pitch Assessment	Evidence	2012	Produces a strategic framework, audit and assessment and needs analysis of outdoor sports pitches and facilities for Herefordshire. The document arises as a result of a recommendation in the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework to develop local standards for playing fields and sports pitches throughout Herefordshire.	<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 Fownhope itself, the study reveals that there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 hectares of playing pitch area • 4.23 (85%) hectares of playing pitch area with secured community access: Fownhope Recreation Ground. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population 	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies the Fownhope NDP.

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Play Facilities Study	Evidence	2012	The Play Facilities Study 2012 updates the previous play facilities analysis under the Open Spaces Study 2006 and provides guidance and a framework for the development, delivery and continued sustainability of providing new and improved play facilities for children and young people in Herefordshire to 2031.	In terms of Fownhope itself, the assessment found that the recreation ground is well used despite its limited play value for older children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population 	It would be appropriate for the Fownhope NDP to safeguard the recreation from alternative forms of use and seek provision for improved play facilities.

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

Appendix A2 – Baseline information for Fownhope

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

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

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
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common Hill (Favourable part); Unfavourable but recovering (part); Unfavourable but declining (part)) • Lea and Pagets Woods (Favourable part); Unfavourable but recovering (part); Unfavourable but declining (part)) • Capler Wood (Favourable) 	Proportion in unfavourable and declining condition had also decreased from 4% to 1%.			
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	After use of mineral sites especially wildlife habitat creation.	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	Percentage of opportunities 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
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Phosphate levels within the River Wye SAC and adjoining tributaries that receive increased phosphates from proportional growth.	The existing status of the Wye SAC between the Hay and Lugg confluence is currently meeting its phosphate and conservation targets.	No specific targets identified, but need to ensure that the register is kept up to date.	The roll out of the Nutrient Management Plan will determine future targets.	New development within the area could lead to the water quality failing the phosphate levels and conservation objectives.	Nutrient Management Plan (2014)

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan.	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire. There are no formal records of any unacceptable adverse impacts on habitats or protected species. Originally 156 Priority Species were identified for inclusion in Herefordshire's LBAP. Similarly Herefordshire's LBAP covered 23 habitats with Action Plans.	To protect or enhance the habitats of species identified. Zero net loss of habitats.	Herefordshire Biological Records Centre (HBRC) holds limited data on some individual sites.	-

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SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Changes in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of planning permission.	<p>Fownhope has:</p> <p>SWS: 23² RIGS: 1 SSSIs: 12 (7 in NA) SAC: 1</p> <p>There are 14 mineral reserves within the, but no NNRs and LNRs.</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 protect or enhance areas of value to nature conservation.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	NDP SEA/HRA Screening Notification Report (May 2013)

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has or is being implemented.	<p>The neighbourhood area comprises the following types of landscapes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principal settled farmlands. Wooded estate lands <p>Ridge End Quarry has been in management since 1972 (Herefordshire Nature Trust).</p>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Herefordshire Landscape Character Assessment (2004; updated 2009).

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

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
15. Value, protect, enhance or restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	Natural environment	The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning the aspects of local loss of locally important buildings within a conservation area.	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Fownhope village at present.	No historic records of any planning enforcement action or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Fownhope village.	To maintain or enhance current status.	Current status must be verified by Dvt Mgt and Enforcement Officers.	Council Dvt Mgt records (searched October 2014)

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Climatic Factors</i>							
16. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	Resource consumption and climate change.	Transport patronage by mode.	<p>% of Herefordshire residents who travel to work by:</p> <p>Car: 70.1% Foot: 14.7% Bicycle: 4.3% Bus: 2% Train: 0.8% Motorbike: 0.8% Taxi: 0.3% Other: 7%</p> <p>Car/Bike: 76% Bus/Train/Taxi: 2% Cycle: 2% Walk: 37% Work Home: 12%</p>	The number of people cycling or travelling by bus as the main form transport to get to work declined between 2001 and 2011 – across England and Wales there was little change in either. Walking or driving a car or van on the other hand increased.	To encourage the take up of less polluting forms of transport.	There are a lack of transport options for many rural communities and therefore high car ownership and dependency – the last decade has seen a 15 per cent increase in household car ownership, although this is not reflected in traffic flows of recent years with volumes in Hereford City and wider county having decreased. The proportion of people working from home increased over the decade from 15 per cent in 2001 to 17 per cent in 2011.	2011 Census Fownhope Parish Plan (2013)

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. <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	2010/11: None There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Water, air, soil, material assets</i>							
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	Natural environment	Agricultural land usage by quality	<i>There is no countywide data available at present.</i> 2011: Land within the neighbourhood area is rated mainly Grade 3 (Good to Moderate) for its agricultural quality, though certain tracts of land within Fownhope village are Grade 1 (Excellent).	-	Measure the number of hectares of best and most versatile land lost through development.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	West Midland ALC Map (Natural England 2011).

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>	2010/11: 67% Completions on PDL had risen to 71% by 2005.	To increase the number of homes built on PDL in line with the provisions of national planning policy.	The number of brownfield completions has fallen slightly in recent years, though this is probably the offshoot of tough market conditions.	Herefordshire Council AMR (2011/13)
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	Built environment	Housing densities in urban and rural areas	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-

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>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Cultural heritage</i>							
20. Value, protect or enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's heritage assets, historic environment and cultural heritage.	Built environment	Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage).	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and 5 SAMs, none of which are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register.	In 2011, there were 58 heritage assets in Herefordshire that were considered to be at high risk and included in the Heritage at Risk Register.	To maintain or enhance current status.	None of the incumbent listed buildings or SAMs are considered to be at risk at present.	Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage; searched October 2014)

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
20. Value, protect or enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's heritage assets, historic environment and cultural heritage.	Built environment	The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning the aspects of local loss of heritage assets, locally important buildings across the Parish and particularly within a conservation area.	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Fownhope village at present.	No historic records of any planning enforcement action or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Fownhope village.	To maintain or enhance current status.	Current status must be verified by Dvt Mgt and Enforcement Officers.	Council Dvt Mgt records (searched October 2014)

Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from the Fownhope 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 less polluting forms of transport.	
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	Fownhope has 5 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and numerous listed buildings, all of which require ongoing protection and many in need of high levels of maintenance.	Objective 20
5	Flora and fauna	Conserve or enhance the character and quality of historic landscapes, including all types of natural flora and fauna.	Objective 15
6	Material assets	How the countryside can continue to be managed in an economically, socially and environmentally beneficial way in the face of continuing pressures on traditional farming.	Objectives 14 & 18
7	Population	Minimise energy waste through good designs, which help to reduce energy consumption and maximise efficiency.	Objective 15
		Need to avoid enforcement investigations/action concerning locally important buildings and those within conservation areas in particular.	
8	Soil	Promoting development of previously developed land and buildings as opposed to greenfield sites or agricultural land of the highest quality.	Objectives 18 & 19
9	Water	Issues relating to availability of resources, foul drainage, pollution, and abstraction in a county which supports water dependent biodiversity of international and national importance, given the predicted climate change consequences for water availability and demanding projections for new housing.	Objectives 17 & 18

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEA Topic(s)	SEA Objective(s)	SA Objective(s)	Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions	Indicators	Targets
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve water quality To provide for sustainable sources of water supply To reduce, avoid and manage flood risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce flood risk both presently and taking into account climate change. Prevent inappropriate development of the floodplain, and include flood protection systems. Include sustainable urban drainage systems where appropriate. Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution. Protect or enhance the quality of watercourses. 	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.
				Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality.	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.

Appendix 3

Date: 16 December 2014
Our ref: Various
Your ref: Neighbourhood Area SEA Scoping



Mr J. Latham
Technical Support Officer
Neighbourhood Planning, Strategic Planning & Conservation teams
Herefordshire Council
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Blueschool Street
Hereford,
HR1 2ZB

Customer Services
Hornbeam House
Crewe Business Park
Electra Way
Crewe
Cheshire
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T 0300 060 3900

BY EMAIL ONLY

Dear Mr Latham

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

Almeley (136042)
Bishops Frome (136965)
Bishopstone Group (136967)
Brampton Abbots & Foy (136970)
Fownhope (136972)
Orleton & Richards Castle (136975)
Shobdon (136978)
Welsh Newton & Llanrothal Group (136979)
Weston under Penyard (136982)
Wigmore Group (136984)

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated and received by Natural England on 30 October 2014.

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

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

Appendix A1 – Plans, policies and programmes

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

Almeley
Bishop's Frome
Bishopstone Group

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

Wigmore Group

- [Shropshire Hills Management Plan 2014-2019](#)

All that refer to:

Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2009- 2014, we advise referring to the more up to date [Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2014 to 2018](#).

Wye Valley AONB Management Plan 2009-2014, we advise also referring to [Draft Wye Valley Management Plan 2014 -19](#).

Appendix A2 – Baseline information

Biodiversity, flora and fauna

Almeley

Bishop's Frome

Shobdon

Under objective-13. “*Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity*”, proposed indicator- “*Net change to condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire*”, it is stated under Current Status that “there are no SSSIs within the Neighbourhood area”. Whilst this statement is correct, consideration should be made of impacts to SSSIs outside the Neighbourhood Area which could be impacted by Neighbourhood Area plan.

Fownhope

Under objective-13. “*Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity*”, proposed indicator- “*Net change to condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire*” SSSI's within the parish boundaries are listed. Consideration should be made of impacts to SSSIs (Woodshuts Wood and SSSI Scutterdine Quarry SSSI) outside the Neighbourhood Area which could be impacted by Neighbourhood Area plan.

Welsh Newton & Llanrothal Group

In the section on the current status of 13: “Phosphate levels within the River Wye SAC and adjoining tributaries that receive increased phosphates from proportional growth” there are no trends, targets, issues and constraints and baseline (information) source and would refer you to the other Neighbourhood Area Scoping Report we have been consulted on which do include these details.

All

Under the proposed indicator “*Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan*”, we advise an additional or at least the following baseline information source -Maps of priority habitats and species are available on *Magic*, Defra's GIS package for environmental assets (www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk). We note that some of the report refer to the Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11) as a baseline information source- could this be applied to all of them?

Water, air, soil and material assets

All

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

assistance.

Almeley
Bishop's Frome
Bishopstone Group
Fownhope
Shobdon
Weston under Penyard

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

Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from the baseline

All

Natural England welcomes the environmental issues identified.

Appendix A4 – SEA Framework

All

Under topic "*Nature Conservation*"- "*Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity*", we advise that any indicators chosen should allow for the monitoring of the effects of the plan on the objective concerned, and not the objective more generally. Thus, for example, condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest is not a useful thing to monitor, but impacts of the plan on Sites of Special Scientific Interest might be.

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

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

Shobdon
Weston under Penyard

We advise separating the topics Material assets and Landscape.

Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening

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

Almeley
Bishop's Frome
Bishopstone Group
Fownhope

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

Welsh Newton & Llanrothal

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

Brampton Abbots and Foy
Weston under Penyard)

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

Orleton & Richards Castle
Shobdon
Wigmore Group

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

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

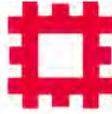
For any queries relating to the specific advice in this letter only please contact Gillian Driver on 0300 060 4335. For any new consultations, or to provide further information on this consultation please send your correspondences to consultations@naturalengland.org.uk.

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

Yours sincerely

Gillian Driver

Miss Gillian Driver
Planning Adviser
South Mercia Team



ENGLISH HERITAGE

WEST MIDLANDS REGION

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

Our ref:
Your ref:

Telephone 0121 625 6887
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04 December 2014

Dear Sir or Madam

CONSULTATION ON SEA SCOPING REPORTS FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANS IN: Almeley; Bishops Frome; Bishopstone Group; Brampton Abbots & Foy; Fownhope; Orleton & Richards Castle; Shobdon; Welsh Newton & Llanrothal Group; Weston under Penyard; Wigmore Group.

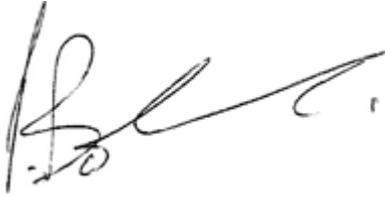
Thank you for your e-mail and the invitation to comment on the SEA Scoping Reports for the Neighbourhood Plans listed above. We have no substantive objection to the contents of the documents. However, having considered the above Neighbourhood Plans please note that overall our comments and recommendations to you in relation to these remain substantively the same as those which we communicated to you in our letter of the 15th August 2014 in response to the first tranche of SEA Scoping Reports. We urge you to refer back to and consider these representations before finalizing the reports in relation to the above Neighbourhood Plans also.

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

Other than that we note the SEA Frameworks sections of the SEA's submitted are generally commendable in their approach of including references to historic landscape and townscape quality, the maintenance of the Herefordshire SMR and conservation and wherever possible enhancement of locally significant heritage assets.

I hope this is helpful.

Yours faithfully

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

Pete Boland

Historic Places Adviser

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

Appendix 4

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

The following matrix appraises the emerging Breinton NDP Objectives in terms of their SMART criteria and their compatibility with the SEA Objectives.

These objectives have been developed from both Government guidance on SEA and from the local evidence base gathered for identifying the NDP issues.

SEA Objectives

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

NDP objectives	SEA objectives																Conclusions	Recommendations	SMART Test of NDP objective	After SMART objective
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
Objective 1 There is housing local people, both young and old, can afford and enjoy.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	0	?	?	+	X	?	This objective infers that development should take place in accordance with the housing needs of the parish.	None.	This objective is specific and measurable via the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). It will be attainable, achievable and realistic.	Deliver proportional growth in line with the Core Strategy.
Objective 2 There are businesses in the area so our people can work near to where they live.	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	0	0	?	?	X	+	X	?	This objective relates to Policies FW1 and FW18 of the NDP, both of which seek to ensure the continued use of an existing employment sites and premises, as well as encourage new provision. However, the scale and nature of the growth of existing premises on sites is not currently known and consequently the impact of this on the SEA objectives is vague.	Further details would be required on the scale and nature of any new or expanded employment premises and mitigation measures put in place to ensure there would be no adverse impacts on traffic, air quality, climate change issues and flood risk.	This objective meets the requirements of the SMART analysis as it is relative to the vision and achievable on the ground. Although this objective does not specifically state a timeframe in which it will be delivered, the objective as a whole is for the plan period and will in fact influence the area beyond the Plan period.	Encouraging the growth of existing businesses so long as they pose no threat to the sustainability of the landscape and natural qualities of the parish.
Objective 3 Local facilities and services – health, fire, school, pubs, shops, village hall, library, sport and leisure spaces – for both young and old - are enhanced and well maintained.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	X	+	This objective is compatible with the relevant SEA objectives.	None	This objective relates well to the overall vision and has the ability to be monitored, and it is achievable. The timeframe is not indicated but will be for the lifetime of the plan.	Protecting existing local community facilities and exploring opportunities for the creation of a more sustainable community.

Objective 4 Roads, paths and cycle-ways are safe - pavements, drains, and other parts of the infrastructure are kept in good condition.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Whilst it is a laudable aim, this is not strictly speaking a land-use matter.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Objective 5 New homes are built in manageable numbers and density, and are designed to respect and enhance the character of our village.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	This objective is compatible with the relevant SEA objectives.	None.	This objective meets all the SMART objectives	New homes are built in manageable numbers and density, and are designed to respect and enhance the character of our village	
Objective 6 New residents are welcomed into our community.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Whilst it is a laudable aim, this is not strictly speaking a land-use matter.	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Objective 7 Community spirit and involvement is actively encouraged.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Whilst it is a laudable aim, this is not strictly speaking a land-use matter.	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Objective 8 We are in control of the future of our village.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Whilst it is a laudable aim, this is not strictly speaking a land-use matter.	N/A	N/A	N/A	

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

The following matrix appraises the emerging Fownhope NDP Policies in terms of their SMART criteria and their compatibility with the SEA Objectives and Baseline data.

These objectives have been developed from both Government guidance on SEA and from the local evidence base gathered for identifying the NDP issues.

SEA Objectives	Baseline carried over from Stage A
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To maintain or enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna) 2. To maintain or enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes 3. To improve quality of surroundings 4. To conserve or where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage 5. To improve air quality 6. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment 7. To reduce contributions to climate change 8. To reduce vulnerability to climate change 9. To improve water quality 10. To provide for sustainable sources of water supply 11. To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk 12. To conserve soil resources and quality 13. To minimise the production of waste 14. To improve the health of the population 15. To reduce crime and nuisance 16. To conserve natural and manmade resources 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fownhope has: 1 SAC; 7 SSSI; 23 SWS; 1 RIGS. There are no NNRs and LNRs. 2. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within the parish as a whole at present. 3. No baseline data available. 4. There are numerous scheduled monuments across the parish according to the latest version of the County Sites and Monuments Register. 5. Between 2005 and 2010 Herefordshire's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 7% and 8% respectively; while the UK's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 8% and 12% respectively within the same period. 6. % of Fownhope residents who travel to work by: Car: 76%, Bus/Train/Taxi: 2%, Cycle 2%, Walk: 37%, WFH: 12%. 7. Figures on Herefordshire's CO₂ emissions date back to 2010: 1.62 million tonnes (mtCO₂). 8. Reduce the risk of flooding; there have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004. 9. Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive. Latest figure dates back to 2005; 84% 10. The neighbourhood area is situated in the River Wye catchment. Sub-catchments within this zone are one of the most rapid response flood warning systems in the SFRA area, recording standard percentage run off of 35-40%, which is potentially highly unsuitable for infiltration source control. The area has a very slow flood response (Tp-time to peak) time at around 11 hours. The WCS identifies 30 sites in the River Wye catchment where current discharge consent licences cannot be shown to have no adverse effect. 11. Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds; the 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 12. In 2011 the majority of land within the neighbourhood area was listed Grade 3 (Good to Moderate) for its agricultural quality, though certain tracts of land in Fownhope village were Graded 1 (Excellent). The number of completions on previously development land (brownfield) during the same year was 67%. 13. No baseline data available 14. No baseline data available. 15. No baseline data available. 16. There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and 5 SAMs, none of which are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register.

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

Option 5 Manage future housing through a development management policy.	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	Criteria based policy does not give the same level of certainty as the other options as it will be more reactionary than proactive in terms of growth proposals. However, provided criteria are added to the policy to safeguard or mitigate against any harm, the option will have a positive effect on the baseline.	Criteria would need to be included within the policy to safeguard against effects on any SEA objectives.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.
Policy FW1¹ Sustainable development.	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	Generic policy that would have a positive impact on the baseline.	None.	This policy does not go beyond that within the Core Strategy in terms of the SEA.
Policy FW2 Safeguarding the Wye Valley AONB.	++	++		++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+				+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline.	None.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy requirement for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy FW3 Flooding	+	X		+	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	This policy would not lead to development itself but set out criteria to safeguard and mitigate against flooding issues.	Policy criteria are already covered by the Core Strategy	This policy does meet the Core Strategy requirement for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy FW4 Sewerage Treatment Works.	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	X				X	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to ensure that the local STW can cope with an uplift in untreated sewage following growth.	Policy criteria are already covered by the Core Strategy.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy requirement for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy FW5 Biodiversity.	++	++		++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+				+	This is not a policy that would directly result in development but a policy to manage the impact of development on wildlife sites.	Policy criteria are already covered by the Core Strategy.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy requirement for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy FW6 Countryside access.	+	+		+	?	O	O	+	+	?	?	?				+	Recreational assets can generate additional trips to the area and thus affect issues around climate change. However, there are sufficient safeguarding policies within the Core Strategy and the NDP to mitigate.	None.	This policy does not go beyond that within the Core Strategy in terms of the SEA.

¹ Refer to Draft Plan for policy criteria

Policy FW7 Conservation of Fownhope's historic character.	+	+		++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	The use of the word 'and' in any phrases concerning the enhancement of landscape features must be changed to 'or' because recent court decision held that an asset cannot be protected 'and' enhanced.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy FW8 Common Hill 'Area of Special Character'.	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	This policy is compatible with the baseline, as it aims to better protect Common Hill from inappropriate forms of development.	None.	This policy goes beyond the protection afforded by the Core strategy but is in line with the SEA objectives.
Policy FW9 Housing numbers.	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	?				+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data. Five sites are proposed for allocation in the NDP; however other safeguarding policies exist within both the Core Strategy and NDP to provide adequate mitigation of adverse effects that may arise. This policy will enable the proportional growth as indicated within Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy.	None.	This policy does not go beyond that within the Core Strategy in terms of the SEA.
Policy FW10 Housing infill.	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline, as it would only lead to windfall development.	It is recommended that this policy be strengthened by including reference to the necessity to conserve or enhance the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy requirement for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy FW11 Housing in the countryside.	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline, as it would only lead to small scale development in line with Policies RA3, RA4 and RA5 of the Core Strategy.	None.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy requirement for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy FW12 Extensions to dwellings.	+	+		+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	Most extensions to dwellings are within the scope of the permitted development regime, so there are doubts over the value of this policy.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy requirement for the purposes of the SEA.

Policy FW13 Affordable housing.	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline, as it will only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H1 of the Core Strategy.	The policy as currently worded is not in general conformity with the NPPF, as provision can only be sought on sites of 10 dwellings or more.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy requirement for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy FW14 Rural exception sites.	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	?				+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data. There are some unknown locational issues at the stage; however other safeguarding policies exist within both the Core Strategy and NDP to provide adequate mitigation. This policy will allow small scale growth in line with Policy H2 of the Core Strategy.	None.	This policy does not go beyond that within the Core Strategy in terms of the SEA.
Policy FW15 Phasing of development.	O	O		O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O				O	This policy seeks to ensure that development is phased evenly over the plan period, which is unlikely to have any effect on the baseline.	None.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy FW16 Design criteria for housing.	++	++		++	+	++	+	+	O	X	O	+				++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data.	None.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy FW17 Settlement boundary.	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside. Sufficient capacity is included to permit proportional growth requirements. Criteria within other NDP policies safeguard against effects on the SEA objectives.	None.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.
Policy FW18 Supporting local businesses.	+	+		+	?	?	?	X	X	X	X	X				X	New or expanded business premises on site can have an adverse effect on natural resources, air quality, highways etc, depending on their nature and scale, but additional policy safeguards within the NDP and Core Strategy would help mitigate these issues and thus ensure that the policy is compatible with the SEA objectives.	None.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy FW19 Working from Home.	+	+		+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	Consider amalgamating this policy with FW18.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

Policy FW20 Redundant rural buildings	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives as it will only lead to alternate uses within existing buildings and criteria have been attached to reduce any negative impacts on highways, landscape, biodiversity, heritage and resources.	None.	This policy does not go beyond that within the Core Strategy in terms of the SEA.
Policy FW21 Retail services.	X	++		++	+	++	++	X	X	X	X	+				++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data.	None.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy FW22 Retaining community assets.	X	++		++	+	++	++	X	X	X	X	+				++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it resists the change of use of existing facilities, thereby reducing the need to travel to other areas, to the benefit of climate change in particular.	Consider amalgamating this policy with FW24 and, or nominate Assets of Community Value under the Localism Act (2011), save for the New Inn which has already been listed.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy FW23 Medical services.	X	++		++	+	++	++	X	X	X	X	+				++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will encourage the continuing use of existing facilities and reduce the need to travel to other areas, to the benefit of climate change in particular.	Consider amalgamating this policy with FW24.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy FW24 Community buildings.	X	++		++	+	++	++	X	X	X	X	+				++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will encourage the continuing use of existing facilities thus contributing to the village character and heritage environment. It will also reduce the need to travel to other areas for facilities, thus reducing the impact of climate change.	None.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy FW25 Telecommunications.	?	?		?	+	+	++	++	X	X	X	X				X	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	The siting of schemes will be key to determining the extent to which they would have a detrimental impact on nature conservation and landscape character, but improvements to broadband can result in greater uptake of online transactions and home working, thereby reducing the need to travel and helping the environment.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA

Policy FW26 Renewable energy.	?	?		?	+	X	++	++	X	+	++	X				+	The policy is generally compatible with the relevant baseline data; the siting of renewable energy schemes will be key to determining the extent to which they would have a detrimental impact on nature conservation and landscape character, but safeguarding policies exist within both the Core Strategy and NDP to provide adequate mitigation.	None.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy FW27 Highways and Infrastructure.	+	+		+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	+				+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	None.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy FW28 Green spaces.	++	++		++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	++				++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	None.	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards Marginally	- Move away significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	X No relationship
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Policy FW1: Sustainable development						
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (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)	+	+	+	Generic policy that would have a positive impact on the baseline.		
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	Generic policy that would have a positive impact on the baseline.		
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A			
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	Generic policy that would have a positive impact on the baseline.		
To improve air quality	+	+	+	Generic policy that would have a positive impact on the baseline.		
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	Generic policy that would have a positive impact on the baseline.		
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	Generic policy that would have a positive impact on the baseline.		
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	Generic policy that would have a positive impact on the baseline.		
To improve water quality	+	+	+	Generic policy that would have a positive impact on the baseline.		
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Generic policy that would have a positive impact on the baseline.		
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	Generic policy that would have a positive impact on the baseline.		
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	Generic policy that would have a positive impact on the baseline.		
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A			

To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	Generic policy that would have a positive impact on the baseline.	
Overall commentary	This policy seeks to ensure that all development proposals are drawn up within the ethos of sustainable development and would therefore have a generally positive impact.				

Policy FW2: Safeguarding the Wye Valley AONB					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (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 compatible with the baseline and will help to preserve nature conservation assets within the AONB and Conservation Area.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscape	++	++	++	This policy is compatible with the baseline and will help to conserve landscapes and the built environment within the AONB and Conservation Area.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	This policy is compatible with the baseline and will help to conserve historic landscapes and cultural assets, especially within the AONB and Conservation Area.	
To improve air quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship.	

To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This policy is compatible with the baseline and will help to conserve the finest agricultural land, especially within the AONB and Conservation Area	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This policy is compatible with the baseline and will assist with the conservation of natural and manmade resources, especially within the AONB and Conservation Area	
Overall commentary	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline.				

Policy FW3: Flooding					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (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 would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to safeguard and mitigate against flooding issues.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to safeguard and mitigate against flooding issues.	
To improve air quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to safeguard and mitigate against flooding issues.	

To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to safeguard and mitigate against flooding issues.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to safeguard and mitigate against flooding issues.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to safeguard and mitigate against flooding issues.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to safeguard and mitigate against flooding issues.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to safeguard and mitigate against flooding issues.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to safeguard and mitigate against flooding issues.	
Overall commentary	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to safeguard and mitigate against flooding issues.				

Policy FW4: Sewage Treatment Works					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		

To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve air quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to ensure that the local STW can cope with an uplift in untreated sewage following growth.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to ensure that the local STW can cope with an uplift in untreated sewage following growth.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to ensure that the local STW can cope with an uplift in untreated sewage following growth.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	X	X	X	No relationship.	
Overall commentary	This policy is compatible with the relevant SEA objectives.				

Policy FW5: Biodiversity					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (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 is not a policy that would directly result in development but a policy to manage the impact of development on wildlife sites and ecological assets.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	This is not a policy that would directly result in development but a policy to manage the impact of development on wildlife sites and ecological assets	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	This is not a policy that would directly result in development but a policy to manage the impact of development on wildlife sites and ecological assets.	
To improve air quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	Measures to preserve or enhance ecological features will have a positive effect on conserving soil quality.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		

To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	Protection for ecological features will contribute to the conservation of natural resources.	
Overall commentary	This policy is compatible with the relevant SEA objectives.				

Policy FW6: Countryside access					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (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)	?	+	+	Recreational assets can generate additional trips to the area and thus affect issues around the natural environment, but policy safeguards within the Core Strategy and the NDP to avoid or mitigate against harmful impacts.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	?	+	+	Recreational assets can generate additional trips to the area, causing problems as regards the character of both town and country, but policy safeguards within the Core Strategy and the NDP to avoid or mitigate against harmful impacts.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	?	+	+	Additional tourism visitors and facilities could have an effect on the cultural heritage, but policy safeguards within the Core Strategy and the NDP to avoid or mitigate against impacts on the historic environment.	
To improve air quality	?	+	+	Additional tourism facilities could increase visitor numbers; equally it could provide services for visitors who are already coming to the area by car.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	0	0	Additional tourism facilities could increase visitor numbers; equally it could provide services for visitor who are already coming to the area by car.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	?	0	0	Recreational assets can generate additional trips to the area and thus affect issues around climate change, but there are sufficient safeguarding policies within the Core Strategy and the NDP to mitigate.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	+	+	Additional policy safeguards are in place within the Core Strategy and the NDP to avoid and mitigate flood risk areas.	

To improve water quality	O	+	+	Additional tourism visitors and facilities could have an effect on the natural environment, but policy safeguards within the Core Strategy and the NDP to avoid or mitigate against impacts on the environment and the River Wye in particular.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	+	+	Additional policy safeguards are in place within the Core Strategy and the NDP to avoid and mitigate flood risk areas.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	+	+	Additional policy safeguards are in place within the Core Strategy and the NDP to avoid and mitigate flood risk areas.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	+	+	Additional visitor numbers could have an impact on the use and quality of surrounding land due to the increase in walking and recreation, but sufficient policy safeguards exist to ensure impact on the soil resources is mitigated against where possible.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	?	+	+	Additional tourism visitors and facilities could have an effect on the natural environment, but policy safeguards within the Core Strategy and the NDP to avoid or mitigate against harmful impacts.	
Overall commentary	Additional tourism visitors and facilities could have an effect on the natural environment. Policy safeguards within the Core Strategy and the NDP to avoid or mitigate against impacts on the environment.				

Policy FW7: Conservation of Fownhope's historic character					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (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 seeks to protect or enhance specific heritage assets and should therefore have a positive impact the natural environment.	

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This policy seeks to protect or enhance specific heritage assets and should therefore ensure that the historic character of townscape is preserved or enhanced.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	This policy seeks to protect or enhance specific heritage assets and should therefore have a highly positive impact the historic environment and cultural heritage.	
To improve air quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This policy seeks to protect or enhance specific heritage assets, several of which relate to manmade resources.	
Overall commentary	This policy seeks to protect or enhance specific heritage assets and would not have a generally positive impact.				

Policy FW8: Common Hill 'Area of Special Character'					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (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 is not a policy which will directly result in development but a criteria policy designed to better conserve the Common Hill area; the impact on the natural environment should therefore be positive.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This is not a policy which will directly result in development but a criteria policy designed to better conserve the Common Hill area; the impact on landscape and townscape character should therefore be positive.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This is not a policy which will directly result in development but a criteria policy designed to better conserve the Common Hill area; the impact on cultural heritage should therefore be positive.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This policy is compatible with the baseline, as it aims to better protect Common Hill from inappropriate forms of development.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This policy is compatible with the baseline, as it aims to better protect Common Hill from inappropriate forms of development.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This policy is compatible with the baseline, as it aims to better protect Common Hill from inappropriate forms of development.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This policy is compatible with the baseline, as it aims to better protect Common Hill from inappropriate forms of development.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	This policy is compatible with the baseline, as it aims to better protect Common Hill from inappropriate forms of development.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	This policy is compatible with the baseline, as it aims to better protect Common Hill from inappropriate forms of development.	

To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This policy is compatible with the baseline, as it aims to better protect Common Hill from inappropriate forms of development.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This policy is compatible with the baseline, as it aims to better protect Common Hill from inappropriate forms of development.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This policy is compatible with the baseline, as it aims to better protect Common Hill from inappropriate forms of development.	
Overall commentary	This policy is compatible with the baseline, as it aims to better protect Common Hill from inappropriate forms of development.				

Policy FW9: Housing numbers					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to proportional growth in line with Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to proportional growth in line with Policy RA2 of 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	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to proportional growth in line with Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy.	

To improve air quality	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to proportional growth in line with Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to proportional growth in line with Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to proportional growth in line with Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to proportional growth in line with Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy.	
To improve water quality	?	+	+	House building in as yet unspecified locations and on allocated sites could place acute pressure on sewage systems, but this policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and Policy FW4 would help to mitigate any adverse effects following proportional growth.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to proportional growth in line with Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to proportional growth in line with Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	+	+	Policy safeguards that exist elsewhere within the NDP, namely at Policy FW1, should ensure that housing development would not compromise the quality of the best agricultural land in the medium term.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
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 in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to proportional growth in line with Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy.	
Overall commentary	This policy compliments Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy and would only lead to proportional growth. Policy safeguarding exists to ensure that environmental considerations are taken into account.				

Policy FW10: Housing infill					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to windfall development. This could lead to reduced demand for new housing estates in the long-term, to the benefit of nature conservation.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to modest extensions and alterations in line with Policy SD1 of the Core Strategy. This could lead to reduced demand for new housing estates in the long-term, to the benefit of the natural and built environs.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to windfall development.	Make specific reference to the Conservation Area.
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to windfall development.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to windfall development.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to windfall development.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to windfall development.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to windfall development.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to windfall development.	

To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to windfall development.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	+	+	Policy safeguards that exist elsewhere within the NDP, namely at Policy FW1, should ensure that infill plots would not compromise the quality of the best agricultural land in the medium term.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
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 in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to windfall development.	
Overall commentary	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to windfall development.				

Policy FW11: Housing in the countryside					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (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)	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline, as it would only lead to small scale development in line with Policies RA3, RA4 and RA5 of the Core Strategy.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline, as it would only lead to small scale development in line with Policies RA3, RA4 and RA5 of 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	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline, as it would only lead to small scale development in line with Policies RA3, RA4 and RA5 of the Core Strategy.	

To improve air quality	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline, as it would only lead to small scale development in line with Policies RA3, RA4 and RA5 of the Core Strategy.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline, as it would only lead to small scale development in line with Policies RA3, RA4 and RA5 of the Core Strategy.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline, as it would only lead to small scale development in line with Policies RA3, RA4 and RA5 of the Core Strategy.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline, as it would only lead to small scale development in line with Policies RA3, RA4 and RA5 of the Core Strategy.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline, as it would only lead to small scale development in line with Policies RA3, RA4 and RA5 of the Core Strategy.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline, as it would only lead to small scale development in line with Policies RA3, RA4 and RA5 of the Core Strategy.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline, as it would only lead to small scale development in line with Policies RA3, RA4 and RA5 of the Core Strategy.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline, as it would only lead to small scale development in line with Policies RA3, RA4 and RA5 of the Core Strategy.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline, as it would only lead to small scale development in line with Policies RA3, RA4 and RA5 of the Core Strategy.	
Overall commentary	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline, as it would only lead to small scale development in line with Policies RA3, RA4 and RA5 of the Core Strategy.				

Policy FW12: Extensions to dwellings					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	++	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to modest extensions and alterations in line with Policy SD1 of the Core Strategy. This could lead to reduced demand for new housing in the long-term, to the benefit of nature conservation.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	++	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to very small scale development in line with Policy RA2 of 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	+	+	++	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to modest extensions and alterations in line with Policy SD1 of the Core Strategy. This could lead to reduced demand for new housing in the long-term, to the benefit of cultural assets.	
To improve air quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		

To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	X	X	X	No relationship.	
Overall commentary	This policy compliments Policy SD1 of the Core Strategy and would only allow for improvements that are incidental to the enjoyment of existing dwellings.				

Policy FW13: Affordable housing					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (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)	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H1 of the Core Strategy.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H1 of 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	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H1 of the Core Strategy.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H1 of the Core Strategy.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H1 of the Core Strategy.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H1 of the Core Strategy.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H1 of the Core Strategy.	
To improve water quality	?	+	+	House building in as yet unspecified locations and on allocated sites could place acute pressure on sewage systems, but this policy is not over and above the Core	

				Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and Policy FW4 would help to mitigate any adverse effects following proportional growth.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to proportional growth in line with Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to proportional growth in line with Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	+	+	Policy safeguards that exist elsewhere within the NDP, namely at Policy FW1, should ensure that housing development would not compromise the quality of the best agricultural land in the medium term.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H1 of the Core Strategy.	
Overall commentary	This policy compliments Policy H1 of the Core Strategy and policy safeguarding exists to ensure that environmental considerations are taken into account.				

Policy FW14: Rural exception sites					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (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)	?	+	+	It is impossible to predict the short-term effects of house building, albeit on a small scale; in as yet unspecified locations and which would not ordinarily be acceptable in development terms. However, this policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to very small scale development in line with Policy H2 of the Core Strategy.	

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	?	+	+	It is impossible to predict the short-term effects of house building, albeit on a small scale; in as yet unspecified locations and which would not ordinarily be acceptable in development terms. However, this policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to very small scale development in line with Policy H2 of 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	?	+	+	It is impossible to predict the short-term effects of house building, albeit on a small scale; in as yet unspecified locations and which would not ordinarily be acceptable in development terms. However, this policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to very small scale development in line with Policy H2 of the Core Strategy.
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to very small scale development in line with Policy H2 of the Core Strategy.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	+	+	It is impossible to predict the short-term effects of house building, albeit on a small scale; in as yet unspecified locations and which would not ordinarily be acceptable in development terms. However, this policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to very small scale development in line with Policy H2 of the Core Strategy.
To reduce contributions to climate change	?	+	+	It is impossible to predict the short-term effects of house building, albeit on a small scale; in as yet unspecified locations and which would not ordinarily be acceptable in development terms. However, this policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to very small scale development in line with Policy H2 of the Core Strategy.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to very small scale development in line with Policy H2 of the Core Strategy.
To improve water quality	?	?	+	It is impossible to predict the short-term effects of house building, albeit on a small scale; in as yet unspecified locations and which would not ordinarily be acceptable in development terms. However, this policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to very small scale development in line with Policy H2 of the Core Strategy.

To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to very small scale development in line with Policy H2 of the Core Strategy.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to very small scale development in line with Policy H2 of the Core Strategy.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	+	It is impossible to predict the short-term effects of house building, albeit on a small scale; in as yet unspecified locations and which would not ordinarily be acceptable in development terms. However, this policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to very small scale development in line with Policy H2 of the Core Strategy.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
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 in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to very small scale development in line with Policy H2 of the Core Strategy.	
Overall commentary	This policy compliments Policy H2 of the Core Strategy; in spite of some locational issues policy safeguarding exists to ensure that environmental considerations are taken into account and any potential adverse impacts mitigated against.				

Policy FW15: Phasing of development					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (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)	O	O	O	This policy seeks to ensure that development is phased evenly over the plan period, which is unlikely to have an effect on the baseline.	

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0	0	0	This policy seeks to ensure that development is phased evenly over the plan period, which is unlikely to have an effect on the baseline.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	0	0	0	This policy seeks to ensure that development is phased evenly over the plan period, which is unlikely to have an effect on the baseline.	
To improve air quality	0	0	0	This policy seeks to ensure that development is phased evenly over the plan period, which is unlikely to have an effect on the baseline.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	0	0	This policy seeks to ensure that development is phased evenly over the plan period, which is unlikely to have an effect on the baseline.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	0	This policy seeks to ensure that development is phased evenly over the plan period, which is unlikely to have an effect on the baseline.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0	0	0	This policy seeks to ensure that development is phased evenly over the plan period, which is unlikely to have an effect on the baseline.	
To improve water quality	0	0	0	This policy seeks to ensure that development is phased evenly over the plan period, which is unlikely to have an effect on the baseline.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	0	0	0	This policy seeks to ensure that development is phased evenly over the plan period, which is unlikely to have an effect on the baseline.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	0	0	This policy seeks to ensure that development is phased evenly over the plan period, which is unlikely to have an effect on the baseline.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	0	0	This policy seeks to ensure that development is phased evenly over the plan period, which is unlikely to have an effect on the baseline.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	0	0	This policy seeks to ensure that development is phased evenly over the plan period, which is unlikely to have an effect on the baseline.	
Overall commentary	This policy seeks to ensure that development is phased evenly over the plan period, which is unlikely to have an effect on the baseline.				

Policy FW16: Design criteria for housing					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (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 would not lead to development itself but contains the design criteria for development proposals.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	++	++	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains the design criteria for development proposals.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	++	++	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains the design criteria for development proposals.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains the design criteria for development proposals.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	++	++	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains the design criteria for development proposals.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains the design criteria for development proposals.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains the design criteria for development proposals.	
To improve water quality	O	O	O	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains the design criteria for development proposals.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	O	O	O	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains the design criteria for development proposals.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains the design criteria for development proposals.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		

To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	++	++	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains the design criteria for development proposals.	
Overall commentary	This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to guide design aspects of proposals. The policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and policy safeguards exist with the Core Strategy and the NDP to avoid and mitigate against significant harm.				

Policy FW17: Settlement boundary					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside.	

To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside.	
Overall commentary	The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside. Sufficient capacity is included to permit proportional growth requirements. Criteria within other NDP policies safeguard against effects on the SEA objectives.				

Policy FW18: Supporting local businesses					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	The continued use of existing employment land and premises will reduce the likelihood of alternative sites being put forward for business purposes, to the detriment of the natural environment. Policy safeguards exist to ensure that any new or expanded business premises would not have an unacceptable adverse impact.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	The continued use of existing employment land and premises will reduce the likelihood of alternative sites being put forward for business purposes, to the detriment of landscape character and the historic character of townscape. Policy safeguards exist to ensure that any new or expanded business premises would not have an unacceptable adverse impact.	

To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	The continued use of existing employment land and premises will reduce the likelihood of alternative sites being put forward for business purposes, to the detriment of the landscape character and the historic character of townscape. Policy safeguards exist to ensure that any new or expanded business premises would not have an unacceptable adverse impact.	
To improve air quality	?	+	+	Increase in opportunities over time will reduce the need to travel by car as more business and services can be undertaken from within the parish. Policy safeguards exist to ensure that any new or expanded business premises would not have an unacceptable adverse impact.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	+	+	Increase in opportunities over time will reduce the need to travel by car as more business and services can be undertaken from within the parish. Policy safeguards exist to ensure that any new or expanded business premises would not have an unacceptable adverse impact.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	?	+	+	Increase in opportunities over time will reduce the need to travel by car as more business and services can be undertaken from within the parish. Policy safeguards exist to ensure that any new or expanded business premises would not have an unacceptable adverse impact.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	X	X	X	No relationship.	
Overall commentary	Additional policy safeguards within the NDP would help mitigate any unacceptable adverse impacts resulting from this policy.				

Policy FW19: Working from home					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (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)	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		

To conserve natural and manmade resources	X	X	X	No relationship.	
Overall commentary	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.				

Policy FW20: Redundant rural buildings					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (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)	+	++	++	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives as it will only lead to alternate uses within existing buildings and criteria have been attached to reduce any negative impacts.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	++	++	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives as it will only lead to alternate uses within existing buildings and criteria have been attached to reduce any negative impacts.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	++	++	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives as it will only lead to alternate uses within existing buildings and criteria have been attached to reduce any negative impacts.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives as it will only lead to alternate uses within existing buildings and criteria have been attached to reduce any negative impacts.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	++	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives as it will only lead to alternate uses within existing buildings and criteria have been attached to reduce any negative impacts.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	++	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives as it will only lead to alternate uses within existing buildings and criteria have been attached to reduce any negative impacts.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives as it will only lead to alternate uses within existing buildings and criteria have been attached to reduce any negative impacts.	

To improve water quality	+	+	+	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives as it will only lead to alternate uses within existing buildings and criteria have been attached to reduce any negative impacts.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives as it will only lead to alternate uses within existing buildings and criteria have been attached to reduce any negative impacts.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives as it will only lead to alternate uses within existing buildings and criteria have been attached to reduce any negative impacts.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives as it will only lead to alternate uses within existing buildings and criteria have been attached to reduce any negative impacts.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives as it will only lead to alternate uses within existing buildings and criteria have been attached to reduce any negative impacts.	
Overall commentary	This policy only lead to alternate uses within existing buildings and criteria have been attached to reduce any negative impacts on highways, landscape, biodiversity, heritage and resources etc.				

Policy FW21: Retail services					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data.	

To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data.	
Overall commentary	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data.				

Policy FW22: Retaining community assets					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscape	+	++	++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it resists the use of existing facilities for alternative uses, thereby reducing the risk of harm to town and country.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	++	++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it resists the use of existing facilities for alternative uses, thereby reducing the risk of harm to cultural assets and the historic environment.	
To improve air quality	?	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it resists the use of existing facilities for alternative uses, thereby reducing the need to travel to other areas, to the benefit of climate change in particular.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	++	++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it resists the use of existing facilities for alternative uses, thereby reducing the need to travel to other areas, to the benefit of climate change in particular.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	?	++	++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it resists the use of existing facilities for alternative uses, thereby reducing the need to travel to other areas, to the benefit of climate change in particular.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship.	

To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it resists the use of existing facilities for alternative uses and thus helps to avoid the development of new facilities, to the detriment of the finest agricultural land.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	++	++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it resists the use of existing facilities for alternative uses, thereby helping to conserve manmade resources in particular.	
Overall commentary	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA.				

Policy FW23: Medical services					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	++	++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will encourage the continuing use of existing facilities to the benefit of the character of the historic townscape.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	++	++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will encourage the continuing use of existing facilities and reduce the need to travel to other areas, to the benefit of climate change in particular.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will encourage the continuing use of existing facilities and reduce the need to travel to other areas, to the benefit of climate change in particular.	

To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	++	++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will encourage the continuing use of existing facilities and reduce the need to travel to other areas, to the benefit of climate change in particular.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	++	++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will encourage the continuing use of existing facilities and reduce the need to travel to other areas, to the benefit of climate change in particular.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will encourage the continuing use of existing facilities and reduce the need to travel to other areas, to the benefit of climate change in particular.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	++	++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will encourage the continuing use of existing facilities and reduce the need to travel to other areas, to the benefit of climate change in particular.	
Overall commentary	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA.				

Policy FW24: Community buildings					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (Cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	X	X	X	No relationship.	

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	++	++	The policy encourages the continuing use of community facilities. The use of the existing facilities will help maintain the quality of the 'townscape' and character of the area.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	++	++	The policy encourages the continuing use of community facilities. The use of the existing facilities will help maintain the quality the character of the area.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	Encouraging the continuing use of existing facilities will help to reduce the need to travel to other facilities and services.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	++	++	Encouraging the continuing use of existing facilities will help to reduce the need to travel to other facilities and services.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	++	++	Encouraging the continuing use of existing facilities will help to reduce the need to travel to other facilities and services.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	Encouraging the continuing use of existing facilities will help to reduce the need to develop additional land for recreations or community uses.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	++	++	Encouraging the continuing use of existing facilities will help to reduce the need to develop additional land and use additional resources for recreations or community uses.	
Overall commentary	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will encourage the continuing use of existing facilities thus contributing to the village character and heritage environment. It will also reduce the need to travel to other areas for facilities, thus reducing the impact of climate change.				

Policy FW25: Telecommunications					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (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 merely aims to increase connectivity within the parish. However, depending on the siting of new installations could have some impact. Policy safeguards exist within the policy to avoid or mitigate effects on the natural environment.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	?	+	+	This policy merely aims to increase connectivity within the parish. However, depending on the siting of new installations could have some impact. Policy safeguards exist within the policy to avoid or mitigate effects on the wider landscape and built environment.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	?	+	+	This policy merely aims to increase connectivity within the parish. However, depending on the siting of new installations could have some impact. Policy safeguards exist within the policy to avoid or mitigate effects on the historic environment.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	Increasing connectivity over time will reduce the need to travel by polluting forms of transport as more business and services can be undertaken from home or remote premises.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	Increasing connectivity over time will reduce the need to travel by polluting forms of transport as more business and services can be undertaken from home or remote premises.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	++	++	++	Increasing connectivity over time will reduce the need to travel by polluting forms of transport as more business and services can be undertaken from home or remote premises.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	++	++	++	Increasing connectivity over time will reduce the need to travel by polluting forms of transport as more business and services can be undertaken from home or remote premises.	
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	

To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	X	X	X	No relationship.	
Overall commentary	This policy is aiming to increase connectivity within the parish. However, depending on their siting; new installations could have some impact. There are, however, policy safeguards within the policy to avoid or mitigate effects on the natural and built environments, as well as cultural heritage. Ultimately, the increase in connectivity will help to reduce the need to travel.				

Policy FW26: Renewable energy					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (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 seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and encourage more renewable forms of energy. This could have some impacts on the natural environment depending on siting but policy safeguards exist to avoid or mitigate against effects on the environment.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	?	+	+	This policy is seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and encourage more renewable forms of energy. This could have some impacts on the landscape or built environment depending on siting but policy safeguards exist to avoid or mitigate against effects on the environment.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		

To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	?	+	+	This policy is seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and encourage more renewable forms of energy. This could have some impacts on the landscape or built environment depending on siting but policy safeguards exist to avoid or mitigate against effects on the environment.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This policy is seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and encourage more renewable forms of energy. This could have a small positive impact on air quality towards the end of the plan period.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	++	++	This policy is seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and encourage more renewable forms of energy. This could have a small positive impact on flooding towards the end of the plan period.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	++	++	This policy is seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and encourage more renewable forms of energy. This could have a small positive impact on air quality and flooding issues towards the end of the plan period.	
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	This will be dependent on the type and location of renewable energy source. Policy safeguards exist to avoid and mitigate against any adverse effects.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	++	++	This policy is seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and encourage more renewable forms of energy. This could have a small positive impact on flooding issues towards the end of the plan period.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This policy is aiming to increase connectivity within the parish. Policy safeguards exist within the policy to avoid or mitigate effects on the natural environment.	
Overall commentary	The policy is aiming to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and encourage the principles of renewable energy. A number of policy criteria safeguards exist both within the Core Strategy and the NDP to avoid or mitigate any adverse impacts on the environment.				

Policy F27: Highways and infrastructure					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (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)	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		

To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	
Overall commentary	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.				

Policy F28: Green spaces					
SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (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 should make a positive contribution to the protection or enhancement of the natural environment.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	The protection or enhancement of local green spaces should help maintain the quality of the 'townscape' and character of the area.	
To improve quality of surroundings	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	The protection or enhancement of local green spaces should help maintain the quality the character of the area.	
To improve air quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	++	++	++	This policy will provide added protection to the finest agricultural land.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		

To improve the health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A		
To conserve natural and manmade resources	++	++	++	To protect or enhance local green spaces should negate the need to develop additional land and use additional resources for recreations or community uses.	
Overall commentary	This policy does meet the Core Strategy's requirements for the purposes of the SEA.				

++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards Marginally	- Move away significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	X No Relationship
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SEA Objective																
NDP Objective/ Policy	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
Objective 1 ¹	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	0	?	?	+	X	?
Objective 2	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	0	0	?	?	X	+	X	?
Objective 3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	X	+
Objective 4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Objective 5	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	+
Objective 6	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Objective 7	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Objective 8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Policy FW1 ²	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

¹ Refer to Draft Plan for details of objectives

² Refer to Draft Plan for exact policy wording

Policy FW2	++	++		++	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	+				+
Policy FW3	+	X		+	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy FW4	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	X				X
Policy FW5	++	++		++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+				+
Policy FW6	+	+		+	?	O	O	+	+	?	?	?				+
Policy FW7	+	+		++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				+
Policy FW8	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy FW9	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	?			+
Policy FW10	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy FW11	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy FW12	X	+		+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Policy FW13	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy FW14	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	?			+
Policy FW15	O	O		O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O				O
Policy FW16	++	++		++	+	++	+	+	O	X	O	+				++
Policy FW17	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy FW18	+	+		+	?	?	?	X	X	X	X	X				X
Policy FW19	+	+		+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Policy FW20	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy FW21	X	++		++	+	++	++	X	X	X	X	+				++

Policy FW22	X	++		++	+	++	++	X	X	X	X	+				++
Policy FW23	X	++		++	+	++	++	X	X	X	X	+				++
Policy FW24	X	++		++	+	++	++	X	X	X	X	+				++
Policy FW25	?	?		?	+	+	++	++	X	X	X	X				X
Policy FW26	?	?		?	+	X	++	++	X	+	++	X				+
Policy FW27	+	+		+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	+				+
Policy FW28	++	++		++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	++				++
Summary of effects of whole plan on each SEA Objective	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Cumulative effects of whole plan (1 + 2 + 3...)	<p>Overall the Fownhope NDP will contribute towards the achievement of the SEA Objectives and consequently there is no reason why it should have a negative impact on the baseline.</p> <p>Policies are by and large in general conformity with the Core Strategy Objectives and contain many safeguards to ensure that the potential adverse effects on environmental assets can be avoided or mitigated against.</p> <p>None of the policies are in direct conflict with those already assessed for the Core Strategy, save for criterion 1 of Policy FW13, which is at odds with national planning policy set within the NPPF.</p>															
Commentary for significant cumulative effects	No significant cumulative effects identified.															

Appendix 5

Options considered in preparation of Fownhope NDP

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

Appendix 6

Objectives and context	Where referenced in NDP/SEA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Neighbourhood Development Plan's purpose and objectives are made clear. • The Neighbourhood Area's environmental issues and constraints, including acknowledgement of those in the Local Plan (Core Strategy) SA, where relevant, and local environmental protection objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets. • SEA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate. • Links with other locally related plans, programmes and policies are identified, explained and acknowledgement for those set out in the SA of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) is given, where relevant. • Conflicts that exist between SEA and Neighbourhood Development Plan objectives; and between SEA objectives and other local plan objectives are identified and described. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 1 (paras 1.10 – 1.17). • Sections 2 and 3; and Tables A2 and A3 • Section 3 (para 3.7). • Section 3 (para 3.1). • N/A
Scoping	
<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 2 (paras 2.6 – 2.9) & Appendix 3 • Sections 2 and 6 • Sections 2 and 6

Alternatives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realistic alternatives are considered for key issues, and the reasons for choosing them are documented. Alternatives include 'do minimum' and/or 'business as usual' scenarios wherever relevant. The environmental effects (both adverse and beneficial) of each alternative are identified and compared. Inconsistencies between the alternatives and other relevant local plans, programmes or policies are identified and explained. Reasons are given for selection or elimination of alternatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 5. Section 5 (paras 5.2 – 5.4). Section 5 & Appendix 5 N/A Section 5 (paras 5.2 – 5.4).
Baseline information	
<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 1 and 6. Initial screening report and Section 1. Section 2.

Prediction and evaluation of likely significant environmental effects	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects identified include the types listed in the Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape), as relevant; and other local likely environmental effects are also covered, as appropriate. • Both positive and negative effects are considered, and the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed. • Likely secondary, cumulative (growing in quantity and strength) and synergistic (acting together) effects are identified, where practicable. • Inter-relationships between effects are considered, where practicable. • The prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of relevant accepted standards, regulations, and thresholds (i.e. data gathered for the evidence base). • Methods used to evaluate the effects are described. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tables A2, A3 and A4 (Appendix 2) • Tables B2 and B3 (Appendix 4) • Table B4 (Appendix 4) • Section 6 • Section 6 • Section 2
Mitigation measures	
<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 6 (paras 6.6. – 6.8) • Section 6.

The Environmental Report	
<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A • N/A • N/A • Section 2 • Section 2 • Section 2 • Included at page 1
Consultation	
<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 2 (paras 2.4 – 2.5). • Section 7.

Decision-making and information on the decision	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The environmental report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the Neighbourhood Development Plan. An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account. Reasons are given for choosing the Neighbourhood Development Plan as adopted, in the light of other reasonable alternatives considered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sections 2 and 8. Following draft consultation Following draft consultation
Monitoring measures	
<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.) Proposals are made for action in response to significant adverse effects arising from the monitoring of the Neighbourhood Development Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 7. Section 7. Section 7. Section 7.