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# 1 Appendix 1 - SEA Checklist

## 1 Appendix 1 - SEA Checklist

Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated. The information to be given is (Art. 5 and Annex I):	
REQUIREMENTS	SA STAGE
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	A - Appendix 2
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;	A - Appendix 3
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	A - Appendix 3
d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC;	A - Appendix 3
e) The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or national 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;	A, B
f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects).	B - Appendix 5
g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;	B - Appendix 7
h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;	B
i) a description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10;	B
j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	C
k) The report shall include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Art. 5.2).	C
<b>Consultation:</b>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the environmental report (Art. 5.4).</li> </ul>	A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• authorities with environmental responsibility and the public shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme (Art. 6.1, 6.2).</li> </ul>	D
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• other EU Member States, where the implementation of the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country (Art. 7).</li> </ul>	N/A
Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision-making (Art. 8)	A, D
<b>Provision of information on the decision:</b>	
<p>When the plan or programme is adopted, the public and any countries consulted under Art.7 shall be informed and the following made available to those so informed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the plan or programme as adopted;</li> <li>- a statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme and how the environmental report pursuant to Article 5, the opinions expressed pursuant to Article 6 and the results of consultations entered into pursuant to Article 7 have been taken into account in accordance with Article 8, and the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with;</li> <li>- the measures decided concerning monitoring (Art. 9 and 10)</li> </ul>	D
<b>Monitoring of the significant environmental effects of the plan's or programme's implementation (Art. 10)</b>	E
<b>Quality assurance: environmental reports should be of a sufficient standard to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive (Art. 12).</b>	Appendix 1

## 2 Appendix 2 - Evidence Base

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Report Name	Date	Web link	Responsible Organisation	Content Summary	Implications for DPDs
2008/50/EC European Air Quality Directive, implemented through the Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland	2008	<a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:52:0001:01:EN:HTML;http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/air/airquality/strategy/">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:52:0001:01:EN:HTML; http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/air/airquality/strategy/</a>	EU	Sets air quality objectives for a range of pollutants including Nox, SO2 and particulates	The DPD should help to ensure that air quality achieves the standards set in the Directive
The Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar)	1971	<a href="http://www.ramsar.org/">http://www.ramsar.org/</a>	Ramsar	The Convention on Wetlands, signed in Ramsar, Iran in 1971, is an intergovernmental treaty which provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.	The integrity of the Severn Estuary Ramsar site should be protected
EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) & Birds Directive (79/409/EEC); implemented through the Habitats and Species Regulations 2010	2010	<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uk/si/2010/490/contents/made">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uk/si/2010/490/contents/made</a>	European Parliament	EC Directive 92/43/EEC - the Habitats Directive - aims to conserve fauna, flora and natural habitats of EU importance. The fundamental purpose of this directive is to establish a network of protected areas throughout the Community designed to maintain both the distribution and the abundance of threatened species and habitats, both terrestrial and marine. The EU Directive on the conservation of Wild Birds does the same for birds. The network of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) is called Natura 2000.	The integrity of SPAs and SACs should be protected
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC), implemented in the FOD area through the Severn River Basin Management Plan	October 2000	<a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2000:327:0001:0072:EN:PDF">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2000:327:0001:0072:EN:PDF</a>	European Parliament / Environment Agency	The WFD sets a framework for the long-term sustainable management of water resources. It establishes a river catchment structure for the management of all inland and coastal waters including groundwater.	The LDD's will need to consider their potential impacts on water management (abundance, availability and quality) .
Climate Change Act 2008	2008	<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents</a>	Parliament	Sets a target for the year 2050 for the reduction of targeted greenhouse gas emissions; provides for a system of carbon budgeting; establishes a Committee on Climate Change; confers powers to establish greenhouse gas trading schemes; makes provision about adaptation to climate change; makes provision about carbon emissions reduction targets; makes other provision about climate change.	The LDF should aim to minimise greenhouse gas emissions of existing and new development, and support adaptation to climate change.
Localism Bill	Dec. 2010	<a href="http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2010-11/localism.html">http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2010-11/localism.html</a>	Parliament	The Localism Bill includes measures for: abolishing Regional Spatial Strategies; introducing neighbourhood development plans and community right to build; using some Community Infrastructure Levy money in neighbourhoods; requiring decisions on nationally significant infrastructure projects to be made by ministers rather than the Infrastructure Planning Commission.	RSS requirements will no longer apply to the LDF; the Core Strategy will set the framework for neighbourhood development plans
Draft Planning Policy Statement: Planning for a Natural and Healthy Environment	March-2010	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/naturalenvironment/consultation">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/naturalenvironment/consultation</a>	Communities and Local Government	Supports the protection and enhancement of nature conservation areas and promotes the development of green infrastructure, open space, and areas for sport and recreation.	The LDF should protect and enhance nature conservation areas and support the provision of green

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Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development	January 2005	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement1">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement1</a>	Department for Communities and Local Government	Creating Sustainable Communities PPS1 sets out the Government's overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system. This PPS replaces Planning Policy Guidance Note 1, General Policies and Principles, published in February 1997.	infrastructure and other forms of open space. "The LDF will need to be based on the overarching principles of PPS1. The SA will need to ensure that the SA Framework will assess each potential policy/proposal."
Planning Policy Statement 1: Planning and Climate Change Supplement to PPS1	December 2007	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance/1/planningpolicystatements/planningpolicystatements/ppsclimatechange/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance/1/planningpolicystatements/planningpolicystatements/ppsclimatechange/</a>	Department for Communities and Local Government	The PPS on climate change supplements PPS1 by setting out how planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change and take into account the unavoidable consequences. It does not seek to assemble all national planning policy relevant or applicable to climate change and should be read alongside the national PPS/G series. Where there is any difference in emphasis on climate change between the policies in this PPS and others in the national series this is intentional and this PPS takes precedence.	"The LDF will aim to engage constructively with the public, agents and developers to deliver sustainable buildings and improve overall sustainability. SA objectives will incorporate climate change aims."
Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing	June 2010	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ps3housing">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ps3housing</a>	Department for Communities and Local Government	Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (PPS3) underpins the delivery of the Government's strategic housing policy objectives and our goal to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent home, which they can afford in a community where they want to live. This replaces Planning Policy Guidance 3: Housing (PPG3) published in March 2000 and earlier editions of PPS3 published on 29 November 2006 and 19 January 2010.	"SPD's/DPD's must allow for enough housing to meet local needs whilst maximising the use of previously developed land. The LDF should seek to promote mixed-use developments including affordable housing and aim to achieve sustainable residential environments."
Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment	March 2010	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps5">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps5</a>	Communities and Local Government	Aims to protect heritage assets and the value that they hold for this and future generations	The LDP should consider the qualities and local distinctiveness of the historic environment, and how these can contribute to the development of the spatial vision in the core strategy.
Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas	August 2004	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps7">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps7</a>	Department for Communities and Local Government	This Statement sets out the Government's planning policies for rural areas, which local authorities should have regard to when preparing local development documents, and when taking planning decisions. The Government's objectives for rural areas that are relevant to this Planning Policy Statement (PPS) are:	The SA should seek to reflect the need to protect and enhance the rural environment and promote sustainable rural economies in line with PPS7.
Planning Policy Guidance 13: Transport	March 2001 (updated Jan 2011)	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps13">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps13</a>	Communities and Local Government	Land use planning has a key role in delivering the Government's integrated transport strategy. By shaping the pattern of development and influencing the location, scale, density, design and mix of land uses, planning can help to reduce the need to travel, reduce the length of journeys and make it safer and easier for people to access jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking, and cycling. Consistent application of these planning policies will help to reduce some of the need for car journeys (by reducing the physical separation of key land uses) and enable people to make sustainable transport choices. These policies are therefore part of the Government's overall approach to addressing the needs of	"The document will be used so that the LDF can address transport from a sustainable perspective. Objectives and criteria will be created to address reduction in the use of the car and promotion of alternative methods of travel."

## 2 Appendix 2 - Evidence Base

Report Name	Date	Web link	Responsible Organisation	Content Summary	Implications for DPDs
Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy	August 2004	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps22">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps22</a>	Department for Communities and Local Government	motors, other road and public transport users, and business by reducing congestion and pollution and achieving better access to development and facilities. They will also help to promote sustainable distribution. In this way, planning policies can increase the effectiveness of other transport policies and help maximise the contribution of transport to improving our quality of life. Planning Policy Statement 22 (PPS22) sets out the Government's policies for renewable energy, which planning authorities should have regard to when preparing local development documents and when taking planning decisions. This replaces <i>Planning Policy Guidance 22 (PPG22)</i> .	The LDF, CS and SA will incorporate renewable energy objectives within the development of the SA Framework.
Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk	March 2010	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps25floodrisk">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps25floodrisk</a>	Communities and Local Government	Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25) sets out the Government's spatial planning policy on development and flood risk. This edition replaces the earlier version of PPS25 published on 7 December 2006. Tables D1 and D2 in Annex D have been revised to clarify the definition of functional floodplain, and to amend how the policy is applied to essential infrastructure, including water treatment works, emergency services facilities, installations requiring hazardous substances consent and wind turbines in flood risk areas. PPS25 replaced Planning Policy Guidance 25: Development and Flood Risk (PPG25), published in July 2001.	The LDF will use the document as background information relating to Development and Flood Risk.
Living Working Countryside: The Taylor Review of Rural Economy and Affordable Housing	23 July 2008	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/livingworkingcountryside">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/livingworkingcountryside</a>	Communities and Local Government	This review of planning practice in rural areas recommends that rural communities need a range of housing and employment opportunities in order to grow sustainably. The report identifies a range of delivery mechanisms, including better consideration of rural issues in plan-making, and revising thresholds for affordable housing contributions.	Identifies rural housing and economy issues across England.
Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West in our Proposed changes	2008	<a href="http://www.swcouncils.gov.uk/nq/content.cfm?fa_id=4145">http://www.swcouncils.gov.uk/nq/content.cfm?fa_id=4145</a>	South West Regional Assembly	Sets out the Spatial Strategy for growth and development in the region, and the strategic policies which will shape this. Not adopted, and due to be abolished, however contains considerable background research/evidence. The Context for the Spatial Strategy sets out factors which influenced the Draft RSS including the quality of environmental and cultural assets, expected economic and population change, the availability of resources, the functional approach to planning, and the inter-relationships between places. The Spatial Strategy and Guidance for the Scale and Location of Development contains the Spatial Strategy Statement and Development Policies guiding the scale and location of development, as well as guidelines for delivering quality development, and the region's priorities for investment to support the Spatial Strategy. Sub-Regional Strategy Statements and Housing Distribution provides more detailed sub-regional strategy statements including transport components, and the district housing allocations. Regional Approach to Transport contains a set of transport policies to deliver the overall Strategy.	Policies must be developed within the context of the Proposed Modifications to the draft RSS and its policies should be in accordance with the RSS when published.



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Regional Economic Strategy 2003 - 2012	2006	<a href="http://download.southwestrda.org.uk/res/general/regional-economic-strategy.pdf">http://download.southwestrda.org.uk/res/general/regional-economic-strategy.pdf</a>	South West Regional Development Agency (SWRDA)	<p>Harassing the Benefits of Population Growth and Managing the Implications of Population Change includes policies for affordable housing, gypsies and travellers, providing communities services, healthcare, local cultural facilities and 'green infrastructure'.</p> <p>Enhancing Distinctive Environments and Cultural Life includes policies for cultural activity and infrastructure, natural environment, the coast, flood risk, energy, water resources, land management, woodlands and forests, air quality, minerals and waste management.</p> <p>Enhancing Economic Prosperity and Quality of Employment Opportunity sets out the links to the Regional Economic Strategy, and policies for employment sites, city and town centres, tourism, and casinos.</p> <p>Addressing Deprivation and Disadvantage to Reduce Intra-Regional Inequalities sets out a statement of priorities to address economic disparity and inclusion.</p> <p>Ensuring People are Treated Fairly and Can Participate in Society includes guidelines for social inclusion and consultation and policies supporting equality and diversity.</p>	The strategy identifies the need to bring forward a range (location and type) of sites for business use. Attention also needs to be given to the most disadvantaged areas
Better Planning of Rural Areas in the South West	July 2004	<a href="http://southwest-ra.gov.uk/media/SWRA/RSS%20Documents/Technical%20Documents/010RuralPolicyLUC.pdf">http://southwest-ra.gov.uk/media/SWRA/RSS%20Documents/Technical%20Documents/010RuralPolicyLUC.pdf</a>	South West Regional Assembly (SWRA)	<p>The document aims to give advice on how to provide better planning of rural areas within the South West region, using a variety of data.</p>	Guidance to consider in relation to rural development proposals
Our Place: Our Future	July 2007	<a href="http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/index.cfm?Articleid=15274">http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/index.cfm?Articleid=15274</a>	Gloucestershire Conference	<p>Our Place: Our Future Gloucestershire Sustainable Communities Strategy</p> <p>The Gloucestershire Conference Sustainability Strategy 2007 - 2017, contains various aims for Gloucestershire County.</p> <p>The strategy sets out the current and future challenges affecting Gloucestershire, it recognises the new expectations that are being placed on services and service delivery, as well as agreeing the aims that set the framework for the joint action over the next ten years.</p> <p><a href="http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/index.cfm?Articleid=15274">http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/index.cfm?Articleid=15274</a></p> <p>The strategy is also supplemented by the delivery plans of thematic partnerships and local strategic partnerships. The aims of the strategy are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A place where the future matters</li> <li>- A place where communities matter</li> <li>- A place where everyone matters</li> <li>- A place where people want to live</li> <li>- A place that thrives</li> </ul>	The strategy is also supplemented by the delivery plans of thematic partnerships and local strategic partnerships. The aims of the strategy are as follows: A place where the future matters, A place where communities matter, A place where everyone matters, A place where people want to live, A place that thrives. DPD's can be a key delivery mechanism for the strategy, and will need to have regard to its objectives

## 2 Appendix 2 - Evidence Base

Report Name	Date	Web link	Responsible Organisation	Content Summary	Implications for DPDs
Population Projections to 2026; Household Projections to 2026	May 2007	<a href="http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=10146">http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=10146</a>	Gloucestershire County Council (GCC)	This report provides an analysis of the population projections results for Gloucestershire and its 6 districts under all three forecasting scenarios (i.e. natural change, trend-based and dwell-led). The analyses are presented on a 5-year basis by broad age group. Basic data assumptions and detailed projection breakdown by age and gender are available in the Appendices.	Background Document. used additionally as Baseline information.
Gloucestershire Local Projection 2010	June 2010	<a href="http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/inform/index.cfm?articleid=36156">http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/inform/index.cfm?articleid=36156</a>	Gloucestershire County Council	Gloucestershire Local Projection is produced by Gloucestershire County Council Research and Intelligence Team in response to a need for a population projection that is based on locally-derived population evidence, and that has the capability to test the impact of local policies on future population changes. This contrasts with the Office for National Statistics (ONS) sub-national population projections, which make adjustments to local data or allocate national totals to local areas, and do not consider policy impact.	Background Document. Additional use as Baseline information.
Information note 3 Housing numbers & distribution	January 2010	<a href="http://www.swcouncils.gov.uk/media/SWRA/RS%20Documents/EIP%20Documents/InformationNote3.pdf">http://www.swcouncils.gov.uk/media/SWRA/RS%20Documents/EIP%20Documents/InformationNote3.pdf</a>	Southwest Regional Assembly	This note summarises how the overall level of housing provision for the South West was arrived at in the draft Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and how the proposed distribution between local authority areas was achieved.	Background evidence on new housing requirements in the south west.
Schedule of the Secretary of State's Proposed Changes and Reasons - For Public Consultation	July 2008	<a href="http://gosw.limehouse.co.uk/file/303790">http://gosw.limehouse.co.uk/file/303790</a>	Southwest Regional Assembly	This document lists and explains the reasons for the Secretary of State's proposed changes to the South West Assembly's draft Regional Spatial Strategy.	The changes recommends growth of at least 56,400 homes in Gloucestershire, 6,200 of which in the Forest of Dean.
Labour Force Projection to 2026	May 2007		Gloucestershire County Council	This report provides an analysis of the labour force projections results for Gloucestershire and its 6 districts under all three forecasting scenarios. The analysis is presented on a 5 year basis and by broad age group. Basic data assumptions and detailed projection breakdown by age and gender are available in the appendices.	Background Information
Gloucestershire Economic Strategy 2003-2014	2003-2014	<a href="http://www.gbstinst.co.uk/docs/economic_strategy_2004_2014.pdf">http://www.gbstinst.co.uk/docs/economic_strategy_2004_2014.pdf</a>	Gloucestershire County Council (GCC)	It provides a strategic guide to the over-arching aims and objectives that represent the best interests for Gloucestershire's economic well-being. These have been identified in consultation with partners and other County 'stakeholders'. These agreed guidelines will be adopted by the partnership and set out the priorities expected to be reflected in the emerging strategies of other local organisations.	Sets out strategic objectives for Gloucestershire's economy. DPD's should reflect strategies objectives
Gloucestershire Rural Economic Strategy 2007 - 2015	Revised 2006	<a href="http://www.glosfirst.co.uk/docs/RURAL_ECONOMIC_STRATEGY_FOR_GLOUCESTERSHIRE_2007-2015_f or_web_site.pdf">http://www.glosfirst.co.uk/docs/RURAL_ECONOMIC_STRATEGY_FOR_GLOUCESTERSHIRE_2007-2015_f or_web_site.pdf</a>	Gloucestershire County Council (GCC)	Policy-makers and policies need long-term perspectives to achieve the desired change and strong and effective leadership will be required to effect these. Whilst the purpose of the Gloucestershire Urban Economic Strategy is not to promote the coalescence of the urban areas nor to interfere with what are rightly the concerns of locally elected councils, it is to provide a clear statement of what urban Gloucestershire should seek to achieve by 2015, which will deliver the opportunities that working cohesively can bring, and which all local authorities and other partners need to adopt and work together to deliver.	Key consideration in the development of policies affecting rural areas.

Report Name	Date	Web link	Responsible Organisation	Content Summary	Implications for DPDs
Gloucestershire and Districts Affordable Housing Site Viability Study - Final Report	January 2009	NONEhttp://NONE	Gloucestershire and Districts	Fordham Research Ltd was commissioned by the six Gloucestershire Councils to carry out a study of affordable housing viability in the Gloucestershire Housing Market Area. The study formed part of a wider Strategic Housing Market Assessment for Gloucestershire. It was intended to inform ongoing work on the preparation of Local Development Frameworks, by examining the impact on housing viability of alternative levels of affordable housing requirement. The study involved preparing financial appraisals for a number of actual or proposed housing sites in Gloucestershire. The appraisals were designed to assess the impact on development viability of alternative requirements for affordable housing provision. Viability would be examined for a range of sites in a variety of development situations. A 'modelling' approach was taken, using bespoke spreadsheet software which allowed alternative scenarios to be tested quickly.	Background Document.
Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2010 update	Jan 2009 updated 2010	nonehttp://none	Gloucestershire County Council	1.1 Strategic Housing Market Assessments (SHMAs) are used by local authorities and regional bodies to develop a good understanding of how housing markets operate. They promote an approach to assessing housing need and demand which can inform the development of Local Development Documents and Regional Spatial Strategy planning for housing policies, as set out in Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing.	Influential in the development of housing related policies, providing information on required housing figures.
Housing Needs Assessment - Gloucestershire County Report	November 2009		Gloucestershire County Council	The Gloucestershire Housing Needs Assessment 2009 was commissioned by the six Boroughs and District Councils in Gloucestershire. The broad aim of the project was to provide the primary research at household level required to understand the need and demand for different forms of housing. Ultimately the findings from this study could be fed into wider Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) research. This report provides an overview of the results for the County of Gloucestershire, and provides comparisons between different areas of the County. It also contains additional detailed analysis of specific issues affecting a small proportion of the County's households, made possible by the very large survey sample available at a county level.	This report provides an overview of the results for the County of Gloucestershire, and provides comparisons between different areas of the County. It also contains additional detailed analysis of specific issues affecting a small proportion of the County's households, made possible by the very large survey sample available at a county level.
Gypsy and Traveller Need Assessment for Gloucestershire 2007	October 2007	http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=17086	Gloucestershire County Council	The Housing Act 2004, Section 225, imposes a duty on local authorities to carry out an assessment of the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers residing in or resorting to their district. This assessment should then inform the preparation of a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Strategy.	Background Document. Influential in the development of specific related CS policies.
Gloucestershire Energy Strategy	2007 - 2017	http://www.glosfirst.co.uk/publications.aspx	Gloucestershire County Council (GCC)	A strategy and action plan to create a sustainable energy future for Gloucestershire, and aims to provide a comprehensive and systematic approach to meeting Gloucestershire's energy needs. It shows how the integration of actions to minimise energy demand, to use energy efficiently and to use sustainable energy sources, can deliver more sustainable communities and minimise the impacts of climate change.	Sets guidance renewable capacity for Gloucestershire. Evidence for Renewable Energy policies

## 2 Appendix 2 - Evidence Base

Report Name	Date	Web link	Responsible Organisation	Content Summary	Implications for DPDs
Waste Core Strategy Publication Version	December 2010	<a href="http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=17891">http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=17891</a>	Gloucestershire County Council (GCC)	Sets out policies for waste reduction and strategic objectives for waste disposals across Gloucestershire	None of the proposed locations for major waste management facilities are in FoD. The strategy promotes waste reduction, reuse and recycling.
Mineral Core Strategy Preferred Option	January 2008	<a href="http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=17764">http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=17764</a>	Gloucestershire County Council (GCC)	In Gloucestershire, the County Council as the Minerals Planning Authority (MPA) are preparing a Mineral Core Strategy (MCS) which will provide the overarching framework for managing the county's mineral resources. At this stage a 'Preferred Options' report has been prepared for public debate and consultation.	Sets context and requirements for minerals DPDs need to be aware of demands and locations with potential environmental impacts
Renewable Energy Study	14 June 2010		Gloucestershire County Council	This Report provides an evidence base to help develop local planning policy for renewable energy infrastructure provision on potential strategic development sites in Gloucestershire to help contribute to a reduction in carbon monoxide emissions in line with national climate change targets.	Provides assessment of the low carbon energy potential for a range of 'development types' across Gloucestershire.
Gloucestershire Local Transport Plan 2011 - 2026 (LTP3) - Draft	2006-2011	<a href="http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/utilities/action/act_download.cfm?mediaid=44146">http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/utilities/action/act_download.cfm?mediaid=44146</a>	Gloucestershire County Council (GCC)	objectives are: A greener, healthier county; sustainable economic growth; a safer, securer; transport system; good access to services	Lists a series of approaches for fulfilling the LTP3 objectives, including locating new development in areas with good walking, cycling and public transport access; using CIL contributions for transport works; and improved rail services to Lydney.
Gloucestershire Nature Map / Local Delivery Plan for Biodiversity	2010	<a href="http://gloucestershirebap.org.uk/actionplan/nature-map.php">http://gloucestershirebap.org.uk/actionplan/nature-map.php</a>	Gloucestershire Biodiversity Partnership	A 50 year vision for delivering a new County Local Biodiversity Action Plan through a focus on Strategic Nature Areas.	The Forest of Dean area is a key part of Gloucestershire's ecological network of the future. Key habitats must be protected and others enhanced.
Severn Tidal Tributaries Catchment Flood Management Plan, Wye and Usk Catchment Flood Management Plan;	December 2009 - January 2010	<a href="http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GEWA0110BRJW-e-e.pdf">http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GEWA0110BRJW-e-e.pdf</a>	Environment Agency	The CFMP aims to reduce flood risk to people living in and visiting the area, and to protect and improve the environment through appropriate and sustainable flood risk management.	DPDs should take flood risk into account
Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Consultation Draft Management Plan	November 2008	<a href="http://www.wyvalleyaonb.org.uk/pages/_documents/AONBMP2009-14consultationdraft.pdf">http://www.wyvalleyaonb.org.uk/pages/_documents/AONBMP2009-14consultationdraft.pdf</a>	Wye Valley AONB	It addresses the implications for the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the area. Meanwhile it complements a range of plans, strategies and programmes that cover other aspects in the administrative areas covering the Wye Valley AONB.	DPDs should have regard to objectives of the plan
Housing Needs Assessment - Forest of Dean	November 2009		Forest of Dean District Council	This report details the findings of the Housing Needs Assessment carried out in Forest of Dean District, using data from the Housing Survey carried out across Gloucestershire in 2009, alongside a variety of data and information from other sources. In particular	The report concentrates on the need for affordable housing and the supply and demand for housing across all tenure groups. In addition to a wide range of valuable background information, it provides the key requirements of PPS3 (para 22).

Report Name	Date	Web link	Responsible Organisation	Content Summary	Implications for DPDs
Affordable Housing Site Viability Appraisal	March 2008	None	Forest of Dean District Council		This document provides guidance on an interim Affordable Housing Strategy for the Forest of Dean area, pending work on a full scale LDF policy and Inquiry.
Market Towns Regeneration Strategy 2009 to 2011	November 2009	<a href="http://www.fdean.gov.uk/nqcontent.cfm?a_id=7105">http://www.fdean.gov.uk/nqcontent.cfm?a_id=7105</a>	Forest of Dean District Council	This strategy has been developed as a supplementary, but integral part of the Economic Development Strategy 2009 to 2011. This strategy presents practical steps to ensure market towns within the Forest of Dean are able to flourish as vibrant 21st century service centres for rural life.	Background information on activities to improve towns retail services
Draft Tourism Marketing Strategy 2009 to 2011	November 2009	<a href="http://www.fdean.gov.uk/nqcontent.cfm?a_id=7105">http://www.fdean.gov.uk/nqcontent.cfm?a_id=7105</a>	Forest of Dean District Council	This strategy has been developed as a supplementary, but integral part of the Economic Development Strategy 2009 to 2011. This strategy focuses on the vision for the Forest of Dean to become an all year round sustainable visitor destination, benefiting local business and the community resulting in increased investment, whilst preserving and enhancing the natural character of the environment.	Provides local context and tourism objectives. DPD's will need to reflect objectives.
Draft Economic Development Strategy 2009-2011	November 2009	<a href="http://www.fdean.gov.uk/nqcontent.cfm?a_id=7105">http://www.fdean.gov.uk/nqcontent.cfm?a_id=7105</a>	Forest of Dean District Council	The strategy focuses on key issues to be addressed during an uncertain economic climate to strengthen the future performance and resilience of the Forest of Dean through improved partnership working at a local level.	Provides local context and economic objectives. DPD's will need to reflect objectives.
Our Forest Our Future: Sustainable Community Plan for the FODDC 2008 - 2020	April 2007	<a href="http://www.fdean.gov.uk/nqcontent.cfm?a_id=6906&amp;f=graphic">http://www.fdean.gov.uk/nqcontent.cfm?a_id=6906&amp;f=graphic</a>	Forest of Dean Local Strategic Partnership	By 2020 we want the Forest of Dean district to be a place with a great quality of life: -Where the high quality of our environment is valued and enhanced for future generations and the causes and effects of climate change are addressed -Where community life is strengthened and all individuals are confident, safe, feel part of their community and are proud of it -Where the economy is vibrant and strong and people can access the services they need -With a distinctive identity locally and nationally	DPDs are a key delivery mechanism for the Community Plan. The objectives of the Community Plan will need to be interwoven with DPD's
Corporate Plan 2010 - 2013	2010	<a href="http://www.fdean.gov.uk/nqcontent.cfm?a_id=7001&amp;f=graphic">http://www.fdean.gov.uk/nqcontent.cfm?a_id=7001&amp;f=graphic</a>	FoDDC	The Corporate Plan sets out a clear direction for the council. The plan shows how we are going to tackle the issues that matter to local people. The Corporate Plan is closely linked to the Sustainable Community Plan aspirations, the Gloucestershire Local Area Agreement and a number of other important council documents. These, taken together, set out the hopes and aspirations for the Forest of Dean.	Sets priorities for council work and therefore strategic guidance for the development of DPDs

### 3 Appendix 3 - Baseline

### 3.1 Appendix 3a: Baseline (Text)

### 3.1.1 Index of Multiple Deprivation

1= most deprived. Score out of 32482 nationally and out of 367 in Gloucestershire.

Ward Name Indicator	IMD County	Income National	Income County	Employment National	Employment County	Health and Deprivation National	Health and Deprivation County	Education Skills and training National	Education Skills and training County	Housing and Services National	Housing and Services County	Crime and Disorder National	Crime and Disorder County	Living Environment National	Living Environment County	Income Deprivation Affecting Children National	Income Deprivation Affecting Children County	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People National	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People County
	Top 10%	Top 25%	Bottom 10%																
CINDERFORD WEST 1	33	5732	21	6737	25	11595	44	2458	9	14687	167	9668	74	28438	332	6957	24	7436	30
LYDNEY EAST 1	37	6135	24	7709	35	11802	45	3280	13	28091	349	11327	85	22893	253	7294	29	7830	37
LYDNEY EAST 3	42	8504	43	8091	38	11379	43	7420	46	27979	348	5254	37	11619	94	9960	51	6551	23
CINDERFORD EAST 2	47	7775	37	9390	50	13175	57	3130	12	30494	363	14016	108	25617	293	10433	55	6611	24
COLEFORD EAST 1	51	8186	42	7550	34	10981	40	4320	22	25228	323	22347	204	30124	351	8331	39	16279	118
LITTLEDEAN AND RUSPIDGE 2	66	11331	61	12657	75	14157	63	6610	39	15487	186	20236	166	15133	142	11097	63	13252	83
CINDERFORD WEST 3	74	14463	100	11583	68	14646	66	7601	49	22746	300	12665	95	11101	84	15437	110	14970	103
COLEFORD CENTRAL 2	77	9795	52	11278	65	15278	74	9087	62	22541	298	14540	110	26647	307	9440	46	14126	92
BREAM 1	80	11221	59	12792	77	16552	98	8556	60	10353	113	23411	222	23601	268	12788	82	9637	48
LYDBROOK AND RUARDEAN 1	81	12195	72	12652	74	15303	75	7627	50	17329	215	25669	260	14828	135	12346	76	15059	105
NEWNHAM AND WESTBURY 1	84	15517	118	7056	28	12875	54	24444	219	13596	154	24202	235	12590	106	27236	302	16830	129



AWRE	92	15203	110	13266	79	16254	95	15799	129	7791	90	26438	273	9332	64	24117	234	13500	86
COLEFORD EAST 3	94	9359	48	15371	101	15887	83	7196	43	18059	230	25726	261	31058	362	8237	37	8798	44
NEWNHAM AND WESTBURY 2	96	16220	126	15855	111	18142	108	20305	169	1926	26	27734	296	12241	101	17137	123	18473	149
MITCHELDEAN AND DRYBROOK 3	97	11511	64	13536	81	14356	64	10676	78	27713	346	23247	220	14730	133	11033	62	13115	82
TIDENHAM 1	101	10765	58	10229	57	12074	48	14591	115	29456	358	27223	286	26011	298	11688	68	12363	72
COLEFORD EAST 2	103	13082	82	12752	76	15634	79	8531	59	15295	180	28198	307	29040	337	13548	90	11759	67
NEWLAND AND St BRIAVELS 2	106	14677	104	13783	86	15106	70	14041	110	7914	91	26951	283	20697	222	13756	93	15742	109
NEWLAND AND St BRIAVELS 1	107	18039	142	16021	115	22760	167	24132	214	1160	15	25302	253	14620	130	16377	118	26785	275
BREAM 2	112	16124	125	15675	108	20403	133	12187	91	10581	114	17589	133	16603	163	18920	145	17076	131
LYDBROOK AND RUARDEAN 3	113	19484	157	16509	121	19322	116	12891	98	6317	70	28753	316	11372	90	21565	196	19348	162
COLEFORD CENTRAL 1	115	17563	135	11146	63	15924	86	17707	143	25085	322	11887	89	20986	228	19676	165	17402	133
MITCHELDEAN AND DRYBROOK 1	116	11639	65	16618	124	13986	62	9381	65	31097	365	32158	366	20522	217	13187	86	11970	70
CHRISTCHURCH AND ENGLISH BICKNOR	117	20094	163	15083	96	19487	119	22257	186	3318	32	20922	180	17499	173	19496	161	23173	210
ALVINGTON, AYLURTON AND WEST LYDNEY 2	119	20985	176	14738	93	19719	123	18574	154	7268	81	23530	223	10295	76	21814	201	20422	175
BERRY HILL	122	15471	116	15977	113	18587	110	10241	74	11647	127	29158	322	26248	304	15937	114	16467	122
NEWENT CENTRAL 2	126	15757	121	17483	133	17174	101	16466	138	11289	125	22254	201	18295	186	18140	135	11969	69
PILLOWELL 1	128	15831	122	15125	97	20172	129	11952	86	15784	192	26674	276	19812	207	18399	140	12766	81
LITTLEDEAN AND RUSPIDGE 1	129	21155	182	16229	116	22115	155	16945	140	6044	66	18113	137	16691	165	24173	237	22200	197
CINDERFORD EAST 1	132	19501	158	13774	85	21988	154	9466	67	29391	357	18533	141	17353	172	19876	166	18778	152

### 3 Appendix 3 - Baseline

CHURCHAM AND HUNTLEY	141	22165	200	19114	149	22756	166	21390	179	4070	40	19617	158	12463	105	21495	195	23614	217
BROMESBORROW AND DYMOCK	146	21967	197	25702	243	27509	265	24184	215	1281	18	29709	331	8828	55	22356	210	20771	179
PILLOWELL 2	147	20352	165	17214	129	23686	179	16179	133	11890	130	19534	156	13215	115	22829	216	18963	153
LYDBROOK AND RUARDEAN 2	156	17982	140	21883	180	22378	157	19777	163	7643	88	30094	338	11396	91	19034	148	18998	154
REDMARLEY	157	22118	199	20541	163	23865	185	22054	184	4069	39	27310	288	12648	107	23892	233	24382	230
TIBBERTON	159	23246	219	28221	298	28459	291	26658	248	902	13	28062	305	10298	77	20983	184	26872	278
NEWENT CENTRAL 1	161	14419	99	18578	146	20891	139	12142	88	25638	327	24287	237	25501	289	15246	107	15281	106
CINDERFORD WEST 2	166	23084	216	17074	128	20241	131	9202	64	29161	354	22341	203	16548	161	24717	244	20814	181
TIDENHAM 3	175	28785	331	25906	246	25088	219	27817	263	588	7	27624	294	15326	146	26831	296	28734	309
ALVINGTON, AYLURTON AND WEST LYDNEY 1	176	15706	119	18467	143	21748	150	18063	145	19897	262	24164	234	18819	195	18168	137	16022	115
BLANDSON AND LONGHOPE	177	21024	179	19576	152	24253	198	23940	211	4973	52	30906	351	13985	125	21591	197	21185	185
TIDENHAM 2	197	26536	279	27665	282	22551	160	15653	127	1475	21	31989	365	30047	349	21429	192	25978	264
OXENHALL AND NEWENT	198	24671	242	20657	165	23580	177	24924	227	6457	74	18477	140	17013	168	25464	263	25300	247
HEWELFIELD AND WOOLASTON	199	26289	277	21294	174	25877	232	27824	284	1914	25	29061	319	20190	213	28095	318	24994	244
COLLEFORD EAST 4	242	26051	270	21219	172	21483	146	15112	121	21078	277	26478	275	24604	277	27612	307	20161	170
HARTPURY	246	30703	356	30835	348	28374	288	27651	261	4159	42	25326	255	10199	75	26504	286	29153	315
LYDNEY NORTH	252	26647	281	22558	195	22800	168	15082	120	17855	226	28393	308	23370	263	28997	332	24501	233
MITCHELDEAN AND DRYBROOK 2	256	27014	290	24045	214	21659	148	21470	180	13836	157	27190	285	17835	182	28315	322	23005	208
LYDNEY EAST 2	275	25336	254	23295	202	23485	174	19693	161	18857	246	21243	186	30947	360	24571	240	24259	225
TIDENHAM 4	281	26066	271	23778	210	24715	208	28778	288	7488	86	27427	291	30083	350	29837	343	23101	209

Source: Forest of Dean District Council, Corporate Policy, Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007

### 3 Appendix 3 - Baseline

#### 3.1.2 Air Quality

<b>NO2 Diffusion Tube Annual Mean Concentrations (2007)</b>			
<b>Tube Name Grid Reference</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>		<b>NO2 Conc. (µg/m3)</b>
	<b>x</b>	<b>y</b>	
St Briavels - Grove House	355195	205120	6.60
Staunton Service Station Coleford	355025	212658	13.93
Five Acres - cross roads	358048	212291	19.88
Edge End - crossroads	359290	213166	15.05
Cinderford - 9 St Whites Rd	365548	212958	19.99
Cinderford - Bus Station	365843	214046	16.10
Cinderford - High St.	365243	214748	15.90
Nailbridge	364538	216171	29.49
Mitcheldean - Lamb Inn, Monmouth Rd	366516	218276	26.58
Huntley - crossroads	371698	219356	31.14
Huntley - The Red Lion	372193	219378	31.31
Newent - Community Centre	372023	226234	18.02
Newent - F.O.D.D.C. Branch Office	372238	225834	23.35
Bromsberrow - Freedom Farm	373218	232814	22.45
Lydney - 61 High Street	363147	203072	42.50
Lydney - 45 High Street	363115	203032	33.00
Lydney - 29 High Street	363026	202964	47.10
Lydney - 21 High Street	362995	202940	37.12
Westbury-on-Severn	371695	214031	21.91
Newnham-on-Severn	369060	211608	31.31
Lydney - Unit 1 Regents Walk, Newerne Street	363189	203111	39.13
Lydney -1 Hill St	363452	203213	38.81
Lydney Bypass	363455	202438	14.00
Sedbury - A48	354282	194228	23.31
Coleford - Bank St	357610	210756	27.13

*Source: Forest of Dean District Council, Detailed Assessment for Lydney Forest of Dean February 2009*

3.1.3 Condition of SSSI

Condition of SSSI units (Gloucestershire)										
County	District	Team	Staff member responsible	SSSI name	Main habitat	Unit number	Unit area (ha)	Latest assessment date	Condition	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Astridge Wood	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1	19.75	06-21-2004	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Bigswear Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1	43.32	08-18-2009	Unfavourable recovering	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Bigswear Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	2	3.61	08-18-2009	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Bigswear Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	3	2.24	08-18-2009	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Lisa Farnsworth	Blaisdon Hall	Built up areas and gardens	1	0.09	01-31-2006	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Brooks Head Grove	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1	4.84	08-18-2009	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Brooks Head Grove	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	2	6.7	11-13-2008	Unfavourable recovering	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Lisa Farnsworth	Buckshraft Mine & Bradley Hill Railway Tunnel	Inland rock	1	0	01-31-2006	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Lisa Farnsworth	Buckshraft Mine & Bradley Hill Railway Tunnel	Inland rock	2	4.91	01-31-2006	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Lisa Farnsworth	Buckshraft Mine & Bradley Hill Railway Tunnel	Inland rock	3	0.76	01-31-2006	Favourable	

Condition of SSSI units (Gloucestershire)										
County	District	Team	Staff member responsible	SSSI name	Main habitat	Unit number	Unit area (ha)	Latest assessment date	Condition	
				Hill Railway Tunnel						
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Lisa Farnsworth	Caenwood And Ashberry Goose House	Built up areas and gardens	1	0.01	01-31-2006	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Lisa Farnsworth	Caenwood And Ashberry Goose House	Built up areas and gardens	2	0	01-31-2006	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Clarke's Pool Meadow	Neutral grassland - lowland	1	1.79	11-15-2005	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Collinpark Wood	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1	15.58	09-27-2004	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Collinpark Wood	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	2	7.67	04-14-2004	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Collinpark Wood	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	3	22.9	09-27-2004	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Collinpark Wood	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	4	11.99	09-27-2004	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Collinpark Wood	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	5	3.16	09-27-2004	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Collinpark Wood	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	6	4.05	09-27-2004	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Collinpark Wood	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	7	1.69	09-27-2004	Favourable	

Condition of SSSI units (Gloucestershire)										
County	District	Team	Staff member responsible	SSSI name	Main habitat	Unit number	Unit area (ha)	Latest assessment date	Condition	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Lisa Farnsworth	Dean Hall Coach House & Cellar	Built up areas and gardens	1	0.02	01-31-2006	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Lisa Farnsworth	Devil's Chapel Scowles	Inland rock	1	20.21	06-14-2002	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Lisa Farnsworth	Devil's Chapel Scowles	Inland rock	2	18.33	06-17-1999	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Lisa Farnsworth	Devil's Chapel Scowles	Inland rock	3	7.03	01-21-1998	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Lisa Farnsworth	Devil's Chapel Scowles	Inland rock	4	0.01	01-21-1998	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Dingle Wood	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1	9.63	11-13-2008	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Dymock Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1	30.09	06-24-2008	Unfavourable recovering	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Dymock Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	2	15.99	02-02-2006	Unfavourable recovering	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Dymock Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	3	8.89	02-01-2006	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Nicola Jameson	Edgehills Quarry	Earth heritage	1	0.35	08-16-2007	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Nicola Jameson	Garden Cliff	Earth heritage	1	5.36	05-01-2007	Favourable	



Condition of SSSI units (Gloucestershire)										
County	District	Team	Staff member responsible	SSSI name	Main habitat	Unit number	Unit area (ha)	Latest assessment date	Condition	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Highbury Wood	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1	27.86	07-07-2009	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Highbury Wood	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	2	18.73	07-07-2009	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Nicola Jameson	Hobb's Quarry, Longhope	Earth heritage	1	0.83	11-23-2005	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Kemley Daffodil Meadow	Neutral grassland - lowland	1	1.12	04-18-2007	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Nicola Jameson	Land Grove Quarry, Mitcheldean	Earth heritage	1	3.87	03-15-2007	Unfavourable recovering	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Nicola Jameson	Longhope Hill	Earth heritage	1	0.19	11-18-2002	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Lower Wye Gorge	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1	39.88	08-18-2009	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Lower Wye Gorge	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	2	26.78	08-18-2009	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Charlotte Pagendam	Lydney Cliff	Earth heritage	1	2.94	05-01-2007	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Charlotte Pagendam	Lydney Cliff	Earth heritage	2	8.96	05-01-2007	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	May Hill	Dwarf shrub heath - lowland	1	32.53	06-17-2009	Unfavourable recovering	

### 3 Appendix 3 - Baseline

Condition of SSSI units (Gloucestershire)										
County	District	Team	Staff member responsible	SSSI name	Main habitat	Unit number	Unit area (ha)	Latest assessment date	Condition	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Nicola Jameson	Meezy Hurst	Earth heritage	1	3.59	11-18-2002	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Nagshead	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1	75.2	11-11-2003	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Nagshead	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	2	55.65	11-11-2003	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Nicola Jameson	Oakenhill Railway Cutting	Earth heritage	1	0.55	09-20-2005	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Lisa Farnsworth	Old Bow And Old Ham Mines	Inland rock	1	39.81	01-31-2006	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Lisa Farnsworth	Old Bow And Old Ham Mines	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	2	1.51	01-31-2006	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Lisa Farnsworth	Old Bow And Old Ham Mines	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	3	0.12	01-31-2006	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Pennsylvania Fields, Sedbury	Littoral sediment	1	18.56	09-08-2000	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Pennsylvania Fields, Sedbury	Littoral sediment	2	8.1	03-03-2004	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Poor's Allotment	Dwarf shrub heath - lowland	1	28.95	09-01-2009	Unfavourable recovering	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Nicola Jameson	Puddlebrook Quarry	Earth heritage	1	0.86	06-13-2006	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	West Midlands	Elisabeth Dack	River Wye	Rivers and streams	1	115.3	08-30-2002	Favourable	

Condition of SSSI units (Gloucestershire)										
County	District	Team	Staff member responsible	SSSI name	Main habitat	Unit number	Unit area (ha)	Latest assessment date	Condition	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	West Midlands	Elisabeth Dack	River Wye	Rivers and streams	2	36.41	08-30-2002	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Nicola Jameson	Scully Grove Quarry	Earth heritage	1	0.42	11-19-2001	Unfavourable no change	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Angus Bloomfield	Severn Estuary	Littoral sediment	101	4.86	04-23-2002	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Angus Bloomfield	Severn Estuary	Littoral sediment	102	2.48	09-19-2002	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Angus Bloomfield	Severn Estuary	Littoral sediment	103	38.52	10-16-1998	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Angus Bloomfield	Severn Estuary	Littoral sediment	104	35.67	11-22-2005	Unfavourable declining	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Angus Bloomfield	Severn Estuary	Littoral sediment	105	4.15	11-22-2005	Unfavourable declining	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Angus Bloomfield	Severn Estuary	Littoral sediment	106	8.01	04-23-2002	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Angus Bloomfield	Severn Estuary	Littoral sediment	107	13.41	11-22-2005	Unfavourable no change	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Angus Bloomfield	Severn Estuary	Littoral sediment	108	4.4	11-22-2005	Unfavourable declining	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Angus Bloomfield	Severn Estuary	Littoral sediment	109	3.84	11-22-2005	Unfavourable declining	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Angus Bloomfield	Severn Estuary	Littoral sediment	110	8.01	11-22-2005	Unfavourable declining	

### 3 Appendix 3 - Baseline

Condition of SSSI units (Gloucestershire)										
County	District	Team	Staff member responsible	SSSI name	Main habitat	Unit number	Unit area (ha)	Latest assessment date	Condition	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Angus Bloomfield	Severn Estuary	Littoral sediment	111	22.9	11-22-2005	Unfavourable declining	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Angus Bloomfield	Severn Estuary	Littoral sediment	112	4	09-19-2002	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Angus Bloomfield	Severn Estuary	Littoral sediment	113	7.05	04-23-2002	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Angus Bloomfield	Severn Estuary	Littoral sediment	114	9.76	04-23-2002	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Angus Bloomfield	Severn Estuary	Littoral rock	115	37.84	04-23-2002	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Angus Bloomfield	Severn Estuary	Littoral sediment	116	3.76	08-19-1999	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Angus Bloomfield	Severn Estuary	Littoral sediment	130	203.25	04-23-2002	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Angus Bloomfield	Severn Estuary	Littoral sediment	131	88.49	04-23-2002	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Angus Bloomfield	Severn Estuary	Littoral sediment	132	97.61	04-23-2002	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Angus Bloomfield	Severn Estuary	Littoral sediment	133	261.93	04-23-2002	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Angus Bloomfield	Severn Estuary	Littoral sediment	134	543.24	04-23-2002	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Angus Bloomfield	Severn Estuary	Littoral rock	135	23.59	04-23-2002	Favourable	

Condition of SSSI units (Gloucestershire)										
County	District	Team	Staff member responsible	SSSI name	Main habitat	Unit number	Unit area (ha)	Latest assessment date	Condition	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Angus Bloomfield	Severn Estuary	Littoral sediment	136	370.79	04-23-2002	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Angus Bloomfield	Severn Estuary	Littoral sediment	138	241.61	04-23-2002	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Angus Bloomfield	Severn Estuary	Littoral sediment	139	334.36	04-22-2002	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Angus Bloomfield	Severn Estuary	Littoral sediment	141	389.74	04-23-2002	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Shorn Cliff And Caswell Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1	51.94	05-31-2006	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Shorn Cliff And Caswell Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	2	15.39	05-31-2006	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Nicola Jameson	Slade Brook	Earth heritage	1	3.65	05-23-2003	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Soudley Ponds	Standing open water and canals	1	6.76	11-11-2004	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Speech House Oaks	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1	17.05	02-15-2000	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Nicola Jameson	Stenders Quarry	Earth heritage	1	2.62	05-24-2002	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Swanpool Wood And Furnace Grove	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1	5.4	09-19-2002	Unfavourable no change	

Condition of SSSI units (Gloucestershire)										
County	District	Team	Staff member responsible	SSSI name	Main habitat	Unit number	Unit area (ha)	Latest assessment date	Condition	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Swanpool Wood And Furnace Grove	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	2	8.75	09-19-2002	Unfavourable no change	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Lisa Farnsworth	Sylvan House Barn	Built up areas and gardens	1	0	01-31-2006	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	The Hudhalls	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1	29.41	09-02-2009	Unfavourable recovering	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	The Hudhalls	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	2	39.58	11-14-2001	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	The Hudhalls	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	3	18.59	05-21-2001	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	The Hudhalls	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	4	4.96	11-14-2001	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	The Hudhalls	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	5	2.04	09-02-2009	Unfavourable recovering	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	The Hudhalls	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	6	0.95	09-02-2009	Unfavourable recovering	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	The Hudhalls	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	7	1.15	09-02-2009	Unfavourable recovering	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	The Hudhalls	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	8	2.32	09-02-2009	Unfavourable recovering	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	West Midlands	Katey Stephen	The Malvern Hills	Acid grassland - lowland	9	13.41	03-23-2009	Unfavourable recovering	

Condition of SSSI units (Gloucestershire)										
County	District	Team	Staff member responsible	SSSI name	Main habitat	Unit number	Unit area (ha)	Latest assessment date	Condition	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	West Midlands	Katey Stephen	The Malvern Hills	Acid grassland - lowland	10	3.36	03-23-2009	Unfavourable recovering	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Tudor Farm Bank	Calcareous grassland - lowland	1	3.67	07-06-2006	Unfavourable declining	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Upper Wye Gorge	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	8	2.45	05-15-2002	Unfavourable declining	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Upper Wye Gorge	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	9	6.51	05-15-2002	Unfavourable declining	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Upper Wye Gorge	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	10	21.54	05-15-2002	Unfavourable declining	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Upper Wye Gorge	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	12	8.21	05-15-2002	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Upper Wye Gorge	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	14	13.54	05-15-2002	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Upper Wye Gorge	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	15	7.09	05-01-2003	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Ann Harris	Upper Wye Gorge	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	16	0.46	03-17-2008	Unfavourable recovering	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Alisa Swanson	Waimore Common	Improved grassland	1	35.15	06-23-2009	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Alisa Swanson	Waimore Common	Neutral grassland - lowland	2	18.26	06-23-2009	Unfavourable recovering	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Alisa Swanson	Waimore Common	Neutral grassland - lowland	3	6.49	06-23-2009	Unfavourable recovering	

### 3 Appendix 3 - Baseline

Condition of SSSI units (Gloucestershire)										
County	District	Team	Staff member responsible	SSSI name	Main habitat	Unit number	Unit area (ha)	Latest assessment date	Condition	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Lisa Farnsworth	Westbury Brook Ironstone Mine	Inland rock	1	15.67	01-30-2006	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Lisa Farnsworth	Westbury Brook Ironstone Mine	Inland rock	2	0.16	01-30-2006	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Lisa Farnsworth	Wigpool Ironstone Mine	Inland rock	1	28.72	01-31-2006	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Lisa Farnsworth	Wigpool Ironstone Mine	Inland rock	2	6.66	01-31-2006	Favourable	
Gloucestershire	Forest Of Dean	Gloucestershire And Wiltshire	Nicola Jameson	Wood Green Quarry & Railway Cutting	Earth heritage	1	0.39	11-18-2002	Unfavourable recovering	
Source: Natural England (2010), <a href="http://www.naturalengland.org.uk">www.naturalengland.org.uk</a>										



### 3.1.4 Condition of Listed Buildings

<u>Risk Category</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Extreme Risk
2	Grave Risk
3	At Risk
4	Vulnerable
5	Not at Risk
6	Not a Risk

  

<u>Listed Building</u>	<u>Risk Category</u>
Barn and Cowhouse, Pound Farm, Tiller's Green, Dymock	1 (Grade II)
Barn at Naas Court, Naas Lane, Lydney	1 (Grade II)
Barn at Northend Farm, Newent Lane, Huntley	1 (Grade II)
Collow Pill Fish House, Newnham on Severn	1 (Grade II)
Within the Curtilage of Cherry Tree Cottage at Poolhill, Pauntley	1 (Grade II)
Former Pump House, Lightmoor Works, Ruspidge	1 (Grade II)
Gunn's Mill Blast Furnace, Mitcheldean	1A (Grade II* and a Scheduled Ancient Monument)
18-20 Broad Street, Newent	3 (Grade II)
Barn at Huntley Court, Ross Road, Huntley	3 (Grade II)
Kilcot Inn Barn, Kilcot	3 (Grade II)
Former Blowing House, Furnace Lane, Oxenhall	3 (Grade II)
Former Charcoal Store, Furnace Lane, Oxenhall	3 (Grade II)
Gaulet Farmhouse, Blaisdon	3 (Grade II)
Granary and Barn at Grove Farm, Westbury-on-Severn	3 (Grade II)
Railway Viaduct at Purton, Awre	3 (Grade II)
Tithe Barn at Highleadon Court, Rudford	3 (Grade II*)
Spout Farm Cottages (north and middle), Newland	3 (Grade II)
Barn at Elliot's Farm, Taynton	4 (Grade II)
Devonia, High Street, Newent	4 (Grade II)
Former United Reform Church, Blakeney, Awre	4 (Grade II*)
Hartbury Mill, Hartbury	4 (Grade II)

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Ivy House, Dymock	4 (Grade II)
Long Corse, Gloucester Road, Snig's End, Corse	4 (Grade II)
Pound Farm, Tiller's Green, Dymock	4 (Grade II*)
Footbridge at St. Mary's Halt, Lydney	4 (Grade II)
The Yew Tree, Church Street, Blakeney	4 (Grade II)
Whitecliff Furnace, Coleford	4 (Scheduled Ancient Monument)
Yew Tree Cottage, Flaxley, Westbury-on-Severn	4 (Grade II)
<i>Source: Forest of Dean District Council, Buildings at Risk Register 2006</i>	

#### 3.1.5 Carbon Consumption

Sector	Emissions
Industrial and Commercial (ktCO <sup>2</sup> )	293
Domestic (ktCO <sup>2</sup> )	217
Road Transport (ktCO <sup>2</sup> )	139
Total (ktCO <sup>2</sup> )	648
Population 1000's (mid yr 06)	82
Total (tCO <sup>2</sup> per capita)	7.9
<i>Source: Gloucestershire Environmental Partnership, Gloucestershire NI 186 Delivery Plan 2009</i>	
<b>Renewable Energy Installed Capacity Figures</b>	
<b>Renewable Energy: 7 projects within the Forest of Dean District, producing 0.03 MW</b>	
<b>Renewable Heat: 15 projects within the Forest of Dean District, producing 0.22 MW</b>	
<i>Source: RegenSW, Survey of Renewable Electricity and Heat Projects in South West England 2009</i>	

### 3.1.6 Landscape Character

Landscape Character Areas	Landscape Character Sub-Area	Key Characteristics
1. Woodland Valleys	1a. <i>The Wye Valley - Common Grove to the Slaughter</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Steep sided river valleys and dramatic bare rock faces</li> <li>· Densely wooded valley sides along main river channel and its tributaries</li> <li>· Narrow floodplain pastures on the valley floor</li> <li>· Linear settlements boarding valley floor pastures, often at ancient bridging points and small clusters of historic squatter settlement on valley sides surrounded by intricate pattern on small fields, narrow lanes and small deciduous woodlands.</li> <li>· Variations in building materials and hard rock outcrops.</li> <li>· Long history as an important route way and boundary feature.</li> <li>· Ancient meanders preserved as the course of tributary streams.</li> <li>· Woodlands, including many ancient semi-natural woodlands, and riverine landscapes of high ecological and scenic value.</li> <li>· Long panoramic views from high vantage points.</li> </ul>
	1b. <i>The Wye Valley - Redbrook and Brockweir</i>	
	1c. <i>The Wye Valley - Brockweir to Tutshil</i>	
2. Limestone Hills	2a. <i>The Bicknor Hills</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Rolling landscape of interlocking convex hills and dry valleys formed from Carboniferous Limestone and Coal Measures.</li> <li>· Generally poor soils and hilly landform well suited to pasture.</li> <li>· Fields defined by well-maintained hedgerows.</li> <li>· Hedgerow trees, copses on steeper slopes and large areas of mixed and coniferous woodland.</li> <li>· Small villages are well integrated with their surroundings.</li> <li>· Large towns.</li> <li>· Scowles and other remnants of mining activity.</li> <li>· Large areas of woodland on the Carboniferous Coal Measures.</li> </ul>
	2b. <i>Highmeadow Woods and Stauton Hills</i>	
	2c. <i>Coleford and Christchurch Hills</i>	
	2d. <i>Newland Hills</i>	
	2e. <i>Ruardean Hills</i>	
3. Limestone Plateau	3a. <i>Tidenham Chase</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Gently undulating plateau with expansive views</li> <li>· Strong field pattern of large or moderately sized arable and pasture fields with distinctive stone walls and ancient hedgerows.</li> <li>· Dispersed isolated farms which are located at the end of lanes and often associated with modern barn complexes and villages sited at the edge of the plateau.</li> <li>· Active and redundant limestone quarries located across the landscape.</li> <li>· Tree belts and copses are widespread.</li> <li>· A potentially rich archaeological record.</li> <li>· Colourful arable fields.</li> <li>· Small enclosures, winding lanes, small woodlands and 'squatter' cottages on St. Briavels Common.</li> <li>· Heathland landscapes at Poor's Allotment and semi-natural, unimproved grasslands associated with settlements on former commons.</li> </ul>
	3b. <i>St. Briavels Chase</i>	
4. Wooded Scarp and Lower Scarp Slopes	4a. <i>Lydney Park</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Steep, exposed and elevated scarp slope cloaked in semi-natural broadleaved woodland and coniferous plantations.</li> <li>· Generally poor soils and steep sloping relief of the scarp slopes well suited to pasture.</li> <li>· Distinct sense of elevation and dramatic panoramic views over the Severn Vale to the Cotswold Escarpment.</li> <li>· Gentler landform on lower slopes below the spring line.</li> <li>· Distinctive settlement patterns.</li> <li>· Roads and tracks, surrounded by dense vegetation, run parallel to streams and link the plateau and the lowlands across the scarp slope.</li> <li>· Historic designed parkland at Lydney Park is a significant landscape feature.</li> </ul>
	4b. <i>Netherend Farmed Slopes</i>	
	4c. <i>Woolaston Scarp</i>	
5. Wooded Syncline and Settled Forest Margin	5a. <i>Forest Core</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Distinctive syncline structure occupied by extensive areas of coniferous plantation and deciduous woodland.</li> <li>· Dense vegetation cover.</li> <li>· Type, age and management regime of different woodland varies.</li> <li>· Linear ponds and lakes along streams bordered by verdant lawns and riparian habitats,</li> <li>· Long history of mining, industrial activity and forest management.</li> <li>· Almost continuous belt of development encircling the central forest.</li> </ul>
	5b. <i>Lydbrook and Ruardean Woodside</i>	
	5c. <i>Cinderford and Ruspidge</i>	
	5d. <i>Soudley Brook</i>	
	5e. <i>Littledean Ridges and Valleys</i>	
	5f. <i>Ellwood</i>	
	5g. <i>Bream and Yorkley Fringe</i>	

### 3 Appendix 3 - Baseline

Landscape Character Areas	Landscape Character Sub-Area	Key Characteristics
6. Unwooded Vale	6a. Severn Vale - Stroat and Sedbury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Soft rolling landscape formed from the districts youngest rocks and thick deposits of drift geology.</li> <li>· Extensive areas of wet meadow and often ancient hedgerows forming an extensive network throughout the vale.</li> <li>· Numerous mature field and hedgerow oaks and small copses and shlet belts.</li> <li>· Quiet winding lanes linking numerous isolated farms and hamlets.</li> <li>· Remnants of medieval moated sites, ridge and furrow and water meadows.</li> <li>· Distinctive timber clad and half timbered barns associated with many farmsteads.</li> <li>· Timber and brick are the prevalent building materials throughout the vale.</li> </ul>
	6b. The Severn Vale	
	6c. The Leadon Vale	
7. Drained Riverine Farmland and Grazed Salt Marsh	7a. Pillhouse Drained Farmland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Low lying, windswept and generally treeless flat landscape of productive improved cattle pastures.</li> <li>· Distinctive pattern of hedgerows dividing the landscape up into large geometric fields.</li> <li>· Inundation grasslands and drainage ditches sometimes lined with pollarded willows.</li> <li>· Remote and largely inaccessible landscape.</li> <li>· Generally unsettled landscape.</li> <li>· Potentially rich archaeological resource.</li> <li>· Numerous 'Pills' and wharves at the outer edge of the drained farmland.</li> <li>· Modern encroachment by industrial development is evident close to Lydney.</li> <li>· Riverside extent of the grazing land often marked by a sea wall.</li> </ul>
	7b. Aylburton Newgrounds	
	7c. Awre Drained Farmland	
	7d. Westbury on Severn Drained Farmland	
	7e. Upper and Lower Dumball	
8. Littoral Sands and Rock Outcrops	8a. The Severn Sands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Broad landscape of open water, sandbanks, mudflats and rock outcrops.</li> <li>· Temporal landscape.</li> <li>· Open landscape.</li> <li>· Industrial sites bordering the river are often prominent in views to the east.</li> <li>· Cliffs and beaches bordering the river along many stretches.</li> <li>· Riverine and estuarine habitats are rich in wildlife.</li> <li>· The river is a potentially rich archaeological resource.</li> <li>· The remains of numerous rusting river craft, wharves and quays line the banks of the river.</li> <li>· Severn Bore is a well known feature of the river.</li> </ul>
9. Undulating Farmland	9a. Bledisloe Hundred	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Convex hills with broad rounded tops and often steep sides.</li> <li>· Hills are generally orientated south west – north east.</li> <li>· Strong pattern created by neat, often ancient, hawthorn hedges.</li> <li>· Deciduous woodlands and copses restricted to narrow, steep sided streams.</li> <li>· Relatively inaccessible landscape.</li> <li>· Place names are strongly related to landform.</li> <li>· Mixed arable and pasture farming are the prominent land uses.</li> <li>· Sorbus hybrids on river cliffs at Gatcombe.</li> </ul>
10. Ridges and Valleys	10a. Allaston Ridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Distinctive rounded ridge profiles rising above the neighbourhood vale landscapes and bordering the wooded syncline.</li> <li>· The ridges are orientated north south which is emphasised by the orientation of hedgerow patterns and small woodland copses clinging to steeper slopes.</li> <li>· Mosaic of mixed farmland and woodland cloaks the ridges.</li> <li>· Extensive coniferous plantations are evident on the ridges.</li> <li>· Distinctive 'squatter' settlements on the upper ridge slopes close to existing woodland and the line of the Crease Limestone.</li> <li>· Extensive views over the surrounding lowlands are possible from exposed ridge top locations.</li> <li>· A number of redundant quarries are located throughout the landscape.</li> <li>· Numerous transportation routes follow valleys created by streams and brooks as they weave through the ridges.</li> <li>· Range of species rich grassland habitats, heath and bog, old orchards and ancient semi natural woodlands.</li> </ul>
	10b. Littledean Ridge	
	10c. Edge Hill	
	10d. Breakheart Hill	
11. Wooded Hills	11a. May Hill and Outiers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Varied, often steep sloping, hilly landform rising above the neighbouring vale landscapes.</li> <li>· Individual hills from distinctive and recognisable silhouettes when viewed from the neighbouring lowlands.</li> <li>· Wide views over surrounding farmland.</li> <li>· Wooded valleys contain quick flowing streams.</li> <li>· Large, often interconnecting, areas of deciduous woodland and coniferous plantations.</li> <li>· Assorted hedged fields form interlocking pattern with broadleaf woodlands.</li> <li>· Areas of rough, unimproved and semi improved grassland and scrub evident, particularly on steeper slopes.</li> <li>· Dispersed pattern of buildings with occasional clusters associated with assarting or squatter settlements.</li> </ul>
	11b. The South Malvern Foothills	

Landscape Character Areas	Landscape Character Sub-Area	Key Characteristics
<b>12. Floodplain Farmland</b>	<i>12a. Walmore Common</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Flat floodplains subject to annual winter flooding.</li> <li>· Steep landform defines the outer edge of the floodplain.</li> <li>· Range of habitats including unimproved grassland, improved neutral grassland and inundation grassland.</li> <li>· Floodplain features such as drainage ditches and areas of standing water.</li> <li>· Mature spreading trees are a distinctive element of the floodplain.</li> <li>· Pastures overlie the most significant area of peat in the county.</li> <li>· Roads and settlement occupy higher ground surrounding the floodplain.</li> </ul>
<b>13. Vale Hillocks</b>	<i>13a. Corse Wood Hill</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Distinct limestone hills and ridges rising above the surrounding landscape.</li> <li>· Mosaic of pasture, scrub and covers the hillocks.</li> <li>· Extensive area of former common or waste land enclosed to form patchwork or regular geometric fields.</li> <li>· Historic association with sheep farming, cider production and pear orchards.</li> <li>· Main road border the lower slopes of the hills.</li> <li>· Long distance views over the surrounding lowlands are possible from footpaths and roads crossing the hills.</li> </ul>
	<i>13b. Woolridge</i>	
<b>14. Low Hills and Orchards</b>	<i>14a. Bromsberrow Heath</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Underlying soft sandstone geology has been eroded to form a discrete domed unit of low, convex interlocking hills.</li> <li>· Wide views over farmland possible from the hills on the periphery of the landscape.</li> <li>· Fertile soils are prevalent and used primarily for market gardening and orchards.</li> <li>· Unimproved and semi improved neutral grasslands.</li> <li>· Regular pattern of large hedged fields.</li> <li>· Extensive areas covered in glasshouses, vineyards and poly tunnels.</li> <li>· Distinctive architectural features (Dutch Style houses).</li> <li>· Commercial coniferous plantations and large woodlands are evident.</li> </ul> <p>Elsewhere woodlands tend to be small coverts and shelter belts around farms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Dispersed pattern of isolated farmsteads and scattered wayside dwellings.</li> <li>· The winding and deeply incised course of the River Leadon is a distinctive landscape feature.</li> </ul>
	<i>14b. Botloe's Green</i>	
<b>15. Undulating Hill Farmland</b>	<i>15a. Kilcot and Gorsley Farmed Slopes</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Transitional landscape between the Wooded Hills and Unwooded Vale landscape types.</li> <li>· Varied landform, extensive views and sense of exposure on some hillsides.</li> <li>· Landform and landscape features have a consistent south west – north east orientation.</li> <li>· Small semi natural woodlands along valley sides and larger deciduous woodland.</li> <li>· Productive arable and pasture farmland.</li> <li>· Wild daffodils in Dymock Wood.</li> <li>· Isolated brick farmhouses, cottages and short lines of buildings are on hilltop locations.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Source: Forest of Dean District Council, Landscape Character Assessment, 2002</i></p>		

### 3.2 Appendix 3b: Baseline (Maps)

3.1 For Appendix 3b: Baseline (Maps) please see associated document entitled 'Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal February 2011 Appendix 3b: Baseline (Maps)'.

4 Appendix 4 - SA Framework

SA Framework. Figures in brackets () relate to sustainability objectives. stage A 3

SW High level/headline objective	Local issues	Local Objectives	Explanation where not obvious	Question used to assess policy	Future Indicators
Improve health	Higher than average death rates caused by cancer in the under 75's (SO.5)	1. Improve health	Access to sickness treatment services contributes, but health is more than this.	(1) a. Does the policy contribute to positive well-being, through (e.g.) pleasant surroundings and living conditions, freedom from noise and pollution, and enabling lifestyles free from stress, anxiety and exhaustion.	Average Life Expectancy. (SWO)  % Of People describing their Health as not good (Forest of Dean Story GCC)
Support communities that meet people's needs	On current trends population will increase by over 8% in the period up to 2026, double the rate of the county. (SO.1)	2. Provide new housing to meet local need		(2) a. Does the policy provide a range of housing including at least 40% within the affordable range?  (2)b. Does the policy provide new housing for local need?	Provision of 'Affordable' Housing Units. (FoDDC)  Earnings / House price affordability ratio. (Forest of Dean Story GCC)
	Over 62% of household in the district are unable to buy houses in the lowest quarter of the market. This is lower than the county figure but much more than the England average (SO.6)  Half the housing building set out in the structure plan was completed between 1992 – 2004 (SO.3)			(2)c. Is there appropriate employment development in the area to support local need?  (2)d. Will the policy contribute to supporting local facilities within the towns?	Out commuting (Forest of Dean Story GCC)
Develop the economy in ways that meet people's needs	High Reliance on manufacturing and primary industries. - Opportunities to diversify employment types to reduce future risk and provide a variety of employment types (EC.1)	3. Diversify the range of employment opportunities within the district		3)a. Will the policy encourage an increase in the range of employment opportunities?	Under Investigation

<p>Supply of labour exceeds local demand and is likely to grow – Over a third of all working people commute out of the district, the highest in the county and this is increasing. 90% by car (EC:3)</p>	<p>4. Reduce poverty and income inequality</p>	<p>Levelling up cash incomes helps; so does reducing the disadvantage caused by (e.g.) not being able to afford a car or pay for commercialised services</p>	<p>(4)a. Does the policy support opportunities for better paid jobs?</p>	<p>Average Income</p>
<p>The proportion of the population with no qualifications is higher than county or national averages (EC:2)</p>	<p>5. Meet local needs locally</p>	<p>Contributes to resilience and community strength as well as reducing the transport and energy intensity of the economy</p>	<p>(5)a. Will the policy support the maintenance and enhancement of businesses meeting local needs? (5)b. Will the policy support improvements in education and Training?</p>	<p>% of workforce with no academic / vocational or professional qualifications</p>
<p>Improvement of town centres to increase use, vitality and access to services (EC:4)</p>	<p>6. Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising</p>	<p>Extreme weather, crop failures, water shortages at home or abroad may disrupt trade, long distance transport and availability of energy and other resources, and increase insurance liabilities. South West may become more attractive to visitors and business.</p>	<p>(6)a. Will the policy support a reduction in economic patterns that avoid unnecessary dependence on long distance trade and travel?</p>	<p>Under investigation (tourism)</p>
<p>Low aspirations, basic skills, low-level employment sector and low levels of part time work (EC:5).</p>	<p>7. Reduce the need/desire to travel by car</p>	<p>Road traffic is the only major terrestrial source of greenhouse emissions still increasing, the main source of local air pollution, and identified in countless surveys as one of the main threats to local quality of life through danger, noise, vibration and community severance. Car dependence deepens social exclusion and adds to pressures for unsustainable land use patterns.</p>	<p>(7)a. Will the policy support visitor and recreation developments that will encourage people to stay/visit more locally? (7)b. Will the policy reduce the need to travel, such as ensuring that people can live closer to their work and improve local access to services? (7)c. Will the policy support the development or use of public transport, cycling or walking?</p>	<p>Out commuting (Forest of Dean Story GCC)  Mode of travel to school (LTP4 GCC)</p>

# 4 Appendix 4 - SA Framework

Provide access to meet people's needs with least damage to communities and the environment	Over a quarter of residents of the district feel they have made insufficient financial provision for retirement, the highest level in the county. – Likely to increase need for access to services in the future. (SO.4)	Enabling people to get access to what they want in life with less travel is a 'win-win', reducing costs and effort as well as environmental damage.	(8)a. Will the policy support the reduction of distance to, and/or ease accessing, schools, shops, places of work and recreation?	Mode of travel to school (LTP4 GCC
	Population characteristics in the period up to 2026 likely to change with a decrease in 20 –54 year olds and an increase in the 55+ population. This would lead to a decrease in the working age population. (SO.2)			
Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets	Increasing use and high reliance on private cars for transport (EN.6).	The natural environment of the district is one of its major strengths, perhaps best expressed in its landscapes and range of habitats.	(9)a. Will the policy contribute to not only the protection of designated areas, but also of the wider wildlife interest of the district, especially strengthening of links between 'wild' areas to increase adaptation to climate change	Condition of SSSI's that form the Bat SAC.  Population of 4 BAP Butterfly Species
	Access to services and facilities by public transport are low in comparison to SW and UK figures (SO.7)			
Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets	Population of 4 Biodiversity Action Plan Butterfly Species are declining (EN. 1)	8. Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	(10)a. Does the policy encourage the location and design of development to respect and improve character and settlement setting.	Countryside quality counts indicator.
	Climate Change effects on population, effects on flora and fauna and occurrence of weather extremes (EN.5)			
Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets	Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protected Areas and Key Wildlife Sites (EN. 7)	9. Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	(11)a. Does the policy support the protection of culturally and historically significant assets and qualities. Not just designated sites and buildings, but also non-designated such as locally valued features and landmarks	Number of listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments (English Heritage)
	Concern over increasing impact on landscape e.g. through changes in farming practices, tourism and other developments. (EN.2)			
Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets	Climate Change effects on population, effects on flora and fauna and occurrence of weather extremes (EN.5)	10. Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	(12)a. New development and infrastructure should not be built in areas at risk. Relocation and managed retreat may be the best option.	% of properties at 1% risk of flooding
	12. Reduce vulnerability to flooding, sea level			









## 5 Appendix 5 - Objective Testing

SA Objective	1. Improve Health	2. Provide New Housing to meet local need	3. Diversify the range of employment opportunities with the district	4. Reduce poverty and income inequality	5. Meet local needs locally	6. Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	7. Reduce the need to travel by car	8. Help everyone access basic services safely and affordably	9. Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	10. Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	11. Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	12. Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise (taking account of climate change)	13. Reduce energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions	14. Reduce the environmental risks associated with unstable or contaminated land	15. Conserve water resources and protect water quality	16. Minimise the consumption and extraction of minerals	17. Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution
climate change																	
13. Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	-
14. Reduce the environmental risks associated with unstable or contaminated land	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
15. Conserve water resources and protect water quality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	-
16. Minimise the consumption and extraction of minerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-
17. Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution	-	-	X (3)	X (4)	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	-



# 6 Appendix 6 - Options Assessment

## 6.1 Option A

OPTION A: DEVELOPMENT BASED ON THE 2005 LOCAL PLAN		General Assumptions: The identified sites are still considered to meet the basic credentials necessary of new land identified for development. Development will need to be at a scale outlined in the RSS. The scale of land allocated at Newent is more limited than at the others. National Planning Policy on a variety of issues is followed, e.g. Flooding.									
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing			Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation		
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable, V=Variable	Short	Medium				Long	
1	Improve Health	+	High	U	P	P	Permanent	District	None identified		
2	Provide New Housing to meet local need	+/+	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District	Review and develop new portfolio of site (Option B)		
3	Diversify the range of employment opportunities within the district	0	High	V	V	V	Permanent	District	Core strategy would need to have specific policies supporting the diversification of employment opportunities.		
4	Reduce poverty and income inequality	0/+	High	U	V	V	Permanent	District	Development of this option should consider options for encouraging employment diversity and better paid jobs.		
5	Meet local needs locally	-	Medium	P	P	U	Permanent	District	Review sites in order to establish opportunities (as per Option B).		
6	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	-	Low	P	U	U	Permanent	District	Development of a new Climate Change policy.		
7	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	+	Low	P	P	V	Permanent	District	None identified		
8	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	+	Medium	P	P	V	Permanent	District	Re-assess issues (as per Option B)		

OPTION A: DEVELOPMENT BASED ON THE 2005 LOCAL PLAN		General Assumptions: The identified sites are still considered to meet the basic credentials necessary of new land identified for development. Development will need to be at a scale outlined in the RSS. The scale of land allocated at Newent is more limited than at the others. National Planning Policy on a variety of issues is followed, e.g. Flooding.									
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing			Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation		
				U=Unlikely, V=Variable	Medium	Long					
9	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	0/+	Low	P	P	P	Permanent	District	Re-assess issues (as per Option B)		
10	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	+	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District	Re-assess issues (as per Option B)		
11	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	0	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District	None identified		
12	Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise (taking account of climate change)	0	Medium	U	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Sites reviewed in light of current evidence (as per Option B)		
13	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions	-	Medium	V	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Evaluation of sites to increase productivity of energy (as per Option B). Development of a renewable energy policy.		
14	Reduce the environmental risks associated with unstable or contaminated land	+	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District	None identified		
15	Conserve water resources and protect water quality	0	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Inclusion of water management policy.		
16	Minimise the consumption and extraction of minerals	0	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Inclusion of resource efficiency in the Core Strategy.		
17	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution	-	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	Localised	Location of development to reduce travel. Compliance with regulators with regards to emissions.		

# 6 Appendix 6 - Options Assessment

## 6.2 Option B

OPTION B: DEVELOP NEW PORTFOLIO OF HOUSING SITES		Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing			Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation
SA Objectives					U=Unlikely, P=Probable, V=Variable					
					Short	Medium	Long			
1	Improve Health	+	The effect is likely to be positive. It is based on the hierarchy of towns. The outcome is likely to be similar to Option A.	High	U	P	P	Permanent	District	None Identified
2	Provide New Housing to meet local need	+	Option will promote the development of houses subject to the identification of sites. There would be opportunities to re-assess these issues in the development of a new portfolio.	High	U	P	P	Permanent	District	None Identified
3	Diversify the range of employment opportunities within the district	0/+	The development will increase the amount of employment opportunities available within the district. However, the option does create new opportunities for 'diversification'.	High	V	V	V	Permanent	District	Core strategy would need to have specific policies supporting the diversification of employment opportunities.
4	Reduce poverty and income inequality	0/+	The option does offer an opportunity to reduce poverty and income inequality through the potential increase in jobs and services provided. However impact would be variable.	High	U	V	V	Permanent	District	Development of this option should consider options for encouraging employment diversity and better paid jobs.
5	Meet local needs locally	+	New development is likely to support development opportunities. In real terms the selected sites are likely to be very similar to those identified in option A. There would be opportunities to re-assess these issues in the development of a new portfolio.	Medium	P	P	V	Permanent	District	None Identified
6	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	+	Create opportunities to consider Climate Change issues when reviewing new portfolio of sites.	Medium	U	P	P	Permanent	District	Development of a new climate change policy.
7	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	+	Development centred around the four towns is likely to lead to a reduction in travel.	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District	None Identified
8	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	+	The option supports the reduction in car use by limiting the majority of development to the 4 towns. There would be opportunities to re-assess these issues in the development of a new portfolio.	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District	None Identified

General Assumptions: The RSS sets the scale of proposed development. Requirements for housing land is likely to be similar to that in the present Local Plan and that the locations identified will need to focus on the towns. National Planning Policy on a variety of issues is followed, e.g. Flooding.



OPTION B: DEVELOP NEW PORTFOLIO OF HOUSING SITES		Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing			Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation
SA Objectives	U=Unlikely, P=Probable, V=Variable				Short	Medium	Long			
9	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	+	The concentration of development in the 4 main towns is likely to minimise the impact on habitats and species. There would be opportunities to re-assess these issues in the development of a new portfolio.	Low	P	P	P	District	Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD	
10	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	+	The concentration of development in the four main towns is likely to minimise the impact on the wider landscape. In real terms the selected sites are likely to be very similar to those identified in Option A.	Medium	P	P	P	District	Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD	
11	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	0	The likely effect is neutral, however this may be variable dependant on the site.	Medium	P	P	P	District	None identified	
12	Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise (taking account of climate change)	+	There would be greater opportunity to take into consideration any recent changes in climate change guidance than in option A.	High	P	P	P	District/ Widespread	None identified.	
13	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions	+	The likely effect is positive as it provides an opportunity to re-assess sites and issues.	Medium	P	P	P	District/ Widespread	None identified	
14	Reduce the environmental risks associated with unstable or contaminated land	+	The utilisation of previously developed land around the towns is likely to be a major consideration in the development of a new portfolio of sites for development.	High	P	P	P	District	None identified	
15	Conserve water resources and protect water quality	0	The option is likely to have a neutral effect over all. It does not directly support or prohibit the reduction of the protection of water quality.	Medium	P	P	P	District/ Widespread	Inclusion of a water management issues in CS.	
16	Minimise the consumption and extraction of minerals	0	The option is likely to have a neutral effect overall. It does not directly support or prohibit the reduction of the minimisation of minerals.	High	P	P	P	District/ Widespread	GCC Waste Minimisation SPD is in place	
17	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution	0	Potential for increasing pollution in 4 main towns. However by encouraging access to services in 4 towns reduction in emissions may be achieved	Medium	P	P	P	Localised	None identified	

# 6 Appendix 6 - Options Assessment

## 6.3 Option C

OPTION C: MORE EVEN DISPERSAL ACROSS TOWNS		General Assumptions: The principles of sustainable development are based on identifying the most appropriate sites within the settlements. The RSS sets the scale of proposed development. National Planning Policy on a variety of issues is followed, e.g. Flooding.									
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing	Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation				
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable							
				Short	Medium	Long					
1	+	The outcome is likely to be positive, this is due to the sense of well-being gained from improved access to services, employment and housing.	High	P	P	P	None Identified	District	Permanent	District	
2	+	The outcome is likely to be positive, due to the need to develop a new portfolio of sites.	High	P	P	P	None Identified	District	Permanent	District	
3	-	The overall effect is likely to be negative, as the option does not promote diversification of employment across the district. Employment will be improved within the four main towns but options will be limited, as the size of development will be less due to the equal distribution. Moreover heavy industry is likely to be promoted in easily accessible towns such as Lydney, meaning Newent will be reliant on minimal sources of employment.	High	V	V	V	Core strategy would need to have specific policies supporting the diversification of employment opportunities.	District	Permanent	District	
4	0	The option does offer an opportunity to reduce poverty and income inequality through the potential increase in jobs and services provided. However the impact could be variable.	High	U	V	V	Development of this option should consider options for encouraging employment diversity and better paid jobs.	District	Permanent	District	
5	0	Dispersal of development will support local services although spread thinner between towns may lead to no one town having the opportunity to supply a higher level of services at the expense of others.	Medium	P	P	P	Improve public transport links. See Option F.	District	Permanent	District	
6	+	Potentially there is a greater range of development sites available for consideration increasing the opportunities to consider climate change effects.	Medium	P	P	P	None Identified, follows Local Plan 2005 guidance. See Option B.	District	Permanent	District	
7	-	Development will be spread out across the district, so there may need to be an increase in car travel, in order to access services.	Medium	P	P	P	Public transport links and transport infrastructure will need to be improved and maintained in order to minimise the negative effects	District	Permanent	District	

OPTION C: MORE EVEN DISPERSAL ACROSS TOWNS		General Assumptions: The principles of sustainable development are based on identifying the most appropriate sites within the settlements. The RSS sets the scale of proposed development. National Planning Policy on a variety of issues is followed, e.g. Flooding.									
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing	Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation				
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable							
				Short	Medium	Long					
8	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	-	Medium	P	P	P	District	Permanent	District	Public transport links and transport infrastructure will need to be improved and maintained in order to minimise the negative effects	
9	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	0	Low	P	P	P	District	Permanent	District	Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD	
10	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	+	Medium	P	P	P	District	Permanent	District	Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD	
11	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	0	Medium	P	P	P	District	Permanent	District	None Identified	
12	Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise (taking account of climate change)	+	High	P	P	P	District/ Widespread	Permanent	District/ Widespread	As Option A.	
13	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions	+	Low	P	P	P	District/ Widespread	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None identified.	
14	Reduce the environmental risks associated with unstable or contaminated land	+	High	P	P	P	District	Permanent	District	None Identified	
15	Conserve water resources and protect water quality	0	High	P	P	P	District/ Widespread	Permanent	District/ Widespread	As Option A.	
16	Minimise the consumption and extraction of minerals	-/0	High	P	P	P	District/ Widespread	Permanent	District/ Widespread	High construction standards. See Option A.	
17	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution	-	Medium	P	P	P	Localised	Permanent	Localised	None Identified	

# 6 Appendix 6 - Options Assessment

## 6.4 Option D

OPTION D: FOCUS DEVELOPMENT IN ONE TOWN		General Assumptions: Whilst the majority of development will take place in one town the principles of form and appropriateness of immediate location will follow Local Plan Guidance (2005). The RSS sets the scale of development. National Planning Policy on a variety of issues is followed, e.g. Flooding.									
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing			Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation		
				U=Unlikely, V=Variable	P=Probable						
				Short	Medium	Long					
1	Improve Health	-	High	U	P	P	Permanent	District	Access to services would need to be improved in other service centres in addition to majority of growth in one town development.		
2	Provide New Housing to meet local need	-	High	U	P	P	Permanent	District	Create balance between proposal as in Option A - C and F.		
3	Diversify the range of employment opportunities within the district	0	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District	Core strategy would need to have specific policies supporting the diversification of employment opportunities. Likely to have resource implications		
4	Reduce poverty and income inequality	0/-	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District	Core strategy would need to have specific policies reducing poverty in other areas of the District. Likely to have resource implications		
5	Meet local needs locally	-	High	U	P	P	Permanent	District	No realistic alternatives identified		
6	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	-	High	U	U	P	Permanent	District	Improvements to public transport are essential in order to encourage residents to not use their cars. There must also be an increase in road safety measures on the districts roads.		

OPTION D: FOCUS DEVELOPMENT IN ONE TOWN		General Assumptions: Whilst the majority of development will take place in one town the principles of form and appropriateness of immediate location will follow Local Plan Guidance (2005). The RSS sets the scale of development. National Planning Policy on a variety of issues is followed, e.g. Flooding.									
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing			Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation		
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable							
				Short	Medium	Long					
7	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	The option does not reduce the need/desire to travel by car, it increases it, due to the development taking place in one location.	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District	Improvements to public transport are essential in order to encourage residents to not use their cars. There must also be an increase in road safety measures on the districts roads.		
8	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	The option does not reduce the need/desire to travel by car, it increases it, due to the development taking place in one location. Limiting access to services for others.	High	U	P	P	Permanent	District	Improvements to public transport are essential in order to encourage residents to not use their cars. There must also be an increase in road safety measures on the districts roads.		
9	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	Due to concentration of development overall likely to lead to retention of habitats	Medium	U	P	P	Permanent	District	Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD		
10	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	Overall likely to be neutral with development pressures removed from the majority of the area. However this will put pressure on one location and may remove potential funding for improvements of other townscapes.	Medium	U	P	P	Permanent	District	Any new development will have to be appropriately designed and constructed, in order to be sympathetic to the original design of the area. Specific policies and investment may be needed for other towns		
11	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	Overall likely to be neutral with development pressures removed from the majority of the area. However this will put pressure on one location and may remove potential funding for improvements of other townscapes.	Medium	U	U	P	Permanent	District	Any new development will have to be appropriately designed and constructed, in order to be sympathetic to the original design of the area. Specific policies and investment may be needed for other towns		
12	Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise (taking account of climate change)	There would be greater opportunity to take into consideration any recent changes in climate change guidance than in Option A.	Medium	U	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Strategic flood risk assessment is currently being undertaken. Findings of which will be reported in Core Strategy submission.		
13	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions	The effect is likely to be positive, there is an opportunity to re-evaluate sites.	Medium	V	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Access to services will have to be improved so residents can access the services needed within the one location of development and reduce carbon emissions. Moreover sustainable construction techniques should be used in order to reduce the overall impact of development. There are greater opportunities for localised energy supply.		

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<b>OPTION D: FOCUS DEVELOPMENT IN ONE TOWN</b>		<b>General Assumptions: Whilst the majority of development will take place in one town the principles of form and appropriateness of immediate location will follow Local Plan Guidance (2005). The RSS sets the scale of development. National Planning Policy on a variety of issues is followed, e.g. Flooding.</b>									
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing			Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation		
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable							
				Short	Medium	Long					
14	Reduce the environmental risks associated with unstable or contaminated land	It is unlikely that there is sufficient brownfield land in one of the towns to support all the development. In this option brownfield land in other towns would not be a priority for development.	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District	No realistic alternatives identified		
15	Conserve water resources and protect water quality	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The option is likely to have a neutral effect overall. It does not directly support or prohibit the reduction of the protection of water quality.	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Inclusion of a Water Management Policy		
16	Minimise the consumption and extraction of minerals	The option is likely to have a neutral effect overall. It does not directly support or prohibit the reduction of the minimisation of minerals.	Low	P	P	U	Temp	District/ Widespread	Inclusion of resource efficiency in Core Strategy		
17	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution	The outcome is likely to be negative, there will an intensification of pollution within the development location. Various kinds of pollution will also increase due to the need to travel longer distances to access services, within one town.	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	Localised	Location of development to reduce travel and compliance with regulations for emissions.		

6.5 Option E

OPTION E: TOURISM FOCUS TO EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT		General Assumptions: Housing is provided as in Option A. National Planning Policy on a variety of issues is followed, e.g. Flooding.										
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing	Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation					
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable								
				Short	Medium	Long						
1	Improve Health	+	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District	None identified, seen as neutral			
2	Provide New Housing to meet local need	-	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District	More 'balanced' proposal as in other options.			
3	Diversify the range of employment opportunities within the district	-	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District	During low-peak tourist times, alternative forms of employment will have to be provided, due to the uncertain within the tourist industry.			
4	Reduce poverty and income inequality	0/+	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District	During low-peak tourist times, alternative forms of employment will have to be provided, due to the uncertain within the tourist industry.			
5	Meet local needs locally	-	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District	During low-peak tourist times, alternative forms of employment will have to be provided, due to the uncertain within the tourist industry.			
6	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	0	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District	LSP & Area Agreement Climate Change actions in consultation with LDF is needed to address issues holistically. Addition of Climate Change policy.			
7	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	0	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District	LSP & Area Agreement Climate Change actions in consultation with LDF is needed to address issues holistically			
8	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	-	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District	Public transport and infrastructure networks will have to be improved and maintained.			

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OPTION E: TOURISM FOCUS TO EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT		General Assumptions: Housing is provided as in Option A. National Planning Policy on a variety of issues is followed, e.g. Flooding.									
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing			Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation		
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable							
				Short	Medium	Long					
9	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	Due to the increased focus on tourism, more visitors will be travelling to the district, therefore wildlife and habitats may be harmed due to tourist numbers, however, this problem may be eliminated if the protected areas remain protected and maintained.	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District	Classified wildlife areas must be kept protected and maintained, in order to reduce the tourist impact on the district. Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD		
10	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	There is potential that the landscape would change as a result of tourism development in desirable locations such as the wider landscape.	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District	The size of development within each settlement must be kept to a certain level to minimise the change in appearance to each settlement. Appropriate construction techniques must also be used to minimise the impact on the overall settlement view. Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD		
11	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	Cultural and historic assets be attributed greater value as a result of tourism. However likewise they may be put under increased pressure.	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District	Strong policy support for historical assets would be required at a local scale.		
12	Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise (taking account of climate change)	The outcome will be neutral providing that no new development takes place on the 1,100 year floodplain.	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Sites reviewed in light of current evidence - Option B.		
13	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions	The overall effect is likely to be negative, as there is no promotion of renewable energy use in developments, meaning a maintained /increased use of non-renewable energy sources.	Low	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	The effects from an increase in tourist numbers can be minimised through improvements to public transport, in order to encourage alternative forms of transport. Moreover, when construction is taking place sustainable construction techniques must be used.		
14	Reduce the environmental risks associated with unstable or contaminated land	The outcome is likely to be neutral/positive. The utilisation of land previously developed on could take place.	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District	None identified.		
15	Conserve water resources and protect water quality	The option is likely to have a neutral effect overall. It does not directly support or prohibit the reduction of the protection of water quality.	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Inclusion of a Water Management Policy.		
16	Minimise the consumption and extraction of minerals	The option is likely to have a neutral effect overall. It does not directly support or prohibit the reduction of the minimisation of minerals.	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Inclusion of resource efficiency in Core Strategy.		



OPTION E: TOURISM FOCUS TO EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT		General Assumptions: Housing is provided as in Option A. National Planning Policy on a variety of issues is followed, e.g. Flooding.										
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing	Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation					
				<i>U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable</i>								
				<i>Short</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Long</i>						
17	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution											
		The outcome is likely to be negative, there is a potential intensification of pollution within locations, due to the increase in visitor numbers leading to increased car travel	High	P	P	P		Permanent	District			Location of development to reduce travel and compliance with regulations for emissions.

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## 6.6 Option F

Option F: Greater Dispersal to Towns and Villages		General Assumptions: Widespread dispersal of housing across the district to towns and villages. The scale of development is in line with RSS. National Planning Policy on a variety of issues is followed, e.g. Flooding.									
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing			Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation		
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable							
				Short	Medium	Long					
1	Improve Health	0	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District	None identified. Access to health services may reduce due to greater dispersal an potential reliance on private transport.		
2	Provide New Housing to meet local need	+	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District	None identified		
3	Diversify the range of employment opportunities within the district	-	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District	Core strategy would need to have specific policies supporting the diversification of employment opportunities.		
4	Reduce poverty and income inequality	-	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District	Specific a polices in areas supporting hierarchical development of employment sites		
5	Meet local needs locally	-	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District	Extensive public transport system connecting towns and communities (major improvement)		
6	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	-	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District	Extensive public transport system connecting towns and communities (major improvement)		
7	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	-	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District	Extensive public transport system connecting towns and communities (major improvement)		
8	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	-	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District	Extensive public transport system connecting towns and communities (major improvement)		
9	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	-	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District	Classified wildlife areas must be kept protected and maintained, in order to reduce the tourist impact on the district. Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD		

Option F: Greater Dispersal to Towns and Villages		General Assumptions: Widespread dispersal of housing across the district to towns and villages. The scale of development is in line with RSS. National Planning Policy on a variety of issues is followed, e.g. Flooding.									
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing	Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation				
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable	Short	Medium	Long				
10	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	-	High	P	P	P	P	District	Permanent	District	The size of development within each settlement must be kept to a certain level to minimise the change in appearance to each settlement. Appropriate construction techniques must also be used to minimise the impact on the overall settlement view. Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD
11	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	0	Medium	P	P	P	P	District	Permanent	District	The cultural and historical assets within the area must be appropriately managed and maintained.
12	Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise (taking account of climate change)	+	Medium	U	P	P	P	District/ Widespread	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Sites reviewed in light of current evidence. Option B.
13	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions	+	Low	P	P	P	P	District/ Widespread	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None identified
14	Reduce the environmental risks associated with unstable or contaminated land	-	Medium	P	P	P	P	District	Permanent	District	No realistic alternatives identified.
15	Conserve water resources and protect water quality	0	High	P	P	P	P	District/ Widespread	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Inclusion of Water Management Policy.
16	Minimise the consumption and extraction of minerals	-	High	P	P	P	P	District/ Widespread	Permanent	District/ Widespread	GCC Waste Minimisation SPD is in place
17	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution	---	High	P	P	P	P	District	Permanent	District	Appropriate mitigation measures will have to be taken during construction and after construction, in order to ensure that pollution levels are kept to a minimum.

6.7 Option G - SA Themed Option

OPTION G: SA THEMED OPTION - EMPLOYMENT FOCUS		General Assumptions: Promotion of substantial infrastructure, distribution based on access to major transport corridors.									
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing	Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation				
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable							
				Short							
				Medium							
				Long							
1	Improve Health	0	High	P	P	Permanent	District	None identified			
2	Provide New Housing to meet local need	-	High	P	P	Permanent	District	More balanced proposal as in other options.			
3	Diversify the range of employment opportunities within the district	+	High	P	P	Permanent	District	None identified			
4	Reduce poverty and income inequality	+	Medium	P	P	Permanent	District	None identified			
5	Meet local needs locally	-	Medium	P	P	Permanent	District	More balanced proposal as in other options.			
6	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	-	High	P	P	Permanent	District	LSP and Area Agreement Climate Change Actions in consultation with LDF is needed to address the issues holistically.			
7	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	-	Medium	P	P	Permanent	District	Public sector networks would have to be maintained and improved.			
8	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	-	Medium	P	P	Permanent	District	Public sector networks would have to be maintained and improved.			
9	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	-	High	P	P	Permanent	District	Classified wildlife areas must be maintained and protected in order to reduce the development impact on the district sites. Policy relies on established guidance/policies, PPS 9 and Landscape SPD.			
10	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	-	High	P	P	Permanent	District	The size of development within each settlement must be kept to a certain level to minimise the change in appearance of each			

											settlement. Appropriate construction techniques must also be used to minimise the impact on the overall settlement view. Policy relies on established guidance/policies, PPS 9 and Landscape SPD.
11	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	-						P	P	P	Policy support the maintenance and protection of historical assets would be needed at a District scale.
12	Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise (taking account of climate change)	0						P	P	P	Sites should be reviewed in light of current evidence - as in Option B.
13	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions	-						P	P	P	Sustainable construction techniques must be used during and after construction. The inclusion of a relevant policy would address the issue.
14	Reduce the environmental risks associated with unstable or contaminated land	0						P	P	P	None identified
15	Conserve water resources and protect water quality	0						P	P	P	Inclusion of a water management policy.
16	Minimise the consumption and extraction of minerals	-						P	P	P	Inclusion of a policy relating to resource efficiency would address the issue.
17	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution	-						P	P	P	Short term increase in pollution is inevitable. Long term pollution can be addressed through compliance with regulations.

6.8 Option H - SA Themed Option

OPTION H: SA THEMED OPTION - INCREASED HOUSING NUMBERS		General Assumptions: Sites are in the most suitable and deliverable locations (based on access to transport corridors).						
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing	Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation	
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable				
				Short	Medium	Long		
1	Improve Health	0	High	P	P	P	None identified	
2	Provide New Housing to meet local need	+	High	P	P	P	None identified	
3	Diversify the range of employment opportunities within the district	-	High	P	P	P	More balanced proposals required - as in Option B	
4	Reduce poverty and income inequality	0	Medium	P	P	P	More balanced proposals required - as in Option B	
5	Meet local needs locally	-	Medium	P	P	P	More balanced proposals required - as in Option B	
6	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	0	High	P	P	P	LSP and Area Agreement Climate Change Actions in consultation with LDF is needed to address the issues holistically.	
7	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	+	Medium	P	P	P	No major mitigation required however public sector networks could be maintained and improved.	
8	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	+	Medium	P	P	P	No major mitigation required however public sector networks could be maintained and improved.	
9	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	-	High	P	P	P	Classified wildlife areas must be maintained and protected in order to reduce the development impact on the district sites. Policy relies on established guidance/policies, PPS 9 and Landscape SPD.	
10	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	-	High	P	P	P	The size of development within each settlement must be kept to a certain level to minimise the change in appearance of each settlement. Appropriate construction	

												techniques must also be used to minimise the impact on the overall settlement view. Policy relies on established guidance/policies, PPS 9 and Landscape SPD.
11	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	-		The outcome is likely to be negative. The option promotes increased development. It does not address the protection of cultural and historical assets. Additionally increased development will increase the vulnerability of such assets.	High	P	P	P	P	Permanent	District	Policy support the maintenance and protection of historical assets would be needed at a District scale.
12	Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise (taking account of climate change)	0		The outcome will be neutral providing that no new development takes place on the 1:100 year floodplain.	High	P	P	P	P	Permanent	District /Widespread	Sites should be reviewed in light of current evidence - as in Option B.
13	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions	-		The overall effect is negative. There is no promotion of renewable energy use in developments, meaning a maintained/increased use of non-renewable sources.	High	P	P	P	P	Permanent	District /Widespread	Sustainable construction techniques must be used during and after construction. The inclusion of a relevant policy would address the issue.
14	Reduce the environmental risks associated with unstable or contaminated land	0		The outcome is likely to be neutral. Utilisation of previously developed land could take place.	High	P	P	P	P	Permanent	District	None identified
15	Conserve water resources and protect water quality	0		The outcome is likely to be neutral. The option does not promote nor hinder any plans to conserve and protect water quality.	High	P	P	P	P	Permanent	District /Widespread	Inclusion of a water management policy.
16	Minimise the consumption and extraction of minerals	-		The outcome is likely to be negative. Any increased development and dispersal is likely to lead to the use of more resources.	High	P	P	P	P	Temporary /Permanent	District/ Widespread	Inclusion of a policy relating to resource efficiency would address the issue.
17	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution	-		The outcome is likely to be negative. Any increased development will continuously contribute the increase in pollution of all forms.	High	P	P	P	P	Temporary /Permanent	District	Short term increase in pollution is inevitable. Long term pollution can be addressed through compliance with regulations.

6.9 Option 1 - SA Themed Option

OPTION 1: SA THEMED OPTION - REDUCED HOUSING NUMBERS		General Assumptions: Suitable and deliverable locations would be around the four main market towns.									
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing			Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation		
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable							
				Short	Medium	Long					
1	Improve Health	0	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District	None identified		
2	Provide New Housing to meet local need	-	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District	A more balanced Option is needed - See Option B		
3	Diversify the range of employment opportunities within the district	-	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District	A more balanced Option is needed - See Option B		
4	Reduce poverty and income inequality	0	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District	None identified		
5	Meet local needs locally	-	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District	A more balanced Option is needed - See Option B		
6	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	0	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District	LSP and Area Agreement Climate Change Actions in consultation with LDF is needed to address the issues holistically.		
7	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	+	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District	No major mitigation required however public sector networks could be maintained and improved.		
8	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	+	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District	No major mitigation required however public sector networks could be maintained and improved.		
9	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	-	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District	Classified wildlife areas must be maintained and protected in order to reduce the development impact on the district sites. Policy relies on established guidance/policies, PPS 9 and Landscape SPD.		



10	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	-	The outcome is likely to be negative. The option actively promotes the increase of development. Landscape and townscape will alter as a result.	High	P	P	P	P	P	Permanent	District	The size of development within each settlement must be kept to a certain level to minimise the change in appearance of each settlement. Appropriate construction techniques must also be used to minimise the impact on the overall settlement view. Policy relies on established guidance/policies, PPS 9 and Landscape SPD.
11	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	-	The outcome is likely to be negative. The option promotes increased development. It does not address the protection of cultural and historical assets. Additionally increased development will increase the vulnerability of such assets.	High	P	P	P	P	P	Permanent	District	Policy support the maintenance and protection of historical assets would be needed at a District scale.
12	Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise (taking account of climate change)	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The option does not reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise nor does it restrict any plans to do so.	High	P	P	P	P	P	Permanent	District /Widespread	Sites should be reviewed in light of current evidence - as in Option B.
13	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions	-	The outcome is likely to be negative. The option does not state any plans to reduce non-renewable energy consumption. Although the option does not promote large scale development, the development that will occur will not mitigate against the potential effects. The effects will be both short term and long term (during construction and following construction).	High	P	P	P	P	P	Permanent	District /Widespread	Sustainable construction techniques must be used during and after construction. The inclusion of a relevant policy would address the issue.
14	Reduce the environmental risks associated with unstable or contaminated land	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The option does not reduce the environmental risks associated with unstable or contaminated land nor does it restrict any plans to do so.	High	P	P	P	P	P	Permanent	District	None identified
15	Conserve water resources and protect water quality	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The option does not conserve water resources and protect water quality nor does it restrict any plans to do so.	High	P	P	P	P	P	Permanent	District /Widespread	Inclusion of a water management policy.
16	Minimise the consumption and extraction of minerals	-	The outcome is likely to be negative. Although the option does not promote large scale development, the development that will occur will not minimise the consumption and extraction of minerals.	High	P	P	P	P	P	Temporary /Permanent	District /Widespread	Inclusion of a policy relating to resource efficiency would address the issue.
17	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution	-	The outcome is likely to be negative. Although the option does not promote large scale development, the development that will occur will not minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution.	High	P	P	P	P	P	Temporary /Permanent	District	Short term increase in pollution is inevitable. Long term pollution can be addressed through compliance with regulations.

6.10 Option J - SA Themed Option

OPTION J: SA THEMED OPTION - LANDSCAPE CHARACTER (SMALL SCALE DEVELOPMENT)		General Assumptions: Small scale development, some larger scale development clustered in least sensitive locations. Overall development rates lower than any other Option.									
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing	Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation				
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable							
				Short	Medium	Long					
1	Improve Health	0	High	P	P	P	District	None identified			
2	Provide New Housing to meet local need	++	High	P	P	P	District	A more balanced Option is required - See Option B.			
3	Diversify the range of employment opportunities within the district	++	High	P	P	P	District	A more balanced Option is required - See Option B.			
4	Reduce poverty and income inequality	0	Medium	P	P	P	District	None identified			
5	Meet local needs locally	++	High	P	P	P	District	A more balanced Option is required - See Option B.			
6	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	0	High	P	P	P	District	LSP and Area Agreement Climate Change Actions in consultation with LDF is needed to address the issues holistically.			
7	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	0	High	P	P	P	District	No major mitigation required however public sector networks could be maintained and improved.			
8	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	0	High	P	P	P	District	No major mitigation required however public sector networks could be maintained and improved.			
9	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	+	High	P	P	P	District	None identified			
10	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	+	High	P	P	P	District	None identified			

11	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The option does not maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets nor does it restrict any plans to do so.	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District	Policy support the maintenance and protection of historical assets would be needed at a District scale.
12	Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise (taking account of climate change)	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The option does not reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise nor does it restrict any plans to do so.	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District /Widespread	Sites should be reviewed in light of current evidence - as in Option B.
13	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions	-	The outcome is likely to be negative. Any development that does take place will not be required to reduce non-renewable energy consumption as the option does not promote this.	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District /Widespread	Sustainable construction techniques must be used during and after construction. The inclusion of a relevant policy would address the issue.
14	Reduce the environmental risks associated with unstable or contaminated land	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The option does not reduce the environmental risks associated with unstable or contaminated land nor does it restrict any plans to do so.	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District	None identified
15	Conserve water resources and protect water quality	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The option does not conserve water resources and protect water quality nor does it restrict any plans to do so.	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District /Widespread	Inclusion of a water management policy.
16	Minimise the consumption and extraction of minerals	-	The outcome is likely to be negative. Any development that does take place will increase the consumption and extraction of minerals.	High	P	P	P	Temporary /Permanent	District /Widespread	Inclusion of a policy relating to resource efficiency would address the issue.
17	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution	-	The outcome is likely to be negative. Any development that does take place will increase land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution.	High	P	P	P	Temporary /Permanent	District	Short term increase in pollution is inevitable. Long term pollution can be addressed through compliance with regulations.

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7.1 CSP 1: Design, Environmental Protection and Enhancement

CSP 1 Design, Environmental Protection and Enhancement		General Assumptions: Proposals should comply with the Landscape SPD and guidance contained within PPS9.							
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing	Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation		
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable					
				Short	Medium	Long			
1	Improve Health	+	High	U	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified
2	Provide New Housing to meet local need	-	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified
3	Diversify the range of employment opportunities within the district	0	Medium	V	V	V	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified
4	Reduce poverty and income inequality	0	Medium	U	V	V	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified
5	Meet local needs locally	0	Medium	P	P	U	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified
6	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	0	Medium	P	V	V	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified
7	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	0	Medium	P	P	V	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified
8	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	0	Medium	P	P	V	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified
9	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	+	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD
10	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	+	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD

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GSP 1 Design, Environmental Protection and Enhancement		General Assumptions: Proposals should comply with the Landscape SPD and guidance contained within PPS9.									
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing	Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation				
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable							
				Short	Medium	Long					
11	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	The outcome is likely to be positive. The policy is likely to support the SA objective, as design must be enhanced or be compatible with the surroundings. Historical assets will therefore be protected.	Medium	P	P	P	Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD				
12	Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise (taking account of climate change)	The outcome is likely to be positive. The policy is likely to support the SA objective, providing development is not permitted on floodplains.	Medium	U	P	P	Strategic flood risk assessment is currently being undertaken. Findings of which will be reported in Core Strategy submission.				
13	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions	The outcome is likely to be neutral as the policy does not reduce the use of non-renewable energy sources nor hinder any plans to do so.	Medium	V	P	P	None Identified				
14	Reduce the environmental risks associated with unstable or contaminated land	The outcome is likely to be positive. The policy is likely to support the SA objective as development will not take place on unstable or contaminated land.	High	P	P	P	None Identified				
15	Conserve water resources and protect water quality	The policy is likely to be neutral it does not conserve or encourage the use of water resources and protection of water quality.	Medium	P	P	P	None Identified				
16	Minimise the consumption and extraction of minerals	The outcome is likely to be positive. The policy is likely to support the SA objective, as it encourages the minimal use of minerals and resources both during and after construction.	Medium	P	P	P	GCC Waste Minimisation SPD is in place				
17	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution	The outcome is likely to be negative as any development that takes place, will increase pollution levels.	Medium	P	P	P	Appropriate mitigation methods and guidance must be followed. CSP 1 to include resource use (policy change), CSP 4 identifies strategic areas for development reducing needs for travel - therefore pollution.				

7.2 CSP 2: Climate Change Adaptation

CSP 2 Climate Change Adaptation		General Assumptions: Safeguarding and improving the Town Centre environments will be seen as essential.							
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing	Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation		
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable					
				Short	Medium	Long			
1	Improve Health	0	High	P	V	V	Permanent	District / Widespread	None identified
2	Provide New Housing to meet local need	+	High	P	V	V	Permanent	District / Widespread	None identified
3	Diversify the range of employment opportunities within the district.	0	High	P	V	V	Permanent	District / Widespread	None identified
4	Reduce poverty and income inequality	+	Medium	P	P	V	Permanent	District / Widespread	None identified
5	Meet local needs locally	+	High	P	P	V	Permanent	District / Widespread	None identified
6	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	+	High	V	P	P	Permanent	District / Widespread	None identified
7	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	0	Medium	V	V	V	Permanent	District / Widespread	None identified
8	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	0	Medium	P	V	V	Permanent	District / Widespread	None identified
9	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	+	Medium	V	P	V	Permanent	District / Widespread	Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD.
10	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	0	Medium	P	V	V	Permanent	District / Widespread	Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD.

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CSP 2 Climate Change Adaptation		General Assumptions: Safeguarding and improving the Town Centre environments will be seen as essential.							
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing	Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation		
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable					
				Short	Medium	Long			
11	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	Medium	P	V	V	Permanent	District / Widespread	None identified
12	Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise (taking account of climate change)	The outcome is likely to be positive. The CS policy agrees with the SA objective and states that development should consider the effects of climate change.	Low	V	V	P	Permanent	District / Widespread	Strategic flood risk assessment is currently being undertaken. Findings of which will be reported in Core Strategy submission.
13	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions	The outcome is likely to be positive. The CS policy agrees with the SA objective. Any development will have demonstrate measures that will reduce the impacts of climate change.	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District / Widespread	None identified
14	Reduce the environmental risks associated with unstable or contaminated land	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	Medium	P	V	V	Permanent	District / Widespread	None identified
15	Conserve water resources and protect water quality	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	Medium	P	V	V	Permanent	District / Widespread	None identified
16	Minimise the consumption and extraction of minerals	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	Medium	P	V	V	Permanent	District / Widespread	GCC Waste Minimisation SPD is in place
17	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	Medium	P	V	V	Permanent	District / Widespread	Appropriate mitigation methods and guidance must be followed. CSP 1 to include resource use (policy change). CSP 4 identifies strategic areas for development reducing needs for travel - therefore pollution.



7.3 CSP 3: Sustainable Energy within Development Proposals

CSP 3 Sustainable Energy within Development Proposals		General Assumptions: Safeguarding and improving the Town Centre environments will be seen as essential.							
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing	Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation		
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable					
				Short	Medium	Long			
1	Improve Health	0	Medium	P	V	V	Permanent	District / Widespread	None Identified
2	Provide New Housing to meet local need	+	Medium	P	V	V	Permanent	District / Widespread	None Identified
3	Diversify the range of employment opportunities within the district.	0	Medium	P	V	V	Permanent	District / Widespread	None Identified
4	Reduce poverty and income inequality	+	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District / Widespread	None Identified
5	Meet local needs locally	0	Medium	P	V	V	Permanent	District / Widespread	None Identified
6	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	0	High	P	V	V	Permanent	District / Widespread	None Identified
7	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	0	Medium	P	V	V	Permanent	District / Widespread	None Identified
8	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	0	Medium	P	V	V	Permanent	District / Widespread	None Identified
9	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	0	Medium	P	V	V	Permanent	District / Widespread	None Identified
10	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	0	Medium	P	V	V	Permanent	District / Widespread	None Identified

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CSP 3 Sustainable Energy within Development Proposals		General Assumptions: Safeguarding and improving the Town Centre environments will be seen as essential.							
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing	Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation		
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable					
				Short Medium Long					
11	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	0	Medium	P	V	V	Permanent	District / Widespread	None Identified
12	Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise (taking account of climate change)	+	High	V	P	P	Permanent	District / Widespread	None Identified
13	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions	+	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District / Widespread	None Identified
14	Reduce the environmental risks associated with unstable or contaminated land	0	Medium	P	V	V	Permanent	District / Widespread	None Identified
15	Conserve water resources and protect water quality	0	Medium	P	V	V	Permanent	District / Widespread	None Identified
16	Minimise the consumption and extraction of minerals	0	Medium	P	V	V	Permanent	District / Widespread	None Identified
17	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution	0	Medium	P	V	V	Permanent	District / Widespread	Appropriate mitigation methods and guidance must be followed. CSP 1 to include resource use (policy change). CSP 4 identifies strategic areas for development reducing needs for travel - therefore pollution

7.4 CSP 4: Development Principles, Development at Settlements

CSP 4 Development Principles, Development at Settlements		General Assumptions: The principles of sustainable development are based on identifying the most appropriate sites within the settlements. Environmental Features will be safeguarded.						
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing	Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation	
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable				
				Short	Medium	Long		
1	Improve Health	+	Medium	U	P	P	District/ Widespread	None Identified
2	Provide New Housing to meet local need	+	High	P	P	P	District/ Widespread	None Identified
3	Diversify the range of employment opportunities within the district.	+	Medium	V	V	V	District/ Widespread	Policy CS 7 deals with these issues
4	Reduce poverty and income inequality	+	High	U	V	V	District/ Widespread	Policy CS 7 deals with these issues
5	Meet local needs locally	+	Medium	P	P	U	District/ Widespread	None Identified
6	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	+	Medium	P	V	V	District/ Widespread	None Identified
7	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	+	Medium	P	P	V	District/ Widespread	Essential services must be provided within Newent town centre.
8	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	+	High	P	P	V	District/ Widespread	None Identified

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CSP 4 Development Principles, Development at Settlements		General Assumptions: The principles of sustainable development are based on identifying the most appropriate sites within the settlements. Environmental Features will be safeguarded.									
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing			Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation		
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable							
				Short	Medium	Long					
9	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	The outcome is likely to be positive. The policy is likely to support the SA objective as no development should take place on protected land, therefore protecting habitats and species.	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD		
10	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	The overall likely effect is positive as the development principle aims to develop areas whilst also being in keeping with its appearance.	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD		
11	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	The outcome is likely to be positive. The policy is likely to support the SA objective. As development will be sensitive to the identified and protected cultural and historical assets of the District.	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified		
12	Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise (taking account of climate change)	The outcome is likely to be positive. The policy is likely to support the SA objective, however development must not take place on floodplains for this to be the overall result.	Medium	U	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Strategic flood risk assessment is currently being undertaken. Findings of which will be reported in Core Strategy submission.		
13	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions	The overall likely effect is positive as the general development principle outlines the use of energy efficiency in new developments. However, the policy could encourage the use of non-renewable energy sources in developments and construction.	Medium	V	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified		
14	Reduce the environmental risks associated with unstable or contaminated land	The outcome is likely to be positive. The policy is likely to support the SA objective, as no development is due to take place on unstable or contaminated land.	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified		
15	Conserve water resources and protect water quality	The outcome is likely to be positive. The policy is likely to support the SA objective, as it encourages the conservation of resources both during and after construction.	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None identified		
16	Minimise the consumption and extraction of minerals	The outcome is likely to be positive. The policy is likely to support the SA objective, as it encourages the conservation of resources both during and after construction.	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	GCC Waste Minimisation SPD is in place		
17	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution	The outcome is likely to be negative as any development that takes place, will increase pollution levels.	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Appropriate mitigation methods and guidance must be followed. CSP 1 to include resource use (policy change). CSP 4 identifies strategic areas		



7.5 CSP 5: Housing

CSP 5 Housing		General Assumptions: The principles of sustainable development are based on identifying the most appropriate sites within the settlements. Environmental Features will be safeguarded.									
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing			Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation		
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable							
				Short	Medium	Long					
1	Improve Health	0	Medium	U	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified		
2	Provide New Housing to meet local need	+	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified		
3	Diversify the range of employment opportunities within the district.	0	Medium	V	V	V	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Policy CS 7 deals with these issues		
4	Reduce poverty and income inequality	+	High	U	V	V	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Policy CS 7 deals with these issues		
5	Meet local needs locally	+	Medium	P	P	U	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified		
6	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	0	Medium	P	V	V	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified		
7	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	0	Medium	P	P	V	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified		
8	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	0	High	P	P	V	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified		
9	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	+	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD		
10	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	- / +	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD		

CSP 5 Housing		General Assumptions: The principles of sustainable development are based on identifying the most appropriate sites within the settlements. Environmental Features will be safeguarded.									
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing	Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation				
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable							
				Short	Medium	Long					
		aimed to be completed in an appropriate and aesthetically pleasing manner.									
11	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral.	Medium	P	P	P	None identified				
12	+	The outcome is likely to be positive. The policy is likely to support the SA objective, however development must not take place on floodplains for this to be the overall result.	Medium	U	P	P	Strategic flood risk assessment is currently being undertaken. Findings of which will be reported in Core Strategy submission.				
13	-	The overall likely effect is negative. Although the general development principles do encourage renewable energy in developments, the encouragement of such ideas within housing policy is weak.	Medium	V	P	P	Development of climate and energy policies CSP 2 and 3.				
14	+	The outcome is likely to be positive. The policy is likely to support the SA objective, as no development is due to take place on unstable or contaminated land.	High	P	P	P	None identified				
15	+	The outcome is likely to be positive. The policy is likely to support the SA objective, as it encourages the conservation of resources both during and after construction.	Medium	P	P	P	None identified				
16	+	The outcome is likely to be positive. The policy is likely to support the SA objective, as it encourages the conservation of resources both during and after construction.	Medium	P	P	P	GCC Waste Minimisation SPD is in place				
17	-	The outcome is likely to be negative as any development that takes place, will increase pollution levels.	Medium	P	P	P	Appropriate mitigation methods and guidance must be followed. CSP 1 to include resource use (policy change). CSP 4 identifies strategic areas for development reducing needs for travel - therefore pollution.				

7.6 CSP 6: Sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople

CSP 6 Sites for Gypsies, Travellers + Travelling Showpeople		General Assumptions: Safeguarding and improving the Town Centre environments will be seen as essential.										
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing	Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation					
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable				Short	Medium	Long		
1	Improve Health	0	Medium	P	Permanent	District	None identified		V	V		
2	Provide New Housing to meet local need	+	Medium	P	Permanent	District	None identified		V	V		
3	Diversify the range of employment opportunities within the district.	0	Medium	P	Permanent	District	None identified		V	V		
4	Reduce poverty and income inequality	0	Medium	P	Permanent	District	None identified		V	V		
5	Meet local needs locally	+	High	P	Permanent	District	None identified		V	V		
6	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	0	Medium	P	Permanent	District	None identified		V	V		
7	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	+	Medium	P	Permanent	District	None identified		V	V		
8	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	+	Medium	P	Permanent	District	None identified		V	V		
9	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	0	Medium	P	Permanent	District	None identified		V	V		
10	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	-	Medium	P	Permanent	District	Appropriate landscaping and layout will have to be agreed to minimise the impact of new development. Implementation of the Landscape SPD.		V	V		



CSP 6 Sites for Gypsies, Travellers + Travelling Showpeople		General Assumptions: Safeguarding and improving the Town Centre environments will be seen as essential.						
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing	Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation	
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable				
				Short	Medium	Long		
11	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	Medium	P	V	V	District	None identified
12	Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise (taking account of climate change)	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	Medium	P	V	V	District	None identified
13	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	Medium	P	V	V	District	None identified
14	Reduce the environmental risks associated with unstable or contaminated land	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	Medium	P	V	V	District	None identified
15	Conserve water resources and protect water quality	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	Medium	P	V	V	District	None identified
16	Minimise the consumption and extraction of minerals	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	Medium	P	V	V	District	None identified
17	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution	Any increased development will increase land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution as there will be an increase in population/development within a specific area.	Medium	P	V	V	District	Appropriate mitigation methods and guidance must be followed. CSP 1 to include resource use (policy change). CSP 4 identifies strategic areas for development reducing needs for travel - therefore pollution.

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## 7.7 CSP 7: Economy

CSP 7 Economy		General Assumptions: The principles of sustainable development are based on identifying the most appropriate Sites. Environmental features will be safeguarded.									
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing			Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation		
				U=Unlikely V=Variable	Short	Medium				Long	
1	Improve Health	0	Medium	U	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified		
2	Provide New Housing to meet local need	0	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified		
3	Diversify the range of employment opportunities within the district.	+	Medium	V	V	V	Permanent	District/ Widespread	The assessment relies on the providing a variety of employment sites that will create opportunities for a diversification of employment.		
4	Reduce poverty and income inequality	+	High	U	V	V	Permanent	District/ Widespread	The assessment relies on the providing a variety of employment sites that will create opportunities for a diversification of employment.		
5	Meet local needs locally	+	Medium	P	P	U	Permanent	District/ Widespread	The assessment relies on the providing a variety of employment sites that will create opportunities for a diversification of employment.		
6	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	0	Medium	P	V	V	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified		
7	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	0	Medium	P	P	V	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified		
8	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	+	High	P	P	V	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified		
9	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	0	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD		

CSP 7 Economy		General Assumptions: The principles of sustainable development are based on identifying the most appropriate Sites. Environmental features will be safeguarded.										
		SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing	Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation			
10	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported of opposed by the CS policy	Medium	U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD	
11	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported of opposed by the CS policy	Medium		P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified	
12	Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise (taking account of climate change)	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported of opposed by the CS policy	Medium		U	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Strategic flood risk assessment is currently being undertaken. Findings of which will be reported in Core Strategy submission.	
13	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported of opposed by the CS policy	Medium		V	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified	
14	Reduce the environmental risks associated with unstable or contaminated land	-14	New development on contaminated land site will reduce risks, however some risks can be expected and associated with new development.	High		P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Appropriate consultation and site assessment prior to development.	
15	Conserve water resources and protect water quality	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported of opposed by the CS policy.	Medium		P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified	
16	Minimise the consumption and extraction of minerals	-	The overall effect is likely to be negative as the increase in economic movement and development will lead to an increase in the consumption and extraction of minerals.	Medium		P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	GCC Waste Minimisation SPD is in place	
17	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported of opposed by the CS policy	Medium		P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Appropriate mitigation methods and guidance must be followed. CSP 1 to include resource use (policy change). CSP 4 identifies strategic areas for development reducing needs for travel - therefore pollution	

7.8 CSP 8: Retention of Community Facilities

CSP 8 Retention of Community Facilities		General Assumptions: Overall service provision is unlikely to fall												
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing	Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation							
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable										
				Short	Medium	Long								
1	Improve Health	The outcome is likely to be positive through the retention of recreational facilities.	High	P	P	P	None Identified	District/ Widespread	Permanent					
2	Provide New Housing to meet local need	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	High	P	P	P	None Identified	District/ Widespread	Permanent					
3	Diversify the range of employment opportunities within the district.	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	Medium	V	V	V	Policy CS 7 deals with these issues	District/ Widespread	Permanent					
4	Reduce poverty and income inequality	The outcome is likely to be positive through the provision of facilities within all sectors of the community.	Medium	U	V	V	None Identified	District/ Widespread	Permanent					
5	Meet local needs locally	The outcome is likely to be positive through the provision of facilities within all sectors of the community.	Medium	P	P	U	None Identified	District/ Widespread	Permanent					
6	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	Medium	P	V	V	None Identified	District/ Widespread	Permanent					
7	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	The outcome is likely to be positive through the provision of local facilities.	High	P	P	P	None Identified	District/ Widespread	Permanent					
8	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	The outcome is likely to be positive through the provision of local facilities.	High	P	P	P	None Identified	District/ Widespread	Permanent					
9	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	Medium	V	V	V	Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD	District/ Widespread	Permanent					
10	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	The outcome is likely to be positive through the retention of features and social associations.	Medium	P	P	P	Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD	District/ Widespread	Permanent					
11	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	The outcome is likely to be positive through the retention of features and social associations.	Medium	P	P	P	None Identified	District/ Widespread	Permanent					

12	Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise (taking account of climate change)	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported of opposed by the CS policy	Medium	U	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Strategic flood risk assessment is currently being undertaken. Findings of which will be reported in Core Strategy submission.
13	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported of opposed by the CS policy	Medium	V	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None identified
14	Reduce the environmental risks associated with unstable or contaminated land	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported of opposed by the CS policy	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None identified
15	Conserve water resources and protect water quality	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported of opposed by the CS policy	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None identified
16	Minimise the consumption and extraction of minerals	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported of opposed by the CS policy	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	GCC Waste Minimisation SPD is in place
17	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported of opposed by the CS policy	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Appropriate mitigation methods and guidance must be followed. CSP 1 to include resource use (policy change). CSP 4 identifies strategic areas for development reducing needs for travel - therefore pollution

7.9 CSP 9: Recreation and Amenity Land including Forest Waste Protection and Provision

CSP 9 Recreational and Amenity Land including Forest Waste Protection and Provision		General Assumptions: Substantial evidence would be provided that amenity space is no longer required by a community.									
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing	Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation				
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable				Short	Medium	Long	
1	Improve Health	The outcome is likely to be positive through the retention of recreational facilities.	High	P	P	District/ Widespread	None Identified	P	P	P	
2	Provide New Housing to meet local need	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	High	P	P	District/ Widespread	None Identified	P	P	P	
3	Diversify the range of employment opportunities within the district.	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	Medium	V	V	District/ Widespread	Policy CS 7 deals with these issues	V	V	V	
4	Reduce poverty and income inequality	The outcome is likely to be positive through the provision of facilities within all sectors of the community.	Medium	U	V	District/ Widespread	None Identified	V	V	V	
5	Meet local needs locally	The outcome is likely to be positive through the provision of facilities within all sectors of the community.	Medium	P	P	District/ Widespread	None Identified	P	P	U	
6	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	Medium	P	V	District/ Widespread	None Identified	P	V	V	
7	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	The outcome is likely to be positive through the provision of local facilities.	High	P	P	District/ Widespread	None Identified	P	P	P	
8	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	The outcome is likely to be positive through the provision of local facilities.	High	P	P	District/ Widespread	None Identified	P	P	P	
9	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	Medium	V	V	District/ Widespread	Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD	V	V	V	
10	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	The outcome is likely to be positive through the retention of features and social associations.	Medium	P	P	District/ Widespread	Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD	P	P	P	

CSP 9 Recreational and Amenity Land including Forest Waste Protection and Provision		General Assumptions: Substantial evidence would be provided that amenity space is no longer required by a community.										
		SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing			Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation	
						U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable	Short	Medium	Long			
11	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	+	The outcome is likely to be positive through the retention of features and social associations.	Medium	P		P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None identified
12	Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise (taking account of climate change)	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	Medium	U		P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Strategic flood risk assessment is currently being undertaken. Findings of which will be reported in Core Strategy submission.
13	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	Medium	V		P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None identified
14	Reduce the environmental risks associated with unstable or contaminated land	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	Medium	P		P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None identified
15	Conserve water resources and protect water quality	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	Medium	P		P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None identified
16	Minimise the consumption and extraction of minerals	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	Medium	P		P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	GCC Waste Minimisation SPD is in place
17	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	Medium	P		P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Appropriate mitigation methods and guidance must be followed. CSP 1 to include resource use (policy change). CSP 4 identifies strategic areas for development reducing needs for travel - therefore polluto

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## 7.10 CSP 10: Cinderford

CSP 10 Cinderford		General Assumptions: Sites and developments will be selected and implemented using sustainable principles set out in the strategy. The AAP will have significant influence on the form and location of development.													
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing	Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation								
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable				Short	Medium	Long					
1	Improve Health	+	High	U	P	P	Settlement	Permanent	Permanent	Settlement	Settlement	None Identified			
2	Provide New Housing to meet local need	+	High	U	P	P	Settlement	Permanent	Permanent	Settlement	Settlement	None Identified			
3	Diversify the range of employment opportunities within the district.	+	Low	V	V	V	Settlement	Permanent	Permanent	Settlement	Settlement	An assumption is made the providing a range of employments development sites will increase employment diversity.			
4	Reduce poverty and income inequality	+	Medium	U	V	V	Settlement	Permanent	Permanent	Settlement	Settlement	None Identified			
5	Meet local needs locally	+	Medium	P	P	U	Settlement	Permanent	Permanent	Settlement	Settlement	None Identified			
6	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	0	Medium	P	V	V	Settlement	Permanent	Permanent	Settlement	Settlement	None Identified			
7	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	+	Medium	P	P	V	Settlement	Permanent	Permanent	Settlement	Settlement	None Identified			
8	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	+	High	P	P	V	Settlement	Permanent	Permanent	Settlement	Settlement	None Identified			



CSP 10 Cinderford		Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing			Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation
					U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable	Short	Medium			
9	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	-	The outcome overall is likely to be negative. Much of the land at the Northern Quarter is identified as a KWS, meaning habitats may be damaged during the development of this main area.	Medium	V	P	P	Permanent	Settlement	Mitigation requirements as part of AAP for Northern Quarter.
10	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	+	The outcome is likely to be positive. Although the landscape and townscape of the area will change, it will be a positive and beneficial change to the area.	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	Settlement	Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD
11	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	+	The outcome is likely to be positive as listed buildings and historical assets will be protected from the development of the area.	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	Settlement	None Identified
12	Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise (taking account of climate change)	+	The outcome is likely to be positive. Development will not take place on the flood plain. Future planning applications however, must not be approved if they are on the flood plain.	Medium	U	P	P	Permanent	Settlement	Strategic flood risk assessment is currently being undertaken. Findings of which will be reported in Core Strategy submission.
13	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions	-	The outcome is likely to be negative as the policy does not promote the use of renewable energy sources, therefore the use of non-renewable energy will increase.	Medium	V	P	P	Permanent	Settlement	CSP 2 and 3 and mitigation requirements as part of the AAP for the Northern Quarter.
14	Reduce the environmental risks associated with unstable or contaminated land	+	The outcome is likely to be positive. Development will not take place on unstable or contaminated land.	High	P	P	P	Permanent	Settlement	None Identified
15	Conserve water resources and protect water quality	-	The overall effect is likely to be negative as the development will increase water usage.	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	Settlement	CSP 2 seeks to minimise water consumption.
16	Minimise the consumption and extraction of minerals	-	The outcome is likely to be negative as the development due to take place as a result of the policy will lead to an increase in the consumption and extraction of minerals.	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	Settlement	GCC Waste Minimisation SPD is in place
17	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution	-	The outcome is likely to be negative as the development will increase the levels of land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution.	Medium	P	V	V	Permanent	Settlement	Appropriate mitigation methods and guidance must be followed. CSP 1 to include resource use (policy change), CSP 4 identifies strategic areas for development reducing needs for travel - therefore pollution.

7.11 CSP 11: Cinderford Northern Quarter

CSP 11 Cinderford Northern Quarter		General Assumptions: Safeguarding and improving the Town Centre environments will be seen as essential.									
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing	Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation	U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable	Short	Medium	Long
1	Improve Health	0	Medium	P	P	Settlement	None identified		P	P	V
2	Provide New Housing to meet local need	0/+	High	P	P	Settlement	None identified		P	P	V
3	Diversify the range of employment opportunities within the district.	0/+	High	P	P	Settlement	None identified		P	P	V
4	Reduce poverty and income inequality	0	High	P	P	Settlement	None identified		P	P	V
5	Meet local needs locally	0/+	High	P	P	Settlement	None identified		P	P	V
6	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	0/+	High	P	P	Settlement	None identified		P	P	V
7	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	0/+	High	P	P	Settlement	None identified		P	P	V
8	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	0/+	High	P	P	Settlement	None identified		P	P	V
9	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	0	High	P	P	Settlement	None identified		P	P	V
10	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	-/+	High	P	P	Settlement	None identified		P	P	V

CSP 11 Cinderford Northern Quarter		General Assumptions: Safeguarding and improving the Town Centre environments will be seen as essential.									
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing	Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation				
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable							
				Short	Medium	Long					
11	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	Medium	P	P	V	Settlement	None identified			
12	Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise (taking account of climate change)	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	Medium	P	P	V	Settlement	None identified			
13	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions	The policy indicates the use of energy efficiency in development and following development thus reducing non-renewable energy consumption.	Medium	P	P	V	Settlement	None identified			
14	Reduce the environmental risks associated with unstable or contaminated land	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	Medium	P	P	V	Settlement	None identified			
15	Conserve water resources and protect water quality	The development will increase the use of water resources and potentially could compromise water quality, appropriate mitigation methods will have to be adhered to.	Medium	P	P	V	Settlement	Issues for AAP to investigate and address.			
16	Minimise the consumption and extraction of minerals	Development will increase the consumption and extraction of minerals. Although the effects are only likely to be temporary appropriate mitigation methods will have to be adhered to.	High	P	P	V	Settlement	Issues for AAP to investigate and address. Additionally contribution of the Waste SPD.			
17	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution	Development will increase the level of pollution during construction, pollution levels may decrease over a permanent time period.	Medium	P	P	V	Settlement	Appropriate mitigation methods and guidance must be followed. CSP 1 to include resource use (policy change). CSP 4 identifies strategic areas for development reducing needs for travel - therefore pollution.			

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## 7.12 CSP 12: Lydney

GSP 12 Lydney		Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing			Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation
SA Objectives	U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable				Short	Medium	Long			
1	Improve Health	+	The outcome is likely to be positive. The increase in services and affordable housing is likely to instill a sense of well being.	High	U	P	P	Permanent	Settlement	None Identified
2	Provide New Housing to meet local need	+	The outcome is likely to be positive. The policy outlines the provision for 1500 new dwellings, including affordable homes.	High	U	P	P	Permanent	Settlement	None Identified
3	Diversify the range of employment opportunities within the district.	+	The outcome is likely to be positive. The policy outlines the plans for 15ha of employment land at Hurst Farm and 9ha of employment land in the east of Lydney.	Low	V	V	V	Permanent	Settlement	An assumption is made the providing a range of employments development sites will increase employment diversity.
4	Reduce poverty and income inequality	+	The outcome is likely to be positive. This is due to the proposed accessibility of services to all.	Medium	U	V	V	Permanent	Settlement	None Identified
5	Meet local needs locally	+	The outcome is likely to be positive. This is due to the proposed accessibility of services to all.	Medium	P	P	U	Permanent	Settlement	None Identified
6	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	0	The overall effect is likely to be neutral, as the policy does not reduce the vulnerability of the economy to climate change nor harness any future opportunities to do so.	Medium	P	V	V	Permanent	Settlement	None Identified
7	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	+	The outcome is likely to be positive as increased development will support more accessible services, therefore reducing the need to travel by car.	Medium	P	P	V	Permanent	Settlement	None Identified
8	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	+	The outcome is likely to be positive. Services will be accessible, therefore reducing the need to travel by car, this is providing that services are accessible in a safe manner, with the appropriate road safety methods.	High	P	P	V	Permanent	Settlement	None Identified
9	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	+	The outcome is likely to be positive. The policy is likely to support the objective as land allocated for development is not a threat to the identified protected land.	Medium	V	P	P	Permanent	Settlement	Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD

General Assumptions: Sites and developments will be selected and implemented using sustainable principles set out in the strategy. The AAP will have significant influence on the form and location of development.

CSP 12 Lydney		Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing			Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation
					U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable	Short	Medium			
	SA Objectives									
10	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	-	The outcome is likely to be negative as the landscape and townscape of the town will change dramatically due to the increase in housing and employment in the east of the town.	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	Settlement	Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD
11	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	+	The outcome is likely to be positive. The policy is likely to support the SA objective as protected land and buildings will be safeguarded against development.	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	Settlement	None Identified
12	Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise (taking account of climate change)	+	The outcome is likely to be positive. However land at Lydney Harbour must be appropriately protected; in addition development on floodplains should not be permitted.	Medium	U	P	P	Permanent	Settlement	Strategic flood risk assessment is currently being undertaken. Findings of which will be reported in Core Strategy submission.
13	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions	-	The outcome is likely to be negative as the policy does not promote the use of renewable energy sources, therefore the use of non-renewable energy will increase.	Medium	V	P	P	Permanent	Settlement	Policies CSP 2 and 3. Issues identified for AAP to investigate and address.
14	Reduce the environmental risks associated with unstable or contaminated land	+	The outcome is likely to be positive. Development will not take place on unstable or contaminated land.	High	P	P	P	Permanent	Settlement	None Identified
15	Conserve water resources and protect water quality	-	The overall effect is likely to be negative as the development will increase water usage, however water quality will not be impaired as development does not take place near the water source for the town.	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	Settlement	CSP 2 seeks to reduce water use.
16	Minimise the consumption and extraction of minerals	-	The outcome is likely to be negative as the development due to take place as a result of the policy will lead to an increase in the consumption and extraction of minerals.	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	Settlement	GCC Waste Minimisation SPD is in place
17	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution	-	The outcome is likely to be negative as the development will increase the levels of land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution.	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	Settlement	Appropriate mitigation methods and guidance must be followed. CSP 1 to include resource use (policy change). CSP 4 identifies strategic areas for development reducing needs for travel - therefore pollution.

7.13 CSP 13: Lydney AAP

CSP 13 Lydney AAP		General Assumptions: Safeguarding and improving the Town Centre environments will be seen as essential.									
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing	Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation				
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable							
				Short	Medium	Long					
1	Improve Health	0	Medium	P	P	V	Permanent	Settlement	None identified		
2	Provide New Housing to meet local need	0/+	High	P	P	V	Permanent	Settlement	None identified		
3	Diversify the range of employment opportunities within the district.	0/+	High	P	P	V	Permanent	Settlement	None identified		
4	Reduce poverty and income inequality	0	High	P	P	V	Permanent	Settlement	None identified		
5	Meet local needs locally	0/+	High	P	P	V	Permanent	Settlement	None identified		
6	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	0	High	P	P	V	Permanent	Settlement	None identified		
7	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	0/+	High	P	P	V	Permanent	Settlement	None identified		
8	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	0/+	High	P	P	V	Permanent	Settlement	None identified		
9	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	0	High	P	P	V	Permanent	Settlement	None identified		
10	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	-/+	High	P	P	V	Permanent	Settlement	None identified		

General Assumptions: Safeguarding and improving the Town Centre environments will be seen as essential.										
CSP 13 Lydney AAP	SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing			Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation
					U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable	Short	Medium			
11	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	Medium	P	P	V	Permanent	Settlement	None identified
12	Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise (taking account of climate change)	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	Medium	P	P	V	Permanent	Settlement	None identified
13	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	Medium	P	P	V	Permanent	Settlement	Issues to be addressed in AAP raised in assessment of policies CSP 12 (policy change to reflect energy issue)
14	Reduce the environmental risks associated with unstable or contaminated land	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy	Medium	P	P	V	Permanent	Settlement	None identified
15	Conserve water resources and protect water quality	-	The development will increase the use of water resources and may compromise water quality, appropriate mitigation methods will have to be adhered to.	Medium	P	P	V	Temporary / Permanent	Settlement	Appropriate mitigation methods and guidance must be followed, following advice from the relevant consulting bodies. Issue to be investigated and addressed by AAP policy change.
16	Minimise the consumption and extraction of minerals	-	Development will increase the consumption and extraction of minerals. Although the effects are only likely to be temporary appropriate mitigation methods will have to be adhered to.	High	P	P	V	Temporary	Settlement	Appropriate mitigation methods and guidance must be followed, following advice from the relevant consulting bodies. Issue to be investigated and addressed by AAP policy change.
17	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution	-	Development will increase the level of pollution during construction, pollution levels may decrease over a permanent time period.	Medium	P	P	V	Temporary / Permanent	Settlement	Appropriate mitigation methods and guidance must be followed. CSP 1 to include resource use (policy change). CSP 4 identifies strategic areas for development reducing needs for travel - therefore pollution.

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## 7.14 CSP 14: Coleford

CSP 14 Coleford		General Assumptions: Sites and developments will be selected and implemented using sustainable principles set out in the strategy.									
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing			Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation		
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable							
				Short	Medium	Long					
1	Improve Health	+	High	U	P	P	Permanent	Settlement	None Identified		
2	Provide New Housing to meet local need	+	High	U	P	P	Permanent	Settlement	None Identified		
3	Diversify the range of employment opportunities within the district.	+	Low	V	V	V	Permanent	Settlement	An assumption is made the providing a range of employments development sites will increase employment diversity.		
4	Reduce poverty and income inequality	+	Medium	U	V	V	Permanent	Settlement	None Identified		
5	Meet local needs locally	+	Medium	P	P	U	Permanent	Settlement	None Identified		
6	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	0	Medium	P	V	V	Permanent	Settlement	None Identified		
7	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	+	Medium	P	P	V	Permanent	Settlement	None Identified		
8	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	+	High	P	P	V	Permanent	Settlement	None Identified		



CSP 14 Coleford		General Assumptions: Sites and developments will be selected and implemented using sustainable principles set out in the strategy.									
		Likelihood	Timing			Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation			
Nature of Effects	U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable		Short	Medium	Long						
		Effects									
	SA Objectives										
9	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	Medium	V	P	P	Permanent	Settlement	Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD			
10	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	Settlement	Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD			
11	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	Settlement	None Identified			
12	Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise (taking account of climate change)	Medium	U	P	P	Permanent	Settlement	Strategic flood risk assessment is currently being undertaken. Findings of which will be reported in Core Strategy submission.			
13	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions	Medium	V	P	P	Permanent	Settlement	CSP 2 and 3			
14	Reduce the environmental risks associated with unstable or contaminated land	High	P	P	P	Permanent	Settlement	None Identified			
15	Conserve water resources and protect water quality	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	Settlement	CSP 2			
16	Minimise the consumption and extraction of minerals	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	Settlement	GCC Waste Minimisation SPD is in place			



7.15 CSP 15: Newent

CSP 15 Newent		Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing			Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation
SA Objectives	U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable									
	Short				Medium	Long				
1	Improve Health	0	The policy will have a neutral effect as the development within the town is not excessive.	High	U	P	P	District/ Widespread	None Identified	
2	Provide New Housing to meet local need	+	The overall effect is likely to be positive as the policy allows for the allocation of 200 new dwellings, including affordable housing.	High	U	P	P	District/ Widespread	None Identified	
3	Diversify the range of employment opportunities within the district.	+	The overall effect is likely to be positive as the policy allows for 5ha of land to be allocated for employment.	Low	V	V	V	District/ Widespread	An assumption is made the providing a range of employments development sites will increase employment diversity.	
4	Reduce poverty and income inequality	0	The overall effect is likely to be neutral, although opportunities are less due to scale of development.	Medium	U	V	V	District/ Widespread	None Identified	
5	Meet local needs locally	+/+	Development is proposed in order to meet local need, although there are less opportunities due to the scale of development.	Medium	P	P	U	District/ Widespread	CSP 5. Improved transport link/route to Gloucester.	
6	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	0	The overall effect is likely to be neutral, as the policy does not reduce the vulnerability of the economy to climate change nor harness any future opportunities to do so.	Medium	P	V	V	District/ Widespread	None Identified	
7	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	-	As the development is minimal, only a small amount of services will be provided, resulting in an increased need to travel elsewhere for services and amenities.	Medium	P	P	V	District/ Widespread	CSP 5. Improved transport link/route to Gloucester.	
8	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	-	As the development is minimal, only a small amount of services will be provided, resulting in an increased need to travel elsewhere for services and amenities.	High	P	P	V	District/ Widespread	CSP 5. Improved transport link/route to Gloucester.	
9	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	+	The outcome is likely to be positive. The policy is likely to support the objective as land allocated for development is not a threat to the identified protected land.	Medium	V	P	P	District/ Widespread	Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD	

# 7 Appendix 7 - Preferred Options Assessment

CSP 15 Newent		General Assumptions: Sites and developments will be selected and implemented using sustainable principles set out in the strategy.									
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing			Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation		
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable							
				Short	Medium	Long					
10	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	+	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD		
11	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	+	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified		
12	Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise (taking account of climate change)	+	Medium	U	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Strategic flood risk assessment is currently being undertaken. Findings of which will be reported in Core Strategy submission.		
13	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions	-	Medium	V	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	CSP 2 and 3.		
14	Reduce the environmental risks associated with unstable or contaminated land	+	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified		
15	Conserve water resources and protect water quality	-	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	CSP 2 and 3.		
16	Minimise the consumption and extraction of minerals	-	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	GCC Waste Minimisation SPD is in place		
17	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution	-	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Appropriate mitigation methods and guidance must be followed. CSP 1 to include resource use (policy change). CSP 4 identifies strategic areas for development reducing needs for travel - therefore pollution.		

7.16 CSP 16 - Villages

CSP 16 Villages		General Assumptions: Sites and developments will be selected and implemented using sustainable principles set out in the strategy. The majority of development will take place in and around the towns. Developments in the villages are expected to be small and localised.									
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing			Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation		
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable, V=Variable	Short	Medium				Long	
1	Improve Health	0	Medium	U	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified		
2	Provide New Housing to meet local need	+	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified		
3	Diversify the range of employment opportunities within the district.	0	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Policy CS 7 deals with these issues		
4	Reduce poverty and income inequality	0/+	Medium	U	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified		
5	Meet local needs locally	+	Medium	P	P	U	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified		
6	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	-	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified		
7	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	-	Medium	P	P	V	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Sites only with access to good public transport systems should be considered ( Policy Adapted)		
8	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	-	High	P	P	V	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified		
9	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	0	Low	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD		

# 7 Appendix 7 - Preferred Options Assessment

General Assumptions: Sites and developments will be selected and implemented using sustainable principles set out in the strategy. The majority of development will take place in and around the towns. Developments in the villages are expected to be small and localised..										
CSP_16 Villages	SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing			Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation
					U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable	Short	Medium			
10	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy, as development will be co-ordinated with the defined settlement boundary.	Low	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Policy relies on established guidance in PPS 9 and landscape SPD
11	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	+	The outcome is likely to be positive with rural communities continuing to develop in relation to their function.	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified
12	Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise (taking account of climate change)	+	The outcome is likely to be positive, as no development is identified on floodplains, however, this is providing that developments are not given permission on identified floodplains.	Medium	U	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Strategic flood risk assessment is currently being undertaken. Findings of which will be reported in Core Strategy submission.
13	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions	-	Smaller developments may fall below the higher standards in the RSS	Medium	V	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	CSP 2 and 3
14	Reduce the environmental risks associated with unstable or contaminated land	+	The outcome is likely to be positive. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy, as development will not take place on unstable land.	Medium	V	V	V	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified
15	Conserve water resources and protect water quality	0	The outcome is likely to be neutral. The SA objective is neither supported or opposed by the CS policy, development will not result in an excessive increase in water consumption.	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None identified
16	Minimise the consumption and extraction of minerals	-	The dispersed nature of developments is likely to increase infrastructure provision.	Medium	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	GCC Waste Minimisation SPD is in place
17	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution	-	Increased car use and light pollution are likely.	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	Appropriate mitigation methods and guidance must be followed. CSP 1 to include resource use (policy change). CSP 4 identifies strategic areas for development reducing needs for travel - therefore pollution.

7.17 CSP 17: Monitoring

CSP 17: Monitoring		General Assumptions: The Annual Monitoring Report tracks policy implementation.									
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing	Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation				
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable							
				Short	Medium	Long					
1	Improve Health	+	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified monitoring policy		
2	Provide New Housing to meet local need	+	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified monitoring policy		
3	Diversify the range of employment opportunities within the district.	+	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified monitoring policy		
4	Reduce poverty and income inequality	+	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified monitoring policy		
5	Meet local needs locally	+	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified monitoring policy		
6	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	+	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified monitoring policy		
7	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	+	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified monitoring policy		
8	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	+	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified monitoring policy		
9	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	+	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified monitoring policy		
10	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	+	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified monitoring policy		
11	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	+	High	P	P	P	Permanent	District/ Widespread	None Identified monitoring policy		

## 7 Appendix 7 - Preferred Options Assessment

CSP 17 Monitoring		General Assumptions: The Annual Monitoring Report tracks policy implementation.									
SA Objectives	Effects	Nature of Effects	Likelihood	Timing	Temp/Perm	Scale	Possible Mitigation				
				U=Unlikely, P=Probable V=Variable							
				Short	Medium	Long					
12	Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise (taking account of climate change)	+	High	P	P	P	District/ Widespread	None Identified monitoring policy			
13	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions	+	High	P	P	P	District/ Widespread	None Identified monitoring policy			
14	Reduce the environmental risks associated with unstable or contaminated land	+	High	P	P	P	District/ Widespread	None Identified monitoring policy			
15	Conserve water resources and protect water quality	+	High	P	P	P	District/ Widespread	None Identified monitoring policy			
16	Minimise the consumption and extraction of minerals	+	High	P	P	P	District/ Widespread	None Identified monitoring policy			
17	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution	+	High	P	P	P	District/ Widespread	None Identified monitoring policy			



## 8 Appendix 8 - Consultees Recommendations

<b><u>STATUTORY CONSULTEE RECOMMENDATIONS - SA SCOPING REPORT FOR THE CORE STRATEGY/LANDSCAPE SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT: JANUARY 2006</u></b>	
<b>REF.</b>	<b>ENGLISH HERITAGE: JANUARY 2006</b>
EN1	Include: The Conservation (Natural Habitats & C) Regulations 1994 in the baseline information. Include need for 'Appropriate Assessment' in relation to Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas. Comments: Added
EN2	Include: Government Circular to PPS9 in the baseline. Comments: Added
EN3	Include: The number of Key Wildlife Sites (KWS) in the district. Comments: Added
EN4	Include: Information from the Forest of Dean Biodiversity Project. Comments: Information from this project has been reviewed and where criteria have been met new Key wildlife sites have been designated. Therefore the relevant information has been incorporated to the Key Wildlife Data set above.
EN5	SSSI condition depends on a wide range of factors, many of which will not be related to the impact of the LDF. Comments: Noted
EN6	Issue EN.2 should include 'biodiversity' because of habitat loss and fragmentation issues. Comments: Added

## 8 Appendix 8 - Consultees Recommendations

EN7	<p>Refine indicator for % of planning applications with 500m of SSSI's or KWS. Suggests;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of SSSI's/ KWS adversely affected as a result of the strategy.</li> <li>2. Number of developments leading to the loss of key habitats identified in the Forest of Dean Biodiversity Project.</li> <li>3. % of planning permissions which provide biodiversity mitigation or enhancement.</li> <li>4. Condition of SSSI's which form the Forest of Dean and Wye Valley Special area of conservation.</li> </ol> <p>Comments: In relation to above,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Data currently not available, under investigation.</li> <li>2. Most valuable Information is included in KWS information. See above.</li> <li>3. Data is not available. Likely to be unreflective of a district wide picture.</li> </ol> <p>Added. Due to the behavioural patterns and habitat requirements of the bats the indicator is likely to give wider picture of a substantial area of the district.</p>
<b>REF.</b>	<b>ENGLISH HERITAGE: JANUARY 2006</b>
EH1	<p>Include Heritage Counts: State of the Historic Environment 2005 in the baseline information.</p> <p>Comments: Added</p>
EH2	<p>Include Historic Environment as a sustainability issue.</p> <p>Comment: Considered to be included in EN 2, 'Heritage' added to text to avoid doubt. The Historic Environment is identified in SA the SA objectives.</p>
EH3	<p>Include indicators for % listed buildings, sites or areas affected either adversely or beneficially.</p> <p>Comment: No Direct data source Identified – under investigation.</p>
<b>REF.</b>	<b>COUNTRYSIDE AGENCY: JANUARY 2006</b>
CA1	<p>Include Countryside Quality Counts data in baseline information.</p> <p>Comment: Added</p>
CA2	<p>Include area of AONB.</p> <p>Comment: Added</p>
CA3	<p>Include information on visual amenity and enjoyment of the countryside.</p> <p>Comment: No District area information source identified</p>

CA4	<p>Include information on the value of the environment to the rural economy.                  Comment: Tourism Study for the Forest of Dean identified and added to baseline.</p>
CA5	<p>Include information on access opportunities.                  Comment; No district area information source identified.</p>
CA6	<p>Include information on Open space provision / demand.                  Comment: No district area information source identified.</p>
CA7	<p>Include information on Community engagement/ participation.                  Comments: Unclear what is being requested. Process of community engagement is set out in the statement of community involvement. The council has sought feedback from the countryside agency on the coping report. The SA framework will be available for public consultation.</p>
CA8	<p>Include a SA objective to achieve high quality design and construction relating to local character and materials.                  Comment: Considered to be included in the existing SA objective of 'Maintain and Enhance cultural and historical assets'.</p>
CA9	<p>Include a SA objective relating to recreational/leisure needs.                  Comment: Considered to be included in the existing SA objective of 'Help everyone access basic services easily safely and affordably' the supplementary questions includes reference to recreation.</p>
CA10	<p>Include Countryside Quality Counts as an indicator.                  Comment: Added</p>
CA11	<p>Include indicator for rights of way in favourable condition.                  Comments: County wide data only available (currently 78% (GCC BVPI 178). Although high densities of RoW are found in areas of the district the county wide figure and abundance of open access land (Forestry Commission) in the district reduces the usefulness of the indicator for the SA.</p>
CA12	<p>Include indicators for sustainability design buildings and use of local materials.                  Comments: No district area information source identified.</p>
<b>REF.</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENT AGENCY: JANUARY 2006</b>
EA1	<p>Replace PPG 12 with PPS 12 in the Evidence base.                  Comment: Changed</p>

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EA2	<p>Change content summary for PPG25 in evidence base should reflect the precautionary principle outlined in the PPG.</p> <p>Comment: The summary includes the precautionary principle. Slight wording change to reinforce element.</p>
EA3	<p>Change content summary of 'Strategy for the Severn Estuary' to include the issues it covers.</p> <p>Comment: Issues outlined in 'objectives section of the table</p>
EA4	<p>Include flood zone maps data, source protection zone maps data and groundwater vulnerability map data.</p> <p>Comment: It is likely that the maps themselves will into be particularly useful in setting the SA objectives. However the % of the district affected by these maps is likely to be of value. If the information can be obtained it will be added.</p>
EA5	<p>Include 'State of the Environment Report' in evidence base.</p> <p>Comment: Information tends to be at a regional level. Gloucestershire is not well represented in the West Midlands report, Southwest report or Wales report. Noted and will keep under review.</p>
EA6	<p>Consider using figures from the Flood risk and Water quality objections available via the EA website.</p> <p>Comment: Useful information, 2004/5 list contains no objections under the Forest of Dean District Council. Will keep under review.</p>
EA7	<p>Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies are likely to be developed for areas of the district during 2007/8.</p> <p>Comment: Noted</p>
EA8	<p>Groundwater protection policy statements are currently being reviewed.</p> <p>Comment: Noted</p>
EA9	<p>The purpose of EN.1 is not clear.</p> <p>Comment: Text Change 'concerns on environmental' is replaced with 'concerns about ecological and recreational'.</p>
EA10	<p>EN.2 to include Biodiversity.</p> <p>Comment: Added</p>
EA11	<p>EN.3 include 'unstable land'</p> <p>Comment: Added</p>
EA12	<p>EN.4 Concern over whether the term 'Water Framework Directive' would be fully understood by the general public.</p> <p>Comment: Issue remains unchanged. Through the evidence base this has been shown as local environmental issue. It is likely to need refining to develop as an indicator and is currently under investigation.</p>

EA13	<p>EN.5 The consultation draft of PPS25 Identifies that LPA should strategic flood risk assessments as either ‘stand alone’ documents or as part of SA’s. This should be addressed in the SA and be a SA issue in it’s own right particularly in relation to climate change.</p> <p>Comment: The council has responded to the consultation document highlighting the impracticalities of such a requirement. Whilst flooding is a major climate change issue, it is by no means the only impact of climate change. Therefore Climate Change is considered an Issue as a whole and a specific local issue, which includes flooding.</p>
EA14	<p>No real justification for the local objectives chosen.</p> <p>Comment: Acknowledged and will be improved.</p>
EA15	<p>EN.3 (TB1) would be more appropriately located under the SW high level objective of ‘maintain and improve environmental quality and assets.</p> <p>Comment: Amended accordingly</p>
EA16	<p>Include objective for sustainable forestry management.</p> <p>Comment: Un-sustainable forestry management has not been identified as an issue within the district. % of FSC managed woodland data is under investigation as an environmental indicator.</p>
EA17	<p>Include references to ‘rail travel’ in local objectives.</p> <p>Comment: Local Objective 10 aims to reduce the need for car travel by promoting employment, housing and services development in association with each other. Local Objective 12 aims to make access to public transport easier and more attractive. Rail travel is included in the term ‘public transport’.</p>
EA18	<p>Include ‘Avoid’ in Local Objective 17.</p> <p>Comment: Local objective 17 aims to reduce vulnerability to flooding across the district. This includes avoidance in terms of new development and ‘avoidance’ is outlined in assessment question 17a.</p>
EA19	<p>Local Objectives 18 &amp; 20 should include references to recycling building materials.</p> <p>Comment: Objective 18 looks to reduce non-renewable energy consumption. It is not considered appropriate to include the recycling of building materials. Objective 20, assessment question 20a includes reference to reuse of old materials in new construction.</p>
EA20	<p>Clarify Objective 19.</p> <p>Comment: Objective will be re-worded</p>

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EA21	<p>A new objective is required to 'encourage the use of previously developed land'.</p> <p>Comment: The SA objectives are used to evaluate the possible effects of a plan or policy. They are not the 'plans' objective or policy. The information about the main causes of pollution are very helpful. The assessment questions will be amended to included contaminated land.</p>
EA22	<p>Indicator, Clarification on what conservation areas are?</p> <p>Comment: '(Heritage)' will be added.</p>
EA23	<p>Include use of Biodiversity Action Plans as an indicator.</p> <p>Comment: No monitoring data source has been identified for the district.</p>
EA24	<p>Include indicators for Key Wildlife Sites, Local Nature Reserves, National Nature Reserves and the Wye Valley AONB.</p> <p>Comment: Key Wildlife site will be added as an indicator. There are no Local Nature Reserve in the District. Condition of SSSI's will be added as an indicator. Area of Wye Valley AONB is unlikely to be a responsive indicator.</p>
EA25	<p>Suggested indicator for Number of properties at 1% risk of flooding.</p> <p>Comment: Will include indicator, % of properties may be more indicative.</p>
EA26	<p>Suggested indicator number of developments utilising Sustainable Urban Drainage systems.</p> <p>Comment: No source of information has been identified ways of collecting the information are under investigation.</p>
EA27	<p>Suggested indicator Number of remediated (contaminated land) sites in the district.</p> <p>Comment: many of these site have other environmental or social benefits and features. The indicator could be modified to exclude those areas designated Key Wildlife Sites.</p>
EA28	<p>Suggested indicator Number of additional areas of biodiversity created.</p> <p>Comment: No information source has been identified.</p>
<b>REF.</b>	<b>GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL: JANUARY 2006</b>
GC1	<p>Add key sustainability issues. Economy 'Low aspirations, basic skills, low-level employment sector and also levels of part time work'. Social 'Access to Services - Low level density population with small service centres.</p> <p>Comment: Issues will be added.</p>

GC2	Local objective 10 Consider local transport plan indicator for mode of travel to school (LTP4). Comment: Although a countywide figure it will be a useful indicator for Local Objective 12.
GC3	Include 'European Spatial Development Perspective' (1999) in evidence base. Comment: Added
GC4	Include Regional transport Strategy and Draft Regional Spatial Strategy in evidence base. Comment: Added
GC5	Clarify targets in 'Towards 2015' as regional. Comment: Amended
GC6	Review District Targets for tourism. Comment: Amended
GC7	Amend references to Gloucestershire Structure Plan second review. Comment: Amended
GC8	Include references to Minerals Local plans in evidence base. Comment: Included
GC9	Update local transport plan 2 (LTP2) wording. Comment: Updated
GC10	Newent Enhancement Feasibility study, change content summary in evidence base. Comment: Amended
GC11	Coleford Strategic Community Plan, change content summary in evidence base. Comment: Amended
GC12	Include indicators in baseline for health checks of Market Towns. Comment: Included
GC13	Include indicators for Forest of Dean Community Plan indicators in the evidence base. Comment: there are a considerable number of indicators in the plan. Additional reference will be made to them.
GC14	Add indicator in baseline for Number of archaeological sites in the County Sites and Monuments Records. Comments: Indicator added

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GC15	Scheduled monuments at risk (Baseline) will be available later in 2006. Comments: Noted
GC16	In baseline include number of Key Wildlife Sites and Local Nature Reserves. Comment: Key Wildlife Sites will be added there are no Local nature Reserves in the District.
GC17	In baseline add number of SSSI's and Special Protection Areas (SPA). Comment: % of District's designated SSSI's or SPA's will be added
<b>STATUTORY CONSULTEES RECOMMENDATIONS - CORE STRATEGY 2ND PREFERRED OPTIONS SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL: DECEMBER 2007 - JULY 2008</b>	
<b>REF.</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENT AGENCY: JANUARY 2008</b>
EA 1	Core strategy objectives should seek greater emphasis on 'protecting and enhancing the environment' and ensuring sustainable locations for development. Comment: Noted and will be considered as part of Core Strategy Comments
EA2	EN 5 needs to reflect climate change impacts on humans (flooding) needs to be considered as separate issue. This should be linked to the water framework directive. Comment: Issue amended to include more generic impacts of Climate Change.
EA 3	Water frame work directive needs to be added to evidence base. Comment: Will be added
EA 4	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment needs to be added to the evidence base. Comment: SFRA currently being undertaken and will be completed prior to submission of the core strategy. It will be added to the evidence base upon completion.
EA 5	What is meant by 'Environment' in 'Provide access' high level objective (SA Framework). Comment: Noted, objective comes from SW RSS SA
EA 6	High level objective 'maintain and improve environmental quality' to general (SA Framework). Comment: Noted, objective comes from SW RSS SA.



EA 7	Local Objective 9 (SA Frame Work) consider additional indicator 'number of additional biodiversity areas created per hectare. Comment: The authority does not collect any such data nor know of any organisation that does
EA 8	Suggested indicators for local objective 12 (SA Framework): -Number of applications permitted against EA advice -Number of developments utilising suds -Consult Council Drainage Department Comments: In considering appropriate measurement for the District it is considered that the number of properties in the EA flood risk zone is more appropriate as it will reflect a district wide picture and take account of any flood improvement works.
EA 9	Consider number of homes built to 'eco homes' standards as an indicator of water minimisation in relation to local objective 13 & 17 (SA Framework). Consider also % of main rivers in the district being classified as good (water framework directive) by 2015. Comment: RSS proposes a structure to the requirements for Eco homes, a decision upon which is waited. Subject to that decision it is therefore a potential indicator. Condition of river quality in 2015 will be added as an indicator.
EA 10	The EA holds information on contaminated land. Comments: EA date will be added as an indicator.
<b>REF.</b>	<b>GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL: APRIL 2008</b>
GC 1	In the Sustainability Appraisal (Assessment of Preferred Option Policies – Appendix 7) the assumed effects of Policy 15 Cinderford Town are recorded as 'likely to be positive' for SA objective 9 (protect and enhance habitats and species). Given the environmental constraints (still being fully determined by ecological survey) to the immediate west and north west of Cinderford this is a surprising conclusion. This should be held to an effect of 'neutral overall' until the environmental work behind the Cinderford AAP (Business Plan) is completed as it is difficult to conclude that there would be positive effects overall at this time. Comment: Considerable environmental related work has since been completed, which in turn supports this conclusion.
<b>REF.</b>	<b>NATURAL ENGLAND: JUNE 2008</b>
NE 1	Core Strategy should include the following policies: i) Provide appropriate protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest. ii) Provide appropriate protection to local sites such as Key Wildlife Sites or Regionally Important Geological Sites - policies should

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	<p>include criteria under which proposals for development on or affecting local sites would be judged. These policies should be distinguished from those referring to nationally important sites.</p> <p>iii) Indicate the location of designated sites of importance from biodiversity, making clear distinctions between international, national and locally designated sites.</p> <p>iv) Identify any areas or sites for the restoration or creation of new priority habitats, which contribute to regional targets and support this restoration or creation through appropriate policies. Conserve other important natural habitats as listed in Section 40 of the NERC Act.</p> <p>v) Aim to maintain habitat networks by avoiding or repairing fragmentation and isolation of natural habitats.</p> <p>Comments: Noted</p>
NE 2	<p>There should be a clear policy or objective relating to Strategic Nature Areas within the district, which identifies specific action that will be taken, both to promote habitat restoration or recreation. They should also be shown on a key diagram.</p> <p>Comments: Noted</p>
NE 3	<p>Policy 2 should refer to the Landscape SPD.</p> <p>Comments: Noted</p>
NE 4	<p>Advise that a policy should be included which covers the AONBs within the district and refers to their management plan objectives.</p>
NE 5	<p>There should be adequate and accessible provision for greenspace; mainly around Lydney, as this is important in avoiding increased pressures on sensitive estuarine habitats.</p> <p>Comments: Noted</p>
NE 6	<p>Consideration should be given to the Community Infrastructure Levy and how this could be used to support wider environmental gains.</p> <p>Comments: Noted</p>
NE 7	<p>Cinderford AAP should be expected to address the issues of biodiversity within the identified development sites. As a result it is expected that there would be no net loss of biodiversity.</p> <p>Comments: Noted</p>
NE 8	<p>Reluctant to see the settlement boundaries around Cinderford and St. White's Road removed, any further development allocations in this area must be subject to appropriate assessment.</p> <p>Comments: Noted</p>
NE 9	<p>Appropriate Assessment is required for Lydney Harbour development.</p> <p>Comments: Noted</p>

NE 10	Proposals to monitor Policy 2 should be around loss of key wildlife sites or % of schemes where conditions/Section 106 agreements are put into place. Comments: Noted
NE 11	Appropriate Assessment needs to be carried for the Core Strategy. Comments: Action taken
<b>REF.</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENT AGENCY: JUNE 2008</b>
EA 1	Appendix 5, Objective 12 and Objective 6 are related, and there will be a significant effect. Comments: Action taken
EA 2	Appendix 5, Objective 9 and Objective 12 have s significant relationship and effects will be seen. Comments: Action taken
EA 3	Flood risk policies are not being appropriately used and followed within the Development Control Committee planning decisions. Comments: Noted
EA 4	Query over previous communications, whether comments that were contained within the SA were made by the EA. Comments: Revised position has been noted
EA 5	Evidence Base should be updated with the relevant Catchment Flood Management Plans (CFMP), these are as follows: Severn Tidal Tributaries River Severn Wye and Usk Comments: Action taken
<b>REF.</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENT AGENCY: JULY 2008</b>
EA 1	CSSPO Policy 16, recommend that a caveat is applied to any promotion of development in and around Lydney Harbour and the axis to the town centre is consistent with the policy aims and objectives. Comments: Noted
EA 2	If Policy 16 is to be more detailed as a result of PPS 12, we recommend that a Level 2 SFRA informs this so that the policy is not promoting inappropriate location and type of development. A Level 2 SFRA should also inform the AAP. Comments: Noted

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EA 3	Policy 15, Cinderford: A Level 2 SFRA should inform the AAP for Cinderford. Comments: Noted
EA 4	Policy 15 should acknowledge that contamination is a constraint that could delay development. Comments: Noted
EA 5	Policies regarding Newent and Coleford: Recommended that a caveat on flood risk similar to that recommended for Lydney is carried out. Comments: Noted
EA 6	Capacity drainage issues in Coleford town centre: The issue will need to be resolved with Dwr Cymru Welsh Water before it is clear what capacity there is for development. Comments: Noted
EA 7	CS 1 relating to SA Objective 12: Positive conclusions depend on appropriate locating of development in terms of flood risk and government policies, an SPD is suggested for the Core Strategy to ensure that this is the case. Comments: Noted
EA 8	CS 2: This policy should seek to improve and enhance not just mitigate. Comments: Noted
EA 9	CS 10: In order to ensure positive outcomes for this, you may want to consider a SPD that applies government guidance to your local intentions. Comments: Noted
<b>STATUTORY CONSULTEES RECOMMENDATIONS - HABITAT REGULATIONS ASSESSMENT: DECEMBER 2010</b>	
<b>REF.</b>	<b>NATURAL ENGLAND: DECEMBER 2010</b>
NE 1	Natural England has concluded that in this instance that there can be confidence in the delivery of lower tier plans without adverse effects (with appropriate quality Appropriate Assessment and mitigation work) and so <b>Natural England has no objection to the draft Core Strategy.</b> Comments: Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) - Letter from Natural England within Annex A of the main SA report.

## 9 Appendix 9: Amendments to the Core Strategy SA

Amendments made to the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Second Preferred Options (June 2008)		
	Changes Made:	Location:
1	<p>Evidence Base:</p> <p>Updated with documents recommended as a result of consultation as well as documents that have replaced previously issued guidance.</p> <p>New format for the Evidence Base has also been devised, in order to show the relationship of the relevant document to the development of the Core Strategy.</p>	Appendix 2: Evidence Base
2	<p>Baseline:</p> <p>Information for the baseline has also been updated, to include figures on:</p> <p>Biodiversity, flora and fauna</p> <p>Water (surface, ground, estuarine and coastal)</p> <p>Soil</p> <p>Landscape</p> <p>Air</p> <p>Climate Factors</p>	Appendix 3: Baseline
3	No change scenario has been documented	Section A3, Table 1
4	Reasonable alternatives for the plan have been explored and devised.	
5	Background information has been provided in order to explain the development of the Core Strategy, mainly related to the provision of housing.	Introduction
6	Environmental constraints are indicated on a variety of maps and diagrams.	Appendices
7	Presentation of the SA has been revised and improved.	Whole document
8	Updated consultation comments	Appendix 8

## Appendix 9: Amendments to the Core Strategy SA

9	Create Appendix 9, showing the changes made to the SA.	Appendix 9
10	Summary has been provided of the main evidence base findings.	Non-technical Summary, Stage A
11	Constraints for the four main towns have been identified, in order to improve the baseline data.	Appendix 3: Baseline
12	Information has been provided on the formation of the SA as well as detailing who completed the different sections of the document.	Introduction, Introduction
13	Changes made to Appendix 7 Preferred Option Policy tables.	Appendix 7
14	Changes made to Appendix 6 Option Assessment tables.	Appendix 6
<b>Amendments made to the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Pre-Publication Draft (January 2010)</b>		
	<b>Changes Made:</b>	<b>Location:</b>
1.	Amended CSP Assessment as per new policies	Appendix 7
2.	Development and Inclusion of a Statement of Methodology	Section 3 - Statement of Methodology
3.	Amended projected housing and employment area figures	Section 3.2 - What is the CS?
4.	Evidence Base: Structure Revision and Input of additional documents	Appendix 2
5.	Additional data for Baseline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Index of Multiple Deprivation</li> <li>- Land and Air Quality</li> <li>- Condition of SSSI's</li> <li>- Condition of Listed Buildings</li> <li>- Provision of Open Space</li> <li>- Resource Use</li> <li>- Renewable Energy</li> </ul>	Appendix 3

	- Biodiversity - Water - Landscape - Cultural Heritage	
6.	Acknowledged problems relating to SPA's, SSSI's, SAC's and KWS's	Table 1
7.	Movement and Amendment of Cumulative Impacts table	Section 5.3 - Option Assessment
8.	Options summary included in report	Section 5.2 - Developing the DPD Options
9.	Non-technical Summary; details results of the CS and SA	Non-technical Summary
10.	Amendment to listed figures and tables	Section 9 - List of Figures and Appendices
<b>Amendments made to the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Pre-Publication Draft (September 2010)</b>		
	<b>Changes Made:</b>	<b>Location:</b>
1.	Evidence Base re-loaded. 'Implications for DPD's' column developed and inputted.	Appendix 2
2.	Addition of Baseline text and Baseline maps within the same Appendix	Appendix 3
3.	Inclusion of allocations sites on town maps to assess the overall implications	Appendix 3
4.	Re-assessment of Preferred Options Core Strategy Policies	Appendix 7
5.	Addition of alternatives described as SA Themed Options: Option G: Employment Focus Option H: Increased Housing (50% more) Option I: Decreased Housing (50% less)	Appendix 6

	Option J: Landscape Character	
6.	Removal of all RSS references and re-format	Whole Document
7.	Alterations to the Habitat Regulations Assessment. Re-consultation with Natural England (response Annex A of main SA report)	Appendix 10



### 10 Appendix 10 - Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA)

This Habitats Regulation assessment is divided into the following sections:

**10.1 Introduction** - The need of an assessment, guidance and methodologies.

**10.2 Core Strategy policies** - A summary of the policies being assessed.

**10.3 European sites** - Identification of European sites of nature conservation importance that could be affected by Core Strategy policies.

**10.4 In Combination effects**

**10.5 Assessment Tables** - Consideration of policy impacts on the features on European sites of nature conservation importance.

**10.6 Assessment Conclusions**

## 10.1 Introduction

### 10.1.1 Why undertake a Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening?

Habitats and species of European nature conservation importance are protected by the European Directive (92/43/EEC) on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna (commonly referred to as Habitats Directive). The Habitats Directive establishes a network of internationally important sites that are designated for their ecological status. These sites are often referred to as the Natura 2000 sites or European sites, and they comprise Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). SPAs are classified under the Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds

Articles 6 (3) and 6 (4) of the Habitats Directive require an 'Appropriate Assessment' (AA) to be undertaken on proposed plans or projects which are likely to have a significant effect on one or more European sites, either individually or in combination with other plans and projects. This requirement was transposed into UK law in Part IVA of the Habitats Regulations (The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) (Amendment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007) in 2007, and these regulations require the application of Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA) to all land use plans (Local Development Framework (LDF) documents).

The HRA process is generally divided into three stages and it is often referred to as 'Appropriate Assessment' (AA). However, Appropriate Assessment forms are only one stage of the HRA, and it is first determined by an initial 'screening stage' whether or not an AA is needed.

The purpose of HRA/AA is to assess the impacts of a land-use plan, alone or in combination with the effects of other plans and projects, against the conservation objectives of a European site and to determine whether it would adversely affect the site's integrity. Where significant negative effects are identified, avoidance, mitigation measures or alternative options need to be examined in order to avoid any potentially damaging effects. The scope of the HRA will depend on the location, size and significance of the proposed plan or project and the sensitivities and nature of the interest features of the European sites under consideration.

This report comprises the HRA screening for the Forest of Dean Core Strategy Publication Draft 2010.

### 10.1.2 Methodology

The Habitats Directive and Regulations do not specify how assessment should be undertaken and the screening stage has therefore been conducted in accordance with Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) guidance '*Planning*

for the Protection of European Sites: *Appropriate Assessment*' (2006) and the European Commission document '*Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites*' (2001).

The DCLG guidance sets out three main tasks:

**Screening likely significant effects:** it is considered important that the precautionary principle is used in assessing whether effects may be significant, meaning that where there is uncertainty in the possible effects it should be assessed in more detail.

**Detailed Appropriate Assessment and ascertaining the effect on site integrity:** where significant effects are present (or possible, having applied the precautionary principle) more detailed evidence is necessary to determine the impact of effects. The Appropriate Assessment must at this stage consider whether the plan has an adverse effect on the integrity of the European site.

**Mitigation measures and alternative solutions:** where a plan option has been found to have adverse effects on the integrity of a European site such effects should be mitigated. Mitigation should aim to fully cancel out any negative effects, where this is not possible the option should not be pursued other than for imperative reasons of overriding public interest.

However, HRA should be an iterative process and counter-acting measures identified through screening can be introduced at the earliest possible stage of plan development. The efficacy of the proposed measures will dictate the scope and/or necessity for subsequent detailed AA.

If the screening recommendations and amendments have been unable to exclude the risk of a significant effect(s) then a technical AA will be required as above.

This report sets out the first task; the screening of likely significant effects by:

- Identifying the sites, reasons for designation, the condition of the SAC and the SACs vulnerabilities
- Identifying other plans and programmes that may have an impact on sites
- Identifying possible effects of the plans aims on the SACs
- Assessing whether possible effects could arise as a result of specific plan policies (coarse screening)
- Assessing the significance of effects of plan policies against the conservation objectives of the SAC
- Screening conclusions, recommendations and further work.

### 10.1.3 Scope of the Assessment

This initial screening stage will consider:

- Overall strategic purpose and impact of Core Strategy policies
- Identify European sites within and outside the plan that are potentially affected
- Consider the characteristics of these European sites
- The conservation objectives of the sites
- Other relevant plans and projects that may impact on the sites in combination..

### 10.1.4 Consultation

It is a requirement of the Habitat Regulations to consult the appropriate nature conservation statutory body (Natural England). Consultation on the approach to this HRA screening and the information on European sites considered has been undertaken with Natural England as required. The HRA information will be made available to the public at formal development plan consultation stages. This means that this report will be made available for wider public consultation alongside the Core Strategy and within the Sustainability Appraisal.

In 2006 Natural England (English Nature at that time) were consulted on the HRA for the Core Strategy. At that time, they agreed with the screenings conclusions that Appropriate Assessment (the next stage) was not needed *“English Nature’s view is that the Core Strategy does not require an appropriate assessment”*. As some time has passed since that screening, this report re-examines the HRA and seeks Natural England’s views once more.

## 10.2 Core Strategy Policies

The Core Strategy contains 17 policies (November 2010) which are listed below.

### **Policy CSP 1 Design, Environmental Protection and Enhancement (Strategic Objective: Providing Quality Environments)**

The design and construction of new development must take into account important characteristics of the environment and conserve, preserve or otherwise respect them in a manner that maintains or enhances their contribution to the environment, including their wider context. New development should demonstrate an efficient use of resources. It should respect wider natural corridors and other natural areas, providing green infrastructure where necessary.

In achieving the above, the following will be considered:

- The effect of the proposal on the landscape and any mitigation/ enhancement that is necessary or desirable.
- Whether the existing infrastructure is adequate - additional provision will be required where it is not.
- Whether the development is at risk from flooding, whether it can be permitted taking into account any risks, and any mitigation that may be necessary.
- The impact of the development on any land contamination - whether it is necessary to provide mitigation or remediation.
- The impact of the development on pollution including any scope to provide remediation.
- The provision of water supply and the development's impact on groundwater and any protected abstractions.
- The impact on any protected sites (natural and historic) and potential for avoiding mitigating or enhancing the site concerned.
- Proposals for waste minimisation and management.
- Development that is not able to be satisfactorily accommodated in respect of the above will not be permitted.

**Policy CSP 2 - Climate Change Adaptation (Strategic Objective: Thriving Sustainable Communities)**

Proposals for major development will be required to demonstrate that their design and layout will reduce the impacts of climatic change as identified in national, regional and local predictions over the lifetime of the development concerned. The following should be addressed in an integrated way, demonstrating that one element benefits another:

**1 Water management;**

- Improving Water Efficiency - proposals should demonstrate high levels of water efficiency as well as rain water harvesting and grey water recycling systems unless it can be demonstrated that it is not appropriate in a specific location
- Managing Surface Run Off - Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) and measures to reduce or avoid water contamination and safeguard ground water supply should be incorporated into all development unless it can be demonstrated that this is not appropriate in a specific location
- Flood Risk - ensuring that risks (including changing risks due to climate change) are taken account of in new development, including improving resilience and safety of the areas concerned.

**2 Heating and Cooling;**

- Proposals will be required to demonstrate how the development comprehensively utilises passive solar gain and provides cooling for buildings, gardens and communal areas at the appropriate times of the year.

**3 Biodiversity;**

- Developments must support green infrastructure corridors that link to existing habitat features and networks. They must show that the integrity of any affected nature conservation sites is not compromised by the development proposed. Proposals that prevent or restrict network connections will not be supported.
- Developments will be required to make long lasting biodiversity enhancements which should support existing features (trees, ponds, hedgerows etc), provide and manage public open space and should also provide additional features for a variety of species (including birds, bats and invertebrates) in appropriate locations throughout the development.

**Policy CSP 3 Sustainable Energy within Development Proposals (Strategic Objective: Thriving Sustainable Communities)**

All major developments and other developments involving the construction of one or more dwelling(s) will be expected to provide, as a minimum, sufficient on-site renewable energy to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from energy use by 10%.

The proportion will increase to 15% from 2015 and 20% from 2020.

Proposals must be accompanied by an energy use assessment which should demonstrate how the requirements of this policy will be achieved within the wider energy hierarchy context. The assessment must set the baseline for the calculation of the proportion of on site generation, describe the measures that are being undertaken and the predicted levels of efficiency.

Where a dwelling is proposed to be extended the Council will expect the applicant to demonstrate that cost effective energy efficiency measures have been or will be carried out on the existing dwelling. Energy efficiency measures which would have an adverse impact on a listed building or the character of an area will not be required.

Such measures will include the level of loft insulation, cavity wall insulation, draft proofing, and boiler efficiency.

The Council will bring forward further guidance on the above in a residential design guide which will be a Supplementary Planning Document.

### **Policy CSP 4 Development Principles, Development at Settlements (Strategic Objectives: Thriving Sustainable Communities and Facilitate Regeneration)**

New development must contribute to reinforcing the existing settlement pattern in a manner which emphasises the importance of the towns, especially Lydney and Cinderford where most change will take place. The following principles will be applied:

- Most changes in towns and villages will be expected to take place within the existing settlement boundaries, unless they are replaced by other LDF documents (for example an Area Action Plan). Exceptions to this may include affordable housing for local persons and building conversions and (rarely) new buildings for employment uses on the edge of settlements. Areas outside settlement boundaries will be treated as part of the open countryside.
- New development will be concentrated at the towns in a manner that relates closely to the intended role of each, taking advantage of the individual characteristics of each and in keeping with the settlement policies. Proposals will be expected to improve the quality of their environment with special regard being paid to the quality of the town centres, the general rural character of the district and any protected environments such as Conservation Areas. All proposals, whether at settlements or not, should be resource efficient and make the best use of available infrastructure. Where their needs cannot be met, additional infrastructure provision arising from the needs of the development will be sought by way of developer contributions. This includes social, and community infrastructure, such as library or health provision, or facilities for emergency services; green infrastructure such as recreation space, protected landscapes and natural areas; and physical infrastructure which includes roads, sewers etc.
- Most changes in the south forest will take place at the towns with other development in villages in accord with their size and function as set out in the hierarchy (7.57). New housing will be concentrated where there is already good access to employment and where additional employment can be provided. In the north forest, development will be centred around Newent and to a lesser degree the villages.
- Development and the provision of services will be supported where it leads to the maintenance and enhancement of the functions of the towns and larger villages. Particular support will be given through assistance to the implementation of community-led regeneration plans. Within town centres, new development will be encouraged that reinforces the role of the towns and provides a more diverse and better quality service or retail offer.



**Policy CSP 5 Housing (Strategic Objectives: Thriving Sustainable Communities - Provide Affordable Homes)**

Location	Number to be provided by 2026*	Yet to be identified (Mar 2010)**
Cinderford, and Ruspidge urban area	1050 (783)	267
Lydney	1900 (1711)	189
Coleford (includes Milkwall, Coalway, Mile End, Berry Hill)	650 (497)	153
Newent	350 (300)	50
Tutshill and Sedbury	111 (18)	93
Bream	100 (41)	59
Drybrook	100 (19)	81
Mitcheldean	101 (60)	41
Newham	65 (31)	34
Whitecroft-Pillowell-Yorkley	45 (16)	29
Lydbrook-Joys Green	82 (53)	29
Other villages and rural approx	608 (60% at defined settlements)	608
*number in brackets is the existing number with permission or expected to be accommodated on sites previously identified in 2005 Local Plan. **includes sites yet to be allocated and future permissions on windfall sites		

Housing in keeping with the needs of the local community and including affordable housing will be provided as described below:

- Priority will be given to development on previously developed land and on sites identified for housing in the development plan. No new\* greenfield sites will be released unless it can be proven that land is not available from other sources and is needed to meet the plan's requirements.

- With the exception of small sites where site conditions and the local environment may dictate otherwise, new housing sites will be required to achieve a density of at least 30 dwellings per hectare while being compatible with their surroundings. Higher densities will be encouraged in town centres especially where flats and smaller dwellings are being provided. All designs should take into account the need to reduce crime.
- A mix of house sizes and types will be encouraged in accordance with prevailing evidence (for example SHMA, or HNS).
- Affordable housing will be sought as a proportion of all housing on sites of over 10 dwellings or 0.3ha in the four towns and at Tutshill/Sedbury and in other areas on sites of 0.16ha or more or accommodating 5 dwellings or more. The proportion sought will be 40% of the total number of dwellings on each site. This can provide up to 70 affordable dwellings per year at the average build rate envisaged.
- Small groups and single affordable dwellings will be acceptable where they are well related to the settlement concerned and take account of any protected open spaces and other areas. Such sites will usually be within or immediately adjoining a settlement boundary.
- Exceptionally, where the relevant local housing need cannot be met by housing at a settlement with a defined boundary, permission may be granted for sites (likely to be single dwellings, pairs or groups of no more than four dwellings) within or adjoining a settlement without a defined settlement boundary.

And where:

- i) Local housing need is evidenced by an up to date survey and the number, size, design, mix and tenure of the dwellings are all confined to and appropriate to the strict extent of the identified local need; and,
- ii) The site meets the locational criteria set out above; and,
- iii) The development can contribute positively to the character of the village, maintain or enhance landscape character and,
- iv) Where the proposed site is well related to the built up area of the settlement and the scale of the scheme is appropriate to the structure, form, character and size of the village;

The housing proposed must be capable of management by a Registered Provider, Parish Council, village trust or other similar organisation; and, must be provided in perpetuity for qualifying local people.

The provision of affordable housing to meet local needs may also be encouraged by the allocation of "exceptions sites" for affordable housing.

\*sites not otherwise identified in a Development Plan Document, including the Local Plan

### **Policy CSP 6 Sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople**

Sites will be provided for Gypsies, travellers and travelling show people according to needs identified within the district.

Allocations will be made to reflect any identified need for sites in particular parts of the district with preference given to locations near or in the towns and larger villages.

Allocated and unallocated sites should:

Minimise their impact on the surrounding landscape and be compatible with nearby land uses.

Provides safe and convenient access to highway network, with adequate parking and turning on site

Be able to provide services (e.g. water supply, sewage disposal/treatment)

Be close to or in a settlement with local services and community facilities

Be capable of providing a satisfactory environment, appropriate landscaping and play/amenity space

**Policy CSP 7 Economy (Strategic Objective: Develop the Local Economy including Tourism)**

Economic development will be promoted throughout the district in accordance with the spatial strategy. This will encourage new and more diverse types of employment and supporting infrastructure to be established by making land and premises available. The location of new development must be justifiable in terms of the settlement hierarchy and Policy CSP 4. Priority will be given to:

- Sustaining the development of key economic sectors or clusters, including knowledge based enterprises and tourism;
- Supporting the development of growth sectors
- Providing office and business (B1) space in attractive locations;
- Providing the conditions and support for small and medium sized enterprises to become established and grow;
- Supporting further and higher education and skills training and the facilities to provide it and
- Supporting transport investment that will aid economic development.
- Ensuring that secure and safe environments result from any provision

Land presently used for employment will be expected to remain so, unless allocated for another purpose. In order to encourage this, a range of employment generating uses appropriate to each site will be considered favourably. Where a site is underused and unsuitable (by way of environment or location) for any employment generating use, (including service based uses) then a mixed use may be appropriate (e.g. employment and housing) and failing that an alternative non-employment use.

**Policy CSP 8 Retention of Community Facilities (Strategic Objective: Thriving Sustainable Communities)**

Development proposals which involve the loss of community facilities, including schools, shops, post offices, public houses, halls, places of worship, health services, will not be permitted unless alternative suitable and convenient facilities are available or will be made available as part of the proposal. Exceptions will only apply where it can be demonstrated that in the case of commercially provided services, the facilities concerned are no longer viable, and cannot be made so. In the case of all others it must be established that there is no longer a need for such facilities.

Where development proposals comprise or include improvements to community facilities or services, that element of any proposal will be supported subject to other policy considerations.

**Policy CSP 9 Recreational and Amenity Land including Forest Waste Protection and Provision (Strategic Objective: Providing Quality Environments)**Protection of Amenity Land

Except where allocated in a development plan, land which is identified as being of amenity value and all forest waste whether so identified or not, will be protected from development. This includes land which is part of the forest landscape and other protected areas identified in Development Plan Documents and /or on the proposals map.

Exceptionally, the change of use or other development of land, that does not contribute to the character of an area and is therefore of little amenity value, may be considered. In this case enhancement of the area concerned, or compensatory provision of an equivalent area may be sought (especially in the case of the loss of forest waste)

Protection of Recreational use

Development involving the loss of existing recreational land and buildings will not be supported. Exceptions may be made where it can be shown that the use is no longer required or where the development secures satisfactory replacement or improvement of the recreational use(s) which outweighs any loss.

Recreational provision for new development

Where there is an established need, new development will be expected to make provision, or a contribution towards provision, of open space and other facilities including those required for children's play and youth/adult recreation.

In considering the provision of new space and the contribution of any that exists, the need to retain and further develop a network of green infrastructure will be taken into account.

## Settlement Policies

### Policy CSP 10 Cinderford.

The Core Strategy will bring about major change in Cinderford, to establish a more sustainable and economically diverse town using a new mixed development as a focal point for change which will be complemented by improvements in the town centre and other areas. It will:

- Provide for 1050 dwellings over the period to 2026; and a total of 60% to be developed on previously developed land. On eligible sites (over 10 dwellings/ 0.3ha, a 40% share of affordable housing will be sought).
- Enable 26ha of employment land to be developed, including sites for education and skills, recreation/tourism/leisure, a biomass plant, office (B1) accommodation, and other uses centred around a new Northern Quarter mixed development.
- Support the continued redevelopment of the town centre, to bring improved facilities, including retail outlets, with up to an additional 2600m<sup>2</sup> convenience and 2300 m<sup>2</sup> comparison floorspace, public space and cultural facilities. The re-modelling of parts of it to improve its attractiveness and ease of circulation.
- Ensure improvements in the urban fabric throughout the town.
- Improve educational and training facilities especially for the post 16 age group.
- Enable the development of a new access to the northern quarter.

\*see Core Policy CS5

### Policy CSP 11 Cinderford Northern Quarter.

The Cinderford Northern Quarter will be allocated as an area for mixed development to lead the regeneration of the town. Land will be set aside for approximately 175 dwellings, about 6ha of employment and 3.5ha for mixed uses. These will include cultural, educational and recreational provision together with ancillary service space. All will be set within the forest environment and will lead on innovation, design and energy efficiency.

**Policy CSP 12 Lydney.**

In order to enhance the role of the town, the Core Strategy will support the proposed development of the land east of Lydney for a new neighbourhood and will promote a new mixed development along the axis between the harbour and the town centre. The development of the town centre including improvements following the implementation of the highway strategy and the improvement of key retail sites will be supported.

This will:

- Enable employment land to be developed, including 15ha at Hurst Farm and a further 5ha as part of the east of Lydney neighbourhood, and 7ha at Mead Lane.
- Provide for approximately 1900 new dwellings over the period to 2026, and make maximum use of previously developed land. On eligible sites (over 10 dwellings/ 0.3ha), a 40% share of affordable housing will be sought\*.
- Improve the town centre and develop up to an additional 600m<sup>2</sup> convenience retailing and 1500m<sup>2</sup> for comparison goods principally within the south eastern part of the town centre.
- Encourage greater service provision and improved facilities to serve the town

\*See Core Policy CS5

**Policy CSP 13 Lydney Area Action Plan.**

Within the area of the proposed Area Action Plan, a new mixed form of development will be promoted, using mainly under utilised land and redeveloping or adapting redundant buildings to form an area between the Harbour and the town centre containing recreation, employment and housing, together with links to an improved town centre and the existing and new public recreation spaces. Land within this area will be allocated for up to 200 dwellings, mixed employment, recreation and tourism/leisure uses together with retailing (at the town centre).



**Policy CSP 14 Coleford**

The Core Strategy will:

- Provide for 650 new dwellings over the period to 2026, On eligible sites (over 10 dwellings/ 0.3ha, a 40% share of affordable housing will be sought). whilst maximising the use of previously developed land.
- Enable 6.8ha of employment land to be developed, including service provision and continue to support the development of tourism facilities or accommodation.
- Support the continued redevelopment of the town centre including areas for mixed uses and further retailing (up to approximately 1200m<sup>2</sup> convenience and 1300m<sup>2</sup> for comparison goods).

\*see Core Policy CSP5

**Policy CSP 15 Newent**

The Core Strategy will:

- Provide for 350 new dwellings over the period to 2026, On eligible sites (over 10 dwellings/ 0.3ha), a 40% share of affordable housing will be sought). Additional housing beyond this level will only be permitted on small unidentified sites and suitable previously developed land within the town.
- Enable 5ha of employment land to be developed
- Support the continued improvement of the town centre allowing further retail and service provision.

\*See Core Policy CSP5

**Policy CSP 16 Villages**

Development proposals at villages will be required to comply with the "Core Policies" and in doing so will take account of the scale, function and level of services accessible from their intended location and of the availability of public transport. Where appropriate, the defined settlement boundary will be a key determinant in judging the acceptability of proposals. New development will be expected to be proportionate to the function of the settlement or group of settlements concerned and will be guided by the table above.

Approximately 1212 dwellings will be required outside the town locations before 2026, mainly on small sites in villages and on allocated sites yet to be developed.

Employment will be encouraged in accordance with the Core Policies (especially Policy CSP5)

The Core Strategy will provide for the following development in villages over the period to 2026:

- 976 new dwellings over the period to 2026. On eligible sites (over 10 dwellings/ 0.3ha, in Tutshill and Sedbury and 5 dwellings/0.16 ha elsewhere), a 40% share of affordable housing will be sought).

These will be provided approximately as follows and include existing commitments:

- Tutshill and Sedbury, approximately 111 new dwellings, Bream 100, Drybrook 100, Mitcheldean 101, Newnham, 65, Yorkley, Pillowell and Whitecroft 45, Lydbrook, Joys Green and Worrall Hill 82.
- In Service villages 283, and in small villages 89.
- Additional employment using new or existing sites will be permitted inside settlements and new service provision will be encouraged.
- Outside villages which have a defined settlement boundary, a further 236 additional dwellings are expected over the period to 2026.

**Policy CSP 17 Monitoring (Strategic Objective: Thriving Sustainable Communities)**

The Policies in the LDF will be monitored, principally through the Annual Monitoring Report, National and Local Indicators (e.g. LAA) and in the manner described under each policy and summarised in the table below. The main areas that will be monitored include:

- Serviced employment land provided, and occupied
- Housing completions by location and type (including delivery of affordable housing, by tenure and location)- overall numbers against the annual requirement and against the numbers allocated to each location
- Additional retail floorspace against the allocation policies
- Renewable energy installation, use of recycling and waste management

If it appears that the policies are not being effective, the following actions will be taken:

- Review of the policy or policies concerned and of the implementation mechanisms and agencies
- Action to slow or speed up the delivery of land for development depending on the rate of development achieved
- Identification of alternative or additional land

### 10.3 European Sites

The screening process aims to identify the European sites that the Forest of Dean District Council's Core Strategy could affect.

The European Sites identified have individual reasons for identification, as well as objectives targeted to protect them.

The following table lists the relevant European Sites that could possibly be adversely affected by the implementation of the FODDC's Core Strategy.

NAME OF SITE	CODE
River Wye – <i>River Wye (Lower Wye)</i>	UK0012642
Severn Estuary – <i>Severn Estuary</i>	UK9015022
Wye Valley Woodland – <i>Astridge Wood</i>	UK0012727
Wye Valley Woodland – <i>Bigsweare Wood</i>	UK0012727
Wye Valley Woodland – <i>Highbury Wood</i>	UK0012727
Wye Valley Woodland – <i>Lower Wye Gorge</i>	UK0012727
Wye Valley Woodland – <i>Shorn Cliff and Caswell Wood</i>	UK0012727

Wye Valley Woodland – <i>Swanpool and Furnace Grove</i>	UK0012727
Wye Valley Woodland – <i>The Hudnalls</i>	UK0012727
Wye Valley Woodland – <i>Upper Wye Gorge</i>	UK0012727
Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites – <i>Blaisdon Hall</i>	UK0014794
Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites – <i>Buckshaft Mine and Bradley Hill Railway Tunnel</i>	UK0014794
Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites – <i>Caerwood and Ashberry Goose House</i>	UK0014794
Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites – <i>Dean Hall Coach House and Cellar</i>	UK0014794
Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites – <i>Devils Chapel Scowles</i>	UK0014794
Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites – <i>Old Bow and Old Ham Mines</i>	UK0014794
Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites – <i>Slyan House Barn</i>	UK0014794

Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites – <i>Wigpool Ironstone Mine</i>	UK0014794
Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites – <i>Westbury Brook Ironstone Mine</i>	UK0014794
Severn Estuary (RAMSAR)	UK11081
Walmore Common (RAMSAR)	UK11076

The potential impact of the Core Strategy policies on the above European sites is considered in the screening tables contained in the next section of this report.

### 10.4 In Combination Effects

In considering the likely effects of the Core Strategy on the Natura 2000 sites its important to consider the context and potential effects of other plans and projects on the identified sites. This is termed in-combination effects.

The following table summarises the the likely impacts of relevant plans.

Plan or Programme	Status	Assessment Implications
Forest Design Plans Forestry Commission	Adopted	Design plans cover areas of woodland managed by the Forestry Commission. The Core Strategy impact on the design areas and therefore there are no cumulative or in combination effects are likely to arise.
Wye Valley AONB Management Plan <a href="http://www.wyevalleyaonb.org.uk/pages/who_and_how/management_plan.asp">http://www.wyevalleyaonb.org.uk/pages/who_and_how/management_plan.asp</a>	Adopted	The management plan supports appropriate management of the Wye Valley SAC's. The CS has regard to management plan in the development of the policies areas and therefore there are no cumulative or in combination effects are likely to arise.
Monmouthshire County Council UDP (Covers waste also) <a href="http://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/site/scripts/documents_info.php?documentID=473&amp;pageNumber=1">http://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/site/scripts/documents_info.php?documentID=473&amp;pageNumber=1</a>	Adopted	There are no significant development proposals likely to affect SAC's in the Wye Valley.
Herefordshire UDP <a href="http://www.herefordshire.gov.uk/housing/planning/29592.asp">http://www.herefordshire.gov.uk/housing/planning/29592.asp</a>	Adopted	HRA screening of the UDP identified no likely impact on SAC's within the Wye Valley.
Shoreline Management Plan <a href="http://www.severnestuary.net/secg/smpr.html">http://www.severnestuary.net/secg/smpr.html</a>	Consultation draft	Plan identifies areas likely to be at risk from coastal erosion and tidal flood risk. The Core Strategy does not exasperate those risks or cause additional coastal flooding risks. The plan has yet to confirm management options for identified risks and therefore currently there is an unknown element. When the management options are developed further the SMP will need to consider it impacts on SAC's.
Severn Catchment Flood Management Plan <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/33624.aspx">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/33624.aspx</a>	Consultation Draft	Plan identifies policy areas for flood management. The Core Strategy does not exasperate those risks or cause additional flooding risks. The CS addresses flood risk through a level two flood risk assessment and

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Plan or Programme	Status	Assessment Implications
River Wye Catchment Flood Management plan <a href="http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GEWA0110BRJW-e-e.pdf">http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GEWA0110BRJW-e-e.pdf</a>	Consultation Draft	Policies CSP2 and the appropriate settlement policies. Therefore there are no cumulative or in combination effects are likely to arise.  Plan identifies policy areas for flood management. The Core Strategy does not exasperate those risks or cause additional flooding risks. The CS addresses flood risk through a level two flood risk assessment and policies CSP2 and the appropriate settlement policies. Therefore there are no cumulative or in combination effects likely to arise.
Stroud Local Plan <a href="http://www.stroud.gov.uk/info/localplan/2007/Chap_02_Strategy.pdf">http://www.stroud.gov.uk/info/localplan/2007/Chap_02_Strategy.pdf</a>	Adopted	The Plan identifies that no harmful impacts on protected sites, therefore there are unlikely to be any cumulative impacts.
South Gloucestershire Local Plan <a href="http://www.southglos.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/F0E41D15-E918-46E1-BA19-7567B0A65B83/0/lp2007.pdf">http://www.southglos.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/F0E41D15-E918-46E1-BA19-7567B0A65B83/0/lp2007.pdf</a>	Adopted	The Plan identifies that no harmful impacts on protected sites and therefore there are unlikely to be any cumulative impacts.
South Gloucestershire Core Strategy <a href="http://www.southglos.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/FE1448B4-7743-4C31-AC0A-3F3C5B018680/0/PTE100059.pdf">http://www.southglos.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/FE1448B4-7743-4C31-AC0A-3F3C5B018680/0/PTE100059.pdf</a>	Consultation Draft.	The Strategy does not propose any development in the 'Severn Side' area and concludes there will be no negative impacts on the Severn estuary conservation sites.
Bristol Port Harbour Revision Order <a href="http://dsct.bristolport.co.uk/new-dsct">http://dsct.bristolport.co.uk/new-dsct</a>	Adopted	The Harbour revision order has been agreed by DfT and compensatory land requirement identified for the Severn Estuary. The Core Strategy will not require additional compensatory or land or impact on the availability to meet the requirements of the HRO.
Oldbury Nuclear Power Revised NPS (Oct 10) <a href="https://www.energynpsconsultation.dec.gov.uk/docs/">https://www.energynpsconsultation.dec.gov.uk/docs/</a>	Consultation Draft	Potential impacts on Severn and Wye SAC's are identified in the report. The power station proposals do not have any direct impact on the Core Strategy. It is too early to establish the likelihood or magnitude of any effects and therefore there is some uncertainty. The power station proposals will need to evaluate their impact on the SAC's when development details are defined further.
West of England Joint Waste Strategy <a href="http://www.westofengland.org/media/1889">http://www.westofengland.org/media/1889</a>	Examination draft	The Waste Joint Strategy area is well away from the District, although connected by the Severn Estuary SAC. The Core Strategy and the district



Plan or Programme	Status	Assessment Implications
<p><a href="http://www.westofengland.org/media/188875/8.%20jwcs%20habitats%20regs%20final%20report.pdf">54/1.%20jwcs%20submission%20doc.pdf</a>  <a href="http://www.westofengland.org/media/188875/8.%20jwcs%20habitats%20regs%20final%20report.pdf">http://www.westofengland.org/media/188875/8.%20jwcs%20habitats%20regs%20final%20report.pdf</a></p>		<p>do not therefore contribute to the demand considered by this strategy. The strategy identifies one site where it cannot be concluded that there will be no significant impact. It is considered that the most appropriate approach, identified by the Waste Strategy, to this uncertainty will be through planning applications where the cumulative impact on the SAC can be considered in light of other plans or projects.</p>
<p>Gloucestershire Waste Local Plan.  <a href="http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=1167">http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=1167</a></p>	<p>Adopted</p>	<p>Plan identifies 3 sites adjacent to Severn Estuary, one at Sharpness and two at Lydney. These are existing facilities. None of the sites are considered of a scale likely to have significant effects on the estuary</p>
<p>Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy  <a href="http://glostext.gloucestershire.gov.uk/Published/C00000117/M00007149/AI00002496/Agendaitem6AppendixFullfinaldraftWCS.pdf">http://glostext.gloucestershire.gov.uk/Published/C00000117/M00007149/AI00002496/Agendaitem6AppendixFullfinaldraftWCS.pdf</a></p>	<p>Consultation Draft</p>	<p>Two strategic sites are identified close to the Severn Estuary at Haresfield (6.3km for the estuary) and Morton Valance (5.3km from the estuary). Neither of the sites are considered to be of a scale likely to have significant effects on the estuary.</p>

#### **10.4.1 In Combination effects conclusion**

In conclusion there were no plans where likely significant in combination effects could be expected to occur. There were however three plans where the likely in combination effects are unclear, Oldbury new nuclear power station, the Shoreline Management Plan and the West of England Joint Waste Strategy.

In the case of the Joint Waste Strategy it was considered that assessment at a 'lower tier', through a planning application for the specific site which has the potential to effect the Severn Estuary, would be more appropriate to consider the effects (HRA for the Strategy). Until that time effects would remain unclear. Assessment of the specific site would need to consider any in combination effects of the Forest of Dean Core Strategy.

The Shoreline Management Plan has yet to confirm management options for coastal management along the Severn estuary. The plan will be subject to HRA itself prior to the options being confirmed. There is currently insufficient information to rule out likely significant effects, however its HRA will consider the in combination effects of the Forest of Dean Core Strategy. The proposed Lydney Area Action Plan will also represent a more appropriate 'lower tier' process which will be able to consider in combination effects with greater accuracy as the Shoreline Management Plan management options are likely to be confirmed by then.

With regards to Oldbury new nuclear power station it is very early days yet with National Government yet to confirm the suitability of the site through a National Policy Statement. There is a great deal of uncertainty as to the likely significant impacts of the proposal on Natura 2000 sites. Here too the impacts will need to be considered at a more appropriate stage depending on final proposals. If National Government confirms the suitability of the Oldbury site for a new nuclear power station, it will be for the Infrastructure Planning Commission (or its successor) to ensure assessment of the impacts on Natura 2000 sites in undertaken and appropriate. In this event the HRA for the proposal will need to consider any in combination effects of the Forest of Dean Core Strategy.

10.5 Assessment Tables

Site	Features and Conservation Objectives	Environmental Conditions	Site Vulnerability	Possible Impacts from Core Strategy	Possible Impacts from other Plans and Mitigation
River Wye - River Wye (Lower Wye) SAC	Floating formations of water crowfoot (Ranunculus) of plain and sub-mountainous rivers. Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar). Twaitte shad (Alosa fallax). Bullhead (Cottus gobio). Brook lamprey (Lampetra planeri). River lamprey (Lampetra fluviatilis). Sea lamprey (Petromyzon marinus). White-clawed crayfish (Austropotamobius pallipes). Otter (Lutra Lutra).	Flow regime should be characteristic of the river. Ranunculus should be able to flower and set seed, in suitable habitat. Channels should be generally characteristic of river type and appropriate to naturalised flow conditions. Maintain to an extent characteristic of the river type. Maintain and where necessary restore the characteristic physical form of the river channel. No artificial barriers significantly impairing adults from reaching existing and historical spawning grounds, and smolts from reaching the sea. No stocking of salmon, unless agreed by English Nature to be in the best interests of the population. Effective screening on all fish farm intakes and discharges. Steps taken to ensure that exploitation does not interfere significantly with the ability of the river to achieve its Minimum Biological Acceptable limit.	Erosion Invasive Species Pollution Climate Change	No significant effects identified. Significant increase in tourism activity, as a result of the strategy, is not expected. Environmental policies in the strategy ensure the maintenance and protection of any valuable habitats.	None identified (Forest Design plans, AONB Management Plan, Monmouthshire CC - UDP, Herefordshire C - UDP & Core Strategy Options paper)  NA
Wye Valley Woodland - Astridge Wood (SAC)	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines.	No loss of ancient semi-natural stands. At least the area of ancient woodland retained. Understorey (2-5m) present over at least 20% of total stand area. Ground flora present over at least 50% of area. Canopy cover present over 30-90 % of stand area. Age class structure appropriate to the site, its history and management. A minimum of 3 fallen/ lying trees >20 cm diameter per ha and 4 trees per ha allowed to die standing. High forest & minimum intervention areas. Signs of seedlings growing through to saplings to young trees in canopy gaps (sufficient to provide future canopy stock within 10 years). Coppice areas. Unbrowsed regrowth from coppice stumps reaching 1.5 m within 2 years on 95 % of cut stumps. No more than 20% of areas regenerated by planting. All planting material to be of local provenance. No planting in locations where planting has not occurred in the last 15 years. At least the current level of site-native species maintained.	Climate Change Disturbance through recreation Erosion Uniform Stand Age Invasive Species Pollution Over grazing	No significant impacts identified. The problems associated with the some of the vulnerability issues will be improved through the implementation of the Core Strategy, such as Climate Change and Pollution. Significant increase in tourism activity, as a result of the strategy, is not expected. Environmental policies in the strategy ensure the maintenance and protection of any valuable habitats.	None Identified.  NA

Site	Features and Conservation Objectives	Environmental Conditions	Site Vulnerability	Possible Impacts from Core Strategy	Possible Impacts from other Plans and Mitigation
Wye Valley Woodland - Bigsweat Wood (SAC)	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines. Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles.	At least 90% of cover in any one layer of site-native or acceptable naturalised species. Death, destruction or replacement of native woodland species, through effects of introduced fauna or other external unnatural factors, not more than 10% by number or area in a five year period. 80% of ground flora cover referable to relevant NVC community (W8). Maintain conditions suitable for : Nationally scarce plant populations (Tilia platyphyllos, Cardamine impatiens). Maintain conditions suitable for : Nationally scarce plant populations. Festuca altissima, Lowland oakwood habitats, Valley aldenwood habitats. Hordeium europaeus, Dormouse, Tura springs/stream, Cardamine impatiens, Lowland oakwood habitats.	Climate Change Disturbance through recreation Erosion Uniform Stand Age Invasive Species Pollution Over grazing	No significant impacts identified. The problems associated with some of the vulnerability issues will be improved through the implementation of the Core Strategy, such as Climate Change and Pollution. Significant increase in tourism activity, as a result of the strategy, is not expected. Environmental policies in the strategy ensure the maintenance and protection of any valuable habitats.	None Identified  NA
Wye Valley Woodland - Highbury Wood (SAC)	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines. Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests. Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles.	None Identified in Citation	Climate Change Disturbance through recreation Erosion Uniform Stand Age Invasive Species Pollution Over grazing	No significant impacts identified. The problems associated with some of the vulnerability issues will be improved through the implementation of the Core Strategy, such as Climate Change and Pollution. Significant increase in tourism activity, as a result of the strategy, is not expected. Environmental policies in the strategy ensure the maintenance and protection of any valuable habitats.	None Identified  NA
Wye Valley Woodland - Lower Wye Gorge (SAC)	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines. Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests	None Identified in Citation	Climate Change Disturbance through recreation Erosion Uniform Stand Age Invasive Species Pollution Over grazing	No significant impacts identified. The problems associated with some of the vulnerability issues will be improved through the implementation of the Core Strategy, such as Climate Change and Pollution. Significant increase in tourism activity, as a result of the strategy, is not expected. Environmental policies in the strategy ensure the maintenance and protection of any valuable habitats.	None Identified  NA
Wye Valley Woodland - Shorn Cliff and Caswell Wood (SAC)	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines. Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests.	None identified in Citation	Climate Change Disturbance through recreation Erosion Uniform Stand Age Invasive Species Pollution Over grazing	No significant impacts identified. The problems associated with some of the vulnerability issues will be improved through the implementation of the Core Strategy, such as Climate Change and Pollution. Significant increase	None Identified  NA

Site	Features and Conservation Objectives	Environmental Conditions	Site Vulnerability	Possible Impacts from Core Strategy	Possible Impacts from other Plans and Mitigation
Wye Valley Woodland - Swanpool and Furnace Grove (SAC)	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines.		Climate Change Disturbance through recreation Erosion Uniform Stand Age Invasive Species Pollution Over grazing	No significant impacts identified. The problems associated with some of the vulnerability issues will be improved through the implementation of the Core Strategy, such as Climate Change and Pollution. Significant increase in tourism activity, as a result of the strategy, is not expected. Environmental policies in the strategy ensure the maintenance and protection of any valuable habitats.	None Identified NA
Wye Valley Woodland - The Hudnalls (SAC)	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines. Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests.		Climate Change Disturbance through recreation Erosion Uniform Stand Age Invasive Species Pollution Over grazing	No significant impacts identified. The problems associated with some of the vulnerability issues will be improved through the implementation of the Core Strategy, such as Climate Change and Pollution. Significant increase in tourism activity, as a result of the strategy, is not expected. Environmental policies in the strategy ensure the maintenance and protection of any valuable habitats.	None Identified NA
Wye Valley Woodland - Upper Wye Gorge (SAC)	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines. Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests. Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles. Lesser Horseshoe Bat (Rhinolopus hipposideros).	Mines: Unobstructed; no unplanned new entrances causing a change to ventilation.  No change in size sufficient to affect air-flow and internal temperature.  Grille in good condition with no evidence of forced entry through or around the grille and no damage cause by attempts at entry.	Climate Change Disturbance through recreation Erosion Uniform Stand Age Invasive Species Pollution Over grazing	No significant impacts identified. The problems associated with some of the vulnerability issues will be improved through the implementation of the Core Strategy, such as Climate Change and Pollution. Significant increase in tourism activity, as a result of the strategy, is not expected. Environmental policies in the strategy ensure the maintenance and protection of any valuable habitats.	None Identified NA - Any significant development within 2km will be required to undertake an appropriate assessment.

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Site	Features and Conservation Objectives	Environmental Conditions	Site Vulnerability	Possible Impacts from Core Strategy	Possible Impacts from other Plans and Mitigation
Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites - Blaisdon Hall (SAC)	Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros)	<p>Security fence in sound condition.</p> <p>Vegetation present close to entrance but not obstructing it.</p> <p>No artificial lights shining on entrance.</p> <p>Human access to site controlled and limited; no significant change since previous visit.</p> <p>Cool (6-10E) and dark, once beyond the entrance zone.</p> <p>No significant unplanned change to ventilation or temperature regime. No toxic substances present</p> <p>Bats seen on at least 1 occasion per winter.</p>	<p>Climate Change</p> <p>Disturbance through recreation Loss of feeding areas and Corridors</p>	<p>No significant impacts identified. No developmental focus in this area. Environmental policies in the strategy ensure the maintenance and protection of any valuable habitats. The problems associated with some of the vulnerability issues will be improved through the implementation of the Core Strategy, such as Climate Change and Pollution. Significant increase in tourism activity, as a result of the strategy, is not expected in this area.</p>	<p>None Identified</p> <p>NA - Any significant development within 2km will be required to undertake an appropriate assessment.</p>

Site	Features and Conservation Objectives	Environmental Conditions	Site Vulnerability	Possible Impacts from Core Strategy	Possible Impacts from other Plans and Mitigation
Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites - Buckshaft Mine and Bradley Hill Railway Tunnel (SAC)	Greater horseshoe bat ( <i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i> ).	Unobstructed; no unplanned new entrances causing a change to ventilation. No change in size sufficient to affect air-flow and internal temperature. Grille in good condition with no evidence of forced entry through or around the grille and no damage caused by attempts at entry. Security fence in sound condition. Vegetation present close to entrance but not obstructing it. No artificial lights shining on entrance. Human access to site controlled and limited; no significant increase since previous visit. Cool (8-12) and dark, once beyond the entrance zone. No significant unplanned change to ventilation or temperature regime. No toxic substances present. Bats seen on at least 1 occasion per winter	Climate Change Disturbance through recreation Loss of Feeding habitat and corridors	There is a potential for intensification of development in this area.	Forest design Plans Significant development within 2km of the site will be required to undertake an appropriate assessment.
Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites - Caerwood and Ashberry Goose House (SAC)	Lesser horseshoe bat ( <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> )	Materials (slates, tiles, felt etc.) in weatherproof condition with no significant gaps, slippage or damage. No holes large enough to allow soaking of the roof timbers. excessive heat loss or high light levels in the roost area. Unobstructed roost entrance large enough for bats to fly through unimpeded. Normal minimum 300 x 200 mm, but bats may choose smaller entrances. No significant shading of the main roost area by trees so that solar heating can occur. No artificial lights shining on entrance or associated flight paths. Human access to roost area controlled and limited; no significant increase since previous visit. Buildings only. Walls sound, rainwater goods (if present) in adequate condition. No significant deterioration in overall condition of building. Site secured against unauthorised access. Roof timbers in adequate condition to support roof, with no significant water penetration. No toxic substances present which would adversely affect the health of the bats. Low light level with no through draught. Range of temperatures available to the bats, with mean temperature in July greater than 20 C. Droppings pile beneath roost, with fresh droppings on top.	Climate Change Disturbance through recreation Loss of feeding areas and Corridors	No significant impacts identified. No developmental focus in this area. Environmental policies in the strategy ensure the maintenance and protection of any valuable habitats. The problems associated with some of the vulnerability issues will be improved through the implementation of the Core Strategy, such as Climate Change and Pollution. Significant increase in tourism activity, as a result of the strategy, is not expected in this area.	None Identified NA - Any significant development within 2km will be required to undertake an appropriate assessment.
Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites - Dean Hall Coach House and Cellar (SAC)	Greater horseshoe bat ( <i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i> )	Materials (slates, tiles, felt etc.) in weatherproof condition with no significant gaps, slippage or damage. No holes large enough to allow soaking of the roof timbers. excessive heat loss or high light levels in the roost area. Unobstructed roost entrance large enough for bats to fly through unimpeded. Normal minimum 400 x 300 mm, but bats may choose smaller entrances. No significant shading of the main roost area by trees so that solar heating can occur. No artificial lights shining on entrance or associated flight paths. Human access to roost area controlled and limited; no significant increase since previous visit. Buildings only. Walls sound, rainwater goods (if present) in adequate condition. No significant deterioration in overall condition of building. Site secured against unauthorised access. Roof timbers in adequate condition to support roof, with no significant water penetration. No toxic substances present which would	Climate Change Disturbance through recreation Loss of feeding areas and Corridors	No significant impacts identified. No developmental focus in this area. Environmental policies in the strategy ensure the maintenance and protection of any valuable habitats. The problems associated with some of the vulnerability issues will be improved through the implementation of the Core Strategy, such as Climate Change and Pollution. Significant increase in tourism activity, as a result of the strategy, is not expected in this area.	None Identified NA - Any significant development within 2km will be required to undertake an appropriate assessment.

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Site	Features and Conservation Objectives	Environmental Conditions	Site Vulnerability	Possible Impacts from Core Strategy	Possible Impacts from other Plans and Mitigation
Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites - Devils Chapel Scowles (SAC)	Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros)	Unobstructed; no unplanned new entrances causing a change to ventilation. No change in size sufficient to affect air-flow and internal temperature. Grille in good condition with no evidence of forced entry through or around the grille and no damage cause by attempts at entry. Security fence in sound condition. Vegetation present close to entrance but not obstructing it. No artificial lights shining on entrance. Human access to site controlled and limited; no significant change since previous visit. Cool (6-10 ) and dark, once beyond the entrance zone. No significant unplanned change to ventilation or temperature regime. No toxic substances present. Bats seen on at least 1 occasion per winter	Climate Change Disturbance through recreation Loss of feeding areas and Corridors	No significant impacts identified. No development focus in this area. Environmental policies in the strategy ensure the maintenance and protection of any valuable habitats. The problems associated with some of the vulnerability issues will be improved through the implementation of the Core Strategy, such as Climate Change and Pollution. Significant increase in tourism activity, as a result of the strategy, is not expected in this area.	None Identified  NA - Any significant development within 2km will be required to undertake an appropriate assessment.
Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites - Old Bow and Old Ham Mines (SAC)	Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros)	Unobstructed; no unplanned new entrances causing a change to ventilation. No change in size sufficient to affect air-flow and internal temperature. Grille in good condition with no evidence of forced entry through or around the grille and no damage cause by attempts at entry. Security fence in sound condition. Vegetation present close to entrance but not obstructing it. No artificial lights shining on entrance. Human access to site controlled and limited; no significant change since previous visit. Cool (6-10 ) and dark, once beyond the entrance zone. No significant unplanned change to ventilation or temperature regime. No toxic substances present. Bats seen on at least 1 occasion per winter.	Climate Change Disturbance through recreation Loss of Feeding habitat and corridors	There is a potential for intensification of development in this area.	Forest design Plans  Significant development within 2km of the site will be required to undertake an appropriate assessment.
Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites - Sliyan House Barn (SAC)	Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros)	Materials (slates, tiles, felt etc.) in weatherproof condition with no significant gaps, slippage or damage. No holes large enough to allow soaking of the roof timbers, excessive heat loss or high light levels in the roost area. Unobstructed roost entrance large enough for bats to fly through unimpeded. Normal minimum 300 x 200 mm, but bats may choose smaller entrances. No significant shading of the main roost area by trees so that solar heating can occur. No artificial lights shining on entrance or associated flight paths. Human access to roost area controlled and limited; no significant increase since previous visit. Buildings only. Walls sound, rainwater goods (if present) in adequate condition. No significant deterioration in overall condition of building. Site secured against unauthorised access. Roof timbers in adequate condition to support roof, with no significant water penetration. No toxic substances present which would	Climate Change Disturbance through recreation Loss of feeding areas and Corridors	No significant impacts identified. No development focus in this area. Environmental policies in the strategy ensure the maintenance and protection of any valuable habitats. The problems associated with some of the vulnerability issues will be improved through the implementation of the Core Strategy, such as Climate Change and Pollution. Significant increase in tourism activity, as a result of the strategy, is not expected in this area.	None Identified  NA - Any significant development within 2km will be required to undertake an appropriate assessment.



Site	Features and Conservation Objectives	Environmental Conditions	Site Vulnerability	Possible Impacts from Core Strategy	Possible Impacts from other Plans and Mitigation
Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites - Wigpool Ironstone Mine (SAC)	Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros)	Unobstructed; no unplanned new entrances causing a change to ventilation. No change in size sufficient to affect air-flow and internal temperature. Grille in good condition with no evidence of forced entry through or around the grille and no damage cause by attempts at entry. Security fence in sound condition. Vegetation present close to entrance but not obstructing it. No artificial lights shining on entrance. Human access to site controlled and limited: no significant change since previous visit. Cool (6-10 ) and dark, once beyond the entrance zone. No significant unplanned change to ventilation or temperature regime. No toxic substances present. Bats seen on at least 1 occasion per winter.	Climate Change Disturbance through recreation Loss of feeding areas and Corridors	No significant impacts identified. No development focus in this area. Environmental policies in the strategy ensure the maintenance and protection of any valuable habitats. The problems associated with some of the vulnerability issues will be improved through the implementation of the Core Strategy, such as Climate Change and Pollution. Significant increase in tourism activity, as a result of the strategy, is not expected in this area.	Forest Design Plans NA - Any significant development within 2km will be required to undertake an appropriate assessment.
Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites - Westbury Brook Ironstone Mine (SAC)	Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros)	Unobstructed; no unplanned new entrances causing a change to ventilation. No change in size sufficient to affect air-flow and internal temperature. Grille in good condition with no evidence of forced entry through or around the grille and no damage cause by attempts at entry. Security fence in sound condition. Vegetation present close to entrance but not obstructing it. No artificial lights shining on entrance. Human access to site controlled and limited; no significant change since previous visit. Cool (6-10 ) and dark, once beyond the entrance zone. No significant unplanned change to ventilation or temperature regime. No toxic substances present. Bats seen on at least 1 occasion per winter.	Climate Change Disturbance through recreation Loss of feeding areas and Corridors	No significant impacts identified. No development focus in this area. Environmental policies in the strategy ensure the maintenance and protection of any valuable habitats. The problems associated with some of the vulnerability issues will be improved through the implementation of the Core Strategy, such as Climate Change and Pollution. Significant increase in tourism activity, as a result of the strategy, is not expected in this area.	Forest Design Plans NA - Any significant development within 2km will be required to undertake an appropriate assessment.

# Appendix 10 - Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA)

Site	Features and Conservation Objectives	Environmental Conditions	Site Vulnerability	Possible Impacts from Core Strategy	Possible Impacts from other Plans and Mitigation
<p>Severn Estuary European Marine Site</p>	<p>To maintain the waterfowl assemblage and its supporting habitats in favourable condition.                      To maintain the Bewick's swan population and its supporting habitats in favourable condition.                      To maintain the dunlin population and its supporting habitats in favourable condition.                      To maintain the redshank population and its supporting habitats in favourable condition.                      To maintain the shelduck population and its supporting habitats in favourable condition.</p>	<p>The interest feature waterfowl assemblage will be considered to be in favourable condition when, (i) the 5 year peak mean population size for the waterfowl assemblage is no less than 68,026 individuals (ie the 5 year peak mean between 1988/9 - 1992/3); (ii) the extent of saltmarsh (Appendix IV) is maintained; (iii) the extent of intertidal mudflats and sandflats (Appendix IV) is maintained; (iv) the extent of shingle and rocky shore (Appendix IV) is maintained; (v) extent of vegetation of &lt;10cm throughout the saltmarsh (Appendix IV) is maintained; (vi) the distribution and abundance of suitable invertebrates (Box 6) in intertidal mudflats and sandflats (Appendix IV) is maintained; (vii) the distribution and abundance of suitable invertebrates (Box 6) in shingle and rocky shore (Appendix IV) is maintained; (viii) greater than 25% cover of suitable soft leaved herbs and grasses (Box 7) during the winter on saltmarsh areas (Appendix IV) is maintained; (ix) strandlines are not subject to significant disturbance; (x) unrestricted bird sightlines of &gt;500m at feeding and roosting sites (Appendix IV) are maintained; (xi) waterfowl aggregations at feeding or roosting sites (Appendix IV) are not subject to significant disturbance. The interest feature Bewick's swan will be considered to be in favourable condition when, (i) the 5 year peak mean population size for the Bewick's swan population is no less than 289 individuals (ie the 5 year peak mean between 1988/9 - 1992/3); (ii) the extent of saltmarsh at the Dumbles (Appendix III) is maintained; (iii) the extent of intertidal mudflats and sandflats at Frampton Sands, Waveridge Sands and the Noose (Appendix III) is maintained; (iv) the extent of vegetation with an effective field size of &gt;6 ha and with unrestricted bird sightlines &gt; 500m at feeding, roosting and refuge sites (Appendix III) are maintained; (v) greater than 25% cover of suitable soft leaved herbs and grasses (Box 2) in winter season throughout the transitional saltmarsh at the Dumbles (Appendix III) is maintained; (vi) aggregations of Bewick's swan at feeding, roosting and refuge sites (Appendix III) are not subject to significant disturbance. The interest feature dunlin will be considered to be in favourable condition when, (i) the 5 year peak mean population size for the wintering dunlin population is no less than 41,663 individuals (ie the 5 year peak mean between 1988/9 - 1992/3); (ii) the extent of saltmarsh (Appendix IV) is maintained; (iii) the extent of intertidal mudflats and sandflats (Appendix IV) is maintained; (iv) the extent of shingle and rocky shore (Appendix IV) is maintained; (v) the extent of vegetation with a sward height of &lt;10cm is maintained throughout the saltmarsh (Appendix IV); (vi) the distribution and abundance of suitable invertebrates (Box 3) in intertidal mudflats and sandflats (Appendix IV) is maintained; (vii) the distribution and abundance of suitable invertebrates (Box 3) in shingle and</p>	<p>Climate Change (Including Sea level Rise) Dredging Flood defence / Erosion Recreational / Tourism disturbance</p>	<p>Potential for effects in the Lydney area. Water quality and runoff is not expected to be an issue. However potential of increased development around the harbour area is identified</p>	<p>Shoreline Management Plan                      Develop an area action plan for the potential development area.(Lydney) This will require a detailed HRA.                      Oldbury new nuclear power station] - Effects unclear see in combination effects table.                      West of England Joint waste strategy. Unclear, likely to be insignificant, appropriate to undertake more detailed assessment at lower tier. See in combination effects table.</p>

Site	Features and Conservation Objectives	Environmental Conditions	Site Vulnerability	Possible Impacts from Core Strategy	Possible Impacts from other Plans and Mitigation
		<p>rocky shore (Appendix IV) is maintained; (viii) the extent of strandlines is maintained; (ix) unrestricted bird sightlines of &gt;200m at feeding and roosting sites (Appendix IV) are maintained; (x) aggregations of dunlin at feeding or roosting sites (Appendix IV) are not subject to significant disturbance. The interest feature European white-fronted goose will be considered to be in favourable condition when, (i) the 5 year peak mean population size for the wintering European white fronted goose population is no less than 3,002 individuals (ie the 5 year peak mean between 1988/9- 1992/3); (ii) the extent of saltmarsh at the Dumbles (Appendix III) is maintained; (iii) the extent of intertidal mudflats and sandflats at Frampton Sands, Waveridge Sands and the Noose (Appendix III) is maintained; (iv) greater than 25% cover of suitable soft-leaved herbs and grasses is maintained during the winter on saltmarsh areas (Appendix III); (v) unrestricted bird sightlines of &gt;200m at feeding and roosting sites (Appendix III) are maintained; (vi) aggregations of European white-fronted goose at feeding or roosting sites (Appendix III) are not subject to significant disturbance. The interest feature redshank will be considered to be in favourable condition when, (i) the 5 year peak mean population size for the wintering redshank population is no less than 2,013 individuals (ie the 5 year peak mean between 1988/9 - 1992/3); (ii) the extent of saltmarsh (Appendix IV) is maintained; (iii) the extent of intertidal mudflats and sandflats (Appendix IV) is maintained; (iv) the extent of shingle and rocky shore (Appendix IV) is maintained; (v) the extent of vegetation with a sward height of &lt;10cm throughout the saltmarsh (Appendix IV) is maintained; (vi) the distribution and abundance of suitable invertebrates in intertidal mudflats and sandflats (Appendix IV) is maintained; (vii) the distribution and abundance of suitable invertebrates in shingle and rocky shore (Appendix IV) is maintained; (viii) strandlines are not subject to significant disturbance; (ix) unrestricted bird sightlines of &gt;200m at feeding and roosting sites (Appendix IV) are maintained; (x) aggregations of redshank at feeding or roosting sites (Appendix IV) are not subject to significant disturbance. The interest feature shelduck will be considered to be in favourable condition when (i) the 5 year peak mean population size for the wintering shelduck population is no less than 2,892 individuals (ie the 5 year peak mean between 1988/9 - 1992/3); (ii) the extent of saltmarsh (Appendix IV) is maintained; (iii) the extent of intertidal mudflats and sandflats (Appendix IV) is maintained; (iv) the extent of shingle and rocky shore (Appendix IV) is maintained; (v) the distribution and abundance of suitable invertebrates in intertidal mudflats and sandflats (Appendix IV) are maintained; (vi) unrestricted bird sightlines of &gt;200m at feeding and roosting sites (Appendix IV) are maintained; (vii)</p>			

Site	Features and Conservation Objectives	Environmental Conditions	Site Vulnerability	Possible Impacts from Core Strategy	Possible Impacts from other Plans and Mitigation
Severn Estuary - Severn Estuary (SAC)	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time. Reefs. Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand. Spartina swards ( <i>Spartinion maritima</i> ). Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i> ). Embryonic shifting dunes. Sea Lamprey ( <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> ). River Lamprey ( <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> ). Allis Shad ( <i>Alosa alosa</i> ). Twaitte Shad ( <i>Alosa fallax</i> ).	aggregations of shelduck at feeding or roosting sites (Appendix IV) are not subject to significant disturbance.	Climate Change (Including Sea level Rise) Dredging Flood defence / Erosion Recreational / Tourism disturbance	Potential for effects in the Lydney area. Water quality and runoff is not expected to be an issue. However potential of increased development around the harbour area is identified	Shoreline Management Plan  Develop an area action plan for the potential development area. This will require a detailed Appropriate Assessment.
Severn Estuary SPA	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time. Estuaries. Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide. Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i> ).	Shoreline stabilisation and dissipation of erosive forces, Sediment trapping. Inland Wetland types that must be present: Marine beds (e.g. sea grass beds), Rocky shores, Sand / shingle shores (including dune systems), Estuarine waters, Tidal flats, Salt marshes, Freshwater marshes / pools; permanent.	Climate Change (Including Sea level Rise) Dredging Flood defence / Erosion Recreational / Tourism disturbance	Potential for effects in the Lydney area. Water quality and run off is not expected to be an issue. However potential of increased development around the harbour area is identified	Shoreline Management Plan  Develop an area action plan for the potential development area. This will require a detailed Appropriate Assessment

## 10.6 Conclusion

This screening assessment identified five European sites for nature conservation that had the potential to be affected by policies within the Core Strategy (highlighted in Section 10.5)

Screening has demonstrated that the majority of Core Strategy policies will either have a neutral or positive effect on the European sites. There are potentially two policy areas where the effects are less certain; Cinderford and Lydney.

In terms of in combination effects there were three plans where the potential impact were uncertain (West of England Joint Waste Strategy, Shoreline Management Plan and a New Nuclear power station at Oldbury). In these cases it was confirmed that there is insufficient detail at this stage to assess, with any degree of accuracy, the potential impacts. Proposals will need to assess their in combination effects with the Core Strategy at their appropriate decision making stages.

The Core Strategy is strategic and does not identify specific land use locations, development forms or operations, it is therefore difficult to undertake any appropriate assessment due to the levels of uncertainty. In both locations however, the Core Strategy identifies the need for Area Action Plans (AAP) (Policies CSP 11 & 13). These Development Plan Documents will provide much greater clarity on land use locations, density, and use. It is therefore considered that Appropriate Assessments of the AAPs will be more relevant and accurate. This is consistent with the guidance received from English Nature in 2006.

In the case of Cinderford there is a HRA Screening Report that accompanies the AAP. Natural England has agreed that at specific planning stages an Appropriate Assessment will be needed however there is no need to undertake an Appropriate Assessment for the Cinderford AAP.

This HRA Screening has concluded that the Core Strategy will not result in any significant negative impacts on identified sites. There will be a need for HRA Screening, with the possibility of an Appropriate Assessment requirements, at later stages of the planning processes, when development proposals are more detailed.

The HRA was reviewed again in December 2010. Natural England concluded that an AA was not required, as in the case of the Core Strategy, it was more appropriate to undertake assessments at the lower plan tier (Area Action Plans and planning applications). The Core Strategy therefore required no further HRA assessment as the issues in the more sensitive areas would be revised and revisited through lower tier plans (Annex A: Natural England - Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening).

