

**Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic  
Environmental Assessment:  
Longwick cum Imer  
Neighbourhood Plan**

**Draft Scoping Report  
June 2015**

Prepared by Wycombe District Council for  
Longwick-cum-Imer Parish Council

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## **Executive Summary**

The Longwick-cum-Ilmer Neighbourhood Plan (LcINP) draft Scoping Report examines the sustainability context of the parish, and sets out the framework which will form the basis for the Sustainability Appraisal work on the LcINP. The LcINP will set out housing and leisure uses within the parish appropriate to the capacity of the settlements within it. This Scoping report has been informed by the issues in the parish and by the SA process for the emerging Wycombe District Local Plan (WDLP), on which the statutory bodies have already been consulted.

The document sets out the following information:

- An introduction to the SA/SEA process;
- A description of the Longwick-cum-Ilmer Neighbourhood Plan;
- Methodology for the SA and purpose of the Scoping Report;
- Context review, which sets out the various plans, programmes and strategies which are relevant to the LcINP;
- Baseline information, which sets out what the situation is like in the parish at the moment with regard to key sustainability indicators and characteristics;
- An outline of the main issues arising from the context review and baseline information;
- An explanation of the SA Framework, which will form the basis for carrying out the appraisals of the various policies and priorities within the LcINP, having regard to the sustainability issues highlighted in this report;
- Proposals for the structure and level of detail in the SA Report and the methodology for the assessments.

## **1. Background**

### **Introduction**

- 1.1 Longwick-cum-Ilmer Parish Council is starting work on a Neighbourhood Plan, (LcINP), which will set out policies and allocate sites for the period 2016-33. The plan, which will be prepared under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004, as amended), and the [Neighbourhood Planning \(General\) Regulations 2012](#), will cover the entirety of the parish and will, once 'made', form a part of Wycombe District Council (WDC)'s development plan, and will constitute a major consideration when determining planning applications.
- 1.2 Although the process of Sustainability Appraisal is not mandatory for Neighbourhood Plans, WDC have advised that the preparation of the LcINP should be carried out in parallel with a Sustainability Appraisal, as this considers the overall sustainability implications of the plan whilst incorporating a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), under the European Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC). This is because the directive states that an environmental assessment must be carried out to inform the preparation of a plan or programme where it is likely to have significant environmental effects. Sustainability Appraisal also includes the assessment of social and environmental effects against the objectives of the plan, so will provide a comprehensive appraisal.
- 1.3 This Scoping Report is the first stage of the plan preparation process. It describes how the Parish Council intends to undertake the SA and the scope and level of detail to be included in the SA Report which will be published at the end of the plan preparation process (as well as in any draft SA Reports which are published at various milestones of the plan preparation process).

## **2. The SA Process and the SEA Directive**

### **Methodology**

- 2.1 The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process is a way of ensuring that all plans and programmes which relate to land use issues are compatible with the aims of sustainable development. It is a requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and of the National Planning Policy Framework, which states that SA should be an "integral part of the plan production process".
- 2.2 The appraisal is carried out through an evaluation of the social, environmental and economic implications of emerging plans, to ensure that their objectives and policies are in accordance with the underlying principles of sustainable development. As set out in the UK Sustainable Development Strategy, these principles are:
  - Living within Environmental Limits;
  - Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;
  - Achieving a sustainable economy;
  - Promoting good governance; and
  - Using sound science responsibly.
- 2.3 The origins of the SA process lie with the European Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive, which acts to ensure that all plans/policies with land use implications take into consideration

environmental issues. Through the Directive, an environmental assessment is formally required for all plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

2.4 The procedure required by the Directive comprises:

- Preparation of an Environmental Report on the likely significant effects of the draft plan or programme;
- Carrying out consultation on the draft plan or programme and accompanying Environmental Report;
- Taking into account the Environmental Report and the results of consultation in decision-making; and
- Providing information when the plan or programme is adopted and showing how the results of the environmental assessment have been taken into account.

2.5 The detailed requirements of the SEA Directive and how this appraisal meets those requirements are set out in Section 7 of this report.

2.6 The final output of the process is a combined SA and SEA 'Environmental Report' which meets the regulatory requirements for SA and SEA.

2.7 Guidance on SA preparation includes:

- [SEA Practice Guidance 2005](#)
- Guidance on the [PAS website](#)
- Guidance in the [National Planning Practice Guidance](#) tool

2.8 This report sets out:

- a description of the Longwick cum Ilmer Neighbourhood Plan;
- an outline of the context and scoping work for the SA/SEA process in the parish;
- an outline of the main sustainability issues in the parish;
- commentary on the requirements of the SEA Regulations;
- the draft SA framework including objectives, targets and indicators, and a description of how the framework was drawn up;
- a summary of the elements of the report which meet the requirements of the SEA Directive and of current government guidance on SA respectively and where these can be found in the report.

### **The Purpose of the Scoping Report**

2.9 The purpose of the Scoping Report is to establish the sustainability framework for appraising the LcINP. The report outlines the key issues that the Sustainability Appraisal will focus on, which are derived from an analysis of the context and baseline information on key plans, policies and factors at play in the parish. The report then goes on to identify key objectives for assessing the plan. It is intended that this can then be used to evaluate the plan itself (its objectives, policies and site allocations) through the use of indicators and appraisal criteria, all of which are set out in the Sustainability Framework in this report.

2.10 This follows the flowchart of tasks for scoping set out in the SEA Practice Guidance, which is illustrated below:

**Table 1: Stages of the SA scoping process**

<b>Task (set out in SEA Practical Guidance)</b>	<b>What? (what it means for SEA/SA)</b>
Stage A1	Context Review – identifying other relevant plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives
Stage A2	Collecting Baseline Information
Stage A3	Identifying environmental problems and sustainability issues
Stage A4	Developing sustainability framework, including objectives
Stage A5	Consultation on the scope of the SEA and wider SA

- 2.11 The SA will be integrated into the plan preparation process, and will help inform decision-making with regard to the Neighbourhood Plan.
- 2.12 The SA process will follow the requirements of the SEA Directive (which are also the requirements which are listed in Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations 2004).
- 2.13 This Scoping Report sets out the proposed scope of the document, the scope of the plan and the proposed structure and level of detail to be provided in the SA Report.

**3. Context Review of Other Plans and Programmes (Stage A1)**

- 3.1 The SEA and SA process requires a review of policies, plans and programmes which are relevant to the content of the plan to ascertain:
- The relationship of the plan with other relevant plans and programmes, and
  - The environmental protection objectives established at international, community or member state level relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.
- 3.2 The section below sets out a review of the key plans, programmes and strategies which are likely to affect the plan most directly. The implications cover how, if at all:
- The plan or programme could inform the environmental/sustainability objectives of the SA
  - This plan or programme could inform what the LcINP is to deliver with regard to strategic objectives
  - How the plan or programme could affect the delivery of the LcINP (for example in terms of investment/funding, land not available because it is needed for strategic infrastructure covered by waste plans or for national transport links etc.)
  - Might the LcINP, when adopted, affect future reviews of the plan or project
- 3.3 Appendix A sets out detailed commentary on a further list of key plans, programmes and strategies which will influence the plan. This section covers the following documents:
- Sustainable Community Strategy for Wycombe District 2009-2026;

- Buckinghamshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2013-16;
- Local Transport Plan 3;
- Chilterns AONB Management Plan;
- Bucks and Milton Keynes Biodiversity Action Plan;
- Wycombe District Landscape Character Assessment;
- Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Historic Landscape Characterisation;
- Natural England's National Character Area Profiles – Upper Thames Clay Vales (108);
- Housing Strategy 2009-14;
- Thames River Basin Management Plan;
- Cherwell, Thame and Wye Catchment Abstraction Licensing Strategy;
- Wycombe District Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) Level 1
- Final Water Resources Management Plan 2015-40;
- Local broadband plan for Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire

3.4 Beyond this list of documents, Appendix B sets out a fuller list of such documents which it is considered could have an effect on the LcINP and/or be affected by the plan in the future, and which are summarised briefly.

3.5 This Context Review, together with the analysis of the Baseline Information (summarised in Section 4 below and set out in full in Appendix C) then helps to identify the key Sustainability Issues facing the plan, which in turn indicate the form of the Sustainability objectives to be adopted to carry out the appraisal of the plan and the various policies therein.

### **International, Community and Member State**

3.6 There are a number of EU Directives which set out objectives on an international scale. These cover topic areas such as biodiversity, water and other issues related to the environment. Whilst these influence specific policies in the LcINP, they are implemented at local level partly through the cascade of policies at national level, and therefore they are not reviewed in detail in this section.

### **National policy**

#### ***The National Planning Policy Framework (CLG, March 2012)***

3.7 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was published in March 2012, replaces all previous Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) and Planning Policy Statement (PPS) notes, and sets out the government's overall planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out core land-use planning principles that should underpin both plan-making and development management.

3.8 The framework sets out that the planning system is expected to perform three key roles:

- An economic role – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and co-ordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure;

- A social role – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community’s needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being; and
- An environmental role – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.

3.9 The NPPF introduces a presumption in favour of sustainable development.

This sets out that Neighbourhoods should:

- develop plans that support the strategic development needs set out in Local Plans; and
  - plan positively to support local development, shaping and directing development in their area that is outside the strategic elements of the Local Plan.
- Neighbourhood plans should be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Plan. They should not promote less development than set out in the Local Plan or undermine its strategic policies.

3.10 ***Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (March 2012)*** is a separate document which sets out the government’s overall policy approach to plan-making and decision-taking specifically for traveller sites. The document, which sets out a range of policies for how plan-making for traveller sites should be carried out, as well as setting out various criteria to guide decision-taking, should be read in conjunction with the NPPF.

## **District and boundary context**

### ***The Development Plan for Wycombe District***

3.11 Neighbourhood plans should be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Plan. The Development plan for Wycombe District is composed of:

- Delivery and Site Allocations (DSA) Plan (2013): contains a mixture of site allocation policies for town centre sites, development management topic policies and policies providing a framework for delivering the High Wycombe Town Centre Masterplan. It includes a range of policies which aim to influence some of the key sustainability issues in the District, including flood risk, river corridors, town centre regeneration and carbon reduction.
- Adopted Wycombe District Local Plan to 2011 (2004): Statutory planning document which contains saved policies which are still extant, providing a planning policy framework relating to a wide range of topics;
- Wycombe Development Framework: Adopted Core Strategy (2008): Statutory planning document which contains a strategic planning policy framework for the District, including housing targets, a town centre hierarchy and key strategic policies for the District.
- The above two documents will be superseded on adoption of the new Wycombe District Local Plan, while the DSA plan will sit alongside it.

- The Council also has a number of Supplementary Planning Documents, area-specific development briefs and Conservation Area Character Appraisals, which form a comprehensive planning framework to guide decision-making in different locations across the District.
- In addition the Minerals and Waste Local Plan and the more recently adopted Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, both prepared by Buckinghamshire County Council, set out policies and proposals in relation to minerals and waste issues. Both these plans also form part of the statutory development plan for the District.

### ***Plan preparation in neighbouring areas***

3.1 Local Plan for South Oxfordshire District, refined option consultation April 2015.

3.2 Vale of Aylesbury Local Plan, options consultation Oct-Nov 2015

3.3 Princes Risborough Town Plan, (AAP) options consultation Summer 2015.

3.4 Haddenham Neighbourhood Plan – publication Feb-Mar 2015.

### **Local publications**

#### ***Longwick Village Capacity study (Tibbalds 2015): October 2014 consultation***

3.5 A public consultation workshop was held in Longwick Village Hall on 7 October 2014.

3.6 Discussion was invited around five main themes. These are set out below with a summary of points raised:

- Infrastructure
  - Concerns about traffic speed and congestion on main routes through the village
  - Poorly maintained and narrow footways
  - Lack of safe walking routes to Princes Risborough
  - Lack of safe cycling routes
  - Lack of scheduled bus services, particularly at peak times
  - Some parking conflicts
  - Sewage flooding in the north end of the village due to the unreliable pumping station
  - Unreliable electricity supply, poor mobile signals and lack of broadband infrastructure
  - Surface water flooding on Bar Lane, around Chestnut Way and other places
- Social facilities
  - The playing field is well used. There are no indoor sports facilities.
  - The village hall is well used and more capacity would be welcome, particularly car parking space.
  - The local shop and post office provides an essential service. People travel to Thame, Aylesbury and Princes Risborough for convenience and supermarket shopping.
  - A GP service is available in Princes Risborough but prompt appointments can be difficult to obtain
  - NHS dentists are hard to find in the area with people travelling further afield for services.
  - The primary school is single-form entry and has some capacity.

- A need was expressed for more affordable housing.
  - Landscape and wildlife
    - Long open landscape views to the Chilterns are valued.
    - The local countryside is valued for its quietness and tranquillity. The absence of street lights allows clear viewing of the night sky.
    - The public rights of way are well used for leisure activities
    - Local hedgerows are valued as important visual features and as corridors for wildlife.
  - Boundaries, historical development sites and potential locations
    - The perceived village extends beyond the formal settlement boundary to include the scattered northern farmsteads and homes south of the B4009.
    - There was strong consensus that there needs to be a strategy for the whole village area to manage any further applications coming to the area, as well as setting the quality and character of new development.
  - The best of Longwick
    - The tranquil rural setting and community spirit are highly valued.
    - It is well located in respect of local towns, and wider access to High Wycombe, Aylesbury, Oxford and London.
- 3.7 The results of this consultation were used to inform the conclusions of the capacity study, which assessed a range of sites around Longwick village against set criteria, which included environmental impacts and village form.
- 3.8 The capacity study also set out a justification for the size and location of potential growth in the village. It is published on the WDC website here: <http://www.wycombe.gov.uk/council-services/planning-and-buildings/planning-policy/new-local-plan/our-rural-areas.aspx>

#### **4. Review of Baseline Information (Stage A2)**

- 4.1 Baseline information provides a standard against which current performance can be measured and compared with future performance to help identify the main issues and trends within the parish.
- 4.2 There are many sources of baseline information about the parish covering a range of environmental, social and economic issues. Key information is yielded by the 2011 Census. This has been supplemented by the information gathering exercises undertaken in the preparation of the Village Capacity study (Tibbalds 2015).
- 4.3 In addition to this, a range of information has been provided by partner services and organisations and County Council or internal District Council services. Other sources of environmental and sustainability information include:
- Bucks and Milton Keynes Environmental Record Centre;
  - Natural England's National Character Area Profiles;
  - English Heritage's Heritage at Risk register and other information;
  - Buckinghamshire Historic Environmental Record;
  - Health Profiles produced by the English Public Health Observatories.

4.4 Studies undertaken to inform the emerging new Local Plan for Wycombe District also provide information relevant to the parish. Relevant studies include the following:

- Strategic Housing Market Assessment (being undertaken by consultants ORS)
- Economy Study (Peter Brett Associates)
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Jacobs)
- Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (ORS)

4.5 To reflect the fact that the SA process is a rolling process, fresh baseline information emerging from these studies will be presented as it becomes available in a future iteration of the SA Report. Moreover, any substantial change which it indicates in terms of the SA issues and objectives will be taken on board, and if necessary the SA Framework refined to reflect such information.

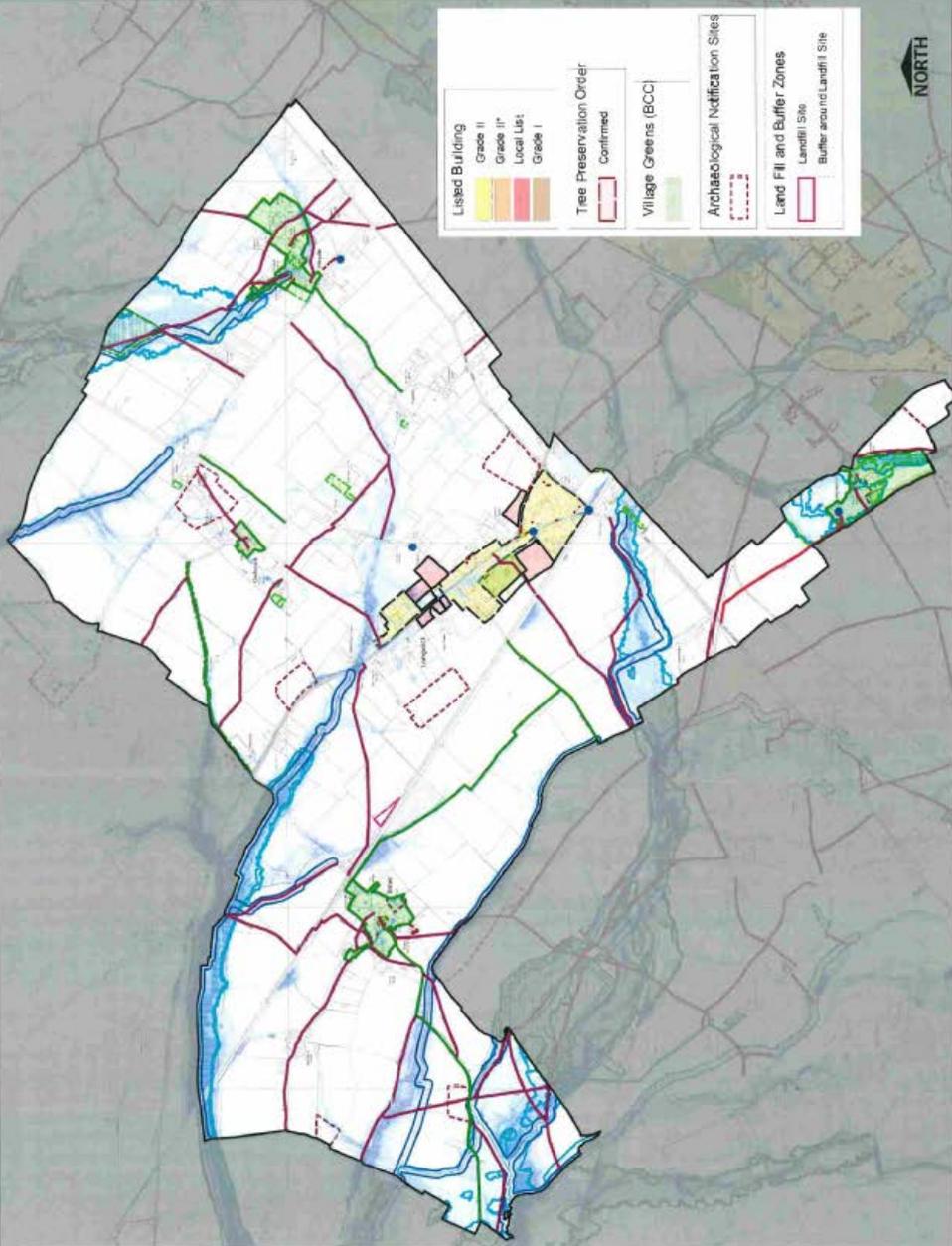
4.6 The selection of baseline information presented here has been chosen where it is of particular significant or relevance to the process of selecting SA/SEA issues and objectives.

4.7 The section below presents an overview of the main characteristics of the parish, as derived from the review of Baseline Information. A full review of the Baseline Information against the various targets and indicators is presented at Appendix C.

#### **Overview: the Parish of Longwick-cum-Ilmer**

4.8 The parish is located in the northern part of Wycombe District and to the northwest of the town of Princes Risborough. It is close to the Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The main settlement is the village of Longwick, with a number of smaller hamlets, including Ilmer, Owlswick, Meadle and part of Horsenden, which occupy a low-lying area of open farmland to the northeast of the Chilterns escarpment. To the south lie the parish of Bledlow-cum-Saunderton and the town of Princes Risborough. The parish of Great and Little Kimble lies to the east, and these three are all part of Wycombe District. To the east and north lie parishes of the district of Aylesbury Vale – Dinton-with-Ford and Upton; Aston Sandford; and Kingsey, while to the west the parish has a boundary with Oxfordshire and the parishes of Towersey and Chinnor. The parish covers an area of 1228 hectares and has a population of 1366 (2011 Census). The principal roads in the parish are the A4129 which joins Thame to Princes Risborough, and the B4009 which runs from Wendover to Chinnor, the M40 and beyond. Residents of the parish also rely on the nearby towns of Princes Risborough, Thame and Aylesbury for services, employment and shopping.

**Longwick-cum-Ilmer Parish : Planning Policies and Constraints**



<b>Longwick Potential Housing Sites</b>	<b>Local Geological and Wildlife Sites</b>
Capacity Study February 2015	LWS - Policy DM13
Longwick Potential Open Space	LGS - Policy DM13
Capacity Study February 2015	<b>Priority Habitats</b>
<b>Conservation Areas</b>	Policy DM13
Policy HE6	<b>Winter 2013-2014 Flooding (BCC)</b>
<b>Settlement Beyond the Green Belt</b>	<b>Flood Zones (Environment Agency)</b>
Policy C9	Low to Medium Risk of Flooding
<b>Green Space</b>	High Risk of Flooding
Policy DM12	Bank Top
<b>Surface Water Flooding (Environment Agency)</b>	Low Risk of Flooding from Surface Water
Medium Risk of Flooding from Surface Water	High Risk of Flooding from Surface Water
<b>Public Rights Of Way</b>	Footpath
Bridleway	Restricted Byway
Byway	

<b>Listed Building</b>	<b>Tree Preservation Order</b>
Grade II	Confirmed
Grade II*	<b>Village Greens (BCC)</b>
Local List	<b>Archaeological Notification Sites</b>
Grade I	Landfill Site
	Buffer around Landfill Site
	<b>Land Fill and Buffer Zones</b>

**Statement of Purpose:**  
 Self Plan for Council Business Use Only

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**Table 3: Sustainability Characteristics of Longwick cum Ilmer**

<b>KEY ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>
<b>Landscape:</b> The parish lies predominantly in the Vale landscape of Longwick (Wycombe District Landscape Character Assessment 2011).
<b>Heritage and Archaeology:</b> The parish has several listed buildings, all Grade II or II*. The hamlets of Meadle, Owlswick, Horsenden and Ilmer are designated Conservation Areas. There are a number of Archaeological Notification Sites. The historic landscape of the parish consists predominantly of parliamentary enclosures.
<b>Nature conservation:</b> There are a number of Local Wildlife sites, including grassland, Longwick Green Lane and part of Longwick Bog. The ecological value of river corridors should be protected, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ilmer Lower Ditch</li> <li>• Longwick Brook</li> <li>• Stockwell Brook</li> <li>• Meadle Brook</li> <li>• Ilmer Upper Ditch</li> <li>• Kingsey Cuttle Brook</li> <li>• Horsenden Stream</li> </ul>
<b>Use of land:</b> Apart from the settlements, most of the area is predominantly arable fields.
<b>Water Supply:</b> The parish is in Wycombe District, which falls under the Thames and South Chilterns Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy. Under this strategy, the area around Wycombe is deemed to be “Over Licenced”. Any licence granted within this area would be subject to restrictions at low flows, calling for a reduction in or cessation of abstraction during such times. Therefore, water will only be available during times of high flow. To make supply more reliable, winter storage reservoirs could be built.
<b>Water Quality:</b> The aquifer underlying Wycombe is the South-West Chilterns Chalk. This groundwater body currently has Good Chemical Status. This status needs to be maintained by protecting the aquifer from any development that might impact on the water quality. This protection includes recommendation of planning conditions for development of brownfield sites (site investigations and remediation of contamination) through to pollution prevention and control measures through Environmental Permitting Legislation.
<b>Air Quality:</b> There do not appear to be any air quality issues. The parish is predominantly open land.
<b>Climate Change/Carbon Emissions:</b> According to latest figures, carbon emissions in Wycombe District were 7 tonnes in 2010, up from 6.7 tonnes the previous year. This is in line with national trends. In the period preceding that (2006-10) the trend was of decreasing emissions, in line with national trends.
<b>Flooding:</b> Longwick and the surrounding area is an area with significant surface water and ground water flooding due to the geology and land form of the Upper Greensand formation of the higher level Chiltern Hills overlying the gault clays. Drainage in the area is poor and consists of a network of drains and ditches. The WDC Level 1 SFRA (2008) shows that Longwick is at the

centre of a network of potential overland flow paths. Parts of the parish are in fluvial flood zones 2 and 3. Most of these areas are remote from habitation, apart from Horsenden.

**Renewable Energy:** A recent application for a solar farm in the parish at Bumpers Farm is awaiting the outcome of appeal.

**Car Ownership/Modes of transport used:** There is an average of nearly 2 cars per household in the parish, indicating a high level of car reliance. About 70% of those in work travel by car.

**Transport Infrastructure and Congestion:** The village of Longwick is at the junction of the A4129 and B4009. These roads are busy at peak times. Traffic speeds are a concern on local roads.

### KEY SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

**Population growth:** The population of the parish was 1347 in the 2011 Census, an increase of about 5% since 2001.

**Ageing Population:** The proportion of those aged 60+ increased to about 30% of the population in the 2011 Census, against about 20% in 2001.

**Migration:** Of the 6% of residents who were born outside the UK, about half arrived in the last 10 years.

**Ethnicity:** According to the 2011 Census, about 2.5% of the population fall in BME groups.

The number of mixed, Asian, Black and 'Other' ethnic groups in the parish has increased from 24 persons in 2001 to 35 in 2011.

**Housing Completions:** 27 houses have been completed in the parish in the period 2001-2012.

**Housing Affordability:** Wycombe district shows a similar average house price/average earnings ratio as the rest of the South East. Affordability continues to be an issue.

**Housing Need:** The provision of affordable housing remains a high priority for the Wycombe district. Much of the priority is for family-sized accommodation.

**Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers:** There are a number of family-owned private pitches in Wycombe District, and there is a need for more pitches to cater for household growth and unauthorised development.

**Provision of cultural and leisure facilities:** The village of Longwick has a village hall and playing field.

### KEY ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

**Economic Activity;** Some 82% of parish residents of working age were economically active according to the 2011 census This is above the regional and national average.

**Unemployment:** The unemployment rate in the parish is comparable to the overall rate in the District, at 2.4% (2011 Census).

**Long-term unemployment:** This is unusually high, at 53% of the total unemployed, though the small sample size (9 of 17) may mean this is less significant than it appears.

**Local enterprises and businesses:** There are a number of small businesses in the Parish which range from single rural enterprises to clusters of mixed businesses. These include Briants garden machinery store and fence

manufacturing, mixed service providers in Walker's Yard and Wellington House Business Centre.
<b>New firm formation:</b> Being a rural parish, new businesses are less likely to be established here. Therefore access to local centres, access to railway stations, and provision of peak time bus services are key issues.
<b>Skills and Occupations:</b> More than half of workers in the parish are in management, professional and technical roles. This proportion is almost unchanged over the 10 years between 2001 and 2011.
<b>Educational attainment:</b> The percentage of pupils at the local school achieving Level 4 at Key Stage 2 (83% in 2014) is greater than the average for the district, and greater than the average for England.
<b>Retail centres:</b> There is a shop and post office in Longwick village, a shop within the petrol garage at Longwick roundabout, and Orchard View farm shop and café in Little Meadle. The Red Lion public house in Longwick is a pub / restaurant business.
<b>Broadband provision:</b> The village of Longwick is well served by fibre optic broadband, but parts of both it and the hamlets are constrained by intermittent electricity services and hence slow internet speeds..
<b>Connections to the wider area:</b> The village of Longwick lies approximately 2 miles from Princes Risborough railway station, where there are regular services to Birmingham, Aylesbury and London Marylebone. It is approximately 7 miles to the nearest M40 motorway junction (junction 6) at Lewknor.

## **5. Existing Environmental Problems and Social and Economic Issues and aspirations of the Plan (Stage A3)**

5.1 There are a number of environmental, social and economic issues identified above and those that are of key relevance to the LcINP are outlined below. This following section summarises these issues, which are presented here under the headings of economic, social and environmental issues. Since the plan is not intending to allocate sites for employment, the economic focus is on improving access to employment areas and remote working via broadband.

**Table 4: Sustainability Issues in Longwick Parish**

<b>Environmental Issues</b>	
1	The need to conserve and enhance: 35 listed buildings in the parish, all Grade II or Grade II*; the hamlets of Ilmer, Owlswick, Meadle and Horsenden as designated conservation areas. The need to recognise archaeological notification sites in the parish, on agricultural land.
2	The extent of carbon emissions means that the need to deliver new development in as sustainable way as possible taking into account the effects of climate change and minimising contribution to further climate change is a key consideration. Development should also seek to anticipate climate change by introducing adaptation measures, including resistance and resilience to climate change and flooding.
3	The high reliance on car journeys indicates a need for a reduction in the dominance of car journeys for short journeys and improving sustainable transport connections to local town centres and railway stations.
4	The tranquillity and lack of light pollution in the parish are key

	characteristics.
5	Recent flooding incidences, including the winter 2013-14 floods, mean that flooding is a key issue in the parish. This is due to the fact that, in Wycombe District, fluvial and groundwater issues are closely connected, due to the chalk aquifers feeding the watercourses. Surface water runoff and sewer flooding also represent potential risks, and therefore the need for suitable and robust drainage and sewerage infrastructure is also a key issue.
6	The need for an improvement of water quality to meet Water Framework Directive standards and fulfil the actions in the River Thames Basin Management Plan is a key issue. It also includes the need for protection measures during development to prevent pollution of the underlying aquifer.
7	The need to ensure that new development protects and enhances local sites of importance to biodiversity (e.g. Local Wildlife Sites, hedgerows and river corridors) and non-statutory designations for nature conservation and protects identified habitats and species, with no net loss to biodiversity; and where possible results in biodiversity gain.
<b>Social Issues</b>	
8	There is a high degree of concern amongst stakeholders and the public about infrastructure provision generally. The village has no indoor sports facilities.
9	Affordability continues to be an issue, and the provision of affordable housing remains a high priority for the District. Much of the priority is for family-sized accommodation.
10	A modest number of homes have been completed in the parish over recent years. Continued delivery of new housing is required to cater for a rising population and increasing number of households
11	There is an ageing population in the parish, indicating that specific forms of housing will need to be provided to cater for this need.
12	A District-wide need for gypsy and traveller pitches has been identified. The Neighbourhood Plan may wish to consider whether there is potential for pitches in the parish.
13	There is an issue of declining services and poor public transport in the rural areas of the District, including Longwick-cum-Ilmer
14	The need to improve sustainable transport connections to local towns and railway stations, and create safe walking and cycling routes.
15	The need to maintain and improve accessibility of communities to key services and facilities is seen as a key issue.
16	The regular flooding of the sewage pump in the north of the village is a social and health issue which must be addressed in advance of any development.
<b>Economic Issues</b>	
17	Reliable access to high-speed broadband will support home-working and encourage small business formation.
18	Whilst the economic picture of the District as a whole is better than the regional average, this rural parish has issues of access to employment areas.
19	Maintaining a healthy rural economy is seen as a key issue in the

District's large rural areas.
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5.2 As with the Baseline Information and Key Characteristics, these issues will evolve as further information comes to light through the various studies and consultation processes which are taking place as part of the plan preparation process. Where new issues emerge or existing issues are modified, these will be reflected in the SA as it is applied to the various stages of the plan.

## 6. Developing the SA Framework and Objectives (Stage A4)

6.1 Drawing on the context review, baseline information and issues identified in the previous sections of this report, this section now sets out the identified Sustainability Objectives. The table below outlines these objectives and accompanying indicators and criteria; these cover the three aspects of Sustainability Appraisal: Social, Environmental and Economic impacts. The table also states which SA/SEA issue each objective relates to (set out in the right hand column). The objectives will be used to assess all policies, options and their alternatives.

**Table 5: Sustainability Framework**

SA/SEA Theme	SA Objective Potential indicators, with targets where appropriate (set out in brackets)	Appraisal criteria	Issue
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES</b>			
<b>Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>	<b>1. To conserve and enhance biodiversity</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Condition of Local Wildlife Sites (improve)</li> <li>Biodiversity measures included in and around developments</li> <li>Increase or restore local parish habitats such as hedgerows, streams and arable field margins.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Would the option conserve or enhance sites and habitats, both designated and undesignated, of nature conservation or geodiversity value?</li> <li>Would the option protect against direct impacts to important habitats and species?</li> <li>Would the option protect against indirect impacts to important habitats and species including from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diffuse forms of pollution</li> <li>Disruption to water resources</li> <li>Loss of habitat quality in the 'wider countryside' (which will increase the ecological isolation of important habitat patches)</li> <li>Hindrance of natural processes or the active management of semi-natural habitats.</li> <li>Increased visitor pressure</li> </ul> </li> <li>Would the option have the effect of creating wildlife corridors by linking existing habitats?</li> <li>Would the option have the effect of prejudicing future habitat restoration (e.g. by developing the only land capable of linking two ancient woodland blocks)?</li> <li>Would the option improve the ecological/wildlife corridor value of rivers, and help to establish green infrastructure?</li> </ul>	7
<b>Landscape and countryside</b>	<b>2. To conserve and enhance the Parish's landscape and, in particular, those areas designated for their landscape value.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landscape types</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Would the option have an adverse impact on designated landscapes (AONB, LLA and AALs), including on tranquillity or dark night skies?</li> <li>Would the option result in the loss of designated Green Space or other open space of value?</li> </ul>	4

SA/SEA Theme	SA Objective Potential indicators, with targets where appropriate (set out in brackets)	Appraisal criteria	Issue
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>and character areas (conserve and enhance)</li> <li>• Changes to open space (not decrease and ideally increase)</li> <li>• Protection of dark night skies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would the option result in new open spaces being created?</li> <li>• Would the option promote the distinctiveness of landscape character including enhancement where appropriate?</li> </ul>	
<b>Heritage and Townscape</b>	<p><b>3. To conserve and enhance the parish's townscapes and historic environment, and, in particular, those areas designated for their heritage importance:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Conservation Areas</li> <li>• Number of listed buildings</li> <li>• Number of assets on the 'at risk' register (decrease)</li> <li>• Proportion of Conservation Areas with up-to-date appraisals and management plans (increase)</li> <li>• Up to date and regularly reviewed list of locally-listed assets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would the option conserve and enhance heritage and historical features in towns and in the countryside, including historic buildings of historic or architectural interest?</li> <li>• Would the option conserve and enhance designated buildings and areas (Conservation Area, Listed Buildings)?</li> <li>• Would the option conserve and enhance sites and monuments of archaeological importance?</li> <li>• Would the option conserve and enhance the settings of valued heritage and historical features?</li> <li>• Would the option improve access to, and broaden understanding of, local heritage, historic sites, areas and buildings?</li> </ul>	1
<b>Water and Flooding</b>	<p><b>4. To maintain and enhance the quality and quantity of the parish's water sources, achieve sustainable water resources management and reduce the risk of flooding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ecological and chemical water quality (improve)</li> <li>• Water use and availability (decrease and increase respectively)</li> <li>• Water conservation (increase)</li> <li>• Dwellings reaching water efficiency levels under</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would the option be consistent with the objectives of the EU Water Framework Directive?</li> <li>• Would the option encourage the reduction of water consumption? (e.g. promote sustainable design and construction measures that reduce water consumption and result in decreased run-off of polluted water (including during construction phase))?</li> <li>• Would the option protect groundwater resources and minimise abstractions?</li> <li>• Would the option contribute towards improving the chemical and ecological status of rivers (including improving the quality of the physical habitat of the river and its riparian corridor)?</li> <li>• Would the option ensure the provision of adequate water infrastructure to ensure the sustainable supply of water?</li> <li>• Would the option provide infrastructure</li> </ul>	5, 6

SA/SEA Theme	SA Objective Potential indicators, with targets where appropriate (set out in brackets)	Appraisal criteria	Issue
	Building Regs G2 (increase) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dwellings at risk of flooding, including fluvial and groundwater flooding (decrease)</li> <li>• Amount of new development in areas at risk of flooding (Flood Zones 2 and 3) (not increase)</li> <li>• Number of developments incorporating SUDS (increase)</li> </ul>	for the sustainable disposal of sewerage? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would the option minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?</li> <li>• Would the option reduce the risk to those areas susceptible to flooding from all sources?</li> <li>• Would the option avoid development in locations at risk from flooding and mitigate any residual flood risk – including from fluvial, surface and groundwater flooding - through appropriate measures including through design?</li> <li>• Would the option incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)?</li> <li>• Would the option incorporate flood proofing measures where appropriate, to alleviate the risk of groundwater flooding (e.g. surface water and sewerage flooding)?</li> </ul>	
<b>Energy efficiency, climate change and waste</b>	<b>5. To reduce contributions to climate change, through (a) sustainable building practices, (b) maximising the potential for renewable energy and energy conservation and (c) promoting sustainable management of waste</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Installed renewable energy generation (achieve in line with adopted policy in Policy DM17 of the DSA Plan)</li> <li>• Household waste recycling (increase)</li> <li>• Construction, demolition and municipal waste going to landfill (decrease)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would the option encourage sustainable, low carbon building practices and design?</li> <li>• Would the option maximise opportunities for recycling and minimising waste?</li> <li>• Would the option help to promote the sustainable management of waste?</li> <li>• Would the option assist the adaptation to climate change and reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change?</li> </ul>	2
<b>Best use of land, including soil</b>	<b>6. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously development land and existing buildings</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of development on previously developed land (not decrease and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would the option make the best use of land through the re-use of existing buildings or development on previously developed land?</li> <li>• Would the option contribute towards minimising development on best and most versatile agricultural land?</li> <li>• Would the option involve the remediation or decontamination of land?</li> </ul>	10

SA/SEA Theme	SA Objective Potential indicators, with targets where appropriate (set out in brackets)	Appraisal criteria	Issue
	<p>ideally increase)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area of best and most versatile land lost to development (zero)</li> <li>• Areas of contaminated land (decrease)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would the option avoid development on contaminated land where remediation is not possible?</li> </ul>	
<b>Transport</b>	<p><b>7. To deliver transport improvements, improve travel choice and connectivity, reduce the need for travel by car and reduce the negative impact of transport on the environment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accessibility of developments (increase)</li> <li>• Levels of traffic congestion (minimise)</li> <li>• Use of non-car travel modes (increase)</li> <li>• Availability of public transport, particularly in rural areas (improve)</li> <li>• Carbon and other harmful emissions from transport (reduce)</li> <li>• Connectivity between centres (improve)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would the option promote good access to sustainable transport, walking and cycling (including distance to nearest bus stop and frequency of service, access to cycle routes, safety of pedestrian access)?</li> <li>• Would the option result in increased levels of traffic congestion?</li> <li>• Would the option encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel?</li> <li>• Would the option reduce car dependency by providing services and facilities accessible by sustainable modes of transport, particularly in rural areas?</li> <li>• Would the option provide transport infrastructure that would contribute and align with strategic schemes as included in local transport policies or strategies?</li> <li>• Would the option improve connectivity and access between key centres?</li> <li>• Would local transport networks be resilient and adaptable to shocks and impacts?</li> <li>• Would the option reduce carbon and other harmful emissions and waste associated with transport?</li> <li>• Would the option provide an opportunity to address an existing accident hotspot (i.e. improve site-specific road safety)?</li> </ul>	3, 13, 14, 15
<b>SOCIAL OBJECTIVES</b>			
<b>Population - Housing</b>	<p><b>8. To ensure that existing and future residents have the opportunity to live in a decent home</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing allocations and commitments (meet or exceed the identified housing target)</li> <li>• Housing affordability – average income as a proportion of average house price (improve)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would the option contribute towards meeting the overall housing requirements of the District?</li> <li>• Would the option contribute towards the provision of affordable housing in the long-term to meet identified needs?</li> <li>• Would the option contribute towards the provision of appropriate type and mix of homes (including in relation to sizes and tenures), that suit local requirements?</li> <li>• Would the option contribute to the provision of specialist forms of housing, such as for elderly people, people with disabilities, ethnic minorities, housing for vulnerable people (e.g. homeless</li> </ul>	9, 10, 11, 12

SA/SEA Theme	SA Objective Potential indicators, with targets where appropriate (set out in brackets)	Appraisal criteria	Issue
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting housing need, including for specialist accommodation (meet the range of need identified)</li> </ul>	<p>people, young people at risk, people affected by domestic violence, people at risk of offending, people at risk of drug and/or alcohol misuse) and Gypsies and travellers, in the long-term, to meet identified needs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Would the option contribute towards the provision of homes which are safe for people to live in and not affected by potential noise problems?</li> </ul>	
<b>Accessibility to services and facilities</b>	<p><b>9. To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreational, cultural and community facilities and services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of residents within 500m of key services, including post office, food shop, primary school, child care and healthcare services (increase)</li> <li>Provision of cultural facilities (improve)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Would the option be adequately served by existing services and facilities?</li> <li>Would the option improve the level of accessibility for residents to key services and facilities (e.g. GP surgeries, primary schools, key employment, shopping and community facilities)? Would it directly provide such facilities?</li> <li>Would the option promote high quality and well used public space, community and cultural facilities?</li> </ul>	8, 13, 15
<b>Place-making – Creating Sustainable Communities</b>	<p><b>10. To create and sustain vibrant and sustainable communities and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feedback from Council surveys and Quality Counts tours (improve)</li> <li>Quality of design</li> <li>Location of development relative to communities</li> <li>Proportion of people who live in the worst Super Outputs Areas in relation to barriers to housing and services, crime and living environment and health and disability (decrease)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Would the option maximise the benefits and minimise the disbenefits of development on new and existing communities, including through enhancing community identity, creating new communities, and encouraging integration with existing communities?</li> <li>Would the option avoid coalescence and promote development close to existing communities?</li> <li>Would the option promote high quality design and enhance the built environment?</li> <li>Would the option enable the integration of new development into its surroundings by reinforcing existing connections and creating new ones, while also respecting existing buildings and land uses?</li> <li>Would the option take advantage of existing topography, landscape features (including water courses), wildlife habitats, existing buildings, site orientation and microclimates?</li> <li>Would the option help create places which are locally inspired or otherwise distinctive in character?</li> <li>Would the option provide sufficient and</li> </ul>	8, 15

SA/SEA Theme	SA Objective Potential indicators, with targets where appropriate (set out in brackets)	Appraisal criteria	Issue
		<p>well-integrated parking facilities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would the option reduce inequalities and encourage social cohesion?</li> <li>• Would the option reduce deprivation?</li> </ul>	
Health	<p><b>11. To maintain and improve the health, well-being and community cohesion of the population and reduce social deprivation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to healthcare services (improve)</li> <li>• Levels of air pollution (reduce)</li> <li>• Levels of walking and cycling (increase)</li> <li>• Access to sporting, recreational and leisure facilities (improve)</li> <li>• Access to green infrastructure (improve)</li> <li>• Levels of noise pollution within acceptable limits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would the option promote healthy lifestyles by increasing the number of people who are physically active (e.g. number of those walking and cycling)?</li> <li>• Would the option promote healthy and active lifestyles through the protection and provision of sporting, leisure, recreational and community facilities (including ensuring at least no net detriment to the quality and extent to the public right of way network and informal recreational spaces and routes)?</li> <li>• Would the option help reduce deficiencies of open space? Would it enhance access to, local multifunctional open space, green space and green infrastructure, synergising with Objective 1, to conserve and enhance biodiversity?</li> <li>• Would the option reduce the negative impacts of, and enable improvements to, air quality (especially in existing air quality management areas, where EU Limit values have been exceeded, and in areas exposed to high emissions from main roads)?</li> <li>• Would the option improve levels of accessibility to healthcare services?</li> <li>• Would the option provide an acceptable noise climate?</li> </ul>	5, 16
<b>ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES</b>			
A strong and sustainable economy	<p><b>12. To promote a strong, balanced and sustainable economy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic activity and employment (increase)</li> <li>• Earnings (increase)</li> <li>• Amount of employment floorspace lost to development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would the option result in the loss of employment land that has a potential continued economic role?</li> <li>• Would the option ensure that there are opportunities for employers to access facilities and services that are appropriate to their needs (including different types and sizes of accommodation, flexible employment space, high quality communications and infrastructure)?</li> </ul>	19
Levels of employment	<p><b>13. To maintain high and stable levels of employment so that everyone can benefit from economic growth</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of jobs in the parish (increase)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would the option improve transport access to local centres of employment or railway stations?</li> </ul>	18

SA/SEA Theme	SA Objective Potential indicators, with targets where appropriate (set out in brackets)	Appraisal criteria	Issue
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of parish residents unemployed (decrease)</li> <li>• Number of long-term unemployed (decrease)</li> <li>• Pockets of higher unemployment (decrease)</li> </ul>		
<b>Education, skills and training</b>	<b>14. To raise educational attainment and develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of education and training facilities (increase)</li> <li>• Percentage of population with no qualifications at NVQ Level 2 equivalent or above (decrease)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would the option promote good access to educational and training opportunities for all sectors of the population, particularly amongst deprived communities?</li> <li>• Would the option provide for or result in the loss of training/education facilities?</li> <li>• Would the option improve transport access to local training and skills opportunities?</li> </ul>	18
<b>Business and economic development</b>	<b>15. To retain existing businesses while having a sector focus to develop new business in the area</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diversity of economic sectors (not decrease and ideally increase)</li> <li>• Increase small business creation</li> <li>• Increase home-working</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would the option enable the growth and retention of existing businesses?</li> <li>• Would the option help foster new businesses to form?</li> <li>• Would the option support the delivery of high speed broadband?</li> <li>• Would the option enhance the rural economy, and help economies thrive in market towns and villages?</li> <li>• Would the option help promote sustainable tourism?</li> </ul>	17, 18, 19

## **7. Proposals for the structure and level of detail of the SA Report**

7.1 A key stage in the SA process will be carrying out the appraisals of the various options for vision, strategy, and policy/site options. This assessment will enable a full understanding of the likely significant effects of the plan, whilst these options and policies are consulted upon concurrently.

7.2 One of the key elements of the SEA and SA process is to assess reasonable alternatives. Therefore a matrix approach will be adopted whereby a range of reasonable alternatives will be set out for each objective of the plan, and each one assessed under the SA Framework set out. This assessment will look at likely impacts arising from the testing of each alternative against the sustainability objectives set out above.

7.3 The SA Report will set out matrices elaborating the reasons for selecting the alternatives, and providing commentary on the assessment of each option from the SA; as well as setting out the reasons for the development of the policies in the plan (incorporating the results of the SA and other factors, such as consultation feedback). Following this approach in the SA for the LcINP, this will show how the SA process has informed the decision-making on the various elements of the plan.

7.4 The matrix approach described above will be followed in presenting the assessments of the following elements of the plan:

- Overall spatial options for growth
- Site assessments – the site appraisal process will be closely linked to the SA process, and the SA objectives will be used to help inform the criteria against which individual sites are appraised.
- Policy appraisal – this will demonstrate that the plan policies contribute to the overall sustainability of development.

**Methodology for assessments:**

7.5 The methodology for individual assessments is that:

- Each option/policy/site is assessed for its effects, whether it is a positive, neutral, uncertain or negative effect.
- Assessment is made on the grounds of: the likelihood of the effect, the scale of the effect, whether it is temporary/permanent, and whether it would be a short, medium or long-term effect.
- Commentary will be given on the prospects for mitigation of any negative effects identified, or enhancement of any effects.
- A summary of the effect is presented.
- General comments are made in relation to overall effects under each assessment.
- Use of colour-coding to highlight negative (pink), neutral (amber) and positive (green).
- Comments should be provided to justify the assessment of effects. However, these should be made in relation to the general objective rather than detailed analysis against each and every indicator – the indicators should be used only to assist in making the judgements.

**Table 6: Suggested template for SA matrices**

	<b>SA objective 1</b>	<b>SA objective 2</b>	<b>SA objective n...</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>Option A</b>	Colour coding	Colour coding	Colour coding	Commentary including reasons for score and comments on mitigation/enhancement opportunities....
<b>Option B</b>	Colour coding	Colour coding	Colour coding	

## Signposting requirements of the SEA Directive

7.6 The SA Report and Interim SA Reports will signpost information required by the SEA Directive, through the use of the following table, which will be completed in the SA Reports.

**Table 7: Signposting requirements of the SEA Directive (Annex I – Information referred to in Article 5(1))**

*NB These are also the requirements which are listed in Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations 2004*

Requirement	Where this is found in the document
An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	
The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme	
The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	
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	
The environmental protection objectives, established at international, community or member state level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	
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. * - these effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects.	
The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the programme	
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	
A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10	
A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	

### 8. Consultation summary and next steps

In response to the SEA Screening opinion for the LcINP, all the statutory bodies agree that an SEA is required. The statutory bodies were consulted on the draft Scoping report during the period 20 March to 24 April 2015. The following table sets out the principal points made by the statutory bodies on the Scoping report and how it responds to those comments.

Table 8 – Comments from statutory bodies

<b>Environment agency</b>	
<b>Comment</b>	<b>Response</b>
Impact from development on the seven main named rivers in the parish will need to be assessed	Scoping report lists the rivers and draws attention to assessing impacts and protecting ecological

and the ecological value of these river corridors and other watercourses protected.	value.
Fluvial flooding should be included in the 'Flooding' section.	Included
Adaptation to climate change should be included in Environmental Issues, referencing resistance and resilience to climate change and flooding.	Included
There are no Source Protection Zones in the parish. Water quality section should reference the prevention of pollution.	Reference to SPZ removed. Prevention of pollution included.
Biodiversity section should include ecological value of river corridors (see above)	Included
Objective 1 of the Sustainability Framework should include green infrastructure	Included
Add 'from all sources' to bullet 8 of Objective 4.	Added
Replace 'Code for Sustainable Homes' with 'optional water efficiency levels under Building Regs G2'	Replaced
Demonstrate whether allocated sites are in flood zones 2 or 3 and if so highlight the need for the sequential test.	Allocated sites are not in flood zones 2 or 3
Allocated sites with evidence of surface or ground water flooding should also be subjected to the sequential test.	Some allocated sites are at risk of surface or ground water flooding. Justification for inclusion is set out in the matrix assessment of site options. The intention of site policy is to mitigate these flood risks.
Access to green infrastructure Objective 11 should link up with Objective 1	Included
Include Buckinghamshire Surface Water Management Plan and Buckinghamshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy in the Appendices.	The latter has been included. There does not appear to be a Surface Water Management Plan for an area that includes Longwick.
<b>Natural England</b>	
<b>Comment</b>	<b>Response</b>
Objective 1 could include measures to support existing local	Indicator included supporting local parish habitats such as

habitats and species.	hedgerows, streams, and arable field margins.
Objective 2 could include the protection of the dark skies in the parish.	Included.
<b>Historic England</b>	
<b>Comment</b>	<b>Response</b>
Table 3 could point out that there are 35 listed buildings of Grade II or II*	Included
Table 3 should mention the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Waldrige Manor	This SAM is not within the Parish but is contiguous with the Parish boundary. It has therefore been referenced in Appendix C.
The state of knowledge of, and condition of, the Conservation Areas was queried.	The CAs were designated in 1982 and with the exception of Owlswick, all were amended in 1989. Each of the CAs has a Character Appraisal (see Council website) dating back to 1996-7. There appear to be no concerns around the current condition of the CAs.
What is the Historic Landscape characterisation of the parish?	Most of the Parish is characterised by Parliamentary enclosures – added to the body of the report.
Objective 3: indicators should say 'conserve and enhance'	Included
Objective 3: suggest 'number of listed buildings' rather than just 'listed buildings'	Agreed
Objective 3: suggest 'up to date list of locally important assets'	Agreed
Suggest that under 7.5 the commentary should assess effects under each and every indicator.	The commentary will be made in relation to the general objective but will also draw attention to any indicators decisive in that judgment.
Reference to heritage advice in Appendix B should be updated.	Updated.

## **Appendix A: Commentary on key plans, programmes and strategies**

### ***Sustainable Community Strategy for Wycombe District 2009-2026 (Bucks Strategic Partnership, 2009)***

Although not a land use planning document, this is a key document guiding plans in Wycombe district.

### ***Buckinghamshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (2010) and Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2013-16 (Bucks Health and Wellbeing Board, 2013)***

This document sets out the strategic objectives of the Buckinghamshire Health and Wellbeing Board. This is the partnership organisation which is tasked with promoting the health and wellbeing of residents, including co-ordinating a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) to understand the health and wellbeing needs of the area; determining the priorities of the strategy; promote integration across different areas and to co-ordinate the delivery of priorities.

The JSNA sets out the health profile and objectives for the District, and the Health and Wellbeing Strategy sets out a number of key goals, one of which is to increase the number of people who are physical active.

### ***Local Transport Plan 3 (Transport for Buckinghamshire, April 2011)***

Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP3) is published by Transport for Buckinghamshire, for Buckinghamshire County Council (the transport authority for the area). It sets out its policies, strategies and the way it will priorities improvements to address transport-related challenges and issues. The plan is accompanied by an implementation plan and sets out a number of key themes for which it has a number of objectives. All of these are relevant to the development of Longwick but the following are particularly pertinent:

- 1b: Improve connectivity and access between key centres
- 1d: Deliver transport improvements to support and facilitate sustainable housing and employment growth
- 2a: Reduce the need to travel
- 2b: Increase proportion of people travelling by low emission mode of transport
- 3a: Reduce the risk of death or injury on the county's roads
- 4c: Encourage and support the delivery and planning of local transport services by local groups, communities and individuals

### ***Chilterns AONB Management Plan 2014-19 (Chilterns Conservation Board)***

The Chilterns AONB Management Plan is a statutory document (under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000) produced by the Chilterns Conservation Board to set out how the board intends to manage the AONB and carry out its functions therein. The plan contains a large number of policies, with Landscape policy L7 of most relevance to the LcINP:

- L7: The quality of the setting of the AONB should be conserved by ensuring the impact of adjacent development is sympathetic to the character of the Chilterns.

***Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)  
(Buckinghamshire Biodiversity Partnership, 2009)***

This plan described how the wildlife of Buckinghamshire is going to be enhanced and protected over a ten year period, and is divided into sections called Habitat Action Plans, each one of which details a specific habitat that is found in the county. For each habitat type, there are particular targets covering the following categories:

- Maintaining extent
- Achieving condition
- Restoration of degraded habitat
- Creation of new habitat

Some of these habitats are present in the Parish, and therefore the plan needs to take account of the issues and actions outlined in these Habitat Action Plans.

***Wycombe District Landscape Character Assessment (Land Use Consultants, October 2011)***

This document, which was prepared for Buckinghamshire County Council and WDC, was published to provide a greater understanding of the landscape character of Wycombe District which can be used to influence and inform policy and planning and management actions. It sets out the characterisation of the different landscape types across the District and the actions and issues pertaining to each typology. Landscape guidelines are provided for each landscape typology.

***Buckinghamshire & Milton Keynes Historic Landscape Characterisation (County Archaeological Service, 2006)***

This document looks at the present-day landscape and shows how it has been influenced by patterns established long ago. It helps explain how and why the landscape looks as it does, how old different landscapes are and how they have changed. The study provides a robust basis for making value judgements (e.g. about sensitivity or capacity for change).

***Natural England's National Character Area Profiles – Upper Thames Clay Vales (108)***

This report sets out a portrait of the environmental quality and constraints in the Upper Thames Clay Vales Natural Character Area, which is a broad belt of open, gently undulating lowland farmland on predominantly Jurassic and Cretaceous clays. It describes the key characteristics of the area, including waterways, topography, landscape, agricultural quality and woodlands. The profile states that there is little woodland cover (around 3 per cent) but hedgerows and mature field and hedgerow trees are a feature, and many watercourses are fringed with willow or poplar.

The profile sets out four statements of environmental opportunity (SEO 1-4). All objectives are relevant, but SEO 4 in particular is relevant to the development of Longwick:

- Realise sustainable development that contributes positively to sense of place and built heritage. Ensure adequate green space in association with all development... Create and manage green space to provide

benefits for biodiversity, floodwater management, filtration of pollutants, tranquillity and recreation, and secure strategic access routes between town and country.

The information provided in the report provides a useful contribution to the baseline information on the area, and the SA framework will need to take account of the objectives set out in the profile.

***Housing Strategy 2009-14 (WDC, May 2009)***

The District Council's housing strategy sets out the vision and objectives in relation to housing. It includes a number of objectives which are of direct relevance to the LcINP, including:

- Ensure appropriate levels of new home building across the District;
- Maximise development of affordable housing within the overall district provision;
- Increase housing choices.

***EU Water Framework Directive and Water for Life and Livelihoods: River Basin Management Plan - Thames River Basin District (Environment Agency, December 2009)***

This is a plan prepared by the Environment Agency under the Water Framework Directive, which requires all EU nations to manage the water environment to consistent standards. As well as the overall goal of 'Good' ecological status, the Water Framework Directive also requires that there be no deterioration in ecological status, irrespective of whether that status is 'Good' or not.

The Thames River Basin Management Plan focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment. The plan sets out the pressures on the region's water bodies, the state of the water environment now, including surface water bodies and groundwater bodies, and actions to improve the water environment by 2015, as required by the Directive. The plan identified how river basin management can help improve the ecological status (quantity, quality and ecology) of water bodies, and states that planning policies should reflect its objectives.

The parish of Longwick is in the north part of the Thame catchment, which is predominately rural in character and the predominant land use is agricultural. The water quality is generally good; however, the Thame has high phosphate concentrations. The north part of the catchment is reliant on surface water runoff as the dominant flow to watercourses.

A further Environment Agency document, Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice (GP3) November 2012, Version 1, details the restrictions that apply to developments within a Source Protection Zone 1 (SPZ1), e.g. cemetery developments and underground storage of hazardous substances. The Environment Agency is currently in the process of updating its river basin management plans. The LcINP and SA process will need to take account of the updates to this document.

***Cherwell, Thame and Wye Catchment Abstraction Licensing Strategy December 2012 (Environment Agency)***

This document sets out a licensing strategy to manage water resources sustainably. It assesses water availability, determining how much water can

be abstracted whilst leaving sufficient water within the environment to meet its ecological needs. Longwick parish falls in the Middle Thames sub-catchment (AP7). The strategy identifies the Middle Thames local resource status of 'water available for licensing' at low flows. This status is overridden by the flow requirements of the Thames, which changes the status to 'Water not available for licensing' at low flows. Therefore, water will be available only during periods of high flow.

Thames Water Utilities Ltd is re-evaluating the requirements for a major water resource development in the Upper Thames area and is looking at various options including a reservoir south west of Abingdon, which would abstract water from the River Thames.

***Wycombe District Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) Level 1; Jacobs for WDC (2014)***

This document sets out the risk of flooding from rivers and other sources of flooding, assesses the impact of climate change on flood risk and makes recommendations for flood mitigation and adaptation. The report delineates the District into zones of low, medium and high probability of fluvial flooding, based on existing available information provided by the Environment Agency. Amongst its other key findings are evidence of flooding from other sources, including groundwater flooding, the surcharging of the underground sewer system, the blockage of culverts and gullies (which results in overland flow) and surface water flooding.

***Final Water Resources Management Plan 2015-40, Thames Water (2013)***

This document sets out the company's plans for the next 25 years and looks at the forecast water demand compared with resources available. The parish falls within the Slough/Wycombe/Aylesbury Water Resource Zone (WRZ). The plan does not anticipate any supply-demand problem until beyond the plan period. It focuses on demand management measures for the period to 2020, including meter installation and reducing leakage.

***Local broadband plan for Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire (2012)***

Bucks and Herts have teamed up to increase fibre broadband coverage in the two counties. They are working with BT to increase fibre broadband coverage to least 90 per cent by the end of March 2016. They are currently out to tender for an additional contract to extend coverage beyond 95%. Current broadband coverage in the two counties in rural areas is 37-38%.

## Appendix B: Full table of other Strategies, Plans and Programmes

### International

Strategy / Plan	Comments
<b>International</b>	
<p><b>European Energy Directive 2002/91/EC Performance of Buildings (2002)</b>  <a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2003/l_001/l_00120030104en00650071.pdf">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2003/l_001/l_00120030104en00650071.pdf</a></p>	<p>Promote increased energy efficiency of buildings within the community, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost-effectiveness.            No specific targets. Encourages member states to take necessary measures to ensure that minimum energy performance requirements for buildings are set.            Promote awareness of energy efficiency of buildings within policies.</p>
<p><b>European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</b>  <a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2000/l_327/l_32720001222en00010072.pdf">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2000/l_327/l_32720001222en00010072.pdf</a></p>	<p>The directive seeks to establish a structured framework for action in the field of water quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maintain and enhance the aquatic environment, particularly water quality</li> <li>▪ Protect and enhance the status of aquatic ecosystems and, the water needs of terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands</li> <li>▪ Promote sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources</li> <li>▪ Protect and enhance the aquatic environment through specific measures for the progressive reduction and cessation of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevention of further pollution</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Requires all inland and coastal waters to reach "good status" by 2015.</p> <p>This is much more rigorous than current water quality standards and it is estimated that approx. 95% of water bodies are at risk of failing to reach "good status".            The Water Framework Directive management plans have taken into account the impact on aquatic ecosystems of a much wider range of pressures than previously considered including new development. This must inform the Plan's environmental objectives.            The plan and policies will adhere to the European Water Framework Directive and the objectives considered within the framework.            Wycombe falls within the Thames Basin catchment area.</p>

### National

Strategy / Plan	Comments
<b>National</b>	
<p><b>Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning and Waste Management</b></p>	<p>Help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option, but one which must be adequately catered for Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities Help implement the national waste strategy and supporting targets Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment, and enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations Reflect the concerns and interests of communities, and the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and business, and encourage competitiveness Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management.</p>
<p><b>National Policy Statement (NPS) for Waste Water (February 2012)</b></p>	<p>Sets out government's overall approach and policy for providing infrastructure to deal with waste water treatment.</p>
<p><b>Waste Strategy for England and Wales</b>  <b>2000</b></p>	<p>Statement of Government policy on sustainable management of waste and resources in order to tackle the quantity of waste produced, breaking the link between economic growth and increased waste. Local Authorities are required to meet statutory performance targets (BVPI's) for recycling.</p> <p>The national target are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005</li> <li>▪ To recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste by 2010               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To recycle or compost at least 33% of household waste by 2015</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Identify provision for kerbside and bring-to recycling</p>

Strategy / Plan	Comments
	Encourage opportunities for recycling facilities
<b>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)</b>	Legislation which gives protection to native species (especially those at threat), controls the release of non-native species, enhances the protection of SSSIs and builds upon the rights of way rules in the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.
<b>UK Foresight Programme – Foresight report: Future Flooding</b>  <b>DTI 2004</b>	This volume identifies the many drivers of future risks of flooding and coastal erosion for the UK and analyses their operation and interaction. The drivers are then ranked according to their influence on future risk.
<b>Manual for Streets</b> DCLG & Department for Transport 2007	This manual is used predominantly for the design, construction, adoption and maintenance of new residential streets, but it is also applicable to existing residential streets subject to re-design.
<b>Manual for Streets 2: Wider Application of the Principles</b> ITHT Sept 2010	<p>The aim of the document is to extend the advantages of good design to streets and roads outside residential areas and to provide an environment that improves the quality of life. By rethinking the way high streets and non-trunk roads are designed, the fabric of public spaces and the way people behave can be changed. It means embracing a new approach to design and breaking away from inflexible standards and traditional engineering solutions.</p> <p>The new guide does not supersede Manual for Streets; rather it explains how the principles of the first document can be applied more widely. The guide further integrates the fundamentals of “Link and Place”, allowing designers to set the right design strategy for the particular nuances of busier streets. It also outlines a process to deliver the Governments new de-cluttering agenda.</p>
<b>UK post 2010 Biodiversity Framework</b>  2010	Replaces the previous UK level Biodiversity Action Plan.
<b>Code for sustainable homes</b> DCLG	<p>Intended as a single national standard to guide industry in design and construction of sustainable homes. It is a means of driving continuous improvement, greater innovation and exemplary achievement in sustainable home building.</p> <p>Code measures the sustainability of a home against design categories, rating the whole home as a complete package. Design categories included are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Energy / CO2</li> <li>▪ Water</li> <li>▪ Materials</li> <li>▪ Surface Water run-off</li> <li>▪ Waste</li> <li>▪ Pollution</li> <li>▪ Health and Well-being</li> <li>▪ Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ecology</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The Code builds upon Ecohomes standards with the aim of eventually replacing them.</p> <p>Provides target levels to achieve sustainability in particular to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduce greenhouse emissions</li> <li>▪ Provide better adaptation to CC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduce impact on environment</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Ensure LDDs and SA take account of Ecohomes standards and the Code for Sustainable Homes.</p> <p>LDD could assist in delivering some of the targets.</p>
<b>Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans</b>	This guide from English Heritage to local authorities explains how to achieve the objectives of the NPPF and PPG for the historic environment and pass the test for what constitutes a sound local plan. Heritage evidence base relevant for SA, helping to populate baseline data and informing the appraisal process.
<b>Historic England advice on Neighbourhood Planning and the Historic Environment</b>	<a href="http://content.historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/planning/neighbourhood-planning-info-2014.pdf">http://content.historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/planning/neighbourhood-planning-info-2014.pdf</a> Sets out why heritage assets should be included in an NDP; what to include; further links and resources; how protection can be included in policy formulation.
<b>Adapting to Climate Change: A Checklist for Development,</b>	The document contains a checklist and guidance for new developments to adapt to climate change. The main actions are summarised in a checklist. The Environment Agency’s checklist could inform the Plan’s environmental and strategic objectives

Strategy / Plan	Comments
<b>Environment Agency, November 2005</b>	Need to ensure that new development takes account of the actions from this checklist.
<b>Floods &amp; Water Management Act 2010</b>	Seeks to "localise" responsibility for flood risk, particularly from ordinary watercourses. Key policies within the act include: providing the Environment Agency with an overview of all flood and coastal erosion risk management and unitary and county councils to lead in managing the risk of all local floods; encouraging the uptake of sustainable drainage systems and providing for unitary and county councils to adopt SUDS for new developments and redevelopments; introduce an improved risk based approach to reservoir safety; Local Plans need to tie in with the requirements of the Lead Local Flood Authority (and comply with the LLFA responsibilities and requirements in the SuDs Approval Body role. The WDLP will need to take into account the requirements of the Flood and Water Management Act and ensure that the accompanying evidence documents and work closely with the Environment Agency and Water companies to ensure that the Plan meets the requirements.
<b>Planning for Custom Build Housing, A practice guide</b> National Self Build Association November 2012	Guide to inspire action to grow the custom build (or self build sector) Medium. Useful when doing SHMAA and SHLAA

## County

Strategy / Plan	Comments
<b>County</b>	
<b>Waste Strategy for Buckinghamshire 2001-2021</b>	Aim: Conduct joint research / fund/ develop and implements proposals to improve waste minimation, recovery, recycling, composting  Informs our Waste Plan.  Should be reflected in the SA objectives for all plans.
<b>Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Rural Strategy: Value in our Communities</b> BCC 2008	Coherent countryside rural policy framework Target driven action plan 6 key themes Access to services and facilities Transport Rural housing Countryside and Environment
<b>The Landscape Plan for Buckinghamshire</b> BCC	Addresses the issues of landscape conservation and enhancement against a dynamic and changing Buckinghamshire countryside. Part 1 has been published and includes a factual assessment of the landscape character of the county and sets out a guiding vision for its conservation and enhancement of "A productive and sustainable rural landscape retaining its essential character, local distinctiveness and quality." Should be reflected in the environmental aspects of our plan
<b>Biodiversity and Planning in Bucks</b> BBOWT 2010	The Biodiversity and Planning in Buckinghamshire Guidance Document has been produced by Berks Bucks and Oxon Wildlife Trust on behalf of the Biodiversity Partnership. The document contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A framework for the consideration of biodiversity in the planning process</li> <li>▪ Summaries of relevant legislation and planning policies</li> <li>▪ Maps showing designated sites in the county</li> <li>▪ Maps indicating protected and priority species and priority habitats</li> <li>▪ Maps showing Biodiversity Opportunity Areas and Green Infrastructure Networks</li> </ul> Should be reflected in the environmental aspects of our plan
<b>The Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Wildlife Sites Project</b>	There are 392 sites identified in Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes, most are managed sympathetically by their owners. The Wildlife Sites Project aims to encourage the continuation of this trend, so the wildlife is retained and enhanced for the future. How the system works? A list is made of potential Local Wildlife Sites. Subject to landowner/tenant permission for access, sites are surveyed to record their flora and fauna. This data is used to assess each site's wildlife value in a county context, considering all plants and animals. Sites are then judged

Strategy / Plan	Comments
	<p>against criteria and, after consultation with landowners, a list and maps of Local Wildlife Sites will be drawn up. Management advice and support for grant aid applications will be given on sites passing the criteria.</p> <p>Local Wildlife Sites are a priority target for agri-environment grants, such as DEFRA's Environmental Stewardship Scheme. This aims for environmental benefits and to make conservation part of normal farming practice. If you own or manage a Local Wildlife Site, maintaining the wildlife importance of the site relies on your co-operation, with possible financial support from agri-environment schemes. There is no control over agricultural or forestry operations, and no new rights of access are created.</p>
<p><b>Buckinghamshire Rights of Way improvement plan 2008-2018</b></p> <p>BCC 2008</p>	<p>The RoWIP sets out aspirations and priorities for the public rights of way and countryside access network. The Plan sets out a vision for rights of way to "expand, manage and promote the network of routes and open spaces, recognising its historical and ecological significance whilst providing real economic benefits to the rural communities and health benefits to local people, to create safe and sustainable access provision for all."</p> <p>The Plan sets out 8 themes for improving rights of way including mapping, creating new links, and improving access.</p> <p>The objectives and themes within the improvement plan, and impact any development may have on these, needs to be considered by the plan, the SA and the WDLP objectives.</p>
<p><b>Buckinghamshire Mineral and Waste Core Strategy</b></p> <p>Bucks County Council November 2012</p>	<p>sets out the guiding principles for the amount of mineral extraction and waste treatment that will take place in the county, identifies the locations where the most important of these activities will take place, and contains some broad principles that will apply when planning applications for minerals or waste development are being considered.</p> <p>Strategic / Neighbouring Authorities</p>
<p><b>Buckinghamshire Minerals Development Plan Document</b></p> <p>Bucks County Council programmed date for adoption: December 2013.</p>	<p>The Minerals DPD will include more details regarding the locations where the extraction of minerals, and the recycling of materials to produce 'alternative minerals', may be permitted, and the planning issues that will need to be addressed at these locations. It will also include some more detailed development control policies for use in considering planning applications - Neighbouring Authorities</p>
<p><b>Buckinghamshire Waste Development Plan Document</b></p> <p>Bucks County Council June 2013?</p>	<p>Will provide policies and preferred areas for development of smaller scale waste management facilities, including maps and information on the allocated sites.</p> <p>Neighbouring Authorities</p> <p>The study looks at local sources of flood risk, primarily from surface runoff caused by intense rainfall, high groundwater levels and out of bank flows from watercourses.</p>
<p><b>Buckinghamshire Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment</b></p> <p><b>Bucks</b> <b>2011</b></p>	<p>The report is used to inform where the risk of flooding has been significant, and could be again in the future.</p> <p>The PFRA contains maps of past and possible future floods and high level indications of possible consequences.</p> <p>The report was compiled collating existing and available national and local info, which is illustrated through mapping and summary tables.</p> <p>This district wide assessment of local flood risk sets the basis for BCC's new power as Lead Local Flood Authority of certain watercourses and the future requirements to approve sustainable drainage applications that come to the SuDs Approval body.</p> <p>The PFRA is an important evidence base for developing policy options on development and flood risk.</p>
<p><b>Buckinghamshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2013-2018</b></p>	<p>The Local Flood Risk Strategy will benefit strategic planning to ensure development does not increase flood risk from all sources, promote the use of sustainable drainage techniques and find opportunities through new development to reduce flood risk where possible.</p>
<p><b>Water Framework Directive Catchment Management Plans</b></p>	<p>River basin management plans for protecting and improving the water environment and have been developed in consultation with organisations and individuals. They contain the main issues for the water environment and the actions we all need to take to deal with them.</p>
<p><b>Taking Care of Water – The next 25 years - Our Plans for a Sustainable Future</b></p> <p>Thames Water 2010</p>	<p>Strategic Direction Statement for the medium (2010-2015) and long (2015-2035) term.</p> <p>Strategic</p>
<p><b>Thames Water Investment Plan 2010-2015</b></p> <p>Thames Water 2010</p>	<p>Investment programme</p>

## Neighbouring Authorities

Strategy / Plan	Comments
<b>Neighbouring Authorities</b>	
<b>Aylesbury Vale Local Plan – Saved Policies</b>	Contains saved strategic policies and allocations. Strategic / Neighbouring Authorities To be considered as part of Duty to Cooperate.
<b>The Vale of Aylesbury Local Plan</b> Aylesbury Vale District Council	The plan will set out a strategy for growth for the district to 2031. Sets out the scale and distribution of housing, employment and other development in the District to 2031 and strategic allocations. It also includes development management policies. Strategic / Neighbouring Authorities
<b>South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011</b> South Oxfordshire District Council January 2006	Contains strategic policies and allocations. Strategic / Neighbouring Authorities
<b>South Oxfordshire Core Strategy</b> South Oxfordshire District Council	Adopted 2013

## Local

Strategy / Plan	Comments
<b>Local</b>	
<b>Local Development Scheme</b> WDC March 2015	Under the 2004 Act, LPA's must prepare a Local Development Scheme. It sets out the documents that the Council will produce over the next 3 years to make up the WDF. Specifically the LDS: -explains what local development documents the council intends to produce -the subject matter and geographical area of the documents -the timetable for the preparation of those documents. The latest version (October 2012) must be taken into account.
<b>Wycombe Infrastructure Delivery Plan WDC, 2012</b>	Sets out infrastructure requirements to support anticipated growth throughout the district. To be taken into account although will need updating as it is based on development requirements in the Wycombe Development Framework, the previous set of plans for the District.
<b>Wycombe District Council Corporate Plan 2011-2015 WDC</b> January 2012	Sets out the Council's priorities up to 2015 Strategic / Corporate /
<b>Living Within Our Limits SPD version 2</b>	This document sets out minimum standards of construction for development with particular regard to energy efficiency and generation of renewable energy.
<b>Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy WDC, 2010</b>	Information about WDC's policy on contaminated land, and provides information about the historic land use, geological, hydrogeological and soil contamination characteristics of the District.
<b>Wycombe Planning Obligations SPD</b>	The introduction of CIL means there are significant changes to how we may secure planning obligations using Section 106 (S106) legal agreements. Section 106 agreements are drawn up when it is considered that a development will have negative impacts on the local area that can't be mitigated by means of conditions attached to the planning permission. In March 2012 we consulted on a draft Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document

Strategy / Plan	Comments
	(SPD) which explains our policies and procedures for securing planning obligations and explains the relationship between S106 planning obligations and CIL. It also sets out our legal and monitoring processes including those in respect of Unilateral Undertakings. We expect to adopt the final document by the end of 2012.
<b>Wycombe Housing Intensification SPD</b>	Document setting out how developments within existing residential areas can be undertaken to ensure a high quality environment as an end result.
<b>Wycombe District Council Inspection Strategy for the Identification of Contaminated Land</b>	WDC's contaminated land inspection strategy 2010/11
<b>Wycombe Sports Facilities Strategy</b> 2009	Our sports facility strategy offers a clear plan for developing sports facilities in the future, as well as providing the evidence for requesting Section 106 contributions requested from developers. The strategy provides accurate and robust information about the current levels of provision of sports facilities such as tennis courts, rugby pitches, swimming water, sports halls. It also identifies where any deficiencies exist and directs future work towards meeting shortfalls in specific geographic areas. To inform the appraisal of community infrastructure sites and any potential community facilities policies of the WDLP
<b>Public Art Strategy 2009-2019</b>	Sets out context and objectives for public art in Wycombe district with guidance to developers on how to discharge planning conditions and obligations relating to public art.
<b>Wycombe Energy Feasibility Study</b>  March 2008	Feasibility study on energy policy and infrastructure for Wycombe District - To inform sustainable construction policies within the WDLP
<b>Community Facilities Strategy</b>	This strategy gives the Council a clear plan for developing facilities in the future as well as providing the justification for Section 106 contributions requested from developers. To be taken into account
<b>Community Facilities Strategy Update</b>	Update to the 2009 strategy including new analysis and the revised priority wards. To be taken into account
<b>Open Spaces Study</b>	makes an assessment and analysis of open spaces within settlements in Wycombe District.
<b>Open Space Deficiency Report</b>	A report on areas where open space requires protection and areas where there is a lack of open space.
<b>Outdoor Sports Facilities Audit and Gap Analysis</b>	Audit and analysis of outdoor sports facilities in Wycombe District.
<b>Local Standards – Open Space Standard Setting</b>	Setting standards for open space, sport and recreational facilities in Wycombe in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance Note 17. PPG 17 superseded
<b>Wycombe Open Space Framework</b> December 2010	Provides information on existing open space provision and demand across the District Important for the social aspects of the SA and Plan objectives (in particular open space deficiency)
<b>Wycombe Community Facilities SPD</b>	Document setting out the Council's approach to planning applications that could result in the loss or re-provision of community facilities.
<b>Parking Standard Guidance</b>	This note provides guidance on how the Council will apply the Parking Standards set out in the Wycombe District Local Plan. Application of the guidance in this note should help ensure good quality developments as well as ensuring that parking concerns do not impede the grant of planning permission.
<b>Haddenham Neighbourhood Plan</b>	The Plan provides a vision for the future of the village, and sets out clear planning policies to realise this vision.
<b>Thame Neighbourhood Plan</b>	The Plan provides a vision for the future of the town, and sets out clear planning policies to realise this vision.

## **Appendix C: Full Outline of Baseline Information**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Situation in Longwicks-cum-Ilmer</b>	<b>Situation in Wycombe District</b>	<b>Comparators</b>	<b>Issues/ Actions</b>	<b>Data Source</b>
Population	Change in population	The population grew by 6.21% between 2001 and 2011. Total population in 2011 = 1347	Growth of 6.97% (11,200 people) between 2001 and 2011 censuses Total population in 2011= 171,700	Faster increase than England as a whole but slower than South East	Only slightly higher than average national trend. In the long-term pop estimate by ONS projections suggest District pop will increase to about 178,600 by 2021	AMR 2012
Population Demographics	Age of population	From 2001-11 the 40-49 age group has stayed about the same, but the number aged 60-69 has increased by more than 60%. The 25 to 39 population has halved in the same period.	From 2001-2011 there has been an increase in the 40 to 49 and 60 to 69 pop and a noticeable decline in the 25 to 39 population	The aging population follows a national trend	Implications of an ageing population in the parish, district and nationally	AMR 2012
Ethnicity	Ethnic origin of District	95% white 0.44% Pakistani ethnic origin 0.81% Mixed 0.67% India 0.14% Caribbean / African 0.14% other ethnic backgrounds	81.3 % classify themselves as white, 7.6 % are of Pakistani ethnic origin, 2.8% classify themselves as mixed, 1.7% are from India, 1.75 from other Asian ethnic origin, 1.6% from the Caribbean, other 3.25% made up of various ethnic backgrounds	Wycombe has slightly lower than average 'white' population (decrease for South East 4.4%)	Longwicks has a higher 'white' population	2011 ONS Census

Topic	Indicator	Situation in Longwick-cum-Ilmer	Situation in Wycombe District	Comparators	Issues/ Actions	Data Source
Qualifications	No. of Super Output Areas which are within worst 20% of Country	39% have a level 4 (degree) or above qualification.	In Wycombe District 33.6% have a level 4 (degree) or above qualification- not as high as the 2 southern Bucks Districts, and just below Bucks (34.8%).		The parish has higher than average number of people with qualifications and 39% educated to degree level or higher (national average is 20 %.)	AMR 2012
Barriers to Housing & Services	No. of Super Output Areas which are within worst 20% of Country	The parish LSOA is ranked 5004 out of 32482, i.e. within the lowest 20%	17 SOAs in District within worst 20% of country	In 2001: 12 SOAs in District within worst 20% of country	Illustrates major need for improved access to housing & services within the parish.	2011 Census data BCC and Wycombe District Council Monitoring
Crime	No. of Super Output Areas which are within worst 20% of Country	The parish is ranked 28295 out of 32482.	14 SOAs in District within worst 20% of country	In 2001 : 4 SOAs in District within worst 20% of country	Crime is unlikely to be an issue in the parish	2011 Census data BCC and Wycombe District Council Monitoring
Quality of Living Environment	No. of Super Output Areas which are within worst 20% of Country	The parish is ranked 27017 out of 32482.	No SOAs in District within worst 20% of country. 3 between 21% and 30%		Retain high Quality of Living Environment.	2011 Census data BCC and Wycombe District Council Monitoring

Topic	Indicator	Situation in Longwick-cum-Ilmer	Situation in Wycombe District	Comparators	Issues/ Actions	Data Source
Culture & Leisure Facilities	Satisfaction with Council's cultural & recreational facilities		Survey showed that the District achieved with Parks and Open Spaces (82%) and Swan Theatre (80%) whilst maintaining relative satisfaction with Wycombe Museum (48%), Risborough Spring Swim and Fitness Centre (44%) Wycombe Sports Centre (43%) and Court Garden Leisure Centre 42%	Although survey showed improved performance for most of the subject areas the rates of satisfaction were not over 85% & often substantially lower		Wycombe District Council Residents Survey 2012 (bmg research for WDC)
Extent of woodlands	% of District covered by woodland	The parish is mostly open farmland, with many hedgerow trees and some copses, but no larger areas of woodland.	18% of District covered by general woodland 336 pockets of ancient woodland which covers 3,654 ha (in 2012, ancient woodland were resurveyed, including sites of <2 ha)		The character of the parish is open rather than wooded.	AMR 2012
Condition of SSSIs	Those in favourable/ recovering condition	No SSSIs within 250m of the parish boundary	960.15ha in total. 95.61% is favourable/ recovering condition	National target is 95% by December 2010	No issues with SSSIs	Natural England response to consultation, 2011

Topic	Indicator	Situation in Longwick-cum-Ilmer	Situation in Wycombe District	Comparators	Issues/ Actions	Data Source
Listed Buildings	Number & those at risk	35 Listed Buildings or other structures. 32 of these are Grade II. 3 are at Grade II* - they are: Church of St Peter, Ilmer; Church of St Michael and All Saints, Horsenden; and Bank Farmhouse, Meadle.	1,232 Listed Buildings, 19 Grade I, 86 grade II* buildings and 1123 grade II buildings. 9 entries on the English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk' register	No buildings in the District are on the National list of 'Buildings at Risk'	Conserve and enhance the setting of listed buildings.	AMR 2012
Locally Listed buildings	Number of Locally Listed buildings in District	One structure on 'Local List' - milestone near Rays Farm, Thame Road	There are 77 locally listed buildings within the District	Non statutory to keep a local list.		
Conservation Areas	Area covered and condition	The hamlets of Ilmer, Meadle, Owlswick and Horsenden were all designated Conservation Areas in 1982. All but Meadle were amended in 1989. Character surveys for the areas were compiled in 1996-7.	61 Conservation Areas in District covering 1,328ha	Large number compared to neighbouring authorities	Conserve and enhance the Conservation Areas.	AMR 2012 WDC Monitoring
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Number of scheduled ancient monuments in the District	None in the parish, but the parish boundary is coterminous with the boundary of Waldrige Manor (which is in the parish of Dinton-with-Ford and Upton in Aylesbury Vale)	53 scheduled ancient monuments within the District		Not relevant to the parish, but be aware of the setting of Waldrige Manor	Wycombe District Council Monitoring

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Historic Parks and Gardens	Area of designated Historic Parks and Gardens	None in the parish	758.324 ha of designated Historic Parks and Gardens in the District		Not relevant to the parish	Wycombe District Council Monitoring
Water Quality	Condition of watercourses in the Middle Thames sub-catchment	Water quality is predominantly moderate or poor.	Current rating shows the River Wye at poor/moderate overall quality and poor/moderate ecological quality; the Hughenden Stream as poor overall and poor ecological quality; and the stretch of the River Thames between Reading and Cookham (i.e. including the stretch running through Wycombe District) as moderate overall; moderate ecological; and good chemical status.	Inland and coastal water to reach 'good status' by 2015 (Water Framework Directive)	Key factors are pollution from waste waters and agricultural and land use management.	Environment Agency data
Air Quality	Annual Nitrogen Dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> ) Levels	Air quality is not a local issue in the parish.	Average Nitrogen Dioxide levels 2011-2013 is 27 in Wycombe Abbey.	National target of reducing annual average mean to less than 40 µg/m <sup>3</sup> .	Issue of reducing NO <sub>2</sub> levels (the overriding source is road vehicle emissions)	WDC Environmental Health Services data

Topic	Indicator	Situation in Longwick-cum-Ilmer	Situation in Wycombe District	Comparators	Issues/ Actions	Data Source
Climate Change	Requirement of Building Regulations to increase energy efficiency to zero carbon levels by 2016.	Climate change is a strategic issue rather than one at parish scale	Per capita CO2 emissions for Wycombe District in 2010 were 7 tonnes, up from 6.7 tonnes the previous year. (6.1 tonnes in 2007). Total emissions for Wycombe District in 2010 was 932Ktonnes	The national average in 2010 was 7.6 tonnes, up from 7.4 tonnes the previous year.	Policy DM17 of the adopted DSA Plan requires developments to deliver a reduction in carbon emissions on-site through the use of decentralised and renewable or low carbon sources.	Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) local authority CO2 emissions dataset.
Flooding	Amount of new development within the Flood Zones	High ground water and surface flows interact to create significant drainage issues.	No planning application was granted contrary to the Environment Agency advice on flooding in 2012		Seek to address drainage issues	AMR 2012

Topic	Indicator	Situation in Longwick-cum-Ilmer	Situation in Wycombe District	Comparators	Issues/ Actions	Data Source
Renewable Energy	% of energy produced through renewable sources	There is an active s78 appeal against a solar array proposal at Bumpers Farm	In 2011 384 Kilo-Watts of electricity (KWe) generated by photovoltaics: 11KWe generated from wind. Total 0.397 MWe (applied for under the Feed-in Tariff scheme).  Based on Ofgem microgeneration data on schemes that have applied for Feed-in Tariff accreditation up to 30 June 2011	UK installed capacity microgeneration under Feed-in Tariff is 12.123KWe from photovoltaics and 22901KWe from wind. Total 160.96 MWe  UK target of 15% of energy generation from renewables by 2020. WDC 0.25% of current UK total.	No large-scale renewable/low carbon energy projects in the District. Increasing renewable energy generation is an objective of the Carbon Reduction Framework.  Increase from 0.165 MWe in 2010 to 0.397 MWe in 2011	AEA Microgeneration Index
Public Transport	No of people travelling to work by public transport (train, tube, bus etc.)	7% for the parish (2011 census)	January 2013 Wycombe District figure = 6.72 %	2001 England Average= 15%	Low levels of public transport use	Neighbourhood Statistics January 2013

Topic	Indicator	Situation in Longwick-cum-Ilmer	Situation in Wycombe District	Comparators	Issues/ Actions	Data Source
Travel by foot / cycle	No of people travelling to work by foot / cycle	3.6% travel by foot 1% cycle to work	6.45% travel by foot 0.9 % cycle to work		Seek to improve safety and attractiveness of walking and cycle routes	Neighbourhood Statistics January 2013
Motorised private vehicle Reliance	No. of people travelling to work by car (either driver or passenger)/ motorcycle/t axi	73% in the parish	January 2013 Wycombe District figure=49.28%	2011 Nat figure= 62% against 57,25 % in 2011	Higher than average car dependence in District	Neighbourhood Statistics January 2013 – aggregated data ONS Census Analysis method of travel to work
Car Ownership	No of households with 2 cars/vans  No of households with 3+ cars/vans	49%  21%	2011 Wycombe District = 36% of households have 2 cars available  13% have 3 +cars		High level of car ownership compared to national figures	AMR 2012
High speed broadband	% coverage		38-39% rural coverage across Bucks and Herts			Connected Counties project data

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Economic Activity	No. of economically active residents	82% residents aged 16-65 economically active in 2011	80.9% (85,000) residents of working age economically active in 2011-2012	79.4% of South East working age pop who are economically active compared to England average of 76.6%.	The economic active population and economic activity rate fell slightly but remain higher than county (80.6%), regional (79.4%) and national (76.6%) rates	AMR 2012
Unemployment	No. of unemployed (% of economically active population)	2.4% of economically active population are unemployed	Unemployment rate rose from 1.3% to 2.8% in 2008, then fell to 2.4% in 2011 and was 2.5% in April 2012  Figures for November 2012 stand at 2.4% (2517 people)	Below Nat average= 3.9%; but above county rate = 2%.  Still over double pre-recession level	Level of unemployment is similar to county average but lower than national average.	AMR 2012 ONS Annual Population Survey
Long term Unemployment	% of unemployed who have been so for more than 1 year	53% of unemployed are long-term unemployed	19.5% of unemployed are long term unemployed	18.2% at county level, 20.5% in SE & 23.8% in England	Levels of long term unemployed are higher than in 2011 (12%) slightly higher than county but lower than region and England	AMR 2012 citing ONS from NOMIS

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Industry and Occupation	Proportion of jobs in manufacturing and those in tertiary industries	56% of workers are in management, professional and technical roles. 8.5% work in the process, plant and machine operative and elementary occupations	51% of workers are in management, professional and technical roles. 12% work in the process, plant and machine operative and elementary occupations		Manufacturing employment in steady decline	AMR 2012
Average Earnings	Change in earnings of full time workers in 2012			Average earnings in the South East fell by 6% between 2009 and 2012	Overall, average earnings fell by 8.5% in the UK	ASHE/ONS
Housing Need	Identified housing need		2013 draft Strategic Housing Market Assessment identified an affordable housing requirement of up to 70% of the total requirement.	Steady increase in the number of those in housing need across the region	The provision of affordable housing remains a high priority for the District Much of the priority is for family-sized accommodation	Draft SHMA 2013 AMR 2012
Housing Affordability	2012 Median house price/average earnings ratio		Wycombe District= 9.60		Similar average house price/average earnings ratio compared to the rest of SE. Affordability continues to be an issue.	AMR 2012

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No of new Housing built	Number of Homes Required by 2011 by the Core Strategy is 402.5 per annum for the period 2006-26	27 homes completed between 2001-12	3.236 dwellings between 2006-12 Remainder requirement: 4.814 between 2012-2026	34% above the Core Strategy target	Housing requirements will be further developed by work on the emerging Local Plan	AMR 2012
Previously Developed Land	Number of Homes Built on Previously Developed Land and residential intensification sites	There are currently no brownfield sites identified in the parish	In 2011-2012 Wycombe achieved 97.7%	No longer a government target	Current Brownfield development figures are well above 90%	AMR 2012

