

Draft Sustainability Appraisal Report

**Incorporating Strategic Environmental
Assessment:**

Longwick cum Ilmer Neighbourhood Plan

June 2015

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

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Non-Technical Summary

Longwick-cum-Ilmer Parish Council (“the Parish Council”) is preparing a Neighbourhood Development Plan (“the Neighbourhood Plan”) in accordance with the provisions of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012. Wycombe District Council (“the District Council”), as the local planning authority, designated the whole of the parish as a Neighbourhood Area on 2 March 2015 (see Plan A below) for this purpose.

The purpose of this report is to provide a sustainability assessment of the policies and proposals of the draft Neighbourhood Plan in accordance with EU Directive 2001/42 on strategic environmental assessment (SEA) and the Environmental Assessment of Plans & Programmes Regulations 2004. This SA report covers Stage D and forms the report for Stage E1 and E2.

The Neighbourhood Plan will be in general conformity with the National Planning Policy Framework (“the NPPF”) and with the strategic policies of the Development Plan for Wycombe District, which sets out part of the strategic planning context and policies for the District.

The Neighbourhood Plan sets out eleven policies in total. These are:

- policies for the growth of Longwick Village and designation of Local Green Space;
- policies relating to development in the hamlets and designation of Local Green Space at Owlswick;
- four policies allocating land for development and green space within the village of Longwick.

Their combined effect is to make provision for up to 141 dwellings at Longwick village.

Within the area there are no statutory environmental designations. The hamlets of Meadle, Horsenden, Owlswick and Ilmer are designated Conservation Areas and the parish is host to 35 listed buildings, all Grade II or II*. It shares a boundary with the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Waldrige Manor which is in the adjoining parish of Dinton-with-Ford and Upton. There are issues of ground water and surface water drainage in the parish and within and around the village of Longwick.

The policies have been specifically chosen and formulated to adhere to the principles of sustainable development as defined by the NPPF.

The District Council and the Parish Council will jointly monitor the effectiveness of the implementation of the Neighbourhood Plan using the available data. The WDC Monitoring Report will provide some data at this level.

Comments on this draft Sustainability Appraisal

This is a draft sustainability appraisal and its contents may be updated and refined prior to the plan being formally submitted for examination. We would welcome your comments on this draft appraisal. In particular:

- Do you think we have considered all the reasonable alternatives for the Plan in this assessment?
- Do you agree with the detailed assessment of the alternatives and policies?
- Have we correctly identified the significant positive and negative effects?

Please send your comments in writing by 21 July to:

Email: lciparishnp@gmail.com

Post: Longwick-cum-Ilmer Parish Council, The Princes Centre, Clifford Road,
Princes Risborough, Bucks HP27 0DP Tel: 01844 275912

See also: <http://www.longwickcumilmer.org.uk/neighbourhood-plan.html>

1. Introduction & Method

1.1 Longwick-cum-Ilmer Parish Council (“the Parish Council”) is preparing the Longwick-cum-Ilmer Parish Neighbourhood Plan (“the Neighbourhood Plan”) in accordance with the provisions of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012. Wycombe District Council (“the District Council”), as the local planning authority, designated the whole of the parish as the Longwick-cum-Ilmer Neighbourhood Area on 2 March 2015 (see Plan A below) for this purpose.

1.2 The village is the main settlement for the Neighbourhood Plan area, surrounded by open arable fields, hedgerows and groups of trees. It includes the hamlets of Ilmer, Owlswick, Meadle, Little Meadle and Horsenden.

1.3 The purpose of this report is to provide a sustainability assessment of the policies and proposals of the draft Neighbourhood Plan in accordance with EU Directive 2001/42 on strategic environmental assessment (SEA) and the Environmental Assessment of Plans & Programmes Regulations 2004.

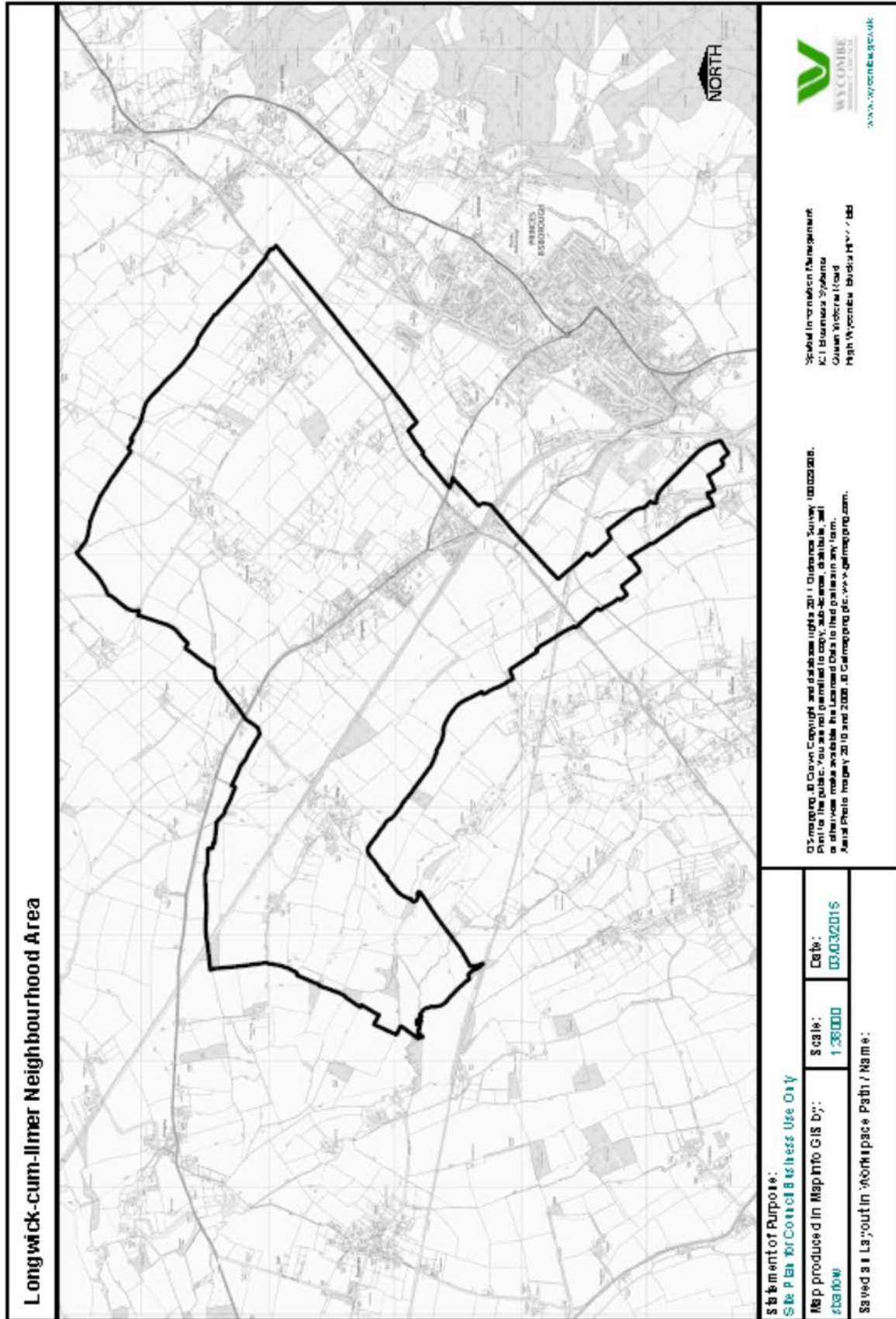
1.4 The formal screening opinion of the District Council requires that a Sustainability Appraisal (SA), incorporating a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), be undertaken of the Neighbourhood Plan. The District Council has assisted the Parish Council in carrying out the assessment process.

1.5 The District Council published a draft Scoping Report in March 2015 to consult with the statutory consultees on the proposed assessment framework. The report, which is available in the evidence base, brought together all the relevant sustainability data and summarized the planning policy context relevant to the Neighbourhood Plan.

1.6 The Neighbourhood Plan has been led by a steering group consisting of members of the Parish Council and other local residents to represent the community, with the support of the District Council. This process enables the Parish Council and the wider community to build on previous engagement with the local community including consultation on the Longwick Village Capacity Study in October 2014 (WDC and Tibbalds). The steering group reports to the full Parish Council and its recommendations are included in the Parish Council minutes.

1.7 This SA report covers Stage D and forms the report for stages E1 and E2 of the Sustainability Appraisal process by providing an assessment of the policies of the draft Neighbourhood Plan using the SA Framework proposed in the Scoping Report and taking account of the Regulation 14 Consultation. The report will accompany the draft Neighbourhood Plan for consultation.

Plan A – Longwick Neighbourhood Area



2. Planning Policy context

The Parish is part of Wycombe District and Buckinghamshire County. The LcIP NP needs to demonstrate that it is consistent with the Government's overarching National Planning Policy Framework (2012), and is in general conformity with the strategic policies of the Wycombe District Development Plan. Wycombe District Development Plan documents comprise:

- Wycombe District Local Plan (WDLP) (2004)
- Adopted Core Strategy (2008)
- Adopted Delivery and Site Allocations Plan (2013)
- Buckinghamshire Minerals and Waste Local Plans and Core Strategy.

The Emerging WDLP is scheduled for adoption in 2018 for the period until 2033. The LcIP NP is being prepared in anticipation of the reasoning and evidence of the emerging Local Plan, but focuses on being in conformity with the relevant strategic saved and current policies in the Wycombe District Development Plan documents.

2.1 National Planning Policy Framework

The NPPF contains a number of key policy principles that shape the NP. These are itemised below (with paragraph references given):

- The presumption in favour of sustainable development (para. 14)
- The role of NPs (16)
- Supporting a prosperous rural economy (28)
- Minimising journey lengths (37)
- Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes (50)
- Rural affordable housing and exception sites (54)
- The vitality of rural communities (55)
- The quality of development (58)
- Conserving and enhancing the natural environment (109-115)
- Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (126)
- Neighbourhood plans (183-185)

2.2. Wycombe District Development Plan

The Wycombe District Development Plan contain a number of 'saved' and current policies that have a specific relevance to the LcIP NP and these are listed for each policy in Appendix B of the draft Plan.

2.3 Emerging Wycombe District Local Plan to 2033

The findings of the Wycombe District Council Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (Interim Report, February 2014) and Draft Strategic Housing Market Assessment (January 2014) were that the objectively assessed need for housing in Wycombe is likely to be around 11,000 to 12,000 dwellings over the next 20 years, or around 500-700 dwellings

annually. This is higher than the 400-450 homes per year currently achieved, and the requirement set out in the current Core Strategy of just 400 homes per year. This increased need for housing set the agenda for public consultation in early 2014 on new Local Plan options, by seeking ways in which this growth could be accommodated; one option raised was to expand villages by building on the edges of them.

The role of this Plan therefore is to show how the Parish and Longwick in particular might respond to this need by accommodating some of this necessary growth, but ensuring that it is shaped according to the unique characteristics of the area, its settlements and communities.

As the emerging Local Plan is in preparation, much of the evidence gathered for it has also informed this NP. The NP also anticipates the issues and options consulted upon to-date including the potential expansion of Princes Risborough by up to 2,500 homes. The common issues for an expanded Princes Risborough and Longwick would include changes to:

- traffic movements and numbers
- significant improvements to the quality of public transport provision
- the capacity of local schools
- community facilities and services
- sewage, surface water flooding and utilities management
- retail and employment development opportunities, and
- ensuring that the gaps between settlements and the rural places also remain distinct.

It is recognised that the sustainable transport provision required for Longwick to grow in an acceptable manner as outlined here, may only be achievable and deliverable with the changes brought about by the potential future expansion of Princes Risborough.

3. Vision and Objectives

3.1 Vision for Longwick-cum-Ilmer Parish in 2033

This vision for Longwick-cum-Ilmer Parish by 2033 aims to represent all of the community's views and aspirations for the Parish, and is the basis for the objectives and policies in this Neighbourhood Plan.

By 2033 Longwick-cum-Ilmer Parish will:

- Be a village and a collection of hamlets with a cherished history, each of which has retained its own unique independent and distinctive character, scale and atmosphere.
- Be a Parish where most of our everyday essential needs are met without the need to travel elsewhere.
- Be a Parish with social diversity and cohesion, which continues to be a safe, secure and healthy place to live.
- Be a Parish where residents have a strong sense of community pride and belonging, and new arrivals are attracted and welcomed.

- Be a Parish that has managed growth with infrastructure and services appropriate to the needs of all its residents, both current and future.
- Have a key rural centre in Longwick village, providing some employment, essential services, and social and leisure opportunities for the local population.
- Have easy access and safe movement for pedestrians and cyclists to and through Longwick village, with good connections to the hamlets and key locations in the area.
- Have regular, convenient and long term public transport services by bus to destinations such as Princes Risborough town centre and railway station.

These principles underpin this Neighbourhood Plan and are also reflected in the themes set out in the *Sustainable Community Strategy* for Wycombe District 2009–2026.

The draft Plan sets out a number of objectives on the following topics:

- Transport and Connectivity
- Community facilities
- Flooding and Environment
- Utilities
- Local Economy and Communal Facilities
- Technology
- Rural Character
- Highways
- Housing and Sustainable Development
- Character, Scale and Rural Context

These objectives are set out in full in section 4.2 of the draft Plan.

3.2 The Neighbourhood Plan sets out eleven policies in total, with the aim of delivering against the vision and objectives for the Plan. These are:

- policies for the growth of Longwick Village and designation of Local Green Space;
- policies relating to protection of the hamlets and designation of Local Green Space at Owlswick;
- Four policies allocating land for development and open space within the village of Longwick.

Their combined effect is to make provision for up to 141 dwellings in Longwick village.

4. Overview of the Parish and its Environment

4.1 Longwick village and the surrounding hamlets

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 Longwick, with a number of smaller hamlets, including Ilmer, Owlswick, Meadle, Little Meadle

and part of Horsenden, which occupy a low-lying area of open farmland to the north 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 – Aston Sandford and Kingsey, while to the west the Parish has a boundary with Oxfordshire and the Parish of Towersey. It lies within the Icknield Ward of Wycombe District, the Risboroughs Division of Buckinghamshire County, and Buckingham Parliamentary Constituency. The Parish covers an area of 1228 hectares.

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. Longwick village sits astride the A4129 road. Residents of the Parish also rely on the nearby towns of Princes Risborough, Thame, Aylesbury and High Wycombe for services, employment and shopping.

4.2 The Scoping report sets out the baseline for a range of sustainability matters and identifies a series of key issues across these:

Environmental Issues	
1	The need to conserve and enhance: a number of listed buildings in the parish, including some Grade II*; and the hamlets of Ilmer, Owlswick, Meadle and Horsenden as designated conservation areas. To recognise there are 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.
Social Issues	
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.
Economic Issues	
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.

5. Developing a Sustainability Appraisal Framework

5.1 The Neighbourhood Plan is assessed against a SA Framework of objectives, decision-making criteria, indicators and targets. The SA Framework provides a way in which sustainability issues can be described, analysed and compared. The SA Framework consists of SA objectives, which, where practicable, may be expressed, in the form of targets, the achievement of which is measurable using indicators. SA objectives and indicators can be revised as further baseline information is collected and sustainability issues and challenges are identified. These can also be utilised in monitoring the implementation of the Neighbourhood Plan.

5.2 The purpose of the SA Framework is to provide a way of ensuring the proposed plan's policies consider the sustainability needs of the area in terms of their social, environmental and economic effects. The SA objectives have drawn on the baseline information, the key issues and other plans and programmes of particular interest discussed earlier in the Scoping Report.

5.3 The full SA framework is set out in the Scoping Report (Table 5)

6. Predicting and evaluating the effects of the Plan

6.1 The likely significant effects of the growth strategy, site selection and policies of the Neighbourhood Plan are assessed in turn below. In each case, the assessment uses the following notation:

+	Likely positive effect
0	Likely neutral effect
-	Likely adverse effect
?	Effect uncertain

Assessing Neighbourhood plan growth options – Plan B



6.2 Assessing growth options (see matrix in Appendix A)

Plan B shows the growth strategy options assessed:

1. Growth consistent with the linear form of the village
2. Widening the village -
 - a. Infilling to railway line
 - b. Extension to the east
3. Extension to the north and south

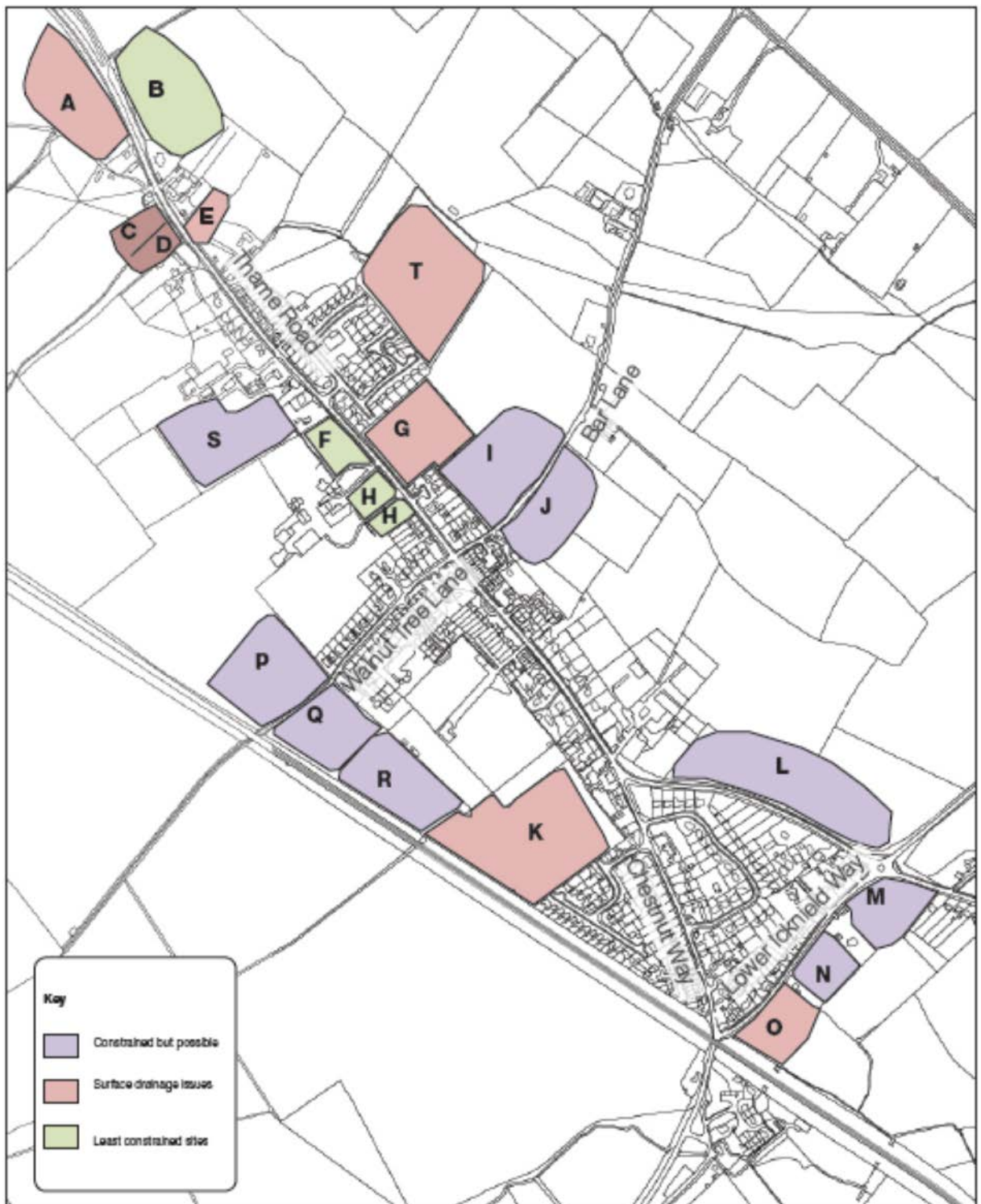
A fourth option was also assessed for comparison, which was to continue the pattern of development of the past decade or more – very small infill / intensification within existing envelope.

The assessment shows that:

- All three main options deliver benefits in terms of increased housing and population.
- All growth options show issues with delivering transport by sustainable modes, including for access to employment and training.
- All options include sites where surface or ground water flooding may be an issue.

- However, option 1 shows the strongest support for community identity, place-shaping and access to key village facilities.
- Option 2a is more remote from village facilities although it has good access to the village playing field. There may be issues with noise from the railway.
- Option 2b is less accessible to key local facilities, and there is potential to impact on views from the Chilterns AONB.
- Option 3, extension to the north and south, is also further from key village facilities; in the south there could be adverse impacts on Longwick Bog; to the north, potential adverse effects on the setting of the cluster of listed buildings there.
- The assessment shows that Option 1 is the most sustainable growth pattern for the village.

Assessing site options within the growth strategy – plan C



6.3 Assessing site options within the growth strategy (see matrix, Appendix B)

Plan C shows the sites reviewed by the Longwick capacity study. Site options relevant to the preferred linear growth strategy are: F, G, H, I, J, K, L, and S.

- All sites show issues with delivering transport by sustainable modes, including for access to employment and training. This is assessed as a significant adverse effect which will require significant mitigation.

- Sites F and H have some flood risk but are close to key village facilities. There may be some impact on the historic farmstead of Rose Farm (although this is not listed). They have potential to provide limited housing.
- Site G has some flood risk but delivers more homes and has good access to Thame Road and village facilities.
- Site I delivers more homes but would have to access Thame Road via site G rather than Bar Lane because of difficulties with the Bar Lane / Thame Road junction. There is some flood risk but it has good access to village facilities.
- Site J has similar characteristics to site I but must be excluded on the basis that access to Thame Road is compromised by safety and capacity issues on Bar Lane.
- Site K delivers more homes and has some flood risk on the north-eastern side. It has potentially good access to village facilities if walk and cycle links are provided. There may be an issue of noise from the railway on the western side.
- Site L can deliver more homes: the northern part is closer to village facilities and does not present a flood risk (whereas the southern part does). There may be potential impact on views from the AONB.
- Site S could deliver homes but is excluded as it is at present inaccessible.

Assessing the impact of the neighbourhood plan policies (see matrix in Appendix C)

6.4 The assessment considers each policy in turn against the appraisal objectives. The assessment should therefore be read in conjunction with the draft Neighbourhood Plan document and accompanying maps.

Policies A1 – 4 relate to overall development objectives for Longwick village. A1 confirms the settlement boundary and detailed criteria seek to address wide range of environmental, social and local character issues. A2 defines the housing allocations for the village, so delivering homes while at the same time drawing attention to sustainable transport objectives that need to be met. A3 protects the village from coalescing with Princes Risborough, so meeting place-shaping objectives and protecting ecological interest at Longwick Bog. By designating the village playing field as a Local Green space, policy A4 will support health and wellbeing objectives and contribute to biodiversity and place-making.

The intention of policy B is to preserve and enhance the conservation areas of the hamlets of Ilmer, Meadle, Owlswick and Horsenden. Consequently its capacity to meet social and economic objectives is limited.

Policy B1 designates the green at Owlswick as a Local Green Space, so supporting heritage, place-making, ecological and health objectives.

Policy C preserves the very small hamlet of Little Meadle. It does not deliver housing, transport or other economic benefits.

Policies L1 – 4 set out the development principles for the allocated sites in Longwick. Each of the sites delivers homes, while in addition L1 and L2 make provision for open space, so contributing to health, ecology and place-making objectives. Principles make explicit requirements for flood mitigation where needed and potential for ecological enhancement, as well as place-shaping and design, and arrangements for access to key village facilities.

7. Assessment Conclusion

The assessment demonstrates that the preferred growth strategy (Option 1) is the most appropriate in terms of sustainable development, showing most potential to meet environmental, social and economic objectives. The assessment of sites has guided development to the most appropriate selection from the range available. The detailed policies of the plan are designed to mitigate any adverse effects through a range of means such as limiting the site boundary or decreasing housing density to create space for sustainable drainage.

7.2 The District Council and the Parish Council will jointly monitor the effectiveness of the implementation of the Neighbourhood Plan using the available data. The WDC Monitoring Report will provide some data at this level.

Appendix A – assessing growth options

Part 1: directions of growth / spatial options appraisal	Environmental							Social				Economic				Comments
	1. Biodiversity and Geodiversity	2. Landscape and countryside	3. Heritage and townscape	4. Water and Flooding	5. Energy efficiency, climate change and waste	6. Best use of land, including soil	7. Transport	8. Population - Housing	9. Accessibility to services and facilities	10. Place-making - Creating sustainable communities	11. Health	12. A strong and sustainable economy	13. Levels of employment	14. Education, skills and training	15. Business and economic development	
1 Linear form	0	0	0	-	?	-	-	+	0	+	+	0	-	-	0	Supports community identity without adversely affecting key environmental assets. There may be flood issues, depending on sites chosen. Delivers more homes but transport provision (car+sustainable modes) is inadequate, including for access to employment and training. However, it provides accessibility to key facilities in the village.
2a infilling to railway line	0	0	0	-	?	-	-	+	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	Less supportive of community identity; but without adversely affecting key environmental assets. There may be flood issues, depending on sites chosen. Delivers more homes but transport provision (car+sustainable modes) is inadequate, including for access to employment and training. Less accessible to key facilities. There are noise issues from the railway line but good access to green space / sport and recreation.

2b extension to east	0	-	0	-	?	-	-	+	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	<p>Less supportive of community identity; potential impact on views from the AONB; but not adversely affecting other key environmental assets.</p> <p>There may be flood issues, depending on sites chosen.</p> <p>Delivers more homes but transport provision (car+sustainable modes) is inadequate, including for access to employment and training. Less accessible to key facilities in the village, including sport and recreation.</p>
3 Extend to North and South	-	0	-	-	?	-	-	+	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	<p>Less supportive of community identity; possible impacts on Longwick Bog; possible impact on setting of cluster of listed buildings in the North.</p> <p>There may be flood issues, depending on sites chosen.</p> <p>Delivers more homes but transport provision (car+sustainable modes) is inadequate, including for access to employment and training. Less accessibility to key facilities in the village.</p>
4 Status quo - very small infill / intensification within existing envelope	+	+	0	-	?	+	-	-	0	+	+	0	-	-	-	<p>Supports community identity without adversely affecting key environmental assets.</p> <p>There may be flood issues, depending on sites chosen.</p> <p>Delivers very limited number of homes and transport provision (car+sustainable modes) is inadequate, including for access to employment and training. However, it provides accessibility to key facilities in the village.</p>

Appendix B – assessing site options within the preferred growth strategy

Part 2: site options appraisal	Environmental							Social				Economic				Comments
	1. Biodiversity and Geodiversity	2. Landscape and countryside	3. Heritage and townscape	4. Water and Flooding	5. Energy efficiency, climate change and waste	6. Best use of land, including soil	7. Transport	8. Population - Housing	9. Accessibility to services and facilities	10. Place-making - Creating sustainable communities	11. Health	12. A strong and sustainable economy	13. Levels of employment	14. Education, skills and training	15. Business and economic development	
Sites identified by Tibbalds study																
F	0	0	-	-	?	-	-	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	0	Supports community identity without adversely affecting key natural environmental assets, but possible impact on local heritage interests (historic farmstead). Some flood risk. More limited contribution to housing. Transport provision (car+sustainable modes) is inadequate, including for access to employment and training. However, there is good access to local facilities and services in the village.
G	0	0	0	-	?	-	-	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	0	Supports community identity without adversely affecting key environmental assets. Some flood risk. Delivers more homes. Transport provision (car+sustainable modes) is inadequate, including for access to employment and training. However, there is good access to local facilities and services in the village.

H	0	0	-	-	?	-	-	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	0	Supports community identity without adversely affecting key natural environmental assets, but possible impact on local heritage interests (historic farmstead). Some flood risk. More limited contribution to housing. Transport provision (car+sustainable modes) is inadequate, including for access to employment and training. However, there is good access to local facilities and services in the village.
I	0	-	0	-	?	-	-	+	+	0	+	0	-	-	0	Would change the village form to some extent if fully developed to the east but does not adversely affect key environmental assets. Possible issue of impact on long-distance views from AONB. Some flood risk. Delivers more homes. Transport provision (car+sustainable modes) is inadequate, including for access to employment and training. However, there is good access to local facilities and services in the village, provided the route to the Thame Road is via site G and not along Bar Lane (safety and capacity issues).
J	0	-	0	-	?	-	-	+	+	0	+	0	-	-	0	Would change the village form to some extent if fully developed to the east but does not adversely affect key environmental assets. Possible issue of impact on long-distance views from AONB. Some flood risk. Delivers more homes. Transport provision (car+sustainable modes) is inadequate, including for access to employment and training. Access to local facilities and services in the village, is compromised by safety and capacity issues on Bar Lane.

K	0	0	0	-	?	-	-	+	+	0	0	0	-	-	0	<p>Would change the village form to some extent if fully developed to the west, but without adversely affecting key natural environmental assets.</p> <p>Limited flood risk on north-eastern side. Delivers more homes. Transport provision (car+sustainable modes) is inadequate, including for access to employment and training. However, there is potentially good access to local facilities and services in the village if more direct pedestrian and cycle links are provided. Possible noise issue from the railway.</p>
L	0	-	0	-	?	-	-	+	-	0	0	0	-	-	0	<p>Would change the village form to some extent if fully developed to the southeast but does not adversely affect key environmental assets. Possible issue of impact on long-distance views from AONB.</p> <p>Some flood risk in the southeast of the site.</p> <p>Delivers more homes. Transport provision (car+sustainable modes) is inadequate, including for access to employment and training. Access to local facilities and services in the village, is good at the northern end, less so to the south.</p>
S	0	0	-	-	?	-	-	+	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	<p>Supports community identity without adversely affecting key natural environmental assets, but possible impact on listed building.</p> <p>Some flood risk.</p> <p>Could deliver homes. Transport provision (car+sustainable modes) is inadequate, including for access to employment and training. The site is inaccessible at present.</p>

Appendix C – Assessing the policies of the plan

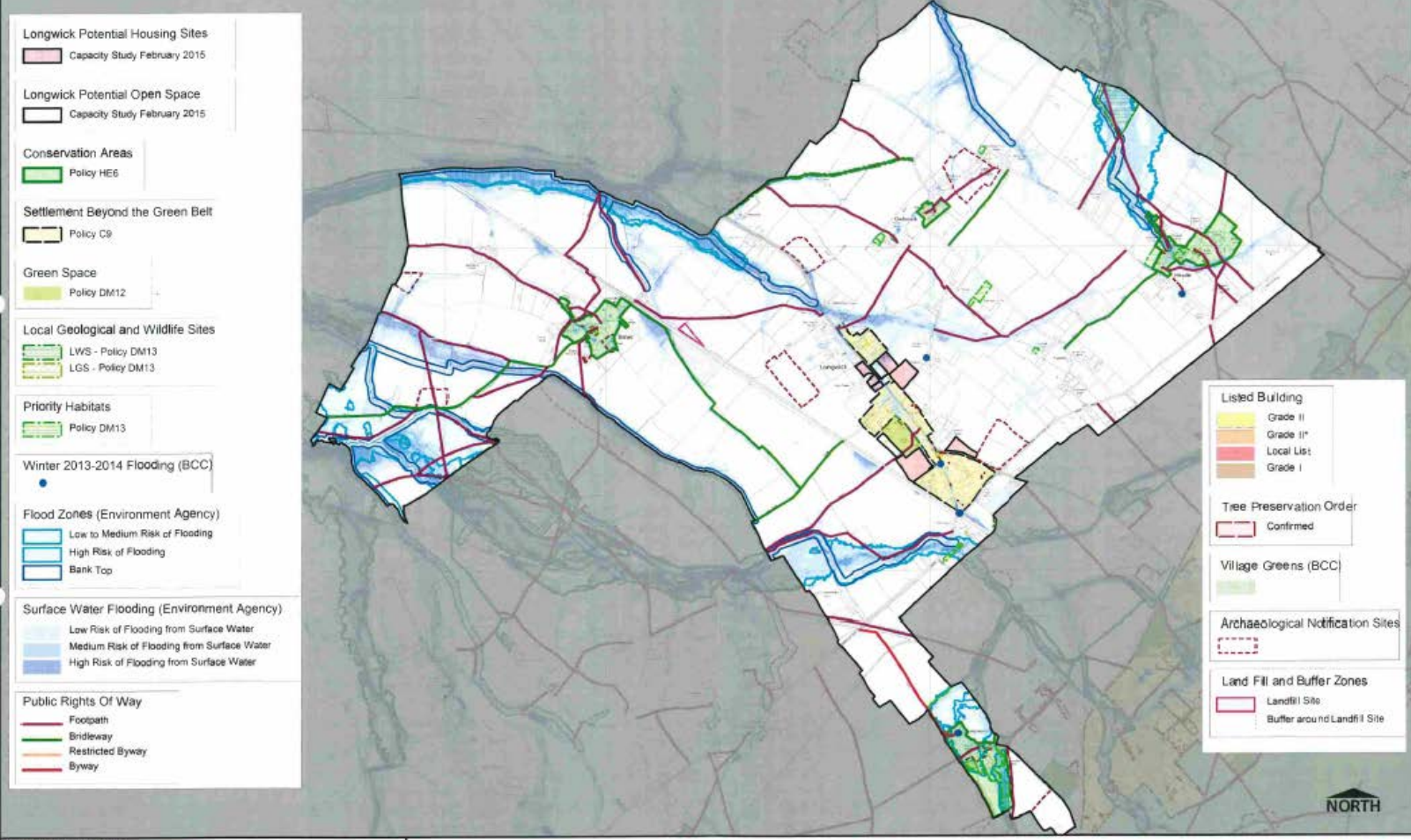
Part 3: policy appraisal	Environmental							Social				Economic				Comments
	1. Biodiversity and Geodiversity	2. Landscape and countryside	3. Heritage and townscape	4. Water and Flooding	5. Energy efficiency, climate change and waste	6. Best use of land, including soil	7. Transport	8. Population - Housing	9. Accessibility to services and facilities	10. Place-making - Creating sustainable communities	11. Health	12. A strong and sustainable economy	13. Levels of employment	14. Education, skills and training	15. Business and economic development	
A1 Settlement limit for sustainable development	+	+	+	+	?	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	+	Defined settlement boundary supports community identity and good access to local services and facilities. Detailed policy criteria seek to address wide range of environmental, social and local character issues.
A2 New housing allocations	0	0	0	-	?	-	+	+	0	+	+	0	-	-	0	Supports community identity without adversely affecting key environmental assets. There may be flood issues, depending on the specific site., which are addressed by site specific policies Delivers more homes and the policy requires improvement in transport provision to address current inadequacies. However, sites have accessibility to key facilities in the village.
A3 maintaining the separate identity of Longwick	+	0	0	+	?	-	0	-	0	+	0	0	-	-	0	Supports community identity through maintaining separation from Princes Risborough. Also protects biodiversity interest of Longwick Bog. Does not deliver housing or other economic benefits.

A4 Longwick designation of local green space	0	+	+	0	?	0	0	-	0	+	+	0	-	-	0	Supports health and wellbeing objectives, contributes to biodiversity and place-making.
B Settlement limited to Conservation Area for Sustainable Development Meadle, Ilmer , Owlswick, Horsenden	0	+	+	0	?	0	0	-	0	+	0	0	-	-	0	Preserves and enhances the Conservation Area status of the hamlets, and preserves environmental assets. Does not deliver housing, transport or other economic benefits.
B1 Owlswick	0	+	+	0	?	0	0	-	0	+	+	0	-	-	0	Supports health and wellbeing objectives, contributes to biodiversity and place-making, preserves and enhances Owlswick CA.
C Little Meadle	0	+	+	0	?	0	0	-	0	+	0	0	-	-	0	Preserves a very small hamlet in the countryside and avoids creating unsustainable travel patterns. Does not deliver housing, transport or other economic benefits.
L1 Field opposite Rose Farm on the eastern side of Thame Road	+	+	0	0	?	-	-	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	0	Supports community identity without adversely affecting key environmental assets. Policy aims to mitigate flood risk, sustain local ecology and preserve important views. Delivers more homes. Transport provision (car+sustainable modes) is inadequate, including for access to employment and training. However, there is good access to local facilities and services in the village.

L2 Land at Boxer Road / Barn Road	+	0	0	0	?	-	-	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	0	<p>Village form is preserved by limiting development on the west side. Key natural environmental assets are preserved. Limited flood risk on north-eastern side: policy aims to mitigate flood risk and sustain local ecology. Delivers more homes. Transport provision (car+sustainable modes) is inadequate, including for access to employment and training. However, there is potentially good access to local facilities and services in the village if more direct pedestrian and cycle links are provided. Possible noise issue from the railway.</p>
L3 Land on Thame Road south of Chestnut Way junction	0	0	0	0	?	-	-	+	0	+	0	0	-	-	0	<p>Village form is preserved by limiting development on the southeast side and does not adversely affect key environmental assets. Impact on long-distance views from AONB is minimised by limiting development area. Some flood risk in the southeast of the site is mitigated by policy. Delivers more homes. Transport provision (car+sustainable modes) is inadequate, including for access to employment and training. Access to local facilities and services in the village, is good.</p>

L4 Land at Rose Farm	0	0	-	0	?	-	-	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	0	<p>Supports community identity without adversely affecting key natural environmental assets, but possible impact on local heritage interests (historic farmstead). Policy stipulates management of flood risk. More limited contribution to housing. Transport provision (car+sustainable modes) is inadequate, including for access to employment and training. However, there is good access to local facilities and services in the village.</p>
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Longwick-cum-Ilmer Parish : Planning Policies and Constraints



Statement of Purpose:
 Site Plan for Council Business Use Only

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Appendix D

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	<p>Contents of the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • draft SA report, section 3.2 <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • draft SA report, section 3 • draft NDP, section 4.2 <p>Relationship with other plans and programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • draft SA report, section 2
The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme	<p>Environmental baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appendix C, draft SA scoping report
The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	<p>Environmental issues and characteristics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 4, draft SA scoping report • Draft SA report Site options appraisal, appendix B
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	<p>The plan is outside the zones of assessment for any SPAs or SACs.</p> <p>See also draft SA report site options appraisal, appendix B</p>
The environmental protection objectives, established at	See draft SA scoping report, Appendix B

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.	See draft SA scoping report assessment matrices, Appendices A, B, and C
The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the programme	See Plan policies A1, A2, A4, B, B1, C, L1, L2, L3 and L4
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	See draft SA report, section 6
A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10	See draft SA report, section 7.2
A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	See draft SA report, page 2