Herefordshire Council

Rural Areas Settlement Hierarchy Background Paper

June 2022









Rural Areas Settlement Hierarchy background paper 2022

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1. Introduction

The purpose of this background paper is to review the rural housing distribution as set out in the adopted 2015 Local Plan Core Strategy. It provides evidence of how housing growth will be distributed in the rural areas within the emerging Local Plan 2021-2041.

This paper considers how effective the current approach is, following feedback from Herefordshire Council service providers and parishes. National policy and guidance have been reviewed as this has changed since the current settlement hierarchy was devised in 2012 to 2015. This paper reflects the spatial vision and options as set out in the Strategic Options Paper (February 2022) along with the ambitions of the Herefordshire County Plan.

The Rural Settlement Hierarchy background paper will inform the policies relating to rural housing distribution. This paper reviews and outlines the current services in the rural areas, where they are and how they are used.

Following parish council feedback and responses from internal council departments, the settlement hierarchy takes into account:

- Existing infrastructure such as road infrastructure,
- Sewer capacity
- Broadband.
- Environmental Constraints
- Flooding,
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs),
- Conservations areas,
- Environmental designations, and historic assets.

These were not necessarily included during the selection of the previous settlement hierarchy and this has addressed some of the concerns raised to the previous selection of settlements. The above have been used to score and rank settlements according to the number of services, size, location, and connectivity to existing public transport networks.

2. Context

Herefordshire is a predominantly rural county with pristine countryside, remote valleys, rivers and distinctive heritage. The west of the county is bordered by the Black Mountains and the east is bordered by the Malvern Hills. The east of the county falls within the Malvern Hills AONB and the south features the Wye Valley AONB.

Herefords main population centre is Hereford City followed by the five market towns: Leominster, Ledbury, Ross on Wye, Bromyard and Kington. Rural Herefordshire is peppered with settlements, hamlets, and farmsteads that vary in character and size. Each of these is locally distinctive in size, form, character, placement with various environmental constraints. Herefordshire has the fourth lowest population density in England, with a land area of 2,180km². Over half (102,700; 53%) live in areas defined as ‘rural’, with the majority of these (82,600 people; 43% of the total) in the most rural ‘village and dispersed’ areas, Understanding Herefordshire.

The Settlement pattern within the rural area of Herefordshire is also much dispersed, with 11% living in rural towns and fringes and 42% living in rural villages and dispersed in rural areas, this is significantly above the England average of 7.8%.

The Local Plan 2021-2041 draft vision identifies that rural areas will be well connected resilient communities where residents will have an exceptional quality of life, living in a sustainable way with good quality housing and thriving innovative businesses.

The draft objectives highlight the importance of well-connected, accessible, and inclusive places where active travel and public transport are prioritised. Residents in the rural areas should have easy access to a range of services including educational facilities, shops, health, and social care infrastructure, reducing the need for travel, use of the private car, and addressing inequalities and to meet net-zero carbon goals to be at the heart of transport planning decisions, allowing people to make healthier more active travel choices.

Spatial Vision and Options

The Vision for Herefordshire in 2041 is that settlements in the rural areas will be high-quality attractive and inclusive places to live and work, provide jobs and cultural opportunities for all and appeal to the young to balance the county's demographic profile.

Rural areas will support the transition to a zero-carbon and circular economy effectively managing natural resources, minimising waste, and encouraging reuse/recycling. Development in the rural areas will be located and designed in a way that requires less energy use and to increase the amount of energy generated from renewable sources, with a requirement for all new development to be net zero carbon by 2030. The natural and historic built environment will be conserved and enhanced through carefully managed change and appreciation of the role heritage assets play in providing a sense of place and local distinctiveness and character.

Herefordshire will have a vibrant network of economic centres with a diverse range of shops that will support the renewal of the county's high streets and create good quality attractive places to work as well as visit. Creation of hyper-local business identities, helping the independent business to thrive and create job opportunities in the rural areas Agriculture plays an important role in the local rural economy, modernisation and diversification of this will be supported to strengthen this sector.

It is clear that housing distributions in the rural areas will have an emphasis on sustainable development in rural areas, rural areas need to be well connected and accessible.

County Plan 2020

The Council's County plan, published in January 2020, sets out how the Council intends to fulfill its environmental, social and economic ambitions over the next four years. The County Plan seeks to ensure the rural communities are sustainable, well connected, and resilient which will help to retain and enhance rural communities, along with services and businesses within them.

3. National Guidance

Paragraph 78 to 80 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2021) (NPPF) requires housing development to promote sustainable development in rural areas by focusing development where it will maintain, upgrade or create local services and facilities in rural communities.

Also to promote a prosperous rural economy, Paragraph 84 – 85 require planning policies to assist in the retention or the development of *local businesses, services and community facilities, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.*

The NPPF (Paragraph 105) has set out a need for developments to offer sustainable modes of transport such as footpaths, cycling paths or public transport and by concentrating development on locations sites which reduce the need to travel.

National Guidance (NPPG) recognises the particular challenges rural communities face in regards to rural housing. NPPG acknowledges that *a wide range of settlements can play a role in delivering sustainable development in rural areas* and therefore strategic local policy on rural housing which restricts development in some particular settlements must be informed by a robust evidence base which reflects the needs and opportunities of rural communities.

4. Why a revision to the settlement hierarchy is needed

The current Core Strategy Policy approach and previous Rural Background Paper

Since the production of the previous Settlement Hierarchy, there have been a number of changes to National Policy. As part of the emerging Local Plan 2021-2041 it is necessary to review the current list of settlements that have been the focus for growth within the Core Strategy. A robust evidence base is required for determining where development should take place in rural areas. Moreover, any new Settlement Hierarchy should reflect the demographical, social, environmental and economic changes that have transpired since the adoption of the Core Strategy.

The current Core Strategy sought to distribute around 5300 dwellings proportionately between 217 settlements across seven housing market areas (HMAs).

These HMAs are based upon common housing market characteristics including tenure, house type profile, incomes and affordability, and house prices. It also reflects geographical proximity, patterns of household movement (migration), and travel to work patterns.

Each HMA has different needs and requirements, this approach aimed to respond to these needs and requirements in a flexible and responsive way. Together with Neighbourhood Plans, the strategy was intended to empower communities to evolve as sustainable places whilst respecting their fundamental rural character.

Settlements listed in Figures 4.14 and 4.15 of the Core Strategy were selected based on their size and level of services. Settlements within 4.15 were originally intended for local needs housing only but following the Examination in Public, Policy RA2 applied to both lists of settlements.

The Rural Settlement Hierarchy background paper (2010 and updated 2013) underpins the settlement selection made in 2013.This was subject to a number of public consultations and the Examination in Public in 2015.

Since 2013, there have been a number of factors that require the current selection process to be reviewed;

- Feedback and concern from local parish councils and communities regarding the data used in 2013
- The impact of the amalgamation of the smaller settlements in para 4.14 with those of 4.15 under Policy RA2
- The unsustainable locations of some current settlements defined within the Core Strategy
- No environmental factors being taken into account in the selection of settlements
- Changes in the levels of services and facilities within settlements due to modernisation, changes in shopping habits, an increase in online shopping
- Population/demographical changes in the settlements

- Changes in National Planning Policy Framework and National Guidance

Following public feedback, there is also a need to factor into any revised selection process; environmental constraints and designations, along with public transport infrastructure, drainage infrastructure, and road infrastructure.

5. Community feedback

A number of early engagement consultations have taken place prior to reviewing the list of settlements currently highlighted within the Core Strategy. This has enabled feedback on what has worked well, what could be improved and the impact the current policy has had.

a) Settlement Hierarchy Review Questionnaire (February 2020) *the questionnaire is attached in appendix 1.*

A parish council questionnaire was undertaken in February 2020 and was distributed to all of the parish councils in Herefordshire. The questionnaire sought to collate current information from local communities regarding existing services and facilities which are within the parish. This informed the services and facilities table, where there was no response from Parish Councils, council officers investigated and reviewed the services and facilities.

Overall ninety parish councils responded, however, there was no response from forty-six parishes. This has informed the current services and facilities information in each settlement.

b) Parish Spatial Options Consultation Questionnaire (February 2022) *the survey is attached in appendix 2.* The points below summarise the issues with the current rural housing distribution policy and rural settlement hierarchy.

Issues raised from this consultation were:

- Some smaller settlements listed Policy RA2 are in unsustainable locations
- Policy works against the principles of climate change.
- Policy has led to the development of remote rural areas
- Some settlements have limited services or infrastructure to cater for more growth.
- Environmental constraints were not factored into the settlement selection
- Led to a lack of housing mix to fulfil community's needs
- Lack of affordable housing – smaller sites haven't delivered these.
- Policy has led to small scale schemes with few additional community benefits
- Resulted in a disproportionate amount of development in some settlements.
- Has had little or no effect on retaining or enhancing existing services or infrastructure.
- There is no clear link between housing and better facilities and services.
- Has had a detrimental impact on the character, heritage assets, landscape and development have not been reflective of surroundings or local needs.
- New development has strained existing infrastructure including social infrastructure-GPs.
- Many settlements have now had bus services reduced.
- Has not effectively reduced car usage in rural areas.

c) Rural Settlement Hierarchy Services and Environmental Survey (April 2022) *the full survey attached in appendix 3*

The data collected was to underpin the evidence for the revised settlement Hierarchy, the aim of the paper was to ascertain with parish councils that the data being used is accurate prior to any ranking and selection work being undertaken. The information was collated and consulted with parish councils in April 2022 to ensure the data included is accurate. The total number of settlements reviewed was 320 and the following data set themes were recorded: Population at 2020, number of residential dwellings within the settlement, environmental assets and constraints, services and facilities and public transport. Water, roads were still being collated so the data was not available to consult on at that time.

Around 60% of parish councils responded to the Rural Settlement Services and Environmental Survey consultation. Some responses highlighted a few errors, typos, and inaccuracies with the AONBs and Conservation areas and provided a helpful update on services and facilities that have changed since the previous questionnaire. Some settlements such as Bodenham and Bodenham Moor were added to this as they were missed.

d) Review with Development Management (February 2022)

Herefordshire Development Management Team have also been consulted and reiterated the point that some of the smaller settlements listed in the Local Plan Core Strategy Figure 4.15 are unsustainable, with no services or infrastructure to cater to more growth. This has led to the development in remote rural areas which wouldn't have been considered as sustainable.

Following this feedback from local communities and internal departments have assured that the rural housing settlement hierarchy will have to be revised along with the approach to how settlements are scored and ranked. At a minimum, a review will be required to promote a more sustainable approach and selection of the most sustainable settlements for rural housing growth.

6. Methodology

Methods for the Rural Housing background paper overview

The Rural Settlement Hierarchy Background Paper needs to reflect the current and emerging overall national and local policy context, the findings from other documents and information from matrices referred to in the Rural Evidence Base, as well as current research, and have particular regard to:

- The emerging Spatial Strategy of the Local Plan which endorses a concentrated approach to development in the Rural Areas (as shown in Options 1A, 1B , 2A, 2B and 3 from the Rural Place Shaping Options paper);

- Identifying sustainable settlements which are in the most sustainable locations with a large range of services and facilities and employment sites.

- Sustainable settlements with the least amount of environmental constraints.

- Identifying settlements that are accessible and well connected. These settlements have a good level of public transport and may be in close proximity to train stations or accessible by walking or cycling. Road infrastructure and in particular looking at A and B roads with good connectivity to surrounding settlements, market towns, and Hereford City.

In order to assess their current sustainability in terms of environmental, economic and social factors each settlement has been assessed in terms of:

- Environmental designations
- Services and facilities
- Large employment sites
- Public transport provision
- Existing road and water infrastructure

To ensure the sustainability of a settlement in terms of environmental factors, settlements have been assessed on their ability to accommodate new development whilst taking into consideration the high risk Flood Zone 3 areas, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and Heritage Assets such as Conservation Areas. The full development potential of the settlement will be thoroughly assessed through capacity studies and viability studies conducted as part of the Herefordshire Housing and Employment land Availability Assessment (HELAA) and other evidence base studies for the Local Plan, and the Market Towns and information within Neighbourhood Plans.

Scoring Options

Following feedback from Spatial Options paper, the preferred option was reduced growth in AONBs and Conservation Areas with a preference of development in larger settlements.

There are several factors that could have been used to rank and score settlements:

- Focus more weighting on places with key services and facilities
- Place a greater emphasis on environmental designations and constraints
- Focused on settlements proximity to large employment sites
- Focused on access to public transport provision as well as existing road and water infrastructure
- Balanced sustainable approach equal weighting to all factors.

Taking into account the ambitions of the County Plan and the draft vision and objectives of the Local Plan, it is clear that a balanced approach to sustainability is important. Feedback from consultations and concerns about the Core Strategy settlement selection indicates that all the factors highlighted are important. Therefore, the ranking and selection of settlements for the emerging Local Plan will be based on all of the above factors.

Baseline Information

There are numerous settlements throughout the county, with the primary city of Hereford, five market towns, large settlements, smaller settlements, hamlets to farmsteads.

A comprehensive approach has been taken and 320 settlements have been assessed and scored.

Some settlements have been combined due to proximity as they provide complementary services for their location, for example Bodenham and Bodenham Moor and Bishopswood and Kerne Bridge

The 320 settlements assessed includes the 217 settlements highlighted within figures 4.14 and 4.15 of Core Strategy Policy RA2 .

Settlements on the outskirts of Hereford have been excluded from the study. This is to ensure that any settlements close to the urban area of Hereford City are not included both within the rural settlement proportional growth requirements and the strategic housing growth options for Hereford. These settlements are situated in Callow and Haywood parish, Holmer and Shelwick parish and Pipe and Lyde parish.

These settlements were scored but not included in the overall final scoring or selected within the potential options highlighted within the Place Shaping Options Paper (June 2022).

How Scoring has changed

Following feedback from consultations with Parish Councils and the need for updating, the scoring has changed since the previous Rural Background paper in 2010 and 2013, the changes are listed below.

- Numerical scoring system changed from 1/2/3 to 5/10/20s.
- Services and facilities have been updated and modernised, including how shops are scored
- Services are scored by key, intermediate and supplementary
- Public transport, buses scored by frequency
- Access to nearby train stations by walking and cycling is included in the scoring
- Employment sites that are accessible by walking and cycling are included in the scoring
- Environmental constraints and designations included in the scoring
- Road Infrastructure and connectivity included in the scoring
- Mains Drainage Infrastructure included in the scoring

The overall scoring summary table can be found in appendix 5. Scoring tables have been divided up by the seven housing market areas for ease of reference.

Services

All of the services and facilities recorded needed to be within or near to the main settlement core, and were open and running as of April 2022. Services and facilities that were no longer in use from this date have not been included in the scoring.

Services have been defined into three categories which are:

- Key, these provide essential day-to-day services.
- Intermediate, providing important services which are likely to be required not as often as key services and used by a smaller proportion of the community.
- Supplementary, provides nonessential additional services to a community and are required/ used less frequently. This is to prevent a few settlements from scoring very highly without having a range of services available that would ensure that they are more sustainable.

Key Service – This provides vital services in the community, these are used daily by the community in the parish and wider locality. These are:

- Village/community hall
- Talk Community Hubs

- Primary School (specialist/ independent schools not counted under key scoring)
- Secondary School (specialist/ independent schools not counted under key scoring)
- Shop - (Scoring divided up into Minor, Multi and Multi Plus and set out below)
- Medical facilities –GP/Chemist

These will have a score of 15 points.

Intermediate Service- These are valuable services to the community that are used frequently. These are:

- Post Office (Stand-alone without shop)
- Pub / Restaurant/ Café/ Takeaway
- Pre-school / nursery
- Children's play areas
- Sports pitch / Tennis court provision / other leisure facilities (*incl skate parks*)

These will have a score of 10 points.

Supplementary Service- These are supplementary services that provide additional services that are used less often by the community.

- Part time mobile Post Office
- Car Maintenance garage/workshop
- Further/ Higher Education
- Petrol Station (without shop or amenities)
- Dentists
- Library
- Bank
- Accountants
- Place of Worship
- Estate Agents
- Solicitors
- Garden Centre
- Hairdressers/Barbers
- B and Bs, self-catering, hotels, caravan or camping sites
- Other retail outlets
- Vets
- Other services (Care homes/fire stations)
- Other Educational facilities

These will have a score of 5 points.

Other miscellaneous services

There is an infinite list of potential services in rural communities but only some of them are considered high scoring facilities and identified within this assessment. There will be other facilities that are part of the settlement and have also been included. For example these are some of what could be included:

- Golf courses, small tourist attractions /venues, small employment sites etc.

These will have a score of 1 point each

Shops

These have been broken down into three tiers to show how communities use these services and are reflective of the rural economy. It also takes a proportionate look at shops in rural communities and how they are used in the combination of some additional services.

Service thresholds in the settlements reflect how shops in the rural areas function and are used. Also, this allows for flexibility in how services can change, and grow over time. The shop thresholds have been grouped into three categories which are:

Minor-Function is a singular key service that sells essential goods, such as a convenience store selling food/drink/ newspaper and other day-to-day goods.

Example of this would be a convenience store selling essential day to day goods but does not provide additional services such as a post office counter facility or fuel.

- **Will have a score of 15 points**

Multi-Multifunctional**-**use key service in one facility. This could be a shop that extends the basic service provision of everyday goods and provides additional service such as post office facility or sells petrol/fuel. Pubs, cafes, petrol Stations and Post Offices that are stand-alone and do not include a minor/multi-shop facility will be scored individually.

Example of this would be a petrol station that is also a convenience store or a convenience store with a post office.

- **Will have a score of 20 points**

Multi Plus- Multifunctional-use key services in more than one facility. This collectively scores shops in settlements that have more than 1 essential goods service, and facilities that include minor and multi but are in more than one area. Rather than label each individual butcher, greengrocer, farm shop, convenience store separately they are categorised under the ‘multi plus’ umbrella. This is reflective of the rural nature of places such as farm shops that may be spread out into individual properties these form a collective to be scored under the multi plus umbrella.

Example would be a settlement with a convenience store with post office but has a separate convenience store and butchers.

- **Will have a score of 30 points**

Community Transport

There is the availability of community transport across the county. There are 7 main community transport schemes and these provide coverage to every parish within Herefordshire. This has been scored in the services section as it functions and is run by the community, rather than in the public transport section. Community transport operates a countywide coverage and provides a crucial service in particular to those settlements with no or limited public transport available. As the transport is infrequent and often dependent on volunteers.

- **Will have a score of 1 points**

Accessibility to Public transport: Bus and Train services

In terms of identifying a sustainable settlement, connection and good access to public transport is key. This includes access to frequent bus and train services and proximity to this particularly for those reliant on commuter services to a workplace. In the settlement hierarchy, information from Herefordshire Councils' transportation team has been utilised regarding the amount and frequency of bus services in the assessed settlements. Another consideration is the proximity and access to rail networks and ease of access to these from a walking and cycling perspective, without the requirement of a car.

Walking should be the most attractive transport option for the majority of short journeys. Places can support this by ensuring many services, facilities, and employment are found near where people live. The walking environment should be safe, comfortable, welcoming, and attractive neighbourhoods, where many services and facilities can be reached on foot are known as 20-minute neighbourhood's TCPA 2021 and Sustrans 2021.

To be able to walk from your home to many of the things you need on a regular basis and back again within 20 minutes. This equates to around a total of 1.6km for a return journey. For longer journeys, cycling is seen as the most sustainable mode of travel. According to Cycling Uk the average cycle journey in 2020 in England is around 4.1miles and around 35% of trips are used for commuting and 34% for leisure, 11% for education, 9% for personal business, and 11% for shopping. To account for the rural context, we have set out a suitable distance of 1km for walking to train facility and 5km for cycling.

Electric Vehicles will be more common in rural areas in the future. The infrastructure is currently available in some of the market towns and the city only but rural areas are reliant on users having their own private charging points. In future years it is anticipated to grow but this may be at a slower pace in rural areas as opposed to urban areas. The Council is developing an electric vehicle charging strategy which will look at a charge point network across the county.

Therefore in the meantime, the assessment will focus on the public transport and rail system available to communities.

Bus Services: Review of current bus services and their frequency was scored in the following way:

Bus route with at least six return journeys a day (Monday - Saturday) including am/pm commuter journeys

- **Will have a score of 15 points**

Bus route with five return journeys a day or fewer (Monday - Saturday) including am/pm commuter journeys

- **Will have a score of 10 points**

Bus route with five return journeys a day or fewer (Monday - Saturday), not am and pm commuter journeys

- **Will have a score of 5 points**

Market Day services operate only on certain days of the week

- **Will have a score of 2 points**

Train Services: a review of proximity to exiting train stations from a walk/cycle perspective

Following our public consultation, it identifies having good connectivity with public transport including trains is key to defining a sustainable settlement.

Access to train services was scored in the following way:

Train Services up to 1km of settlement (walking distance)

- **Will have a score of 15 points**

Train Services between 1km - 5km (cycling distance)

- **Will have a score of 10 points**

Environmental Scoring

As indicated in the feedback from public consultation, environmental designations and constraints are a key part in determining if a settlement or area is suitable for future development. Environmental constraints and designations are now considered in part of the scoring and points have been deducted in regards to the constraints and environmental designations. The full environmental assessment table can be found in the Rural Evidence Base section.

Flooding

Flooding is a significant constraint and information has been taken from the Environmental Agency Flood Risk Mapping data. It is necessary to ensure that new development is not at direct risk from high risk fluvial flooding, and that development in flood risk areas or elsewhere in catchments does not create or exacerbate flood risk to other land, therefore settlements with substantial land at risk of flooding should be avoided.

There are two tiers for flood risk high coverage of flood zone 3- this may be a large area immediately within or adjacent to the settlement and or partial coverage within or adjacent to the settlement. These are marked accordingly.

The settlement is within Flood Zone 3

- **Will have a score of -20 points**

The edge of settlement falls within Flood Zone 3

- **Will have a score of -10 points**

Natural and Built environment

The natural and built environment to its setting are a key consideration and sometimes a constraint to a settlement. There are 64 Conservation Areas in Herefordshire. Some 47 cover whole or parts of villages. The Wye Valley AONB and The Malvern Hills AONB covers parts of eastern and southern Herefordshire.

The selection of settlements has been revised to account for environmental designations such as AONB, and Conservation Areas, where a settlement falls within an AONB or Conservation Area (fully or partially) points have been deducted in the scoring of this. The existence of an Area of

Outstanding Natural Beauty and Conservation Area does not necessarily constrain the potential of a settlement to grow. Neither does it have a direct impact on the levels of service provided.

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty is a designated exceptional landscape whose distinctive character and natural beauty are valuable enough to be safeguarded in the national interest. AONBs are protected and enhanced for nature, people, business and culture.

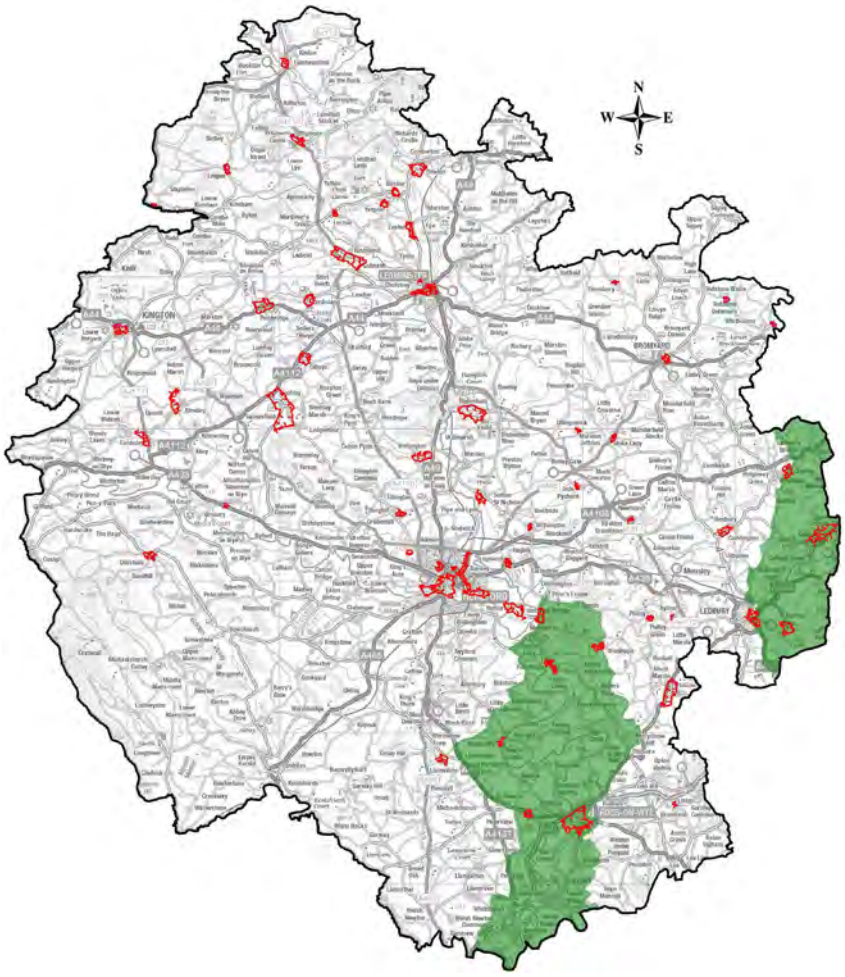
The settlement is within Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

- **Will have a score of -15 points**

Conservation Areas are areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Many of these Conservation Areas and their historic built environment already provide something unique, which if utilised properly, can represent a valuable asset.

The settlement is within Conservation Area

- **Will have a score of -15 points**



The map above, shows conservations areas in red and AONBs in green.

There are other designations that may place constraints on a settlement's potential for growth. These include:

- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI);
- Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SINC);

- National Nature Reserves;
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
- Listed buildings and their setting;
- Ancient Woodlands.

Although these sites are of value and importance, they typically affect only a few potential sites within or adjoining a settlement, rather than the whole settlement. Therefore such constraints will be identified on a site-by-site basis through the more detailed policies and Neighbourhood Plans at a later stage. These designations have not been taken into account for the scoring purposes of this assessment.

Employment

Details on employment sites around the county were taken from the Employment Land Review (2012), which was undertaken as part of the evidence base for the Core Strategy, these will be updated once the revised employment land study is published. Only the employment sites that have been identified as part of the employment study have been assessed and included in the matrix. Employment sites within a close proximity to the settlements have been scored and the distance to these and ease of access without the use of requiring a car to travel. Following consultation, feedback has indicated that employment is an important area to consider when identifying a sustainable settlement. Distance to large employment sites has been used from 1km and under for walking and over 1km to 5km for cycling.

Employment sites up to 1km of settlement (large scale employment sites)

- **15 points**

Employment Site between 1km to 5km of settlement (large scale employment sites)

- **10 points**

Road infrastructure

Road infrastructure has been considered as part of the score. Following public consultation, road infrastructure accessibility and connectivity to the rest of the county is deemed an important factor to consider if a settlement is sustainable. Data has been taken from Herefordshire Council mapping software indicating road infrastructure. This has score settlements that have a good level of connectivity to the built form and outskirts of the built form and those settlements on main routes. This includes A roads and/or B routes, those on smaller roads C/U roads tend to be less accessible and therefore less sustainable and connected to the rest of the county.

- **10 points**

Mains Drainage scoring

Following the public consultation responses consideration given to infrastructure has been highlighted as an important area to consider in terms of scoring. The data received from Welsh Water including settlements with mains drainage have been assessed and scored. Capacity at the water treatment works hasn't been assessed as this information varies and changes frequently. Mains drainage was assessed as this is a good indicator that there is a fair standard of water and waste infrastructure for settlements. The existence of drainage infrastructure services means there is always an opportunity to expand works if this is required by any new development coming forward.

If there is Mains Drainage has been considered as part of the scoring. If the settlement has mains drainage serving the settlement a score has been given.

- **15 points**

Other evidence reviewed but not scored in the overall matrix

Population and existing dwellings

Herefordshire Research team provided population and number of dwellings within each settlements. The full data set is shown in the Rural Evidence Base section, the figures are taken from 2020 mid-year estimates. The data refers to the settlement and **not** overall parish data. This data is important information to consider when assessing a settlement in terms of population size, amount of housing. Population data has not been scored but has helped to shape a view of existing settlements in Rural Herefordshire.

Housing Market Area Needs Assessment (HMANA)

The Housing Market Area Needs Assessment (HMANA) 2021 covers the period 2020 to 2041 and is intended to provide a robust evidence base regarding the need for housing for each of the seven housing market areas across Herefordshire. This evidence base is helpful for rural settlement hierarchy to understand the housing needs for rural Herefordshire. This can be found in the Rural Evidence Base section.

Travel to work

Studies have shown that in rural areas, journeys to work are longer than for most services and the range of destinations more dispersed. In addition, a higher proportion of home working takes place within areas more remote from towns. This is the case for Herefordshire. There is no new data, other than the data that was previously used in the 2010 /2013 Background papers. Due to the age of the data and change of work patterns and increase of home working, travel to work data hasn't been included in the scoring.

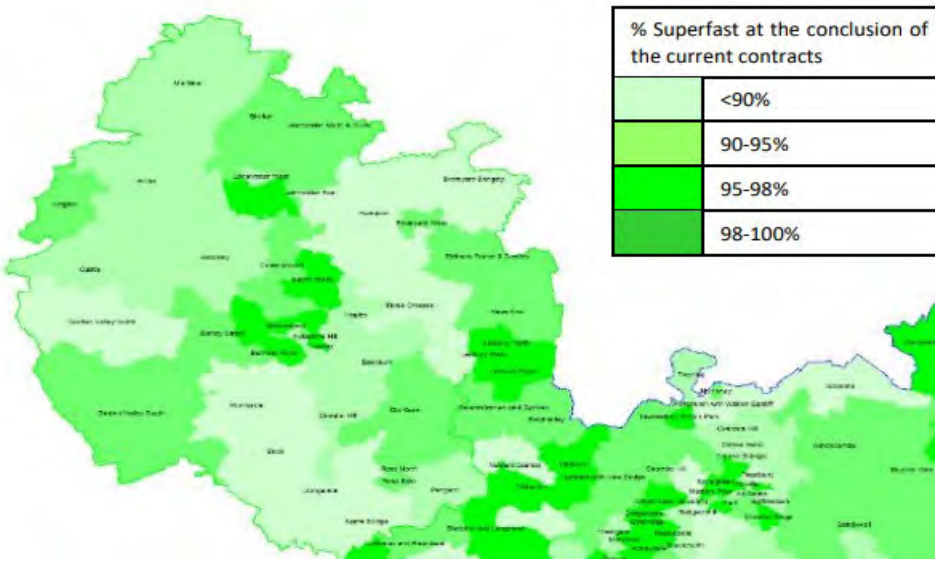
Broadband

Access to reliable and fast broadband is a crucial need for the county in terms of businesses, home working and requirements of modern living. A reliable and fast broadband network will support economic growth across the county as well as addressing social and educational issues that many rural communities face.

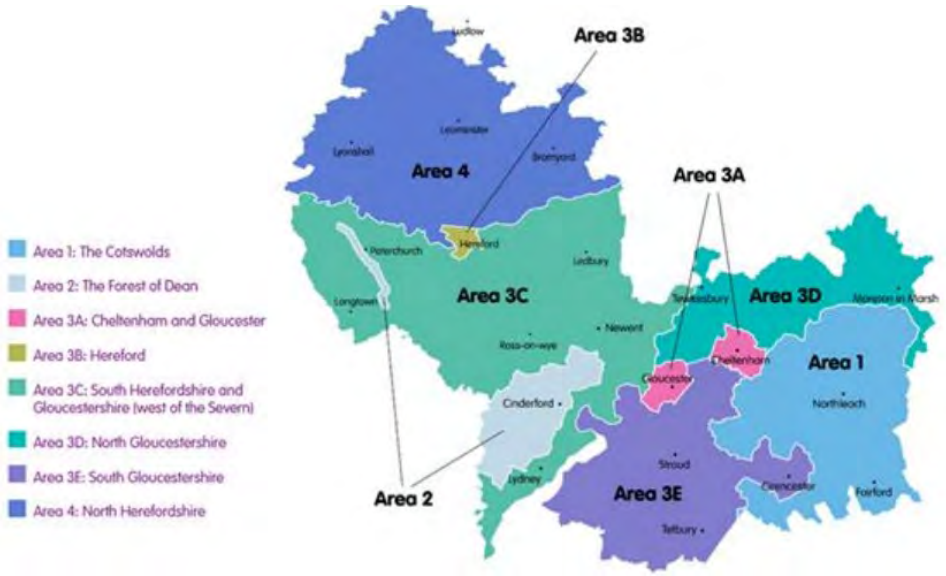
The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) 2018 highlighted that 'Digital Inclusion' should be a priority, with Herefordshire rated as 'high' for the likelihood of overall digital exclusion. Research has shown that poor internet connections and slow speeds can have a damaging economic effect. The gap between rural and urban areas is widening and for those living and working in rural Herefordshire, it is crucial to ensure that access to a good broadband connection is achievable across the plan period. Historically access to high-speed broadband has been an issue but this is improving with coverage now over 90%.

The Fastershire project, a partnership between Herefordshire Council and Gloucestershire County Council to bring faster broadband to the two counties, with funding from the central government's Broadband Delivery UK matched by the local authorities, has an ultimate aim to deliver access to fast broadband across the phase areas by the end of 2022. It is expected 4% of

Herefordshire will remain without the ability to connect to superfast broadband if no further action is taken. The map below shows the percentage coverage of full fibre at the conclusion of current Fastershire contracts. This does not account for any yet to be declared commercial provision which it is believed will be significant during the strategy period. The map below shows the level of percentage coverage in each ward. Some areas will remain with less than 90% superfast speeds of less than 30Mbps.



As indicated in the map below there may be some areas that will not be upgraded to fibre broadband. Also, not all settlements have cabinets in a fiber-enabled exchange area may be upgraded to fibre broadband, so not all properties will have access to faster speeds. The project has limited funding and are unable to roll out fibre to every property in Herefordshire and Gloucestershire. The new network is being built to achieve the greatest value for money and the widest coverage to as many homes and businesses as possible across the county. Areas 2, 3b,3c and 4 of the Fastershire rollout schedule of helping properties to achieve superfast broadband speeds of 30 Mbps or above. However, there is limited reliable information on the timescale of these phases and therefore hard to articulate a scoring framework to access these.



Due to the expectation of high broadband coverage in Herefordshire and the speed of changes to broadband improvement, the reliability of the information, has been difficult to access and therefore has not been included in our scoring matrix.

7. Results from analysis undertaken

A scoring system has been used to 'weight' the services and facilities and each topic area shows the results of this analysis. These results are a 'snap shot in time' and it should be acknowledged that in between the assessment being undertaken and publication of the data things can change i.e. facilities open or close down.

The assessment undertaken is for the purpose of identifying settlement functions in order to inform the development of a settlement hierarchy. Whilst the settlement hierarchy is an important technical document, it does not make decisions on whether a settlement is or is not appropriate for development; the levels of development that are appropriate within a settlement; or whether specific sites for development within settlements are available or appropriate. The settlement hierarchy assessment provides information that will be investigated further through the plan-making process.

The 'Overall scoring matrix' in Appendix 5 of this document sets out the overall scoring matrix for the assessment undertaken and the points attained by each settlement.

Services and facilities results

Settlements were scored on a number of typical rural-type services and facilities as set out above. Following the identification of three various levels of importance (key, intermediate and supplementary) a scoring method was used to evaluate the level of provision as set out above. Settlements are considered more 'sustainable' in terms of ease of a variety of services and facilities. Settlements that contain all the facilities that communities require on a regular basis have a stronger community role than settlements where people have to travel elsewhere to meet their needs. The level of service varies between each and the full list can be found in the 'Services scoring table' for each HMA in the Rural Evidence Base Appendices. As expected, those settlements with more facilities scored higher than those with less available. The survey of settlements covers an extensive list from quite high scoring places to those scoring '0' due to a complete lack of services. There are 55 settlements services scoring 70 and above and these are listed below. Many of these locations have a good level of key, intermediate and supplementary services available.

Table 1. Settlements services and facilities scoring by settlement

Settlements	Service Score (highest to lowest)	Settlements	Service Score (highest to lowest)
Colwall	319	Mordiford	99
Weobley	284	Canon Pyon	96
Pembridge	242	Brimfield	96
Fownhope	223	Gorsley	94
Marden	216	Kimbolton	93
Shobdon	211	Moreton on Lugg	92
Peterchurch	207	Burghill	90
Wigmore	201	Almeley	89
Leintwardine	192	Stretton Sugwas	87
Eardisley	190	Yarpole	87
Kingsland	187	Michaelchurch Escley	87
Kingstone	183	Llangrove	86
Credenhill	180	Lea	86
Orleton	178	Woolhope	85

Settlements	Service Score (highest to lowest)	Settlements	Service Score (highest to lowest)
Bishops Frome	164	Lyonshall	80
Ewyas Harold	151	Much Birch	80
Withington	142	Dorstone	78
Cradley	133	Burley Gate	77
Bartestree	132	Fromes Hill	76
Bodenham	131	Bridstow	76
Goodrich	127	Clifford	76
Wellington	124	Much Marcle	76
Madley	121	Peterstow	76
Longtown	109	Dilwyn	74
Eardisland	104	Cusop	73
Bosbury	102	Sutton St Nicholas	71
Staunton on Wye	102	Whitchurch	70
		Hope under Dinmore	70

Public transport results

The availability and frequency of public transport is an important factor in determining the most sustainable locations, notably in providing a service as an alternative to the car to enable people in rural communities to access the services, facilities such as shops, doctors, leisure activities and employment opportunities. It is particularly important for young and elderly people who are more likely to not own a car. It is also important for those commuting to nearby towns and further destinations serviced by railways. The level of public transport service varies between each settlement and the full list can be found in the 'Public transport Services and Train scoring table' for each HMA in the Rural Evidence Base Appendices

A settlement's proximity to a train station is seen as a positive and therefore scoring has been applied here. The bus service has been categorised into services which have a regular commuter services as well as less regular services which are once or twice weekly. Those where there are no bus service are also identified. It is noteworthy that Colwall which is the settlement with the most services and facilities also scores the highest with regard to public transport including both train and bus transport.

In general those with higher scoring public transport scores tend to be in locations with good levels of services and facilities. There are a minority of settlements which are high scoring service centres but score low on public transport such as Pembridge, Shobdon, Ewyas Harold, Bishops Frome, Bosbury, Cradley, Wigmore and Longtown.

There are some settlements that have good proximity to a train station but are limited to a non-commuter bus service. These tend to be the smaller settlements with lower scoring service centres. There are some lower scoring service centres which are on good accessible A roads which score well in terms of public transport by bus. So there are some anomalies in the levels of public transport service within the county but the majority is largely consistent with the settlement's facilities available. The table below lists 58 settlements scoring 15 and above in the Public transport scoring. This is considered to be a reasonably good level of public transport service with some choice for either a bus or train service nearby.

Table 2. Public transport scoring by settlement

Settlements	Public Transport (highest to lowest)	Settlements	Public Transport (highest to lowest)
Colwall	30	Bridstow	15
Bartestree	25	Lea	15
Grafton	25	Monkland	15
Lugwardine	25	Walford (s)	15
Coddington	25	Holme Marsh	15
Luston	20	Ivington	15
Stoke Prior	20	Peterstow	15
Lyde	20	Dormington	15
Ford	20	Allensmore	15
Bishopswood incl Kerne Bridge	20	Trumpet	15
Nordan	20	Wellington Heath	15
Hampton Bishop	20	Upper Pengethley	15
Shelwick	20	Wilton	15
Wharton	20	Coughton	15
Weobley	15	Ganarew	15
Kingstone	15	Harewood End	15
Fownhope	15	Sarnesfield	15
Credenhill	15	Didley	15
Madley	15	Woonton	15
Lyonshall	15	Pontshill	15
Stretton Sugwas	15	Mansell Lacy	15
Goodrich	15	Moorhampton	15
Much Birch	15	St Devereux	15
Pontrilas	15	Llandinabo	15
Wormbridge	15	Yazor	15
Whitchurch	15	Staplow	15
Clehonger	15	Kingsthorne	15
Weston under Penyard	15	Eyton	15

Settlements	Public Transport (highest to lowest)	Settlements	Public Transport (highest to lowest)
Tarrington	15	Little Tarrington	15
Bridstow	15		

Environmental designations results

Due to the significant environmental designations within the county there is a need to take this into account at a strategic scale when looking at the whole of the rural areas. Such designations include Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and Conservation Areas with the need for high level flood risk also taken into account. The environmental designations varies between each settlement and the full list can be found in the 'Environmental Scoring table' for each HMA in the Rural Evidence Base Appendices.

Colwall, Cradley, Hoarwithy and Peterstow are the highest scoring settlements with regard to environmental considerations. This is because all of these settlements are situated within the AONB, with a Conservation Area and a risk of flooding identified within the settlement. As the scores reduce, settlements become less constrained by these designations and risks. Those scoring minus 25 to minus 50 are identified in the list below and there are 36 settlements listed here. Therefore these settlements are the most environmentally constrained across the county in this regard.

Table 3. Environmental designations and constraints scoring by settlement

Settlements	Environmental Scoring	Settlements	Environmental Scoring
Colwall	-50	Woolhope	-30
Cradley	-50	Fownhope	-30
Peterstow	-50	Pembridge	-25
Hoarwithy	-50	Kingsland	-25
Mordiford	-40	Orleton	-25
Eastnor	-40	Weobley	-25
Leintwardine	-35	Staunton on Wye	-25
Eardisley	-35	Almeley	-25
Withington	-35	Sutton St Nicholas	-25
Bodenham	-35	Whitchurch	-25
Goodrich	-35	Lugwardine	-25
Eardisland	-35	Bishopswood inc Kerne Bridge	-25
Dorstone	-35	Mathon	-25
Bridstow	-35	Llanwarne	-25
Walford (s)	-35	Whitbourne	-25
Lingen	-35	Wilton	-25
Symonds Yat (W)	-35	Stoke Lacy	-25
Bosbury	-25	Wigmore	-25

Employment land proximity results

The table below shows a list of the settlements with the closest proximity to employment sites within the county. The employment land is based on those settlements within a short distance of 1km or longer distance between 1 - 5km. Some settlements were close to both and therefore scored highest. The majority of these employment sites are reasonably close to settlements with good levels of service. There were 27 settlements scoring 15 and above listed below:

Table 4. Employment Scoring by settlement

Settlement	Employment Score (highest to lowest)	Settlement	Employment Score (highest to lowest)
Shobdon	25	Cobnash	25
Kingstone	25	Colwall	15
Kingsland	25	Peterchurch	15
Ewyas Harold	25	Leintwardine	15
Lyonshall	25	Eardisley	15
Moreton on Lugg	25	Bishops Frome	15
Pontrilas	25	Withington	15
Brampton Abbotts	25	Brimfield	15
Munstone	25	Cusop	15
Wellington Marsh	25	Whitchurch	15
Holme Marsh	25	Halmonds Frome	15
Shirlheath	25	Symonds Yat (W)	15
Linton (n)	25	Little Doward	15
Hergest	25		

Road infrastructure results

Where settlements have access to an A or B road, they are positively scored due to their better connections to the surrounding area. There were 159 settlements which have access to both A and B roads or just one of these. In either case a score of 10 is set against each settlement. This is an important consideration as part of a site's accessibility.

The remaining majority which was 154 settlements scored '0' because they are not connected to an A or a B road. These places have C class roads and unclassified roads mainly serving them.

The settlements listed below have A roads and/or B roads connecting the settlements with other settlements in Herefordshire.

Settlements with A roads and/or B roads identified

- Adforton, Allensmore, Ashperton, Ashton, Aston Ingham, Aylton and Aymestrey.
- Bartestree, Bircher, Bishopswood inc Kerne Bridge, Blakemere, Bosbury, Brampton Bryan, Bredenbury, Bredwardine, Bridge Sollars, Bridstow, Brimfield, Bringsty, Brinsop, Broad Oak, Bromsash, Burley Gate, Bush Bank and Byford.
- Canon Pyon, Catley, Clehonger, Cobhall Common, Cobnash, Collington, Colwall, Combe, Coughton, Credenhill and Crow Hill.
- Didley, Dilwyn, Dinedor, Dinmore, Donnington, Dormington and Dorstone.
- Eardisley, Eastnor, Edwyn Ralph and Eggleton.
- Felton, Ford, Fownhope and Fromes Hill.

- Ganarew, Goodrich and Grendon Bishop.
- Hampton Bishop, Hardwicke, Harewood End, Holme Lacy, Holme Marsh and Humber.
- Kimbolton, Kings Caple, Kingsland, Kingstone, Kingswood, Kinnersley, Knapton and Knill.
- Lea, Leintwardine, Letton (w), Leysters, Linton (n), Little Hereford, Little Marcle, Llancloudy, Llandinabo, Lucton, Lugwardine, Luston, Lyde and Lyonshall.
- Madley, Mansell Lacy, Marstow, Moccas, Monkland, Moorhampton, Mordiford, Moreton Jeffries, Moreton on Lugg, Mortimers Cross, Much Birch, Much Dewchurch, Much Marcle and Munderfield Stocks.
- Newton (s), Newtown, Nordan, Norton Canon and Orelton.
- Pembridge, Pencraig, Peterchurch, Peterstow, Pontrilas and Portway.
- Richards Castle, Risbury and Rowlestone.
- Saltmarshe, Sarnesfield, Shirlheath, Shobdon, Shucknall, St Owens Cross, St Weonards, Staplow, Staunton on Wye, Steensbridge, Stoke Lacy, Storridge, Stretford, Stretton Grandison, Stretton Sugwas, Swainshill and Symonds Yat (w).
- Tarrington, Three Ashes, Thruxton, Titley, Tretire, Trumpet and Tyberton.
- Upper Pengethley, Upper Sapey and Vowchurch.
- Walford (n), Walford (s), Wellington, Wellington Marsh, Welsh Newton, Weobley, Weston under Penyard, Wharton, Whitchurch, Whitney on Wye, Wigmore, Wilton, Winforton, Winnal, Withington, Withington Marsh, Woonton, Wormbridge and Wormelow.
- Yatton (n), Yatton (s) and Yazor.

Mains Drainage results

Where settlements have access to mains drainage, they are positively scored as the infrastructure is there and further connection improvements could potentially be made. The introduction of a completely new system may be costly in places without. The majority of settlements (214) settlements scored ‘0’ because they are without any mains drainage. There were 102 settlements which have access to mains drainage. In either case a score of 15 is set against each settlement.

Settlements with mains drainage identified

- Abbeydore, Adforton, Almeley and Ashperton.
- Bartestree, Bishops Frome, Bishopstone, Bosbury, Brampton Abbotts, Bredenbury, Bredwardine, Bridstow, Brimfield, Brockhampton (N) and Burmarsh.
- Canon Pyon, Clehonger, Colwall, Coughton, Cradley, Credenhill and Cusop.
- Dilwyn, Dormington and Dorstone.
- Eardisley, Eastnor, Eaton Bishop, Edwyn Ralph and Ewyas Harold.
- Fownhope and Fromes Hill.
- Glewtone, Grafton and Grendon Bishop.
- Harewood End, Holme Lacy, Holme March, How Caple, Howle Hill and Ivington.
- Kilpeck, Kings Caple, Kingsland and Kingstone.
- Leintwardine, Little Dewchurch, Longtown, Lower Burlton, Lugwardine, Luston, Lyde and Lyonshall.
- Madley, Marden, Mathon, Moccas, Monkhide, Mordiford, Moreton on Lugg, Much Cowarne and Munstone.
- Ocle Pychard, Orcop Hill and Orelton.
- Pembridge, Pencombe, Pontrilas, Pontshill, Preston on Wye and Putley

- Richards Castle.
- Shobdon, St Owens Cross, St Weonards, Staunton on Wye, Stoke Cross, Stoke Lacy, Stoke Prior, Stretton Grandison, Stretton Sugwas, Sutton St Nicholas, Swainshill, Symonds Yat (W),Tarrington and Titley.
- Upper Lyde and Upper Sapey.
- Walford (s), Wellington, Wellington Marsh, Welsh Newton Common, Weobley, Weston Beggard, Weston under Penyard, Whitchurch, Wigmore, Wilton, Woolhope and Wormbridge.
- Yarkhill and Yarpole.

The Overall ranking of sustainable settlements results

The 'Overall Scoring Matrix' in Appendix 5 of this Paper sets out the results of the settlements and their scores combined. They are ranked in order from high to low scores. The table combines all the scores into one combined overall total for each settlement in rank order from highest to lowest. These settlements will have a combination of varying factors that have led to their ranking. Some places will score highly on services but are nowhere near an employment site as defined earlier. Some of these settlements have environmental constraints but do have good public transport links as well as access to services.

There is also an overall scoring table for each of the Housing Market Areas in the Rural Evidence Base Appendices.

Categorising the settlements and approach to Options

A number of options for growth have been put forward in the Rural Options Paper (June 2022). These options are based on the background information and ranking of settlements in the scoring system set out above. A number of options for the future growth and sustainability of the county's rural areas have been presented.

Explanation of Option 1A countywide distribution

List of settlements in Option 1a

- Almeley
- Bartestree, Bishops Frome, Bodenham, Bosbury, Bredenbury, Bridstow, Brimfield and Burghill
- Canon Pyon, Clehonger, Colwall, Cradley, Credenhill and Cusop
- Dilwyn
- Eardisley and Ewyas Harold
- Fownhope and Fromes Hill
- Goodrich
- Kimbolton, Kingsland and Kingstone
- Lea, Leintwardine, Llangrove, Longtown, Lugwardine and Lyonshall
- Madley, Marden, Mordiford, Moreton on Lugg and Much Birch
- Orleton
- Pembridge, Peterchurch and Pontrilas
- Shobdon, Staunton on Wye and Stretton Sugwas
- Tarrington
- Wellington, Weobley, Weston under Penyard, Whitchurch, Wigmore, Withington and Wormbridge
- Yarpole

This option presents the top ranking combined scores of settlements across the county as set out in Appendix 5. The above 51 settlements have each scored 90 or above, with the exception of:

- Grafton in the Hereford Housing Market Area (HMA)

Grafton scores 93. Due to its close proximity to Hereford, it will be under consideration as part of growth plans for the city.

Explanation of Option 1B Housing Market Area even distribution

Bromyard HMA

- Bodenham, Bredenbury, Brockhampton (N) and Burley Gate
- Edwyn Ralph
- Hope under Dinmore
- Stoke Prior

Golden Valley HMA

- Cusop
- Ewyas Harold
- Longtown
- Michaelchurch Escley
- Peterchurch

Hereford HMA

- Bartestree
- Credenhill
- Fownhope
- Madley, Marden and Moreton on Lugg
- Wellington

Kington HMA

- Almeley
- Eardisley
- Lyonshall
- Pembridge
- Shobdon and Staunton on Wye
- Titley

Ledbury HMA

- Ashperton
- Bishops Frome and Bosbury
- Colwall and Cradley
- Fromes Hill

Leominster HMA

- Brimfield
- Kimbolton and Kingsland
- Leintwardine

- Orleton
- Weobley and Wigmore

Ross on Wye HMA

- Goodrich
- Kingstone
- Little Dewchurch and Llangrove
- Much Birch
- Peterstow and Pontrilas
- St Weonards, Weston under Penyard, Whitchurch and Wormbridge

This option looks at each of the seven Housing Market Areas and identifies the top scoring settlements within each one. The Rural Evidence Base Appendices Paper shows the rank scoring across each HMA. The purpose of this option is to more evenly distribute settlements across the county. This means that depending on the Housing Market area, some lower scoring settlements are identified above higher scoring settlements in other Housing Market Area. These lower scoring settlement still provide a value function to their more rural hinterlands.

This list has produced 50 settlements and there are some differences between those settlements listed in Option 1a.

In order to ensure a balanced and even spread of settlements geographically, Crow Hill has not been included due to its proximity to the market town of Ross on Wye. Peterstow and Little Dewchurch have been chosen to ensure equal distribution in providing services for their rural hinterlands.

Main differences between Option 1a and Option 1b

Settlements identified in the Leominster and Hereford HMA are the same as those listed in Option 1a and Option 1b. The greatest geographical difference between the two lists is within the Bromyard HMA with five settlements featuring in Option 1b that do not feature in Option 1a. These settlements include:

- Brockhampton
- Burley Gate
- Edwyn Ralph
- Hope under Dinmore
- Stoke Prior

The other main differences appearing in Option 1b are in the

Michaelchurch Escley in Golden Valley HMA.
Ashperton in Ledbury HMA.
Titley in Kington HMA.
Little Dewchurch, Much Birch, Peterstow, and St Weonards in Ross on Wye HMA.

If Option 1b is the more favourable option then certain higher scoring settlements from Option 1a will not feature and these include:

- Bridstow and Burghill
- Canon Pyon and Clehonger,
- Dilwyn,

- Lea and Lugwardine,
- Mordiford and Much Birch
- Stretton Sugwas
- Tarrington
- Withington
- Yarpole

Explanation of Option 2A Countywide distribution excluding environmental designations

List of settlements in Option 2a

- Almeley
- Bartestree, Bishops Frome, Bodenham, Bosbury, Bredenbury, Brimfield and Burghill
- Canon Pyon, Clehonger, Credenhill and Cusop
- Ewyas Harold
- Fromes Hill
- Kimbolton and Kingstone
- Lea, Leintwardine, Llangrove, Longtown, Lyonshall and Lugwardine
- Madley, Marden, Moreton on Lugg and Much Birch
- Peterchurch and Pontrilas
- Shobdon and Staunton on Wye
- Stretton Sugwas
- Tarrington
- Weston under Penyard, Wigmore, Withington and Wormbridge
- Yarpole

This list sets out all the settlements across the county which are not situated in an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty or with a Conservation Area within the main part of the built form.

Settlements that are partially covered by a Conservation Area have not been excluded. Some settlements were high scoring with many sustainable features but as it was necessary to exclude these higher ranking settlements from this list the threshold was lowered to identify a reasonable number of settlements. The settlements had a score of 70 and above. The following settlements were excluded:

- Brampton Abbotts and Bridstow
- Colwall and Cradley,
- Dilwyn and Dorstone
- Eardisland and Eardisley
- Fownhope
- Goodrich
- Kingsland
- Luston
- Mordiford and Much Marcle
- Pembridge
- Walford (s), Wellington, Weobley, Whitchurch

Option 2a list includes 37 settlements across the county in rank order but it excludes 12 settlements that feature in Option 1a as these settlements are situated within the AONB and/or have an identified large conservation area within them. It is a shorter list than Option 1a therefore

growth would be directed away from the designated areas and distributed among these settlements.

Explanation of Option 2B Housing Market Area even distribution

Bromyard HMA

- Bodenham, Bredenbury, Brockhampton (N) and Burley Gate
- Edwyn Ralph
- Hope under Dinmore
- Stoke Prior

Golden Valley HMA

- Cusop
- Ewyas Harold
- Longtown
- Michaelchurch Escley
- Peterchurch

Hereford HMA

- Bartestree
- Credenhill
- Madley, Marden and Moreton on Lugg

Kington HMA

- Almeley
- Eardisley
- Lyonshall
- Shobdon and Staunton on Wye
- Titley

Ledbury HMA

- Ashperton
- Bishops Frome and Bosbury
- Fromes Hill

Leominster HMA

- Brimfield
- Kimbolton
- Leintwardine
- Wigmore

Ross on Wye HMA

- Kingstone
- Little Dewchurch and Llangrove
- Much Birch
- Pontrilas
- St Weonards
- Weston under Penyard and Wormbridge

In a similar way to Option 1b this option is based on distribution of the top scoring settlements within each HMA. The only additional settlement is Orelton in the Leominster HMA. The major

difference is that the settlements with AONB designations and large Conservations areas have been removed from the list.

These include:

Table 5. List of settlements removed from Option 2b list

Hereford HMA	Kington HMA	Ledbury HMA	Leominster HMA	Ross on Wye HMA
Fownhope	Pembridge	Colwall	Kingsland	Goodrich
Wellington		Cradley	Weobley	Peterstow
				Whitchurch

Option 3 Additional tier of settlements list

Option 3 list of settlements

- Brampton Abbotts, Burley Gate
- Clifford, Crow Hill
- Dorstone
- Gorsley
- Holme Lacy, Hope under Dinmore
- Kilpeck
- Little Dewchurch, Luston
- Michaelchurch Escley, Monkland, Much Marcle
- St Weonards, Stoke Prior, Sutton St Nicholas
- Titley
- Vowchurch
- Walford (s), Woolhope

There were 23 settlements scoring between 70 and 89 considered as part of the assessment. Naturally by their scoring they will be smaller with most likely less services and more constraints. The purpose here is to consider growth in second tier sustainable settlements, allowing for affordable housing and local need self-build and community-led housing only. There are just two exceptions:

- Eardisland in the Leominster HMA
- Munstone in Hereford HMA

Eardisland scores 89 in the overall total scoring but as it is situated mostly in flood zone 3 it has been excluded from this option. As highlighted above, settlements within close proximity to the urban form of Hereford City have been discounted from the list to ensure that they are not given rural proportional growth but also considered as part or close to the strategic growth for the city. Munstone's proximity to Hereford means it has been excluded from this ranked list. This list can be viewed within Appendix 5 - Overall Scoring Matrix.

9. Conclusion

Rather than simply categorising the settlements in order of size, the settlements can be identified by their environmental characteristics, the range of services and facilities present, levels of public transport and infrastructure.

The findings of this study show that the larger settlements tend to score more highly across the range of sustainability indicators identified in terms of the level of provision of services and facilities. Based on the scores and evidence collected in this assessment, possible groupings of settlements in terms of the overall combined scores based on a number of factors identified as:

Sustainable settlements - higher scoring settlements. More sustainable settlements that have a reasonable access to key services and facilities and public transport, making them sustainable locations for development.

Second tier - Lower-scoring settlements with some provision of key services and facilities, making them moderately sustainable locations for less development.

Other settlements - The remainder of settlements in the county which are not sustainable and it is likely that any development would cause environmental harm. As such the Local Plan or Neighbourhood Plans will not make allocations for housing development at these settlements (though some development could take place if deemed appropriate through the planning application process).

These groupings give a theoretical indication of the level of sustainability and appropriateness of these settlements to accommodate further growth. Further assessments are required at site level to determine capacity and potential for future growth.

10. Monitoring and Review

As time goes by, some settlements may become more or less sustainable as more facilities and services become available to settlements or conversely are lost or reduced.

The hierarchy will be reviewed following consultation feedback and the final list will be included within the draft Local Plan for consultation.

Appendix 1

Herefordshire Council

Core Strategy Settlement Hierarchy review 2020

Review of rural facilities

As you will be aware work to update the current Core Strategy is underway.

One of the first requirements will be to provide a series of potential spatial options for the delivery of rural housing until 2041. At this stage, no decision has been made as to the list of settlements which could be included within the hierarchy or the methodology for their selection.

The background for the current hierarchy is based on surveys undertaken between 2009 and 2013 and therefore is in need of revision.

This questionnaire is seeking to collate up to date information from local communities regarding the services and facilities which are within the parish. These include:

Educational facilities;
Community facilities;
Public Transport provision;
Medical facilities;
Retail and food outlets;
Leisure and Tourism;
Financial services;
Employment services;
Noticeboards;
Any other services.

The range and type of services and facilities within the parish will be only one of the factors which is used to determine the final settlement hierarchy list.

Please could you complete the following survey and return to neighbourhoodplaning@herefordshire.gov.uk by the **3 April 2020**

If you have any queries, please contact James Latham on either James.Latham@herefordshire.gov.uk or 01432 383617

Name of Parish Council	

Educational Facilities			
	Number	Still in use?	Settlement(s) / Location(s)
Further education facilities			
Secondary school			
Primary school			
Nursery/Pre school			
Private school			
Other educational facilities not mentioned?			
If yes, please describe			

Community Facilities			
	Number	Still in use?	Settlement(s) / Location(s)
Community/Village hall			
Talk community hub			
Public house			
Church/Place of Worship			
Library (public or community)			
Other community facilities not mentioned?			
If yes, please describe			

Public Transport Provision			
	Number	Still in use?	Settlement(s) / Location(s)
Rail Services			
Active railway station			
Potential rail link			
Bus Services			
Number of bus stops			
Frequency of bus services	*(please detail number of buses per day)*		
Other public transport provision not mentioned?			
If yes, please describe			

Medical Facilities			
	Number	Still in use?	Settlement(s) / Location(s)
Doctors surgery			
Dental surgery			
Pharmacy			
Defibrillator			
Other medical facilities not mentioned?			
If yes, please describe			

Retail and Food Outlets			
	Number	Still in use?	Settlement(s) / Location(s)
Convenience store			
Post office			
Garden centre			
Farm shop			
Hairdressers			
Supermarkets			
Restaurants			
Cafe			
Takeaway			
Petrol station			
Other retail or food outlets not mentioned?			
If yes, please describe			

Leisure and Tourism Facilities			
	Number	Still in use?	Settlement(s) / Location(s)
Hotels			
Bed and Breakfasts			
Caravan park			
Camping sites			
Sports pitch			
Sports hall (open to public)			
Sports and social clubs			
Play areas			
Skate parks			
Other leisure & tourism facilities not mentioned?			
If yes, please describe			

Financial Facilities			
	Number	Still in use?	Settlement(s) / Location(s)
Bank			
Cash point			
Accountants			
Insurance company			
Other financial facilities not mentioned?			
If yes, please describe			

Employment Facilities			
	Number	Still in use?	Settlement(s) / Location(s)
Employment sites			
Garage (mechanical)			
Construction/Maintenence services			
Other employment facilities not mentioned?			
If yes, please describe			

Notice Boards (to assist with placing consultation notices)	
	Number
Number of Parish notice boards within Parish Area	
Location of boards:	

Other facilities not mentioned?:

If yes, please describe (*please also mention numbers and location(s)*)

Appendix 2

Herefordshire Council

Herefordshire Local Plan update – pre-consultation survey

General Questions

1. What elements of the strategy and policies in the current Core Strategy do you consider to have been successful or not? Please explain the reasons for your answer.

2. What elements of current Core Strategy policy could be improved? Please explain the reasons for your answer.

3. Are there any key planning policies that are missing from the current plan?

4. Are the policy areas that are devolved to Neighbourhood Development Plans at the right level? Please explain the reason for your answer.

5. If you have an adopted Neighbourhood Development Plan, do you consider it has been a success? Please explain the reasons for your answer.

Current Core Strategy settlement hierarchy

1. What impact has the current settlement hierarchy had on your parish? Please explain the reasons for your answer.

2. Do you consider that the current distribution of proportional growth in the named settlements of policy RA2 of the Core Strategy achieved its aims of rural sustainability? Please explain the reasons for your answer.

Services and facilities

1. Have existing services been retained or new services and facilities provided through development in your parish? Please explain the reasons for your answer.

2. What would you consider to be the key services and facilities required to support proportional growth over the next twenty years? Please explain the reasons for your answer.

Future settlement hierarchy

1. Are there any constraints to new development in your parish which would affect future growth? Please explain the reasons for your answer.

2. Would you consider your area to be a sustainable community for proportionate growth? Please explain the reasons for your answer.

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey.

Appendix 3

Herefordshire Council

Rural Settlements Services and Environmental Survey

Local Plan 2021-2041

April 2022









Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to outline the background data that will be used to underpin the future settlement hierarchy of the Local Plan 2021-2041.

At this stage no decisions have been made regarding how settlements will be ranked or scored. The aim of this paper is to ascertain with town/parish councils that the base data being used is correct prior to any ranking and selection work being undertaken.

A total number of settlements reviewed is 320 and the following data set themes recorded:

- Population at 2020
- Number of residential dwellings within the settlement
- Environmental assets and constraints
- Services and facilities
- Public transport

This evidence will help to inform the next stage of defining the settlement hierarchy which will set out how the strategic rural growth should be distributed across the county.

The data is presented by Housing Market Areas (HMAs), then parish and settlement. The county is divided up into seven housing market areas based upon common housing characteristics including tenure, house type profile, incomes and affordability and house prices. It also reflects geographical proximity, patterns of household movement, (migration) and travel to work patterns. The most recent evidence for Housing market area needs assessment July 2021 is available online. A map of the HMAs can be found in Appendix 1.

Each HMA will have a table relating to the following themes:

- Population and number of residential dwellings per settlement
- Environmental assets and constraints
- Services and facilities
- Public transport availability

Data has been collected using various sources of research including information held by service providers, desk based mapping and Parish Council consultation. All parishes were contacted in February 2020 requesting the completion of a questionnaire indicating the local services and facilities in the parish. Ninety parishes responded whilst there was no response from forty six parishes. This has informed the current services information in each settlement.

The information has now been collated and we would like to know if it is correct or requires an update. The data will be used to formulate the next stage of the rural settlement hierarchy, therefore any updates will be required in order to inform the draft Local Plan 2021-2041.
Please can you review the following tables for your parish and indicate any amendments required by Monday 25th April.

It is appreciated that this is a short timescale, however this is a review of factual information rather than seeking opinions.

There will be a future consultation regarding the settlement hierarchy options in the summer 2022.

Please respond by email to

neighbourhoodplanning@herefordshire.gov.uk

Table Descriptions

1. **Population and size of settlements table**
   Working with our colleagues in the Research and Intelligence Team we have obtained information on population numbers and number of dwellings per settlement. This data comes from the 2020 Mid-year estimates. Although these estimates are provided unrounded, they cannot be assumed to be accurate to this granular level. If the total apportioned population of a settlement is fewer than 51 people, the value is replaced by '< 50'. Similarly if the number of dwellings per settlement is fewer than 26, the value is replaced by '< 25'. This table is primarily for information, but if you think any corrections are required please let us know.

2. **Environmental Assets and Constraints**
   The environmental table identifies three high level elements:
   - Fluvial flood risk
   - Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
   - Conservation Area

   Other environmental assets and constraints will be taken into account at a later stage.

   The tables show area of the highest fluvial flood risk, this is known as flood zone 3 where flood risk assessments are concerned. It applies to land having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding. It also includes areas where the functional floodplain exist. This zone comprises land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood.

   - If flood risk is shown within the settlement or built form it is identified by a 'yes'.
   - If it lies close to the village, it is identified as being 'on edge'.

   All settlements in the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) are identified by a 'yes'.

   All settlements identified as having a Conservation areas are identified by a 'yes'.

   This table is mainly for information, but if you think any corrections are required please let us know.

3. **Services /shops/education/ healthcare**
   The services and facilities table has been devised from:
   - the questionnaire feedback from the parish council February 2020 consultation
   - Mapping based exercise
   - Local knowledge for internal service providers

   This table lists a number of services relating to education, community facilities, shops, medical, community transport, retail and food outlets, leisure and tourism, financial and employment facilities or other facilities that operates as a business or service within the parish. The Covid pandemic may have had an impact over the past two years which has resulted in the loss or a gain of a particular service or facility.

   This is another opportunity to let us know if this information is correct.

   It would be helpful if you could identify the service, facility, what type of facility, for example if employment, what type manufacturing, offices etc. if known.

   Is the facility still in use for example if it is a church is it utilised or redundant?

It help us to be clearer about settlements and what they comprise of. We are particularly interested in knowing if the following services in the table below exist in your parish:

Table 1. List of services and facilities

Village Hall	Pub / restaurant / café	Car maintenance garage/workshop
Talk Community Hubs	Medical facilities – GP/Chemist	Bank
Pre-school / nursery	Dentists	Accountants
Primary School, state, specialist or independent	Children's play areas	Estate Agents
Secondary School, state, specialist or independent	Sports pitch / Tennis court provision / other leisure facilities such as a sports hall / building	Solicitors
Further / Higher Education	Library, mobile or community	Hairdressers/barbers
Post Office (Stand alone, mobile/ with shop)	Existing employment site where manufacturing, storage or a service is provided	Vets (treating a variety of animals)
Shop (Convenience Store) Butchers, Greengrocers, and farm shops. Are other services available associated with the shop?, e.g. post office, petrol station	Garden Centre (Are there additional facilities such as cafes, food shops	Place of worship
Petrol Station	Other retail outlets e.g. Co-operative store, animal feed,	

4. Public transport

Working with colleagues in Public Transportation these tables set out the frequency of services in the settlements and parishes.

There are five major categories in this table:

- Bus route with at least six return journeys a day (Monday - Saturday) including am/pm commuter journeys
- Bus route with five return journeys a day or fewer (Monday - Saturday) including am/pm commuter journeys
- Bus route with five return journeys a day or fewer (Monday - Saturday), not am and pm commuter journeys
- Market Day services operating only on certain days of the week
- No bus routes

The relevant bus services route numbers are identified. This table is mainly for information, but if you think there any corrections required please let us know.

Other data under consideration

The settlement hierarchy assessment will also be analysing

- broadband and mobile Infrastructure,
- water/sewerage capacity,
- road infrastructure / travel to work patterns,
- employment provisions
- Past housing completions.

This information is being obtained from technical service providers and will be used alongside the data presented within this paper to inform the future settlement hierarchy options.

These settlement hierarchy options will form part of the Place Shaping Options for the Local Plan which is anticipated to take place in the summer 2022.

Appendix 4

Herefordshire Council

Core Strategy 4.14-4.15 list

Figure 4.14: The settlements which will be the main focus of proportionate housing development

HMA
Bromyard
Bodenham Bodenham Moor Bredenbury Bringsty Burley Gate Hope under Dinmore Linton Pencombe Risbury Stoke Cross/Stoke Lacy Stoke Prior Whitbourne

Golden Valley
Bredwardine Cliff ord Cusop Dorstone Ewyas Harold Longtown Michaelchurch Escley Moccas Peterchurch Preston on Wye Vowchurch

Kington
Almeley Brilley Eardisley Lyonshall Norton Canon Pembridge Staunton on Wye Shobdon Titley Whitney on Wye Winforton

Kington
Almeley Brilley Eardisley Lyonshall Norton Canon Pembridge Staunton on Wye Shobdon Titley Whotney on Wye Winforton

Ledbury
Ashperton Bishops Frome Bosbury Colwall Cradley Eastnor Fromes Hill Lower Eggleton/Newtown Putley Wellington Heath

Ledbury
Ashperton Bishops Frome Bosbury Colwall Cradley Eastnor Fromes Hill Lower Eggleton/ Newtown Putley Wellington Heath

Leominster
Adforton Bircher Brampton Bryan Brimfield Bush Bank Dilwyn Eardisland Kimbolton Kingsland Leintwardine Leysters Lingen Lucton Luston Monkland Orelton Richards Castle Shirlheath Weobley Wigmore Yarpole

Hereford
Bartestree/ Lugwardine Bishopstone Burghill Canon Pyon Clehonger Credenhill Eaton Bishop Fownhope Hampton Bishop Holme Lacy Little Dewchurch Madley Marden Mordiford Moreton on Lugg Stretton Sugwas Sutton St Nicholas Swainshill Tarrington Tillington Wellington Westhope Withington

Ross-on-Wye
Bromsash Brampton Abbots Bridstow Crow Hill Garway Goodrich Gorsley Hoarwithy Kingstone Kingsthorne Kings Caple Lea Linton Little Birch Llangrove Much Birch Much Dewchurch Much Marcle Orcop Hill Peterstow Pontrilas St Weonards Weston-under-Penyard Walford (Coughton) Whitchurch Wilton Winnal Woolhope Wormbridge Wormelow

Figure 4.15: Other settlements where proportionate housing is appropriate.

HMA
Bromyard
Docklow Edwyn Ralph Hanjield Munderfield Ocle Pychard Pudleston Steensbridge Ullingswick

Golden Valley
Abbeydore Bacton Blakemere Lower Maes-coed Priory Wood Rowlestone Tyberton

Kington
Hergest Holme Marsh Kinnersley Letton Staunton on Arrow Woonton

Ledbury
Canon Frome Coddington Eggleton Mathon Monkhide Much Cowarne Stretton Grandison

Leominster
Ashton Aymestrey Brierley Cobnash Combe Moor Eyton Ivington Kinsham Leinthall Earls Leinthall Starkes Little Hereford Moreton Mortimers Cross Middleton on the Hill Stapleton Upper Hill Walford Wharton Yatton

Hereford
Burmarsh Breinton Byford Dinedor Dormington Grafton Kings Pyon Ledgemoor Little Tarrington Litmarsh Mansel Lacy Moorhampton Munstone Pipe and Lyde Preston Wynne Priors Frome Ruckhall Shelwick Shucknall Stoke Edith Twyford Common Vauld Westhide Weston Beggard Withington Marsh Yazor

Ross-on-Wye
Aconbury Allensmore Aston Ingham Bishopswood Broad Oak Brockhampton Cobhall Common Didley Glewstone Harewood End Howle Hill Kilpeck Llancloudy Llangarron Llanwarne Much Birch/The Axe and Cleaver Orcop Rushall St Owens Cross Symonds Yat (West) Three Ashes Thruxton Upton Crews Welsh Newton Common

Appendix 5

Herefordshire Council

Scoring Matrix for rural settlements

SERVICES	
Points scored	**Rank**
15	Key
10	Intermediate
5	Supplementary

PUBLIC TRANSPORT	
Points scored	**Rank**
15	Train Services up to 1km of settlement (walking distance)
10	Train Services between 1km-5km (cycling distance)
15	Bus route with at least six return journeys a day (Monday - Saturday) including am/pm commuter journeys
10	Bus route with five return journeys a day or fewer (Monday - Saturday) including am/pm commuter journeys
5	Bus route with five return journeys a day or fewer (Monday Saturday), not am and pm commuter journeys
2	Market Day services operate only on certain days of the week

ENVIRONMENTAL	CONSTRAINTS AND DESIGNATIONS
Points scored	**Rank**
-20	The settlement is within Flood Zone 3
-10	The edge of settlement falls within Flood Zone 3
-15	The settlement is within Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
-15	The settlement is within Conservation Area

EMPLOYMENT SITES	
Points Scored	**Rank**
15	Employment sites up to 1km of settlement (large scale employment sites)
10	Employment Site between 1km to 5km of settlement (large scale employment sites)

INFRASTRUCTURE	
Points scored	**Rank**
10	Connectivity points scored if a settlement has A or B routes
15	Mains Drainage available

BROMYARD HMA							
Settlements	Services	Public Transport	Environmental	Employment sites	Infrastructure (roads)	Mains Drainage available	TOTAL
Munderfield Stocks	1	5	0	10	10	0	26
Bredenbury	60	2	0	10	10	15	97
Grendon Bishop	25	0	0	0	10	15	50
Wacton	10	0	0	10	0	0	20
Bringsty	5	10	0	10	10	0	35
Brockhampton (N)	30	10	0	10	0	15	65
Linton (n)	5	0	0	25	10	0	40
Bodenham	131	10	-35	10	0	0	116
Hatfield	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Docklow	11	2	0	0	0	0	13
Pudleston	21	0	0	0	0	0	21
Hope under Dinmore	70	10	-20	10	0	0	70
Ford	17	20	0	10	10	0	57
Humber	5	10	-10	10	10	0	25
Risbury	19	10	0	10	10	0	49
Steensbridge	11	12	-20	10	10	0	23
Stoke Prior	35	20	0	10	0	15	80
Edvin Loach	5	0	0	10	0	0	15
Saltmarshe	21	0	0	10	10	0	41
Tedstone Delamere	5	0	-15	0	0	0	-10
Upper Sapey	38	0	0	0	10	15	63
Wolferlow	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Burley Gate	77	10	-20	0	10	0	77
Felton	5	0	0	0	10	0	15
Ocle Pychard	6	10	-15	10	0	15	26
Ullingswick	16	2	-15	0	0	0	3
Little Cowarne	35	2	0	0	0	0	37
Pencombe	15	2	0	0	0	15	32
Stoke Cross	26	10	0	10	0	15	61
Stoke Lacy	17	10	-25	10	10	15	37
Collington	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Edwyn Ralph	32	0	0	10	10	15	67
Thornbury	10	0	-15	0	0	0	-5
Whitbourne	30	10	-25	0	0	0	15

GOLDEN VALLEY HMA							
Settlements	Services	Public Transport	Environmental	Employment sites	Infrastructure (roads)	Mains Drainage available	TOTAL
Abbeydore	32	5	-10	10	0	15	52
Bacton	28	2	0	0	0	0	30
Clifford	76	0	0	10	0	0	86
Hardwicke	20	10	-20	10	10	0	30
Priory Wood	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cusop	73	10	0	15	0	15	113
Dorstone	78	10	-35	10	0	15	78
Ewyas Harold	151	5	-10	25	0	15	186
Llancillo	6	0	0	10	0	0	16
Rowlestone	38	0	0	10	0	0	48
Clodock	16	2	-20	0	0	0	-2
Craswall	37	2	0	0	0	0	39
Llanveynoe	18	0	0	0	0	0	18
Longtown	109	2	-20	0	0	15	106
Walterstone	32	0	0	10	0	0	42
Lower Maescoed	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Peterchurch	207	10	-20	15	0	0	212
Michaelchurch Escley	87	2	0	0	0	0	89
Newton (s)	21	5	0	0	10	0	36
St. Margarets	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Turnastone	20	0	-20	10	0	0	10
Vowchurch	69	10	-10	10	0	0	79
Blakemere	5	5	0	10	10	0	30
Bredwardine	20	5	0	10	0	15	50
Moccas	20	5	0	10	10	15	60
Preston on Wye	26	2	0	10	0	15	53
Tyberton	5	5	0	10	10	0	30

HEREFORD HMA							
Settlements	Services	Public Transport	Environmental	Employment sites	Infrastructure (roads)	Mains Drainage available	TOTAL
Ballingham	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
Bartestree	132	25	-10	10	10	15	182
Lugwardine	56	25	-25	10	10	15	91
Bishopstone	12	10	0	0	0	15	37
Bridge Sollars	15	10	0	0	10	0	35
Byford	26	10	-10	0	10	0	36
Lower Breinton/ Breinton Common	52	12	-10	10	0	0	64
Burghill	90	10	-15	10	0	0	95
Tillington	52	10	-20	10	0	0	52
Portway	0	0	0	10	10	0	20
Twyford Common	0	0	0	10	0	0	10

HEREFORD HMA							
Settlements	Services	Public Transport	Environmental	Employment sites	Infrastructure (roads)	Mains Drainage available	TOTAL
Grafton	43	25	0	10	0	15	93
Callow	16	0	0	10	0	0	26
Dewsall	12	0	0	10	0	0	22
Haywood	30	0	0	10	0	0	40
Clehonger	65	15	-20	10	10	15	95
Credenhill	180	15	-20	10	10	15	210
Dinedor	25	12	0	10	10	0	57
Dinmore	0	0	0	10	10	0	20
Dormington	10	15	0	10	10	15	60
Mordiford	99	10	-40	10	10	15	104
Priors Frome	22	10	0	10	0	0	42
Eaton Bishop	25	5	0	10	0	15	55
Ruckhall	0	2	-10	10	0	0	2
Fownhope	223	15	-30	0	0	15	223
Brinsop	11	0	-10	0	10	0	11
Mansell Lacy	26	15	-20	0	10	0	31
Moorhampton	5	15	0	0	10	0	30
Wormsley	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Yazor	0	15	0	0	10	0	25
Hampton Bishop	15	20	-15	10	10	0	40
Holme Lacy	50	5	-15	10	0	15	65
Munstone	20	10	0	25	0	15	70
Shelwick	0	20	0	10	0	0	30
Little Dewchurch	50	5	0	0	0	15	70
Carey	10	0	-20	0	0	0	-10
Madley	121	15	-10	10	0	15	151
Shenmore	1	0	0	10	0	0	11
Burmarsh	0	0	0	10	0	15	25
Litmarsh	0	10	0	10	0	0	20
Marden	216	10	-20	10	0	15	231
The Vauld	0	10	0	10	0	0	20
Moreton on Lugg	92	10	-10	25	10	15	142
Lyde	10	20	0	10	10	15	65
Canon Pyon	96	10	-20	10	10	15	121
Kings Pyon	10	0	0	10	0	0	20
Ledgemoor	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
Westhope	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Stretton Sugwas	87	15	-10	10	10	15	127
Swainshill	0	10	0	10	10	15	45
Sutton St Nicholas	71	10	-25	10	0	15	81
Little Tarrington	7	15	-20	0	0	0	2
Tarrington	53	15	0	0	10	15	93
Wellington	124	10	-15	0	10	15	144

HEREFORD HMA							
Settlements	Services	Public Transport	Environmental	Employment sites	Infrastructure (roads)	Mains Drainage available	TOTAL
Wellington Marsh	5	10	0	25	10	15	65
Shucknall	5	5	0	10	10	0	30
Weston Beggard	10	0	-10	10	0	15	25
Preston Wynne	25	0	0	10	0	0	35
Westhide	5	2	0	10	0	0	17
Withington	142	10	-35	15	10	0	142
Withington Marsh	10	10	-20	10	10	0	20

KINGTON HMA							
Settlements	Services	Public Transport	Environmental	Employment sites	Infrastructure (roads)	Mains Drainage available	TOTAL
Almeley	89	10	-25	10	0	15	99
Woonton	0	15	0	10	10	0	35
Brilley	62	0	0	0	0	0	62
Eardisley	190	10	-35	15	10	15	205
Whitney on Wye	67	2	-20	10	10	0	69
Winforton	42	2	0	10	10	0	64
Huntington	20	0	-15	10	0	0	15
Hergest	11	0	0	25	0	0	36
Kingswood	20	0	0	10	10	0	40
Kinnersley	32	0	0	10	10	0	52
Letton (w)	5	10	-20	10	10	0	15
Norton Canon	38	0	0	10	10	0	58
Sarnesfield	5	15	0	10	10	0	40
Lyonshall	80	15	0	25	10	15	145
Holme Marsh	0	15	0	25	10	15	65
Pembridge	242	5	-25	10	10	15	257
Shobdon	211	5	-10	25	10	15	256
Brobury	5	0	-10	0	0	0	-5
Staunton on Wye	102	10	-25	0	10	15	112
Knill	5	0	-20	10	10	0	5
Stansbatch	5	0	-10	10	0	0	5
Staunton on Arrow	27	0	-10	10	0	0	27
Titley	36	5	0	10	10	15	76

LEDBURY HMA							
Settlements	**Services**	**Public Transport**	**Environmental**	**Employment sites**	**Infrastructure (roads)**	**Mains Drainage available**	**TOTAL**
Acton Beauchamp	5	0	0	10	0	0	15
Stanford Bishop	20	0	0	10	0	0	30
Ashperton	38	2	0	0	10	15	65
Bishops Frome	164	5	-20	15	0	15	179
Fromes Hill	76	2	0	10	10	15	113
Halmonds Frome	15	0	0	15	0	0	30
Bosbury	102	5	-35	10	10	15	107
Catley	1	0	0	10	10	0	21
Coddington	16	25	0	10	0	0	51
Colwall	319	30	-50	15	0	15	329
Cradley	133	5	-50	0	0	15	103
Storridge	41	5	0	0	10	0	56
Donnington	6	12	0	10	10	0	38
Eastnor	32	10	-40	10	10	15	37
Mathon	37	10	-25	10	0	15	47
Moreton Jeffries	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Much Cowarne	5	0	-10	10	0	15	20
Aylton	5	2	-15	10	10	0	12
Little Marcle	5	12	-10	10	10	0	27
Munsley	5	0	-10	10	0	0	5
Pixley	20	12	0	10	0	0	42
Trumpet	20	15	0	10	10	0	55
Putley Common	5	2	0	0	0	0	7
Putley	48	2	-15	10	0	15	60
Canon Frome	11	2	-10	0	0	0	3
Castle Frome	6	2	0	10	0	0	18
Eggleton	20	5	-10	10	10	0	35
Stretton Grandison	15	2	-15	0	10	15	27
Staplow	10	15	-20	10	10	0	25
Wellington Heath	42	15	-15	10	0	0	52
Monkhide	1	0	-10	0	0	15	6
Newtown	26	5	0	0	10	0	41
Yarkhill	22	0	-10	10	0	15	37

LEOMINSTER HMA							
Settlements	Services	Public Transport	Environmental	Employment sites	Infrastructure (roads)	Mains Drainage available	TOTAL
Aymestrey	37	2	-10	10	10	0	49
Mortimers Cross	13	10	-20	10	10	0	23
Leinthall Earls	5	0	-10	0	0	0	-5
Yatton (n)	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Upper Lye	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Birley	5	2	-20	0	0	0	-13
Bush Bank	0	5	0	0	10	0	15
Knapton	0	5	0	0	10	0	15
Upper Hill	0	5	0	10	0	0	15
Adforton	25	2	0	10	10	15	62
Birtley	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Brampton Bryan	47	10	-10	10	10	0	67
Buckton	5	0	-20	10	0	0	-5
Letton	5	0	-10	10	0	0	5
Lingen	51	0	-35	0	0	0	16
Walford (n)	5	10	-20	10	10	0	15
Brimfield	96	2	-20	15	10	15	118
Little Hereford	52	2	-10	10	10	0	64
Dilwyn	74	5	-15	10	10	15	99
Eardisland	104	10	-35	10	0	0	89
Hamnish Clifford	15	10	0	10	0	0	35
Kimbolton	93	10	-10	10	10	0	113
Cobnash	1	0	-10	25	10	0	26
Kingsland	187	10	-25	25	10	15	222
Shirlheath	5	10	0	25	10	0	50
Burrington	10	0	0	10	0	0	20
Downton	5	0	0	10	0	0	15
Leintwardine	192	10	-35	15	10	15	207
Brierley	1	10	0	10	0	0	21
Ivington	35	15	-10	10	0	15	65
Wharton	0	20	-10	10	10	0	30
Ashton	5	2	0	10	10	0	27
Eye	21	10	-10	0	0	0	21
Eyton	6	15	-10	10	0	0	21
Luston	46	20	-15	10	10	15	86
Nordan	15	20	-10	10	10	0	45
Moreton	0	2	-10	10	0	0	2
Middleton on the Hill	5	2	0	10	0	0	17
Leysters	31	0	0	0	10	0	41
Monkland	65	15	-20	10	10	0	80
Stretford	5	5	-10	10	10	0	20
Orleton	178	10	-25	10	0	15	188
Richards Castle	17	10	0	10	10	15	62
Byton	5	0	0	10	0	0	15

LEOMINSTER HMA							
Settlements	Services	Public Transport	Environmental	Employment sites	Infrastructure (roads)	Mains Drainage available	TOTAL
Combe	0	0	-20	10	0	0	-10
Kinsham	20	0	-10	10	0	0	20
Stapleton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weobley	284	15	-25	10	0	15	299
Elton	15	2	0	0	0	0	17
Leintall Starkes	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Wigmore	201	2	-25	10	10	15	213
Bircher	5	10	-15	0	0	0	0
Croft	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Lucton	11	2	-15	10	0	0	8
Yarpole	87	10	-15	0	0	15	97

ROSS-ON-WYE HMA							
Settlements	Services	Public Transport	Environmental	Employment sites	Infrastructure (roads)	Mains Drainage available	TOTAL
Aconbury	1	2	0	10	0	0	13
Allensmore	21	15	0	10	10	0	56
Winnal	36	0	0	10	10	0	56
Cobhall Common	0	2	0	10	10	0	22
Aston Ingham	47	0	-10	0	10	0	47
Hentland	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Hoarwithy	31	5	-50	0	0	0	-14
St Owens Cross	21	0	0	0	10	15	46
Brampton Abbotts	61	2	-15	25	0	15	88
Foy	15	0	-20	10	0	0	5
Bridstow	76	15	-35	10	10	15	91
Wilton	23	15	-25	10	10	15	48
Brockhampton	36	2	-15	0	0	0	23
Broad Oak	15	2	0	0	0	0	17
Garway	45	2	0	0	0	0	47
White Rocks	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Goodrich	127	15	-35	10	0	0	117
Welsh Bicknor	5	0	-10	0	0	0	-5
Hope Mansell	20	0	0	10	0	0	30
How Caple	26	2	-10	10	0	15	43
Sollars Hope	6	0	-20	0	0	0	-14
Yatton (s)	5	2	0	0	10	0	17
Pontrilas	48	15	-10	25	10	15	103
Didley	5	15	0	10	10	0	40
Kilpeck	59	2	0	10	0	15	86
St Devereux	15	15	0	0	0	0	30
Wormbridge	52	15	0	10	10	15	102
Kings Caple	42	2	-15	0	10	15	54
Kingstone	183	15	-20	25	10	15	228

ROSS-ON-WYE HMA							
Settlements	Services	Public Transport	Environmental	Employment sites	Infrastructure (roads)	Mains Drainage available	TOTAL
Thruxton	5	2	0	10	10	0	27
Lea	86	15	-20	0	10	0	91
Bromsash	2	2	0	10	10	0	24
Gorsley	94	5	-20	0	0	0	79
Linton (s)	43	0	-15	0	0	0	28
Little Birch	31	5	0	10	0	0	46
Three Ashes	1	0	-10	0	10	0	1
Llancloudy	20	5	0	0	10	0	35
Llangarron	37	2	-10	10	0	0	39
Llangrove	86	2	0	10	0	0	98
Harewood End	1	15	0	0	10	15	41
Llandinabo	5	15	0	0	10	0	30
Llanwarne	36	0	-25	0	0	0	11
Pencoyd	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Tretire	20	0	-20	0	10	0	10
Glewstone	15	2	-15	10	0	15	27
Marstow	25	0	-20	10	10	0	25
Pencraig	0	0	0	10	10	0	20
Kingsthorne	0	15	0	10	0	0	25
Much Birch	80	15	0	0	10	0	105
Wormelow	15	5	0	10	10	0	40
Much Dewchurch	42	2	-10	10	10	0	54
Much Marcle	76	2	-15	0	10	0	73
Kynaston	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Rushall	5	2	0	0	0	0	7
Orcop	5	2	0	0	0	0	7
Orcop Hill	41	2	0	0	0	15	58
Peterstow	76	15	-50	10	10	0	61
Pipe Aston	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Sellack	36	0	-10	10	0	0	36
Upper Pengethley	26	15	0	0	10	0	51
St Weonards	45	5	0	0	10	15	75
Crow Hill	53	5	0	10	0	0	68
Upton Bishop	15	5	0	10	0	0	30
Upton Crews	15	0	0	10	0	0	25
Bulls Hill	10	5	-10	10	0	0	15
Coughton	6	15	-10	10	10	15	46
Hom Green	1	0	-10	10	0	0	1
Howle Hill	1	0	-10	10	0	15	16
Bishopswood inc Kerne Bridge	37	20	-25	10	10	0	52
Walford (s)	62	15	-35	10	10	15	77
Llanrothal	11	0	-10	0	0	0	1

ROSS-ON-WYE HMA							
Settlements	**Services**	**Public Transport**	**Environmental**	**Employment sites**	**Infrastructure (roads)**	**Mains Drainage available**	**TOTAL**
Welsh Newton Common	0	2	0	0	0	15	17
Welsh Newton	21	5	0	10	10	0	46
Pontshill	5	15	-10	10	0	15	35
Weston under Penyard	45	15	0	10	10	15	95
Ganarew	7	15	0	10	10	0	42
Little Doward	0	0	0	15	0	0	15
Symonds Yat (W)	15	0	-35	15	10	15	20
Whitchurch	70	15	-25	15	10	15	100
Woolhope	85	5	-30	0	0	15	75

Appendix 6

Herefordshire Council

RURAL SETTLEMENT OPTION LISTS

OPTION 1A
Scores over 90

Option 1a Settlements			
Almeley	Bartestree	Bishops Frome	Bodenham
Bosbury	Bredenbury	Bridstow	Brimfield
Burghill	Canon Pyon	Clehonger	Colwall
Cradley	Credenhill	Cusop	Dilwyn
Eardisley	Ewyas Harold	Fownhope	Fromes Hill
Goodrich	Kimbolton	Kingsland	Kingstone
Lea	Leintwardine	Llangrove	Longtown
Lugwardine	Lyonshall	Madley	Marden
Mordiford	Moreton on Lugg	Much Birch	Orleton
Pembridge	Peterchurch	Pontrilas	Shobdon
Staunton on Wye	Stretton Sugwas	Tarrington	Wellington
Weobley	Weston under Penyard	Whitchurch	Wigmore
Withington	Wormbridge	Yarpole	

OPTION 1B
Most sustainable settlements by Housing Market Area.

Option 1b Settlements			
Bromyard HMA	**Golden Valley HMA**	**Hereford HMA**	**Kington HMA**
Bodenham	Cusop	Bartestree	Almeley
Bredenbury	Ewyas Harold	Credenhill	Eardisley
Brockhampton (n)	Longtown	Fownhope	Lyonshall
Burley Gate	Michaelchurch Escley	Madley	Pembridge
Edwyn Ralph	Peterchurch	Marden	Shobdon
Hope under Dinmore		Moreton on Lugg	Staunton on Wye
Stoke Prior		Wellington	Titley
Ledbury HMA	**Leominster HMA**	**Ross on Wye HMA**	
Ashperton	Brimfield	Goodrich	St Weonards
Bishops Frome	Kimbolton	Kingstone	Weston under Penyard
Bosbury	Kingsland	Little Dewchurch	Whitchurch
Colwall	Leintwardine	Llangrove	Wormbridge
Cradley	Orleton	Much Birch	
Fromes Hill	Weobley	Peterstow	
	Wigmore	Pontrilas	

OPTION 2A
Focus growth only within sustainable settlements outside of the AONB and Conservation Areas that cover the whole built form of settlement.

Option 2a Countywide Settlements	
Almeley	Bartestree
Bishops Frome	Bodenham
Bosbury	Bredenbury
Brimfield	Burghill
Canon Pyon	Clehonger
Credenhill	Cusop
Ewyas Harold	Fromes Hill
Kimbolton	Kingstone
Lea	Leintwardine
Llangrove	Longtown
Lugwardine	Lyonshall
Madley	Marden
Moreton on Lugg	Much Birch
Peterchurch	Pontrilas
Shobdon	Staunton on Wye
Stretton Sugwas	Tarrington
Weston under Penyard	Wigmore
Withington	Wormbridge
Yarpole	

Option 2a Countywide Settlements	
Bromyard HMA	**Golden Valley HMA**
Bodenham	Cusop
Bredenbury	Ewyas Harold
Brockhampton (n)	Longtown
Burley Gate	Michaelchurch Escley
Edwyn Ralph	Peterchurch
Hope under Dinmore	
Stoke Prior	
Hereford HMA	**Kington HMA**
Bartestree	Almeley
Credenhill	Eardisley
Madley	Lyonshall
Marden	Shobdon
Moreton on Lugg	Staunton on Wye
	Titley
Ledbury HMA	**Leominster HMA**
Ashperton	Brimfield
Bishops Frome	Kimbolton
Bosbury	Leintwardine
Fromes Hill	Wigmore

Ross on Wye HMA	
Kingstone	**Pontrilas**
Little Dewchurch	**St Weonards**
Llangrove	**Weston under Penyard**
Much Birch	**Wormbridge**

OPTION 3a
Support growth in sustainable settlements with a second tier of settlements, allowing for affordable housing and local need self-build and community-led housing only. Scores 70-90

Option 3a Settlements			
Brampton Abbotts	Burley Gate	Clifford	Crow Hill
Dorstone	Gorsley	Holme Lacy	Hope under Dinmore
Kilpeck	Little Dewchurch	Luston	Michaelchurch Escley
Monkland	Much Marcle	St Weonards	Stoke Prior
Sutton St Nicholas	Titley	Vowchurch	Walford (s)
Woolhope			