

Cradley Parish
Neighbourhood Development Plan
2011 to 2031



Cradley Church, Old Rectory and Village Hall

**Incorporating the Examiner's Modifications, consequent changes
to the supporting text and other updating**

Contents

Foreword

page 1

1. Introduction and Background

page 2

2. History

page 6

3. Visions and Objectives

page 6

4. Strategic Framework

page 7

5. Housing

page 8

6. Economy and Facilities

page 10

7. Natural Environment

page 12

8. Built Environment

page 17

9. Transport and Communications


page 19

10. Plan Delivery

page 23



Storridge Church



Pound Bridge

Contents

Maps

Map of Designated Area

page 4

Landscape Capacity

page 30

Cradley village Policies Map

page 31

Areas of Flood Risk

page 32

Appendix 1 2011 Census: Key Statistics

page 25

Appendix 2 Questionnaire Results

page 26

Appendix 3 Herefordshire Core Strategy: Index of Policies

page 27

Appendix 4 Neighbourhood Plan Process

page 28

Appendix 5 Landscape Assessment Map

page 30

Glossary

AGLV

Area of Great Landscape Value

AONB

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

CCA

Cradley Conservation Area

CSNDP

Cradley & Storrige Neighbourhood Development Plan

HCS

Herefordshire Core Strategy

HMA

Housing Market Area

HUDP

Herefordshire Unitary Development Plan

LCA

Landscape Character Area

LDF

Local Development Framework

LPA

Local Planning Authority

NDP

Neighbourhood Development Plan

NPGN

Neighbourhood Plan Guidance Notes

NPPF

National Policy Planning Framework

NPPG

National Policy Planning Guidance

NPPGN

National Policy Planning Guidance Notes

PP

Parish Plan

P3

Parish Path Partnership

TPO

Tree Preservation Order

VDS

Village Design Statement



Orchard Buryfields

Neighbourhood plans are one of the most significant initiatives in town and country planning since the system established by the Town and Country Planning Act of 1947 took effect. They were introduced by the Localism Act 2011 and gave communities the right to shape their future development.

Brief reference is made to neighbourhood plans in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) issued in March 2012, and more detailed guidance is found in the web-based National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), launched in March 2014. Herefordshire Council, which strongly supports neighbourhood plans in the County, has published 36 guidance notes (NPGN) on the subject. Most of the County is already or will be covered by neighbourhood plans.

The Cradley Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared by a Neighbourhood Plan group consisting of parish councillors, together with other members of the community, and with the assistance of the Neighbourhood Plan team at Herefordshire Council, and Estcourt Planning, Gloucester. In particular, it draws on a Landscape Assessment undertaken by Carly Tinkler CMLI, published in March 2015.

The start of the NDP process was the application in 2013 by the Parish Council to Herefordshire Council for its area to be designated for the purposes of producing a neighbourhood plan.

A village survey was undertaken in August and September 2015. A draft plan was prepared in autumn 2015 and sent to Herefordshire Council for informal comments, which were received early in 2016. The draft Plan (Regulation 14 stage) was submitted to the Council on 10th March 2016. Consultation among all electors in the parish from 16 March to 27 April 2016

This second formal draft took into account the 74 written responses from electors, and comments from various sections of Herefordshire Council, including Neighbourhood Planning, Development Management, Planning Policy, Economic Development and Environmental Health. Comments from statutory and other consultees, including the Environment Agency, Historic England, Natural England, and the Malvern Hills AONB Unit, and from a consultancy on behalf of a local landowner, were also received. These too have been taken onto account.

This draft (Regulation 16 stage) along with a Consultation Statement and Basic Conditions Statement was submitted to Herefordshire Council on 20th September 2016. The Council was responsible for a second formal stage of consultation, which ran from 28th September to 9th November. The Plan was sent for Examination on 13th January 2017, and the Examiner's report was received on 12th April. The report concluded that the Plan met the basic conditions and could proceed to referendum subject to a number of Modifications. The Parish Council accepted all the proposed Modifications.

The final stage of the neighbourhood plan process involves a referendum of all electors in the parish. If a majority of electors votes in favour of the NDP, the Cradley and Storrige Neighbourhood Plan will be "made" (that is, adopted) by Herefordshire Council. It will then become part of the development plan, alongside the Herefordshire Core Strategy, against which all proposals for development will be considered.

The policies set out in this Plan should be read and interpreted together, and alongside those of the Herefordshire Core Strategy.

1. Introduction and Background

1.1 Introduction

Cradley is one of the largest parishes in area in the County of Herefordshire, covering 2,339 hectares (23.4 square kilometres). It is located on the eastern edge of the County, bordering Worcestershire, and close to the main ridge of the Malvern Hills. At the time of the 2011 Census, the parish had a population of 1,667 in 699 households. Key statistics from the Census covering such topics as age structure, housing tenure, car ownership and method of travel to work are set out in summary form in **Appendix 1**.

Most of the parish population is concentrated in two distinct settlements to the south of the A4103 on each side of Cradley Brook, a tributary of the River Teme which runs south to north through the parish. Cradley and Westfield are the names appearing on the Ordnance Survey sheets of the area at both 1:50,000 and 1:25,000 scale to denote the eastern and western parts of the main settled areas in the parish. However, in the rest of this document, local usage - east Cradley and west Cradley respectively - is followed.

East Cradley itself is the older; it is located to the east of the brook, and contains the parish church of St James the Great (Grade II* listed), which is of Norman origin, and most of the historic buildings. It is a loose knit settlement, in contrast with the compact more recent settlement of west Cradley, located to the west of the brook. The two are separated by a gap which varies in width between 300 and 400 metres.

Storrige is a smaller dispersed settlement around the A4103 about 2 km north east of Cradley village. It has its own parish church, St John (Grade II listed), designed by the nineteenth century church architect Frederick Preedy. This church, St James the Great, and the parish church in the separate civil parish of Mathon to the south, form the current benefice.

The rest of the parish contains scattered farms and dwellings in an attractive rural landscape, mostly open in the west, hillier and quite heavily wooded in the east. Section 2 deals with the history of the parish in a little more detail.

1.2 Location and Communication

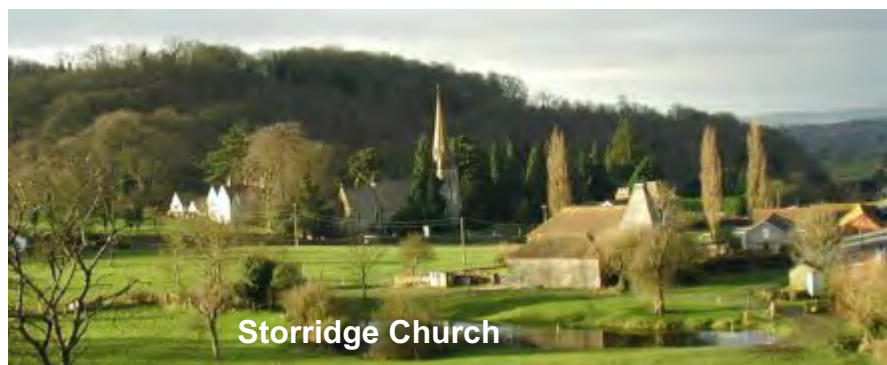
The A4103 bisects the parish and connects Hereford with Worcester. The parish's two main settlements are located about 27 km from the former and 18 km from the latter. Other nearby larger towns include Ledbury (13 km) and Great Malvern (8 km); Bromyard lies about 12 km to the north west. The nearest railway stations are at Great Malvern and Colwall. Section 9 deals with transport and communications.

1.3 Background

The Parish Council and others have been active in the last fifteen years or so in producing plans for the benefit of the community. The most important of these are summarised below.

1.4 Parish Plan 2004

The Parish Plan (PP2004) arose out of work begun in 2001 on a Village Design Statement (VDS) and proceeded in parallel with it. PP2004 provides among other things a history of the parish and a portrait of the contemporary scene.



Storrige Church

1.5 Village Design Statement 2004

The Cradley and Storridge Village Design Statement (VDS) concerns issues relating to land use planning more directly. It describes the landscape in which the village is set, and provides a brief history of the parish (like PP2004) and an account of its most notable buildings. It includes a comprehensive description of building styles, design characteristics and materials in the parish. The latter include brick, stone and half-timbering, all well represented and featuring in a number of significant buildings ranging in age from St James the Great, of Norman foundation, to the Victorian house Queenswood.

Building in the 20th century, and so far in the 21st, has been predominantly of brick.

The VDS is not solely concerned with buildings; it also addresses the spaces, gateways and views which provide the setting for existing development and for possible future development. The importance of the strategic gap between east and west Cradley is dealt with in Section 7 Natural Environment. Other features referred to in the VDS include the green lawns and trees associated with a number of houses in east Cradley, orchards, and the setting of the Maclean memorial village cross, close to the Old Rectory and St James the Great.

1.6 Parish Questionnaire 2010

The questionnaire sought information on which the revised Parish Plan 2010 was then partly based. 700 questionnaires were issued; 411 (58%) were returned.

There was strongest support for affordable housing and small to medium family homes. 52 respondents stated that there was a young person in the household who wished to stay in the village if possible.

Of five potential locations for a variety of development, including sports facilities and a new doctor's surgery as well as social housing, in the vicinity of the new school was the most popular.

1.7 Parish Plan 2010

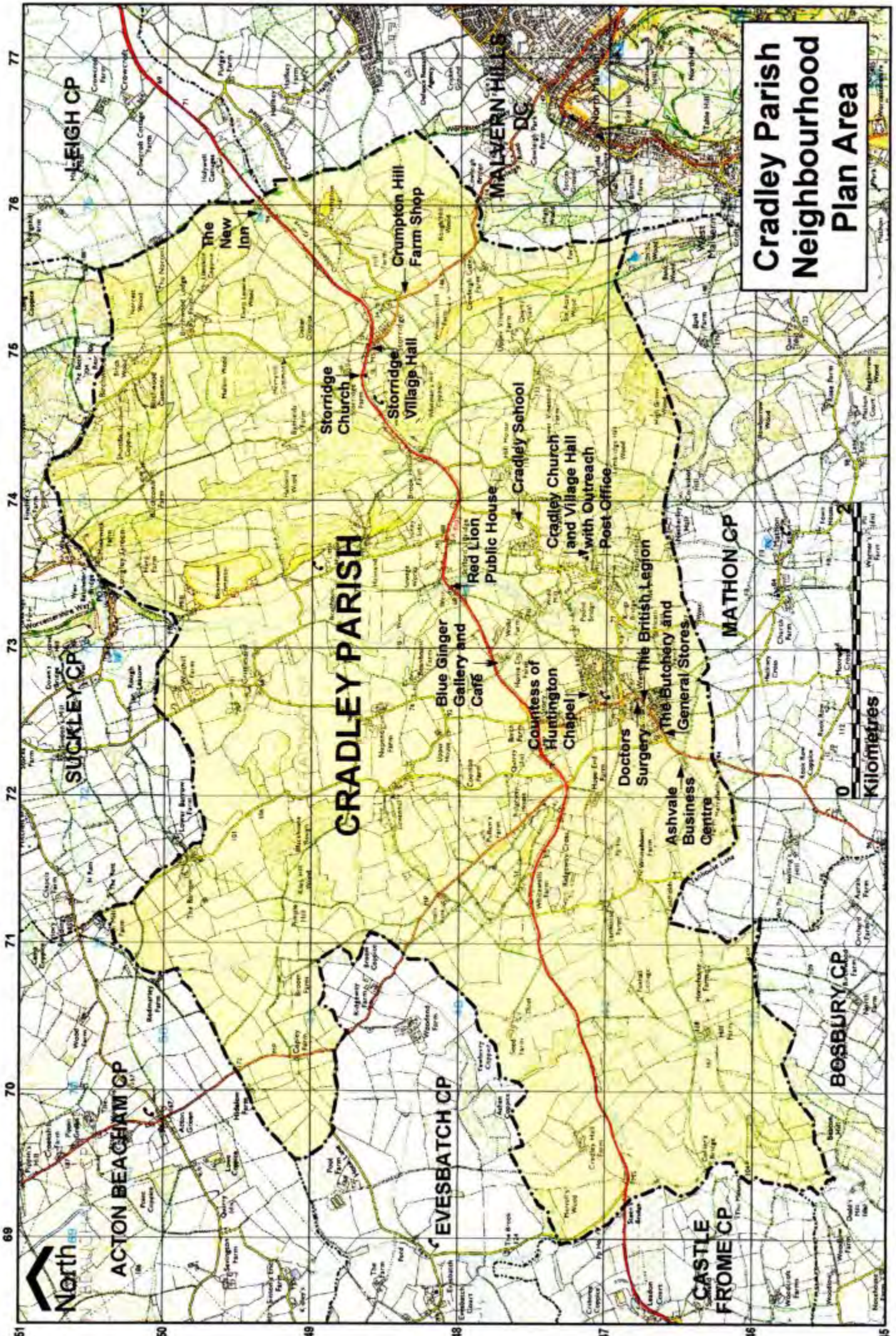
The Parish Plan (PP2010) updates PP2004. Its section on planning refers to the early stages of consultation on the Herefordshire Local Development Framework (LDF), noting that *"it is proposed that Cradley will not be earmarked for considerable numbers of new houses or social housing"*; new development would be for local needs only.

The recent adoption of the Herefordshire Core Strategy, the final stage of the LDF process at the strategic level, show that a different approach was subsequently taken, based on a proportionate distribution of new housing in the rural areas. The two sides of the housing equation, requirements and supply, are discussed in Sections 4 and 5.

PP2010 covers a number of other issues, some less directly relevant to land use planning, but all important in relation to the quality of life in the parish. These include footpaths, wildlife



Cradley Parish Neighbourhood Plan Area



and environment, business, employment and tourism, and transport. Speed limits on local roads were identified as a particular issue.

1.8 Neighbourhood Development Plan Survey 2014

74 responses were received. There were mixed views on how housing development should be managed in Cradley. There was greatest support for infill and the conversion of existing buildings. More respondents preferred the dispersal of new development as opposed to its concentration on the smallest number of sites.

There was very strong support for protecting the environment through the planning process.

1.9 Landscape Assessment

In November 2014 the Parish Council and the Malvern Hills AONB Unit jointly commissioned a landscape assessment from Carly Tinkler CMLI. Its purpose was to determine the potential capacity of 82 separate parcels of land surrounding Cradley village “*to accept new residential development, from a landscape and environmental perspective*”. Its findings and implications for the NDP are described in Section 7 Natural Environment. Map forms appendix 5.

1.10 Status of Earlier Plans and Documents

All these documents are very important, but as Herefordshire Council’s Local Development Scheme (LDS) puts it, such documents “*will not have a statutory basis but where they contain provisions relevant to planning and set out community aspirations, they may influence planning policy and decisions as material considerations, but will not have the formal status and weight of Development Plan Documents or Neighbourhood Development Plans*”.

The Neighbourhood Plan therefore takes full account of these documents and carries forward many of their provisions.

1.11 Neighbourhood Development Plan Questionnaire

The Neighbourhood Plan also takes full account of the result of the survey undertaken in August and September 2015. A summary of the results forms **Appendix 2**.

A total of 301 responses was received, a return of 23%.

Question 1 concerned the provision in the NDP for a second shop and/or café in addition to the butchery and general stores. Of respondents 50.83 % favoured such provision; 38.21% did not.

Question 2 asked whether people wanted the NDP to make provision for new sports pitches with car parking. 60.47% of respondents said ‘yes’ and 18.27% said ‘no’.

Question 3 dealt with the strategic green gap between east and west Cradley. 70.1% of respondents were in favour of retaining it and 18.94% were not.

Question 4 concerned whether or not restrictions should be placed on the level of new housing provision. 90% agreed that the NDP should make such restrictions.

The supplementary **Question 5** concerned the appropriate size for a housing development. 23% of respondents favoured 1 to 3 units, 22% 3 to 5 units, 36% 5 to 10 units, and 8% over 10 units.

2. History

Accounts of the history of the parish are found in PP2004 and the Landscape Assessment. The most comprehensive treatment is in

‘Cradley - A Village History’ by local historian Wynnell M Hunt.(2002,rev.2004)

The period of most rapid growth in the parish was in the 1970s and 1980s, mostly in west Cradley. The VDS states that the parish population stood at 346 in 1963, and explains that in the early 1970s the parish was “*designated for housing development to absorb the overspill of population from Birmingham, Worcester and Malvern*”. Ledbury and Bromyard were also designated, but Cradley was the only village. This expansion was enabled, as the VDS notes, by the arrival in the 1960s of mains water and drainage.

Development and population growth have been more modest in recent years, with the parish population rising from 1,627 in 1991 to 1,655 in 2001 and 1,667 in 2011. Some housebuilding has taken place in the last twenty or so years; but there has been no significant increase in population, as the effect of any housebuilding has been largely offset by the continuing decline in average household size. The Herefordshire Unitary Development Plan (HUDP), adopted in 2007, allocated sites for housing in a number of the County’s larger villages, but not in Cradley.

The implications of the recent adoption of the Herefordshire Core Strategy for housing provision in the parish are addressed in Section 4.

3. Visions and Objectives

3.1 Vision

The Parish Plans and Village Design Statement make it clear that the Parish Council wishes Cradley to continue to thrive as a vibrant and distinctive place, to continue to respect and reflect the views of its community, to evolve while retaining its unique and distinctive character, and to provide an outstanding quality of life for current and future generations of residents.

The Parish Council will do this by:

- Encouraging a thriving and prosperous community that delivers a high quality of life for all its residents
- Promoting a distinctive and flourishing local economy that exhibits vitality and dynamism
- Supporting measured, proportionate, timely and sustainable development to meet local requirements
- Endorsing policies that have a positive effect on the environment, including those that remove or minimise flood risk, mitigate climate change and reduce the carbon footprint
- Maintaining a high quality natural environment

3.2 Objectives

NDP1 - to adopt policies for housing consistent with the needs and context of the parish

NDP2 -to encourage sensitive development which protects and enhances the built environment and landscape setting

NDP3 - to sustain and improve high quality local facilities for existing and new residents

NDP4 - to strengthen and support economic activity

NDP5 - to seek improvements to transport, utility infrastructure and digital connectivity

NDP6 - to give priority to local distinctiveness in every element of change and growth

NDP7 - to protect greenspace, the landscape and support nature conservation

NDP8 - to involve local people in the process of plan-making, monitoring and delivery of development

It is important to recognise that the vision and objectives will be achieved partly through the town and country planning system, but also by other means, for example the improvement of broadband connections. Above all, the skills and energies of people in the parish will be needed to make a real difference.

4. Strategic Framework

The strategic planning framework for the NDP is provided by the document whose full title is the Herefordshire Local Plan Core Strategy 2011-2031, adopted October 2015. In the rest of this Plan, it is referred to as the HCS in the main text and as the Herefordshire Core Strategy in the policies. The adoption of this plan provides a firm foundation for the production of neighbourhood plans across the County. The HCS runs from 2011 to 2031, and it is appropriate that this and other NDPs cover the same timescale.

The HCS makes only two specific references to Cradley, identifying it as a local centre in the retail hierarchy, and as one of ten villages in the Ledbury Housing Market Area (HMA) which are the main focus for proportionate housing development.

The HCS nevertheless contains a number of general policies which apply across the County, and others which apply specifically to rural areas. The NDP need not duplicate these, but must be in conformity with them.

The Core Strategy makes provision in Policy SS2 for 16,500 new dwellings in the County as a whole in the Plan period. It also divides the County into seven housing market areas, including Ledbury and surrounding parishes, among them Cradley, for the purposes of the distribution of housing.

HCS Policy RA1 makes provision for 5,300 new dwellings in the rural areas in the Plan period. Of these, 565 are to be accommodated in the Ledbury HMA on a basis of a 14% increase in the total number of dwellings, proportionate to the number of existing dwellings in the constituent parishes.

A footnote to the policy explicitly states that *“targets for villages are indicative and provided as a starting point for work on Neighbourhood Development Plans...”*. Herefordshire Council has calculated the figure for Cradley parish to be 103 dwellings for the period 2011 to 2031; this is a minimum figure.

There are 107 designated neighbourhood areas in Herefordshire, some including more than one Parish covering more than 80% of the County. To assist the production of Neighbourhood Plans, the Council has produced 36 guidance notes (NPGN) on various topics, concerning both procedures and content. These were originally produced in 2013 and all updated in summer 2015.



Old School



New School

The alternative for parishes (or groups of parishes) which do not wish to produce a neighbourhood plan (or perhaps do not have the resources to do so) is to wait for the Rural Areas Development Plan, whose only functions will be to allocate sites for housing and define settlement boundaries. This Plan will not contain locally distinctive policies.

Some of the more detailed policies of the HCS's predecessor, the Herefordshire Unitary Development Plan (HUDP), have been saved and will remain in force. However, all of the detailed policies of the UDP, including the six policies referred to in the key to HUDP Inset Map 11, relevant to Cradley fell with the adoption of the HCS.

In particular, Appendix 1 makes it clear that settlement boundaries "*may be carried forward through Neighbourhood Development Plans or other Development Plan Documents*". It is therefore the responsibility of the Neighbourhood Plan to carry these policies forward if required.

An index of key policies of the HCS forms **Appendix 3**.

5. Housing

5.1 Introduction

Of the 699 households present at the time of the 2011 Census, 562 (80%) were owner occupied, 9 in shared ownership, 67 (about 10%) social rented, 49 (7%) private rented and 12 rent free.

As indicated above, the HCS sets a housing requirement for the parish of 103 new dwellings in accordance with Policy RA2.

Since 2011, the base date of the HCS, over 30 dwellings have been completed in the parish. these include the dwellings recently completed at Fairlea Close, west Cradley.

Planning permission was also granted in outline in January 2015 for up to 60 dwellings on land off Pixiefield, west Cradley; and a reserved matters application for the same number, including 21 affordable units (35%) was submitted in January 2017. Completions and commitments therefore total 93 dwellings, 10 dwellings short of the requirement, at April 2017

The consequence of the Pixiefield permission is that the NDP does not propose to allocate any sites for housing. It is likely that the shortfall of completions and commitments in relation to requirements can be made up of further windfall sites over the remainder of the Plan period. A windfall site is any which has not been allocated in a development plan, but which has been granted planning permission in accordance with the criterion based policies in the development plan, in this case the HCS and, when made, the NDP itself.

5.2 Housing Land Supply

The NPPF requires local planning authorities to maintain a five year supply of housing at all times. If a five-year supply cannot be shown, housing policies are considered out of date, and the presumption in favour of sustainable development is reinforced. The yardstick against which supply is measured is the housing requirement in the development plan, in this case the newly adopted HCS. Housing land supply is almost always measured at the level of the whole local authority, rather than any smaller areas within it.

The adoption of the HCS has enabled Herefordshire Council to demonstrate a five year supply of housing land in the County.

5.3 Settlement Boundaries

Settlement boundaries for east and west Cradley were defined in the HUDP. Settlement boundaries have long been used by local planning authorities, especially in rural areas, as means of controlling development and to provide clarity on where development will be considered more or less appropriate. Some local authorities no longer include settlement boundaries in their plans. The NPPF and NPPG make no reference to them, so the Government's stance appears to be neutral.



As is customary, settlement boundaries were drawn tightly around both east and west Cradley. In the case of east Cradley, the new school on the north side of the village lies at present outside the settlement boundary. At west Cradley, the settlement boundary includes the ribbon development along the B4220 leading north to the A4103 at Stony Cross.

NPGN20 Meeting Your Housing Requirements: sets out the advantages and disadvantages of settlement boundaries. It is considered that in this case, the setting of such boundaries continues to be essential to prevent unsustainable growth, and in particular to prevent the coalescence of east and west Cradley.

Since the settlement boundary was lifted when the HUDP was superseded by the HCS, it falls to the Neighbourhood Plan to remake it.

It is proposed to make one substantial extension to the settlement boundary: to incorporate the proposed Pixiefield development. Since as already stated the NDP does not propose to allocate sites for housing, no other major changes to the settlement boundaries are proposed. The remaining housing requirement is expected to be accommodated by means of windfall development within or adjacent to the settlement boundaries in Cradley; and possibly in Storridge, provided that any development complies with the criterion-based policies of the Core Strategy.

The Parish Council made an invitation to make other minor changes, in order to achieve consistency in the treatment of domestic curtilages on the edge of the village, in a consultation which took place in October 2015. These and the major changes are incorporated on the Cradley village Policies Map on page 31 of this Plan.

Policy CNDP 1: Settlement Boundary

Proposals for housing development will be supported within the settlement boundaries defined on the Cradley village Policies Map

Policy CNDP 2: Housing Provision

Proposals for housing development adjacent to the settlement boundaries defined on the Cradley village Policies Map which makes a positive contribution to their landscape setting will be supported in areas (including the Pixiefield site) that are defined on figure 6 as having a moderate, high or very high capacity to accommodate development. In areas, not within or adjacent to the settlement boundaries, proposals for housing, including in Storridge, will only be supported where they comprise affordable housing on rural exception sites; are essential to agriculture or forestry or other land based employment; or are for a dwelling of exceptional quality or that is truly innovative

6. Economy and Facilities

6.1 Economy

The context for this topic is partly set by data from the 2011 Census.

In terms of industry, the largest categories in which the 814 parish residents aged 16 to 74 in employment fall are as follows: Group C manufacturing 78 (about 10%), Group G wholesale, retail and motor vehicle repair 108 (13%), Group P education 114 (14%) and Group Q health 106 (13%). Only 31 people were recorded as working in agriculture. The percentage figures for these major categories are broadly similar to those for the County as a whole.

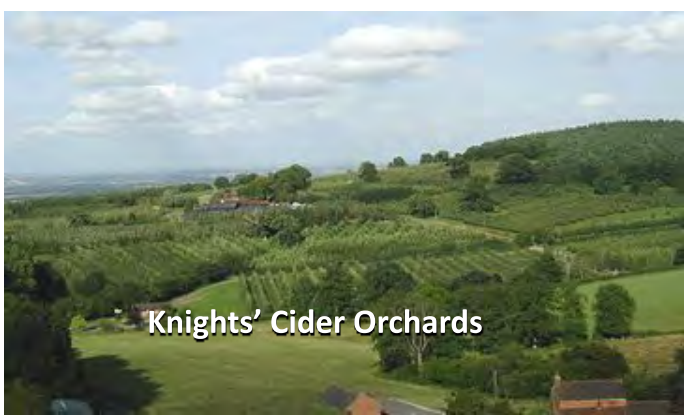
The mode of travel to work data show that 73% of the parish's workforce relies on the private car. 13% work at or from home; about 4% walk. Use of other modes is negligible.

These figures confirm the widely recognised fact that most of the people in the parish who are employed work outside it.

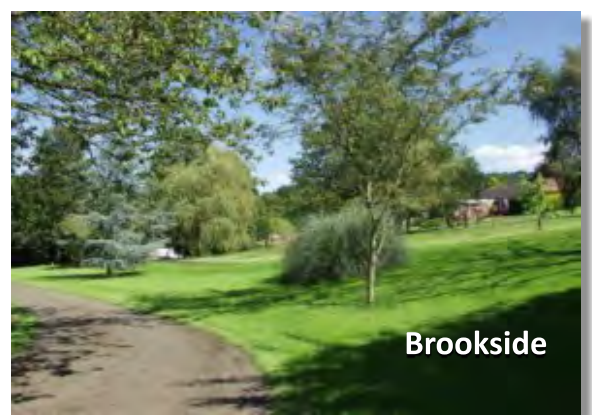
In terms of qualifications, the 1,400 or so residents aged 16 or over had higher levels of qualifications than Herefordshire as a whole. 16% of parish residents had no recognised qualifications, compared with 23% in the County; at the other end of the spectrum, 42% of residents had qualifications at NVQ Level 4 and above (degree level or higher) compared with 27% in the County. This again illustrates the fact that a large number of residents work outside the parish in larger centres, where employment generally, and in higher skilled occupations in particular, is concentrated.

The Ashvale Business Centre is located in west Cradley. Some economic activity is located along the A4103; the rest consists of scattered small businesses and farms throughout the parish where as indicated above, a significant proportion of the economically active population works at or from home.

Tourist and visitor accommodation includes eight bed and breakfast establishments, a number of self-catering cottages and camping at Ridgeway Cross.



Knights' Cider Orchards



Brookside

Policy CNDP 3: Economic Development

Development proposals that would result in the loss of employment floorspace, or change of use of any part of the Ashvale Business Centre to non-employment use, will not be supported, unless it is demonstrated, through appropriate marketing for a period of no less than 12 months, that the employment floorspace or land is not required for that purpose

6.2 Facilities

The village hall, located close to St James the Great, is a hub of the community. The original 16th century (Grade II* listed) structure has been carefully conserved, and a sympathetic extension to the rear provides modern facilities. The Parish Council divides its meeting times between this village hall and Storridge village hall. Cradle Village hall also holds the village archive, and hosts a mobile post office on Monday morning and Thursday afternoon.

Cradley Voluntary Aided Church of England Primary School is located at Buryfields on the northern edge of Cradley. It opened in 2005, replacing the old school near the centre of the village. It is a 1 form entry school, with 99 pupils on roll at September 2015. A planning application was recently granted for an additional classroom. PP2010 noted that some primary age pupils living in the village go elsewhere; some pupils at the school come from nearby villages such as Suckley and Leigh Sinton.

The nearest secondary schools in the County are the John Masefield High School and Sixth Form Centre at Ledbury and the Queen Elizabeth Humanities College at Bromyard.

Cradley Surgery and Dispensary is housed in modern premises on Bosbury Road, west Cradley. It is open from 0800 to 1800 Monday to Friday. The two doctors are assisted by three RGNs, a health care assistant and support staff. The practice is currently accepting new patients.



There is a long established butchery and convenience store located on Bosbury Road, west Cradley, and Crumpton Hill farm shop at Cowleigh Road, Storridge which opens seven days a week. However, the original Post Office and shop, housed in a Grade II listed half-timbered building in east Cradley, closed in 2013. The Blue Ginger Gallery and Café is located on the A4103 between Stiffords Bridge and Stony Cross.

The nearest major supermarkets are at Malvern Link, Great Malvern and Ledbury. A significant range of comparison goods (for example clothing, furniture and white goods) can be obtained in Hereford and Worcester, and to a lesser extent in Great Malvern.

There are two public houses in the parish, the Red Lion at Stiffords Bridge and the New Inn at Storridge, both on the A4103. The Prancing Pony, also at Stiffords Bridge, recently closed. There are no public houses in east or west Cradley. The Cradley, Storridge and Mathon Royal British Legion Club is one of four such clubs in Herefordshire and is located on Bosbury Road.

Overall, Cradley is well served in terms of primary education and primary health care. However, the paucity of retail facilities obliges residents to travel elsewhere for many food and drink requirements, as well as nearly all comparison goods.

Public houses often provide another hub in rural communities; the absence of a public house in a historic settlement such as east Cradley, or as large a settlement as west Cradley, is unusual. However, the Royal British Legion Club is a popular local facility, not only serving drinks but providing a meeting place for and supporting community activities, including charitable work on behalf of ex-service people and their dependants.



To provide a context for the policy which follows, community facilities are defined to include public open space, recreation areas and facilities, shops, public houses and cafes, meeting places, and education and primary health care facilities.

Policy CNDP 4: Community Facilities

Proposals that will result in the loss of community facilities will not be supported unless a lack of a demand for these facilities has been demonstrated by unsuccessful appropriate marketing for a period of 12 months, or equivalent facilities will be created in no less a convenient location for users. Proposals for new community facilities will be supported where there is no significant adverse impact on visual or residential amenity or the character of the settlement

7. Natural Environment

7.1 Landscape Designations

A significant part of the parish lies in the Malvern Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), one of about three dozen such areas in England and Wales. First introduced in the 1950s, AONBs are nationally defined and provide, among other things, additional protection from development which may harm their important landscapes.



The Malvern Hills AONB was designated in 1959 and covers 105 square kilometres. It includes not just the hills themselves but an extensive area to the north of the A4103, and the foreground to the east and west of the main ridge, locally extending westward as far as to include a substantial part of Cradley village.

The Malvern Hills AONB Unit produces a Management Plan, the current document covering the period 2013 to 2018. This Plan is supported by written guidance on the topics of managing unimproved grassland, orchards and trees, small scale renewable energy, equestrian issues, highways design, views and viewpoints, landscape strategy and building design. The Parish Council will take full account of these where appropriate in its response to planning applications.

The rest of the parish was defined as an Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV) by Malvern Hills District Council at the time (from 1974 to 1998) when the parish formed part of that authority, before the County of Herefordshire was recreated as a unitary authority. Government policy has long discouraged the use of such local landscape designations; the NPPF makes no reference to them. Nevertheless, the fact that the parts of the parish not included in the AONB were previously defined as an AGLV is an indication of the quality of the landscape in the parish as a whole.

The parish and much of this part of Herefordshire and neighbouring Worcestershire are overlooked by North Hill (398m AOD), the northernmost of the Malvern Hills. The foothills in the parish themselves reach a considerable height, up to 245m AOD in the vicinity of Higher Grove Wood.

Since the AONB is nationally defined, neither Herefordshire Council nor the Parish Council has the power to alter its boundaries. The extent of the AONB in the vicinity of Cradley is nevertheless shown on the Proposals Map for information and clarity.

The fact that the AONB covers a substantial area of the parish and that the remainder was formerly part of an AGLV are objective measures of the quality of the landscape in it. It is also evident from the earlier documents discussed in Section 1, and from the responses of many residents to consultation on them, that this is a valued landscape in the terms of NPPF paragraph 109, which the planning system should protect and enhance.

Policy CNDP 5: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Within the AONB, development will be supported where it does not adversely affect the intrinsic natural beauty of the landscape and is necessary to promote the economic and social well-being of the designated area and their communities and enhance the quality of the landscape or biodiversity.

7.2 Landscape Assessment March 2015

This was undertaken, as indicated earlier, by Carly Tinkler CMLI. In fulfilling its main purpose, it provides a comprehensive account of the characteristics and qualities of the landscape in the parish.

The parish includes parts of two National Character Areas (NCAs). This a different kind of classification from designations such as National Parks and AONBs; instead, it is based on common characteristics usually arising from the underlying geology. NCAs bear no relationship to administrative boundaries. In this case, the parish is covered by NCA 103 Malvern Hills in the east, and NCA 100 Herefordshire Lowlands in the west.

A more detailed assessment was made in Herefordshire Council's own Landscape Assessment, published in 2004, updated in 2009, and which has the status of Supplementary Planning Guidance. Its sub-regional character areas are based on the national classification; the Malvern and Abberley Hills correspond to NCA 103, and the Bromyard Plateau to NCA 100.

Figure 6 from the Landscape Assessment is reproduced in **Appendix 5**. Table A2 of the Assessment lists the 82 parcels of land in the order of their capacity to accommodate residential development, from an environmental and landscape perspective.

Only one parcel (Parcel 36, west of Bosbury Road) was considered to have a high capacity to accommodate development. Three parcels were assessed as having moderate to high capacity, five as having moderate capacity, 22 as having low to moderate capacity, 40 as having low capacity, and 14 as having very low to low capacity.

The site at Pixiefield (Parcel 34), which now has planning permission for 60 dwellings, fell into the moderate to high category.

Thus it can be concluded that from an environmental and landscape perspective, the parish has a very limited capacity to accommodate further residential development without significant adverse effects.

7.3 Nature Conservation

Nature conservation interest in an area is formally defined by the designation, at European, national or local level, of sites which have general or specific value in this respect.

The parish contains no European designations for nature conservation. However, at the national level of designation the parish has five Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) wholly or partly within its boundaries. SSSIs are protected by law for their wildlife or geology; a list of them and the reasons for their designation are held by Natural England. This organisation or its contractors assess the condition of SSSIs at least every six years.

The five SSSIs in Cradley parish are at Halesend Wood, Little Byefields Meadows, New Inn Meadow, Crumpton Hill Wood and Bank and Cother Wood. The first two are located northwest of Storridge, Crumpton Hill Wood east of Storridge, New Inn Meadow lies alongside the A4103 northeast of Storridge and Bank and Cother Woods lie in the south east corner of the parish close to West Malvern. The first and last are extensive areas of woodland.



Local Wildlife Sites (formerly known as Special Wildlife Sites and Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation) are local designations. One such site covers three fields east of Cradley. Part of this area lies within the Conservation Area, part without; all of it lies in the AONB. The area is crossed by well-used public rights of way.

These designations, although very important, cover a relatively small area of the parish. The Natural Environment White Paper advocates a broader approach, based on the premise that a healthy natural environment is the foundation of sustained economic growth, prospering communities and personal wellbeing. Part of this evolving approach to the natural environment is the concept of green infrastructure, a network of green spaces which connect settlements to the wider countryside and facilitate the movement of both wildlife and people.

Notwithstanding the relative absence of nature conservation designations in the parish, the Parish Council regards nature conservation as being of great importance. It will therefore continue to work with Natural England and other relevant bodies to assess the nature conservation potential of sites in the parish and to identify areas and measures for improvement in biodiversity.

Policy CNDP 6: Local Wildlife Sites

The extent of a Local Wildlife Site is defined on the Cradley village Policy Map.

Development proposals which could directly or indirectly affect this site will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated that there would be no harm to the substantive nature conservation value of the site, or that appropriate mitigation and compensatory measures can be taken, or that the reasons for the development clearly outweigh the need to safeguard the nature conservation value of the site.

7.4 Flood Risk

The map on page 33 depicts the areas at risk of flooding alongside Cradley Brook, formerly covered by HUDP Policy DR7. Insofar as the scale of mapping allows comparisons to be made, this area broadly coincides with the areas at risk of flooding shown on the maps available to view on the Environment Agency's website. National planning guidance covers the types of development which may be permissible in areas of flood risk. The Policies Map carries forward the area covered by Policy DR7.

Severe flooding occurred in the parish in 2007 and 2008. A report by a Flooding Issues Group consisting of parish councillors was issued in June 2009. It recognised that incidents of



flooding were now more frequent and severe than they had been until the mid-1990s. Problems extended much further than the banks of the Brook; and were attributed to blocked culverts, spreading vegetation and the narrowness of the watercourse under Pound Bridge. In addition, some land in the vicinity of Kings Bridge, upstream from Pound Bridge, has on occasion been inundated in recent years, where again the restricted space allowed

by the bridge arch has contributed to the difficulties. So too has the narrowness of a pipe discharging surface water from nearby fields into the Brook at Kings Bridge. Such problems must however be alleviated by means outside the planning system. This nevertheless has a contribution to make, in terms of identifying areas in which development should not take place.



The Parish Council will continue to work with other stakeholders to prevent or alleviate flooding at localised problem areas also identified on the Policies Map

Policy CNDP 7: Areas of Flood Risk

Areas at risk of flooding alongside Cradley Brook are defined on the Cradley village Policies Map. Any development proposals in these areas would need to take account of the sequential and exceptions tests set out in national planning guidance, and of the Herefordshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2009. Where appropriate, mitigation measures should be included.

7.5 Strategic Green Gap

A strategic green gap between the two parts of the village was first defined in the Malvern Hills District Local Plan, adopted in January 1998 just before the District ceded a great deal of its territory, including Cradley parish, to the newly recreated County of Herefordshire.

The gap now proposed and depicted on the Policies Map is much less extensive, and refers to the area which lies directly between east and west Cradley. It is described in the Landscape Assessment as acting "*as a buffer between the two settlements, preventing coalescence and providing ... the setting to both sides of the village...*", and in the VDS as "*the single most significant space in the village and central to its character...*". Most of the gap lies west of

Cradley Brook. Its western edge has a well-defined and defensible boundary of a lane (public footpath CD26) to the east of housing at west Cradley.

Map 2 in the VDS identifies spaces and recent housing developments, and shows the broad location of the strategic gap. As part of it the VDS refers in a particular to the area of land to the east of the Brook known as Morgan's Field; here, it is identified as space I and referred to as the wooded bank below Ael y Bryn which, together with the meadow, creates the southern gateway to the old village.

A strategic gap had also already been identified in both Parish Plans as essential to maintaining the separate identity of east and west Cradley. Between west Cradley and the Brook the gap consists mostly of a single very large field, identified as Parcel 60 in the Landscape Assessment. Its open character makes it all the more important that it is protected from development

The formal identification in this Plan of the strategic gap has regard to Policy SS6 of the HCS. This policy requires development proposals to conserve and enhance those environmental assets that contribute towards the county's distinctiveness, among them its settlement pattern and landscape. The parish of Cradley is unusual in having two settlements in such close proximity, where the gap between them constitutes a distinctive local characteristic and an asset which would be eroded or lost by inappropriate development in it.

Policy CNDP 8: Strategic Green Gap

A Strategic Green Gap, depicted on the Cradley village Policies Map, is defined between east and west Cradley. Development in it, that will visually diminish the openness of the gap when viewed from public accessible locations, except for public open space, and that reasonably required for agriculture and forestry purposes or to mitigate flood risk, will not be supported.

7.6 Tree Preservation Orders

Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) are made by local planning authorities. They are independent of development plans, and so those which apply in the parish are not affected by the recent changes involving the adoption of the HCS and falling away of the HUDP. There is therefore no need for a policy in this Plan to protect them.

There are more than 40 individual trees within and around the two settlement boundaries protected by TPOs.

These trees, and the thousands more in woodlands and elsewhere, make a substantial contribution to the landscape and amenities of the parish.

8.1 Introduction

The loose knit nature of the built environment in east Cradley is one of its most important characteristics and one which survives, notwithstanding some recent infilling, for example on the site of the former primary school. There is development at more conventional density in east Cradley, for example at Buryfields, outside the Conservation Area.

Most of the parish housing stock of 733 dwellings is located in west Cradley, where most development postdates the 1947 Town and Country Planning Act. Development is relatively compact; and some of the remaining opportunities for infill development have been taken up, for example at Fincher's Corner and Fairlea Close. Further opportunities for infilling appear to be limited, and there is little scope for the allocation of further sites for housing within the existing settlement boundary.

The contribution of the Village Design Statement in identifying the valuable characteristics of the parish's built environment has been described in Section 1. Both parts of the village contain dwellings and other buildings of a variety of ages, styles and materials so that it is not possible to define a local vernacular of the kind that can be found in other parts of England, for example the Cotswolds. The illustrations in the VDS clearly show in particular the mixture of half timbering, brick and stone which characterize buildings in the parish. The VDS also notes the extent to which more recent developments have contributed little to, and even detracted from, the older character of the village. It makes recommendations with the aim of ensuring the preservation of the rural nature of the parish, drawing on the best of its characteristic features and ensuring that a suburban environment is avoided.

Appendices C and D of the VDS identify a number of vantage points, views and gateways, shown on an Ordnance Survey base and with a written description of each. The vantage points are fairly close to the two parts of the village, looking between, within and across them. The Parish Council will take full account of the views from these in its response to planning applications.

Most of Cradley does not have street lighting. The surveys which informed PP2010 indicated a strong preference for no more street lighting. The Parish Council considers it important that this position be maintained, given the likely small scale of new housing and other development in the foreseeable future, other than that which already has planning permission, and the fact that part of Cradley lies in the AONB and the rest fairly close.

Policy CNDP 9: Design

Proposals for development, including householder extensions, which take appropriate account of the their setting in terms of bulk and mass, siting, design, materials and boundary treatments, and which strengthen the distinctive character of the plan area will be supported.

Proposals for development involving street or flood lighting will not be supported unless justified by overriding reasons of public safety.

8.2 Conservation Area

The Cradley Conservation Area (CCA) was designated in 1976 and its boundary was depicted on Inset 11 of the Proposals Map of the HUDP. It covers all of the historic part of east Cradley, and in addition a number of surrounding fields, included in the CCA in order to protect the setting of the village.

No extension to the CCA is considered necessary. Although like TPOs the designation of conservation areas is independent of development plans, the boundary of the CCA is now defined on the Policies Map, following the demise of the HUDP, for clarity and information.

8.3 Listed Buildings

Listed buildings are defined by the organisation now known as Historic England, not by local authorities.

The parish contains a significant number of listed buildings, named in Appendix A of the VDS. None of these is in Grade I, but some are in Grade II*, including St James the Great and the Village Hall, and over a hundred more in Grade II.



Many local authorities have identified “locally listed” buildings which are considered to have merit despite not meeting the criteria used by Historic England. Where they have not, neighbourhood plans may do so.

However, local listing does not confer any greater degree of protection on any buildings so identified. Listing by Historic England has the merit of being thorough, objective, and based on nationally agreed criteria. Non-listed buildings in conservation areas, which often contribute much to the character of those areas but without having sufficient individual merit to warrant listing, are protected against demolition. Local listing would probably require the owner’s consent, which may not necessarily be forthcoming. There are thus few if any advantages of local listing, and some drawbacks.

It is therefore proposed not to identify any buildings for local listing.

The listing of buildings is independent of development plans, and so it is unnecessary to include a policy for listed buildings in this Plan.

8.4 Open Spaces

HUDP Inset Map 11 identified two areas to which Policy RST4 applied, both outside but adjoining the settlement boundary. The first consists of a triangular area to the north of Buryfields, with play equipment and in use for sports. The second is a rectangular plot north of Chapel Lane, west Cradley, a well-equipped playground. Both are valuable assets to the community. They are depicted on the Policies Map and subject to the following policy. The Parish Council will also endeavour to ensure that recreation facilities are equally accessible from both parts of the village.

Policy CNDP 10: Recreational Open Space

Development proposals that would result in the loss of public or private open spaces with recreational value, or facilities that help meet the recreational needs of the community will only be supported-where:

- there is a clear excess of outdoor playing space provision and/or open space in the area taking account of the wider recreational value of such provision; or
- alternative provision of at least equivalent community benefit is provided in a convenient and accessible location.

9. Transport and Communications

9.1 Roads

The A4103, connecting Worcester to Hereford, is the principal road in the parish and runs east-west through it. It is a single carriageway road, with numerous bends and some steep hills. It has a 50 mph speed limit on much of its length through the parish. The B4219 runs from the A4103 at Storridge towards Great Malvern. It is narrow in places and has a number of awkward bends. The B4220 runs from Stony Cross on the A4103, through west Cradley and then south west towards Bosbury and Ledbury. From a junction about 400 metres further west on the A4103, the B4220 leads in a north-westerly direction to Bromyard. Otherwise, the road network in the parish consists entirely of C class roads, all of them depicted on the Ordnance Survey Explorer Sheet 190 (1:25,000 scale) as being generally less than 4 metres wide, and unclassified roads.

For reasons of resources and landscape, major improvements to the road network in the parish are unlikely, although the deteriorating condition of road surfaces in the parish is an increasing concern.

The amount and size of road signage can have a significant effect on the quality of the landscape. The Parish Council will seek to ensure that the number of signs, and their size, are kept to a minimum consistent with providing adequate directions and with road safety, especially in the AONB.

Under a Herefordshire County Council initiative, Cradley Parish Council operates both Lengthsman and P3 Schemes [Parish Path Partnership]. A lengthsman is employed whose duties are to maintain and care for the public realm infrastructure of the parish, and include maintenance of C, U and other unmetalled roads, drainage, signage, footway clearances together with several seasonal chores which help the community .

Otherwise, the responsibility for the maintenance of roads and public rights of way in the parish remains with Herefordshire Council.

The concerns about speed limits expressed in PP2010 remain.



9.2 Car Ownership

Data from the 2011 Census show that only about 50 households (7%) in the parish lacked a car, compared with 16% in the County. 44% of households in Cradley had two cars, compared with 30% in Herefordshire. The average number of cars per household in Cradley was 1.88 (Herefordshire 1.43).

The figures for Cradley are typical of most rural areas in England, and in part reflect the scarcity of public transport.

9.3 Public Transport

Cradley is served by the bus service 417 Ledbury-Cradley-Worcester.

The 2011 Census data show that very few parish residents relied on the bus for travel to work. It is not possible to reach Ledbury by 0900; it is possible to travel to Worcester in time for a conventional start to the working day, but the last bus from Worcester leaves at 1705hrs.



9.4 Public Rights of Way and Pedestrian Routes

There is an extensive network of public rights of way (about 51 km altogether) in the parish, quite dense around Cradley village. These are nearly all footpaths, with few bridleways or byways. The Landscape Assessment notes that *“most of them are well managed and well used”*. This was confirmed in autumn 2015, when it was also noted that many stiles were new, signposting was good, and paths were clearly marked across newly ploughed fields.

Part of the Worcestershire Way, a waymarked path of 50 km running from Bewdley to Great Malvern, passes through the north eastern part of the parish, and south of the A4103 coincides with the parish boundary.

The lengthsman also assists Parish Path Officers with the repair and maintenance of public rights of way.

There are therefore very good opportunities for recreation. However, facilities for pedestrians for other purposes - for example to travel to and from the school, village facilities, the church and village hall, or simply to walk within the village - are much less good, as many of the roads are narrow and do not have footways. As a result they are potentially hazardous for pedestrians.

The Parish Council will continue to work alongside Herefordshire Council to ensure that the public rights of way network remains in good condition, and to secure significant improvements in and around the settlements, where rights of way could provide a safer alternative to walking on the roads.

9.5 IT and Broadband

The parish's distance from major centres and the relatively poor quality of the roads leading to and from it make it even more important that IT connections are good. Continuous improvement of broadband in the parish consistent with national standards and plans will be a top priority, and the Parish Council will endeavour to secure the best possible connections.

10. Plan Delivery

The Neighbourhood Plan will be delivered and implemented over the whole Plan period up to 2031, and by different stakeholders and partners. It is not a rigid blueprint. Instead, its vision and objectives provide instead a direction for change, and its policies, together with those of the Herefordshire Core Strategy, provide the flexibility to respond appropriately to proposals for development. Flexibility will also be needed as new challenges and opportunities arise over the Plan period.

The policies of the NDP are repeated here for ease of reference.



Policy CNDP 1: Settlement Boundary

Proposals for housing development will be supported within the settlement boundaries as defined on the Cradley village Policies Map

Policy CNDP 2: Housing Provision

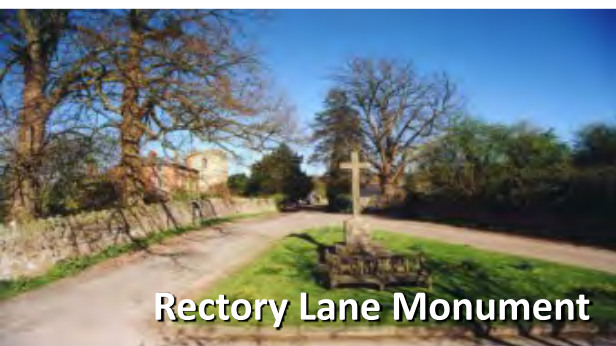
Proposals for housing development adjacent to the settlement boundaries defined on the Cradley village Policies Map which makes a positive contribution to their landscape setting will be supported in areas (including the Pixiefield site) that are defined on figure 6 as having a moderate, high or very high capacity to accommodate development. In areas not within or adjacent to the settlement boundaries, proposal for housing, including in Storridge, will only be supported where they comprise affordable housing on rural exception sites; are essential to agriculture or forestry or other land based employment; or are for a dwelling of exceptional quality or that is truly innovative

Policy CNDP 3: Economic Development

Development proposals that would result in the loss of employment floorspace, or change of use of any part of the Ashvale Business Centre to non-employment use, will not be supported, unless it is demonstrated, through appropriate marketing for a period of no less than 12 months, that the employment floorspace or land is not required for that purpose

Policy CNDP 4: Community Facilities

Proposals that will result in the loss of community facilities will not be supported unless a lack of a demand for these facilities has been demonstrated by unsuccessful appropriate marketing for a period of 12 months, or equivalent facilities will be created in no less a convenient location for users. Proposals for new community facilities will be supported where there is no significant adverse impact on visual or residential amenity or the character of the settlement



Rectory Lane Monument



St Katherine's

Policy CNDP 5: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Within the AONB, development will be supported where it does not adversely affect the intrinsic natural beauty of the landscape and is necessary to promote the economic and social well-being of the designated area and their communities and enhance the quality of the landscape or biodiversity.

Policy CNDP 6: Local Wildlife Sites

The extent of a Local Wildlife Site is defined on the Cradley village Policies Policy Map.

Development proposals which could directly or indirectly affect this site will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated that there would be no harm to the substantive nature conservation value of the site, or that appropriate mitigation and compensatory measures can be taken, or that the reasons for the development clearly outweigh the need to safeguard the nature conservation value of the site.

Policy CNDP 7: Areas of Flood Risk

Areas at risk of flooding alongside Cradley Brook are defined on the Flood Risk Map. Any development proposals in these areas would need to take account of the sequential and exceptions tests set out in national planning guidance, and of the Herefordshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2009. Where appropriate, mitigation measures should be included.

Policy CNDP 8: Strategic Green Gap

A Strategic Green Gap, depicted on the Cradley village Policies Map, is defined between east and west Cradley. Development in it, that will visually diminish the openness of the gap when viewed from public accessible locations, except for public open space, and that reasonably required for agriculture and forestry purposes or to mitigate flood risk, will not be supported.

Policy CNDP 9: Design

Proposals for development, including householder extensions, which take appropriate account of the their setting in terms of bulk and mass, siting, design, materials and boundary treatments, and which strengthen the distinctive character of the plan area will be supported.

Policies for development involving street or flood lighting will not be supported unless justified by overriding reasons of public safety.

Policy CNDP 10: Recreational Open Space

Development proposals that would result in the loss of public or private open spaces with recreational value, or facilities that help meet the recreational needs of the community will only be supported-where:

- there is a clear excess of outdoor playing space provision and/or open space in the area taking account of the wider recreational value of such provision; or
- alternative provision of at least equivalent community benefit is provided in a convenient and accessible location.

There will be three strands of activity which will direct delivery and each is important in shaping the parish in the Plan period. These comprise:

- Securing the right private sector investment in the parish through new development. The statutory planning process will direct and control private developer and investor interest in the parish in the context of the Neighbourhood Plan, the National Planning Policy Framework and the Herefordshire Core Strategy.
- Investment in, and management of, public services, assets and other measures to support local services and vitality and viability for village. In the context of the prevailing economic climate and public funding it is recognised that public investment in the village will be difficult to secure.
- The voluntary and community sector will have a very important role to play, particularly in terms of local community infrastructure, events and village life.

In terms of the key areas of action, the following summarises the Parish Council's approach to delivery and implementation.

10.1 Housing

The Parish Council will work with Herefordshire Council, and developers where necessary, to ensure that any additional housing growth takes place in the right locations and is of an appropriate standard.

10.2 Re-use of Land and Buildings

The Parish Council will work with residents, owners of land and buildings, and other stakeholders to bring back into economic use any brownfield sites and vacant properties, especially those which make a positive contribution to the character of the area.

10.3 Economy

The Parish Council will encourage businesses to improve local employment opportunities.

10.4 Facilities

The Parish Council will work with local organisations and Herefordshire Council to improve facilities and services for local people. The creation of more retail units in the parish will be encouraged.

10.5 Natural and Built Environment

The Parish Council will work with all relevant bodies to ensure that wildlife and the countryside in the parish is protected.

10.6 Transport and Communications

The Parish Council will work to find ways to improve road safety, and address speed and parking issues.

High speed broadband in the parish must be a priority.

Review of the Plan

It is expected that a review of the Neighbourhood Development Plan will follow the review of the Herefordshire Core Strategy so that its policies can be kept up to date and maintain their weight as part of the development plan.

References

Malvern Hills District Council (1998)

Malvern Hills District Local Plan

Cradley and Storridge Parish Council (2004)

Cradley and Storridge Parish Plan, 57 pages.

Cradley and Storridge Parish Council (2004)

Cradley and Storridge Village Design Statement, 49 pages.

Cradley and Storridge Parish Council (2010)

Cradley and Storridge Parish Plan Review, 17 pages.

Herefordshire County Council (2007)

Herefordshire Unitary Development Plan

Herefordshire County Council (2013, revised 2015)

Herefordshire Council: Neighbourhood Planning Guidance Notes 1-36

Cradley and Storridge Parish Council (March 2015)

Cradley Neighbourhood Development Plan Landscape Assessment, prepared by Carly Tinkler on behalf of Cradley and Storridge Parish Council, 89 pages.

Herefordshire County Council (2015)

Herefordshire Core Strategy



Appendix 1 2011 Census: Key Statistics

The following figures are taken from key tables in the 2011 Census. They are in places condensed; in all cases, figures for the parish, and for the County of Herefordshire for comparison, are set out.

2011 Census: Key Statistics

Method of Travel to Work

	Parish	%	County	%
All people 16-74	1257		133442	
At or from home	112	13.8	8436	9.3
Bus	5	0.6	1574	1.7
Car	595	73.1	56950	63.1
Bike	7	0.9	3305	3.7
On foot	31	3.8	13149	14.6
Not in employment	443		43205	
		92.1		

Other categories of TTW not included

Car Ownership

	Parish	%	County	%
Households	699		78319	
No car	52	7.4	12826	16.4
1 car	198	28.3	32556	41.6
2 cars	304	43.5	23805	30.4
3 cars	101	14.4	6395	8.2
4+ cars	44	6.3	2737	3.5

All cars 1312 111829

Cars per household 1.88 1.43

Employment by Industry

	Parish	%	County	%
All in employment	814		90237	
A Agriculture	31	3.8	4893	5.4
B Mining & quarrying	1	0.1	124	0.1
C Manufacturing	78	9.6	11323	12.5
D Power	0	0.0	253	0.3
E Water supply	2	0.2	636	0.7
F Construction	64	7.9	7865	8.7
G Wholesale, retail, motor repair	108	13.3	15054	16.7
H Transport and storage	23	2.8	2781	3.1
I Accommodation and food services	27	3.3	4734	5.2
J Information and communication	34	4.2	1935	2.1
K Financial and insurance	21	2.6	1565	1.7
L Real estate	13	1.6	1446	1.6
M Professional and scientific	65	8.0	4559	5.1
N Administration	43	5.3	3995	4.4
O Public admin and defence	43	5.3	4899	5.4
P Education	114	14.0	8323	9.2
Q Health	106	13.0	11624	12.9
RS Arts and entertainment	40	4.9	4037	4.5
T Activities of households as employers	0	0.0	109	0.1
U Overseas	1	0.1	32	0.0

Appendix 2 Questionnaire Results

A summary of the responses to the questionnaire issued in August 2015, with a deadline for 22 September, is set out below

A total of 1,324 questionnaires was issued to all households in the parish. 301 (23%) were returned; the response from different parts of the parish was variable.

Cradley Parish Council NDP Questionnaire Sept 2015

Summary Total Respondents 301 Paper 231 Online 70

		Yes	No	No Opinion	No Answer	Totals
Do you want provision in the NDP for a second shop and/or café in addition to the Butchery and General Stores?	Question 1	153	116	24	8	301
Do you want provision in the NDP for new sports pitches with car parking?	Question 2	182	55	63	1	301
Do you want the NDP to keep the area often referred to as the "Strategic Green Gap" between East and West Cradley as an area free from development?	Question 3	211	57	26	7	301
Do you want the NDP to make restrictions on the size in terms of housing numbers of future housing	Question 4	270	16	14	1	301
If yes to Q4, please indicate below what you would consider as an acceptable size for a housing development?	Question 5	1 to 3	3 to 5	5 to 10	over 10	
		70	65	107	25	267

Comments made 157

Appendix 2: Questionnaire R

Distribution Code	Responses	By Area	Responses	By Area		
Oaklands	1000-1059	21	35.59%	Postal 1874-2323	68	15.08%
Credenleigh	1060-1093	5	15.15%	extra	9	
Farleys	1094-1129	7	20.00%	total	301	22.72%
Pixiefields	1130-1205	9	12.00%			
Bosbury Rd	1206-1255	10	19.23%			
Chockbury/Upper Westfields	1256-1293	12	32.43%			
Finchers Corner	1294-1377	33	39.76%			
Chapel Lane & Chapel Orchard	1378-1459	27	33.33%			
Huntingdon	1460-1513	15	28.30%			
Buryfields	1514-1601	9	5.08%			
Old Cradley	1602-1851	69	43.40%			
vines end lane	1852-1873	7	33.33%			

The following policies from the Core Strategy are identified as the most relevant in forming the framework for the Neighbourhood Development Plan. The full Core Strategy document can be viewed on the Herefordshire Council website.

Vision, Objectives and Spatial Strategy

SS1 Presumption in favour of sustainable development

SS2 Delivering new homes

SS3 Releasing land for residential development

SS4 Movement and transportation

SS5 Employment provision

SS6 Environmental quality and local distinctiveness

SS7 Addressing climate change

Place Shaping Policies

RA1 Rural housing distribution

RA2 Housing in settlements outside Hereford and the market towns

RA3 Herefordshire's countryside

RA4 Agricultural, forestry and rural enterprise dwellings

RA5 Re-use of rural buildings

RA6 Rural economy

General Policies

H1 Affordable housing - thresholds and targets

H2 Rural exception sites

H3 Ensuring an appropriate range and mix of housing

H4 Traveller sites

SC1 Social and community facilities

OS1 Requirement for open space, sport and recreation facilities

OS2 Meeting open space, sport and recreation needs

OS3 Loss of open space, sport and recreation needs

MT1 Traffic management, highway safety and promoting active travel

Economic Prosperity

- E1 Employment provision
- E2 Redevelopment of existing employment and buildings
- E3 Homeworking
- E4 Tourism
- E5 Town centres
- E6 Primary shopping areas and primary and secondary shopping frontages

Environmental Quality

- LD1 Landscape and townscape
- LD2 Biodiversity and geodiversity
- LD3 Green infrastructure
- LD4 Historic environment and heritage assets
- SD1 Sustainable design and energy efficiency
- SD2 Renewable and low carbon energy
- SD3 Sustainable water management and water resources
- Appendix 4 Neighbourhood Plan Process**
- SD4 Waste water treatment and river water quality



Appendix 4: The Neighbourhood Plan

The neighbourhood plan process is set out below in terms of the titles of the relevant Regulations and additional descriptive notes.

Regulation 14: Pre-submission Consultation and Publicity

Regulation 15: Plan Proposals

These regulations concern consultation on and the content of the Neighbourhood Plan.

Regulation 16: Publicising a Plan Proposal

This is largely concerned with what the local planning authority (LPA, ie Herefordshire Council) must do, once the Parish Council has submitted its Neighbourhood Plan to the Council.

Regulation 17: Submission of a Plan Proposal to Examination

Again, this is mostly concerned with what the LPA must do.

Regulation 18: Publication of Examiner's Report and Plan Proposal Decisions

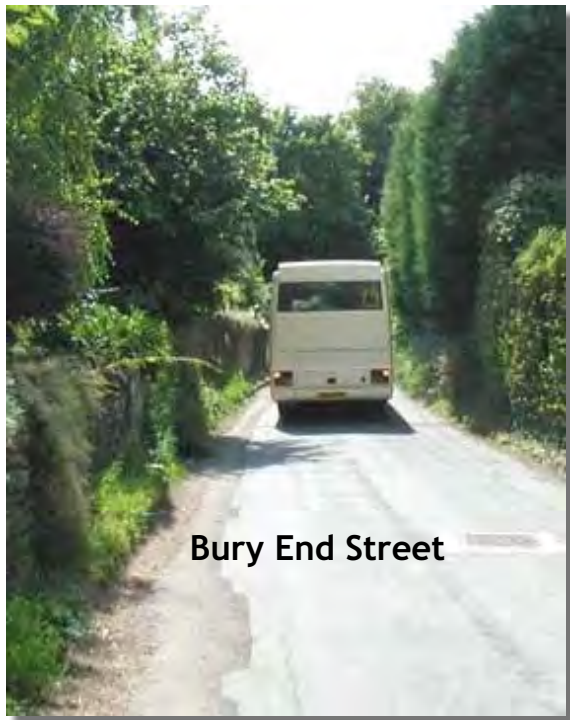
This Regulation deals with what the LPA must do, in the event that, in the light of the Examiner's report, it either considers a neighbourhood plan to be "sound", or not, as the case may be.

Regulation 19: Decision on a Plan Proposal

Describes what a LPA must do to make known its decision.

Regulation 20: Publicising a Neighbourhood Development Plan

Again, deals with the responsibilities of the LPA once it has taken decision that a neighbourhood plan should be "made", that is, adopted.



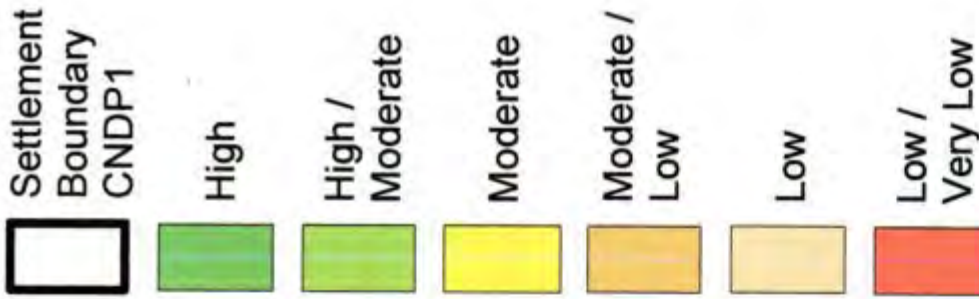
Bury End Street



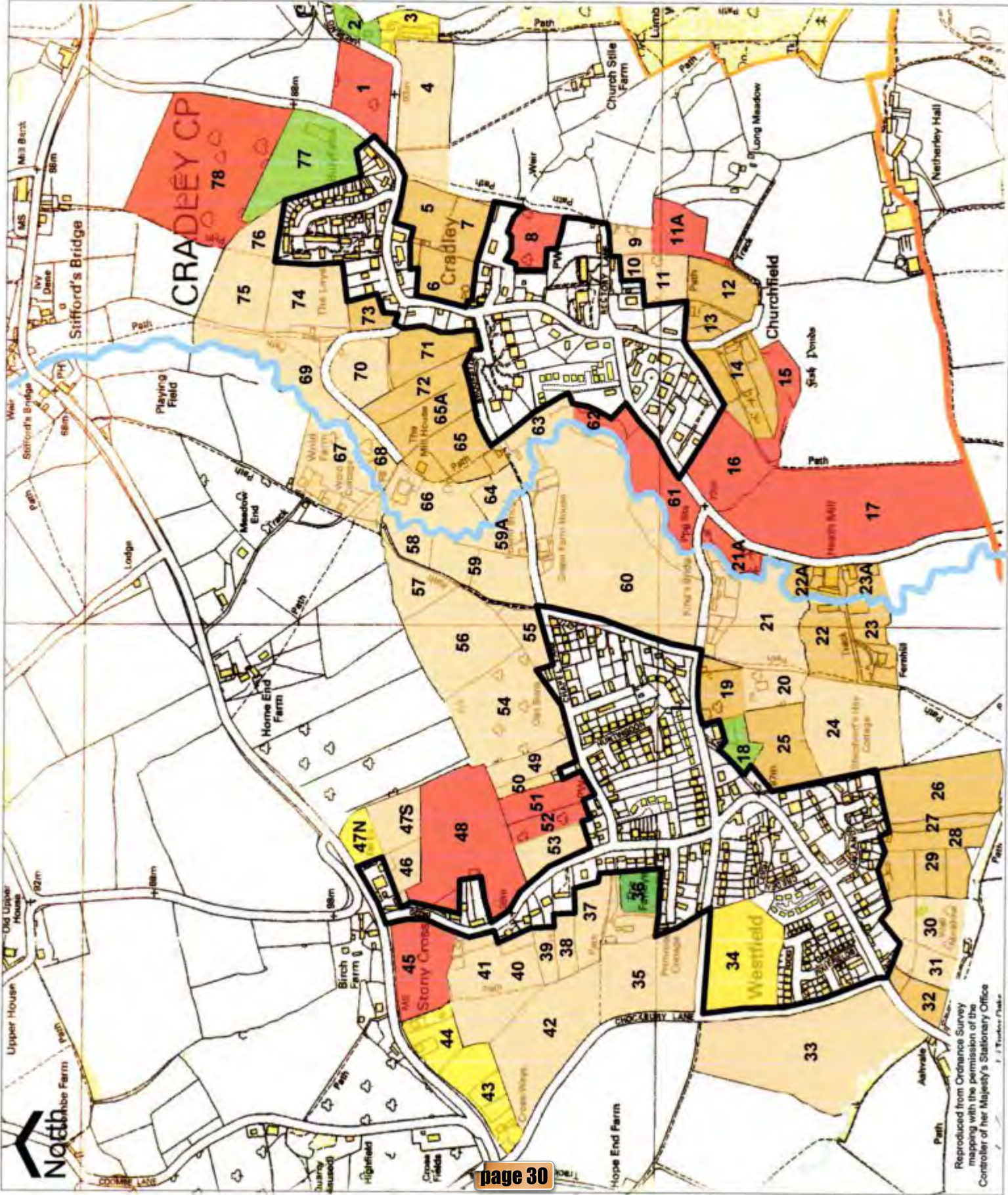
British Legion Club



Eskbank

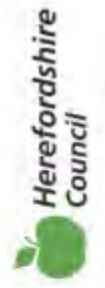


Cradley Village Landscape Capacity
 Capacity of Parcels of Land for Development based on the Landscape Assessment for Cradley NDP
 by Carly Tinkler CML

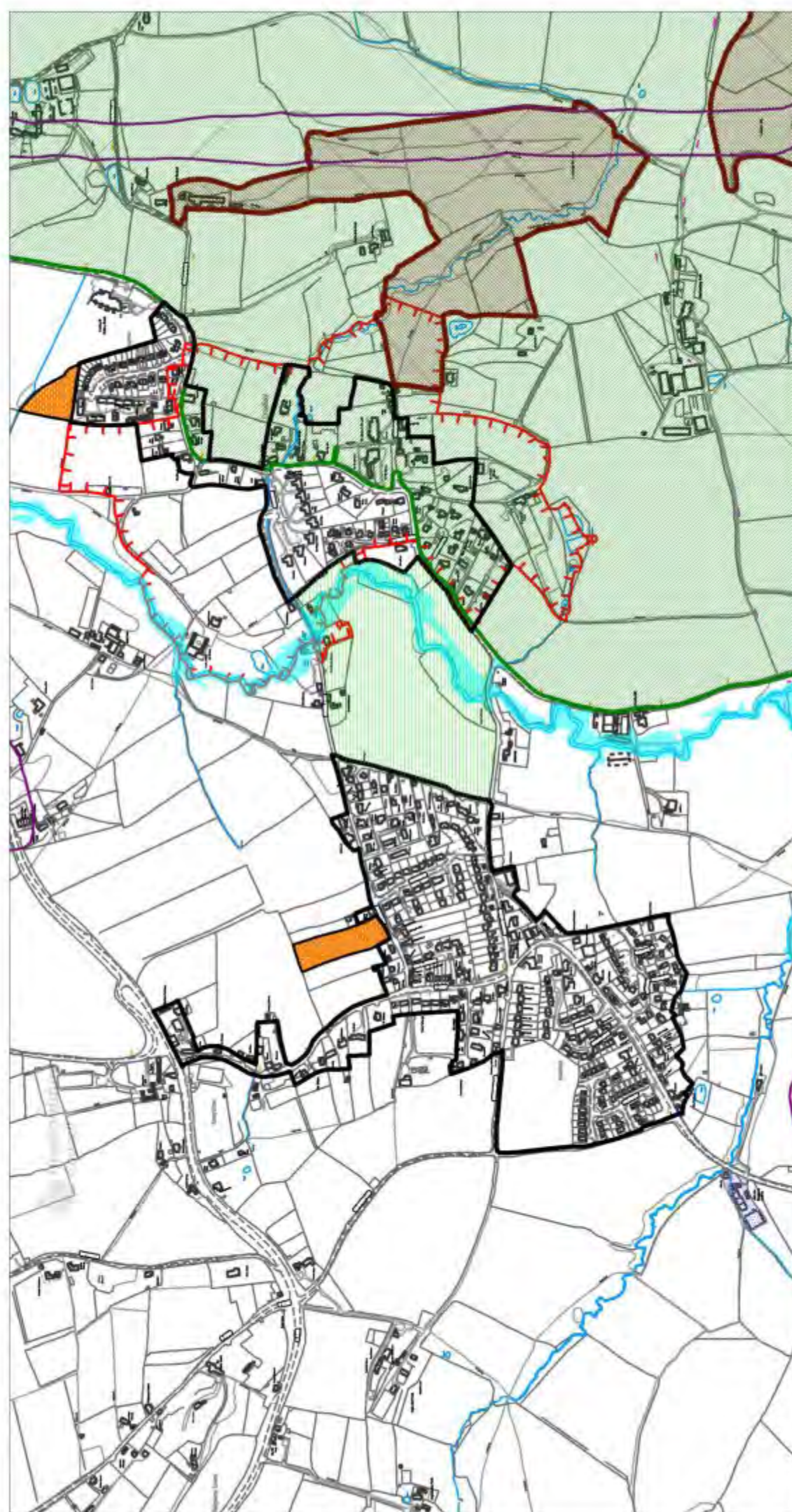




Reproduced from Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office

Cradley village Policies Map

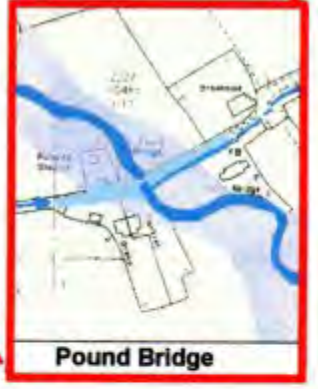
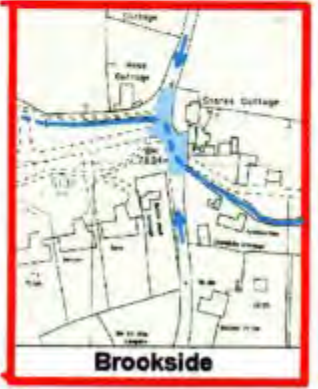
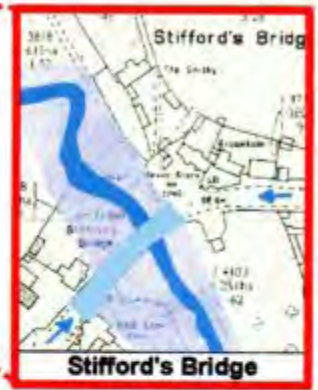
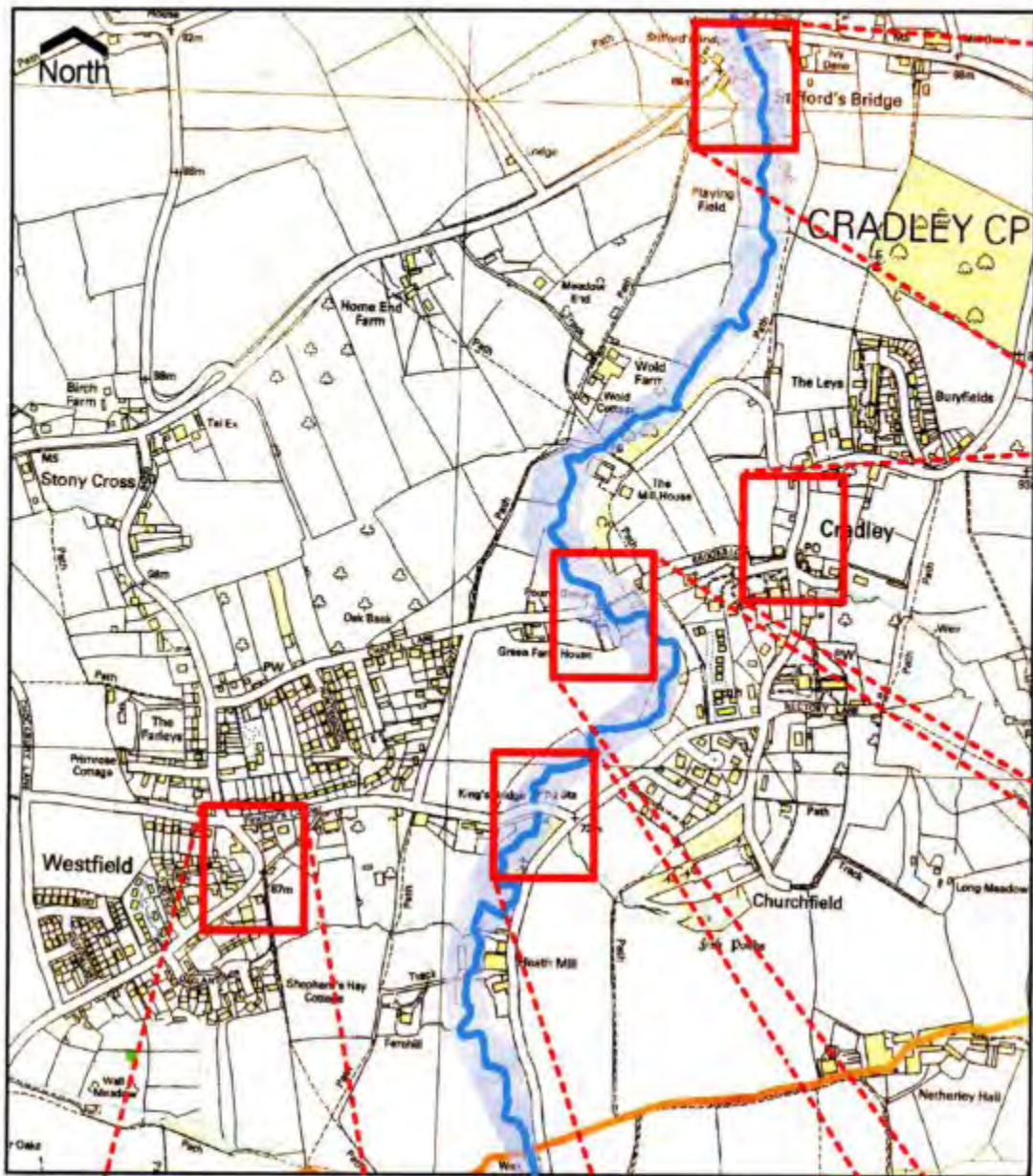


Scale 1:9,500
at A4 size



-  Cradley Settlement Boundary (CNDP1)
-  Protected Open Space (CNDP10)
-  Ashvale Business Centre (CNDP3)
-  Strategic Green Gap (CNDP8)
-  Local Wildlife Site (LWS)
-  Land Liable to Flood (Flood Zone 3)
-  Conservation Area
-  Safeguarding Mineral Reserves
-  Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

© Crown copyright and database rights [2016] Ordnance Survey 100024166
 Cradley Parish Council (Licensee) Licence number: 100054052
 © Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2016. All rights reserved.
 © Natural England [2016], reproduced with the permission of Natural England.



Key

-  Cradley Brook and feeder streams
-  Roads subject to Flash Flooding
-  Land liable to Brook Flooding
-  Slope on road adding water to flooding
-  Culvert

Enlargement showing extent of Flash Flooding

Location on Map

Map of Cradley Village showing Areas of Flood Risk

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of her Majesty's Stationary Office