Neighbourhood Planning
Guidance Note 19

Sustainable water management in Herefordshire

April 2013 - Revised August 2015

Herefordshire Council

Water management will be an important issue for many Neighbourhood Development Plans. This will either be due to local flooding, capacity for future water treatment or presence within the River Wye river catchment. This guidance note has been produce to help you understand the issues and how to find the information required.

This guidance note has been produced to provide information to assist the production of your Neighbourhood Development Plan; it includes details regarding flooding, water treatment capacity, water conservation and environmental water quality within the river catchments. It should be noted that situations are likely to change during the production of your Neighbourhood Development Plan therefore regular contact with Herefordshire Council, Environmental Agency and local water companies is advised.

What is sustainable water management?

Sustainable water management means minimising our impact on the healthy functioning of the water cycle. Changes occurring to the climate mean that we are likely to experience an increase in the intensity, severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as droughts, storms and floods, which could dramatically impact on the way we need to manage water. There is a finite capacity within the environment, and it cannot simply provide more and more water as a result of increased consumption rates or overall demand. Equally there is a limit to the amount of waste water that can be safely returned to rivers without having a detrimental effect. These issues are expanded below.

The issues:

- **Site allocations and policies in flood risk areas**

  Changes in rainfall patterns, land management and land use, combined with more frequent occurrence of extreme weather events will present increased flood risk. Although flooding cannot be wholly prevented, its impacts can be avoided or reduced through good planning and land management. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2009 (SFRA) aims to ensure that planning policies and site allocations will not increase the risk of flooding both within the site itself and the surrounding area, and to identify and promote measures that will minimise flood-risk and/or enhance flood resilience.

  Your site selection procedure should take account of any flooding issues within your Neighbourhood Area. These could be fluvial (from watercourses) or surface water, groundwater or sewer flooding. Your criteria should aims to ensure inappropriate development does not take place in areas at high risk of flooding.

  Areas at risk of fluvial flooding are those falling within Flood Zones 2 and 3 as defined on the Environment Agency's website. Environment Agency flood maps can be accessed via their website here.

  Flood Zone 3 refers to land where the indicated annual probability of flooding is 1 in 100 years or less.

  Flood Zone 2 refers to land where the indicated annual probability of flooding is between 1 in 100 years to 1 in 1000 years.

  Flood Zone 1 is the area of low probability of flooding (in excess of 1 in 1000 years) and in line with national and local policies and the 'Sequential Test' should generally be used in preference to land in other zones.

  Where no reasonable sites are available within Flood Zone 1, the 'Exception Test' may be applied where certain forms of development may be permitted in Flood Zones 2 and 3 depending upon their level of vulnerability.

  Further details are identified in Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and paragraphs 100-104 of the NPPF.

  Your site search criteria should highlight potential flooding information for each site considered.

  The Environment Agency have produced a proforma entitled 'Herefordshire Council Neighbourhood Plan – Environment Agency Consultation Pro-forma', which is included in appendix 2 and available to download on the Neighbourhood Planning webpages. This should be completed and sent to the Environment Agency to accompany your Reg 14/draft plan consultations. This will able the Environment Agency to provide you with specific comments on potential allocation sites and policies within your draft plan and enable you to address any issues raised prior to submission.

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It should be noted that some watercourses have not been modelled on the Environment Agency maps, these are usually for watercourses with a catchment of less than 3km^2. Further assessment will be required if sites as chosen within or adjacent to unmodelled watercourses and advice should be sought from Herefordshire Council in the first instance.

- **Water Conservation and efficiency**

With respect to water conservation and efficiency of use, the Core Strategy sets out targets for reduced consumption in association with new development, which in turn will result in decrease flow entering the sewer system. This approach will also help to reduce flows entering waste water treatment infrastructure, thereby assisting to manage the level of nutrients in the River Wye Special Area of Conservation (see Policy SD4).

The availability of water resources to meet demand during the plan period has been examined and Dwr Cymru-Welsh Water's Water Resource Management Plan identifies that there are sufficient water resources available to meet demand during this plan period until 2031. Additionally Severn Trent has confirmed that Core Strategy growth has been included within the high level investment programme. Therefore demand for water should not be an issue for your Neighbourhood Plan.

While agricultural water use lies largely outside planning control, it is a significant contributor to the water cycle conditions within Herefordshire. Your Neighbourhood Development Plan could consider the potential for farmers to capture and store surplus water for future use thereby reducing the need to abstract water from other sources, while enhancing biodiversity. However, reservoirs in particular will alter landscapes and habitats on a permanent basis and care on siting and design is essential.

Land management practices can also play a vital role in managing flood risk and water quality at a local level; for example, the creation and restoration of wetlands and woodlands can reduce the level of flooding, and in some cases remove the risk of local flooding altogether. These practices also improve water quality in addition to producing wider environmental benefits, including encouraging an increase in wildlife species and habitats and reducing carbon.

- **River water quality**

The water quality of Herefordshire's main rivers and their tributaries is of strategic importance. High levels of phosphates have been identified as particular problems with concentration levels exceeding targets along part of the rivers. This needs to be addressed during the plan period and will be important to the overall environmental considerations for your Neighbourhood Development Plan.

The Rivers Wye, Lugg, Teme and Clun are Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and furthermore, the River Wye, including part of the River Lugg (downstream from Hampton Court Bridge), part of the River Clun (downstream of Marlow, Shropshire) and Downton Gorge on the River Teme are also designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs).

Both levels of designation require efforts to be made to ensure the whole river catchment achieves and then remains resilient in terms of supporting river habitats. Under the Water Framework Directive (WFD) it is imperative that proposals for growth do not adversely affect river water quality, this includes watercourses within the river catchments and associated lakes and ponds. Appendix 1 identifies river sub-catchment areas within Herefordshire.

The Environment Agency has responsibility for water quality and ecological objectives and Natural England has responsibility for ensuring SSSIs and SACs achieve 'favourable condition'. Currently, all parts of the river SSSIs are in unfavourable condition although some are recovering. Therefore consultation with both of these bodies is essential during the preparation of your Neighbourhood Development Plan.

Each Neighbourhood Area will be screened to assess whether a Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA) is required (further details can be obtained within Guidance Note 9). It is important that any recommendations within the HRA for your Neighbourhood Development Plan are taken into consideration. Neighbourhood Development Plans cannot progress to submission if there is likely to be any significant effects on a European site.

Sustainable water management in Herefordshire

- **Waste Water environmental capacity (quality of treated effluent)**

Wastewater from most new development within the county will connect to sewage treatment works. Such treatment works are potentially point sources of pollution especially if they are unable to achieve acceptable standards of discharge, either directly or indirectly into rivers. Septic tanks and other activities such as agricultural practices form more diffuse sources of potential pollution.

The county's rivers have a finite capacity to accommodate discharges arising from development before their water quality is adversely affected, and improvements to the management of waste water will be required to ensure both the achievement of the watercourses conservation objectives.

The Environment Agency and Natural England have prepared a Nutrient Management Plan aimed to control and reduce phosphate within the River Wye SAC and in doing so seek to identify actions to enable additional development. The Nutrient Management Plan and associated Action Plan identify the management actions required to achieve the conservation objectives target for phosphate by 2027. High levels of phosphates have been identified as particular problems with concentration levels exceeding targets.

Sections of the River Wye SAC where the water quality targets are already exceeded will be subject to measures to reduce nutrients in line with the targets. New development must not compromise the ability of the Nutrient Management Plan to deliver the necessary overall reductions along these stretches. Your Neighbourhood Development Plan will need to be minded to these measures.

Increases in flows to sewage treatment works lead to increases in nutrients in watercourses, as discharges have set nutrient concentrations. Reducing flows to sewage treatment works can therefore contribute to reducing nutrient levels in the receiving watercourses. The separation of foul and storm water will have similar benefits.

Four of the works assessed however are highlighted as requiring a new permit in order to accommodate further growth. These are located at Kingsland, Luston and Yarpole, Lyonshall and Bosbury. Liaison with the water companies is these areas will be important to ensure that your Neighbourhood Development Plan policies and proposals take account of this requirement. Any development may need to be phased to the later stages of your plan period when solutions can be implemented.

Appendix 3 contains information with regards to the environmental capacity of Waste Water Treatment Works. Those works with identified constraints are indicated in amber or red. If your Neighbourhood Development Plan falls within an area covered by a works indicated as amber or red, then policies or phasing of development will need to be included to demonstrate a solution.

- **Water treatment capacity (network and pipes)**

One issue which is often of concern while developing your Neighbourhood Plan will be the capacity of the water treatment works to accommodate future growth.

Local water companies are responsible for providing and maintaining sewage treatment works at a standard to meet permitted conditions. If works are required then it may be necessary to phase new development within your Neighbourhood Plan. However, there may be an additional requirement for developer contributions or Community Infrastructure Levy funding to make further improvements.

Dwr Cymru/Welsh Water and Severn Trent Capital Investment Programmes are undertaken through a rolling Asset Management Programme (AMP) which seeks to fund large scale utility (water/sewerage/ wastewater treatment works) infrastructure works. Currently AMP 5 is being implemented (2010-2015) and some areas have seen/are seeing investment as part of this.

AMP 6 period will cover April 2015 until March 2020
AMP 7 will cover 2020–2025
AMP 8 will cover 2025–2030
AMP 9 will cover 2030-2035

There following more specific details have been supplies by DCWW:

Market Towns

Dwr Cymru/Welsh Water have indicated that there are no insurmountable constraints over the plan period to 2031 with regard to DCWW infrastructure in any of the market towns.

Bromyard

There are no capacity issues at Bromyard Waste Water Treatment Works to accommodate the growth levels proposed within the Core Strategy. However the existing water supply network would require upsizing. This could be provided through the water requisition provisions of the Water Industry Act 1991 and Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act/ the Community Infrastructure Levy.

Kington

There is currently no capacity at the Kington Waste Water Treatment Works. Improvements to the Kington WWTW will form part of DCWWs AMP7 (2020-2025) and development in Kington will need to be phased to the latter part of the plan period.

Ledbury

DCWW does not provide sewerage services to Ledbury (this is undertaken by Severn Trent Water), but does provide the water supply network for which there are no issues in accommodating the growth.

Leominster

Leominster's New Road WWTW is able to accommodate the level of growth proposed. The trunk watermains require upsizing. Delivery can come forward in a timely manner as any potential developers can fund the upgrades through the requisition provisions of the Water Industry Act 1991 and Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act/the Community Infrastructure Levy.

Ross-on-Wye

The Lower Cleeve WWTW that serves the town currently has limited capacity. As such a phased delivery of the planned growth during the plan period will be required, with the additional capacity coming forward as part of one of DCWWs future AMP submissions, dependent on the scale and pace of development. The supply of water to Ross-on-Wye is undertaken by Severn Trent Water, but it is understood that there is no issue.

Rural Areas

Many areas of rural Herefordshire have no public Waste Water Treatment Works or indeed exceedingly small assets which only serve that particular settlement. In such instances, even a moderate amount of development can be considered disproportionate to the size of the asset.

Therefore DCWW have indicated that when they are consulted by you at Regulation 14/draft plan stage, they will be able to provide more detailed representation as specific sites and numbers will have been identified. A proforma has been supplied to assist consultation with DCWW and is contained within appendix 4

Whilst DCWW have indicated that there are no insurmountable constraints to the growth proposed in the settlements indicated within the Core Strategy, a number of the smaller Waste Water Treatment Works require improvements in order to accommodate the growth proposed.

Any improvements to these Waste Water Treatment Works would be subject to DCWWs future regulatory investment (AMP7, AMP8 and AMP9), and as such development will need to phased to the latter part of your Neighbourhood Development Plan period in certain villages.

Given the size of some of the Waste Water Treatment Works serving the smaller villages, it may not be feasible to increase the capacity of the Waste water Treatment Works. In these instances, the provision or connection to a package sewage treatment works (discharging to a watercourse or soakaway), or septic tank (discharging to soakaway) can be considered.

Appendix 5 provides information on the current capacity of Waste Water Treatment Works. Those works with identified constraints are indicated in amber or red. If your neighbourhood plan falls within an area covered by an 'amber' or 'red' works, then policies or phasing will need to be included within your plan to demonstrate a solution.

It should be noted that capacity will alter with time and this should be used for indicative purposes only. Use of the two pro-formas provided during consultations with the Environment Agency and Welsh Water will assist obtaining up to date information.

Appendix 1 - River sub catchments

River Subcatchment Area

Herefordshire Council

NORTH Scale 1: 216,000

Herefordshire Council

Herefordshire Council Neighbourhood Plan Environment Agency Consultation Pro-forma

Environment Agency

To assist the Environment Agency in providing the most focused and accurate consultation responses through the Neighbourhood Planning process we have produced the attached **pro-forma** for you to complete and return to the Neighbourhood Planning team at Herefordshire Council.

Together with Natural England, English Heritage and the Forestry Commission we have published joint advice on Neighbourhood Planning which sets out sources of environmental information and ideas on incorporating the environment into plans. This is available at: http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140328084622/http://cdn.environment-agency.gov.uk/LIT_6524_7da381.pdf

The below detail takes you through the issues we would consider in reviewing your Plan. We aim to reduce flood risk, whilst protecting and enhancing the water environment, land and Biodiversity. We recommend completing this to check whether we are likely to have any concerns with your Neighbourhood Plan at later stages.

Flood Risk

Your Neighbourhood Plan should conform to national and local policies on flood risk.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) – Paragraph 100 states that 'Inappropriate development in areas of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere'.

In reference to the emerging Herefordshire Council Strategy it is important that your Plan is in accordance with Policy SD3 – Sustainable Water Management and the associated text.
https://beta.herefordshire.gov.uk/media/7848349/pre-submission_publication.pdf

If your Neighbourhood Plan is proposing sites for development you should check whether any of the proposed allocations are at risk of fluvial flooding based on our Flood Map. For example are there any areas of Flood Zone 3 or 2 (High and Medium Risk). In line with National Planning Policy and, specifically, the Sequential Test, we would expect all built development to be located within Flood Zone 1, the low risk Zone.
Our Flood Map can be accessed via the following link:

http://watermaps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiyby.aspx?topic=floodmap#x=357683&y=355134&scale=2

In addition to the above you should also check with the Council's Neighbourhood Planning team with regards to **other sources of flooding** as detailed in their Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA). Herefordshire Council, as the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), now has responsibility for local flood risk management and may hold flooding information that is not identified on our Flood Map.

Specifically, some watercourses have not been modelled on our Flood Maps (Our Flood Maps primarily show flooding from Main Rivers, not ordinary watercourses, or un-modelled rivers, with a catchment of less than $3km^2$). Herefordshire Council intend to undertake additional assessment of ordinary watercourses, or relevant unmodelled rivers, to ensure that the impact from these sources is understood and can be factored into your Neighbourhood Plan submissions.

Where an unmodelled watercourse is present, or adjacent to a site, then it may be prudent to incorporate a buffer zone in consideration of flood risk not shown on the Flood Map. Where

flooding could be extensive modelling may be necessary to confirm that the site is developable, that there will be no impact on third parties and assess any opportunities for enhancement.

As stated above, some assessment is necessary in your Plan, to inform the deliverability of sites. Additionally all sites with flood risk issues, especially those with ordinary watercourses or unmodeled rivers within/adjacent or near to sites, are likely to need detailed modelling at the planning application stage to verify the design flood extents, developable areas and that the development will be safe.

Flood Defences - Areas of your Parish, or proposed sites, may be afforded protection by a flood defence/alleviation scheme. Where this is the case your Plan should acknowledge this and identify the level of protection provided. It should be noted that flood defences are intended to protect existing properties and are not to facilitate new development in areas that would otherwise be impacted by flooding. Any assessment of development behind flood defences should consider the impacts of a breach or overtopping. Where it is determined that new development should be behind a flood defence financial contributions may be sought to maintain or improve the structure.

Waste Water Infrastructure

The Environment Agency has offered advice to Herefordshire Council, as part of their Core Strategy, to help ensure that their strategic housing growth can be accommodated in consideration of waste water infrastructure. Information on the County's treatment works and their ability to accommodate housing growth can be found in the **attached spreadsheet.**

Given that local growth areas have been deferred to the local level waste water infrastructure is also of importance in your Neighbourhood Plan. Where housing is proposed you should use the **pro-forma** to identify the receiving treatment works and whether the housing and/or any employment growth can be accommodated without impacted the received treatment works. You should look at **physical** capacity issues (e.g. network pipes) and **environmental** capacity (quality of treated effluent) issues.

Where there is an indentified constraint (amber or red) you will need to demonstrate that there is a solution (it may be already programmed, or could be a possible future infrastructure upgrade) to help improve the capacity issue and enable the development to go ahead. This will require consultation with the Utility Company and we have developed a set of general questions to assist this process. The outcome of this may inform a 'phasing' policy within your plan where appropriate. It may also be necessary to produce an 'Infrastructure Delivery Plan' to set out any key milestones for waste water infrastructure upgrades and improvements. The evidence you produce should give a reasonable degree of certainty to all parties, helping demonstrate development is deliverable, and importantly ensure that your plan is 'sound'.

Note: Government Guidance states that sufficient detail should be provided to give clarity to all parties on when infrastructure upgrades will be provided, looking at the needs and costs (what and how much). The NPPG refers to "ensuring viability and deliverability – pursuing sustainable development requires careful attention to viability and costs in plan making and decision making". Plans should be "deliverable".

Nutrient Management Plan (NMP): The River Wye and River Lugg are areas of special importance for nature conservation, with both rivers being designated as Sites of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSIs). The lower stretches of the River Lugg, along with the River Wye, are also a part of the River Wye Special Area of Conservation (SAC). Parts of the River Wye and Lugg are currently not meeting the required phosphate reduction targets for water quality and this could be further impacted by future growth within the catchment.

In consideration of the above we have produced a Nutrient Management Plan (NMP) to identify areas of the Catchment where the receiving treatment works are vulnerable to housing growth. Potential impacts appear to relate to long term growth and Welsh Water are currently undertaking Asset Management Plan (AMP) trials to investigate methods of ensuring their treatment works

can accommodate housing growth in the long term. Where development is likely to pose water quality impact upon the SAC we would expect to see confirmation that there are appropriate measures in place to help accommodate sustainable growth.

Water Management and Groundwater Protection:

In February 2011, the Government signalled its belief that more locally focussed decision making and action should sit at the heart of improvements to the water environment. This is widely known as the catchment-based approach and has been adopted to deliver requirements under the Water Framework Directive. It seeks to:

• deliver positive and sustained outcomes for the water environment by promoting a better understanding of the environment at a local level; and
• to encourage local collaboration and more transparent decision-making when both planning and delivering activities to improve the water environment.
Neighbourhood Plans provide an opportunity to deliver multi-functional benefits through linking development with enhancements to the environment.

Herefordshire County, and the Wye Catchment, falls within the **Severn River Basin Management Plan** area and the document highlights key issues and actions for the Wye that should be of use in developing your Neighbourhood Plan.
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/291442/gemi0910bssk-e-e.pdf

http://www.catchmentbasedapproach.org/severn/wye

http://www.wyeuskfoundation.org/projects/whip2.php

Source Protection Zone: Some areas of your Parish, and specific potential site allocations, may be located within Source Protection Zone (SPZ) 1, which indicates a sensitive hydrogeological setting. You should consider this constraint within your plan and when allocating sites. Specifically your plan should consider the relevance of the designation and the potential implication on development, with reference to our Groundwater Protection: principles and Practice (GP3) policy:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/297347/LIT_7660_9a3742.pdf

Development and surface water drainage will need to be carefully located and designed to avoid pollution risks to controlled waters and address potential environmental impact associated with low flows. For example SuDS on the sites may need to provide multiple levels of treatment. To address the quantitative issues with the waterbodies, SuDS should be designed so to maximise recharge to the aquifer and support water levels in the receiving brooks.
For further information or advice please contact us on shwgplanning@environment-agency.gov.uk

Neighbourhood Plan Environment Agency Pro-Forma for Parish Councils

Parish or housing Site Allocation	**Flood Zone (*3/2/1*)***	**Unmodelled river or ordinary watercourse in or adjacent to site**	**Other sources of flooding**	**Flood Defence**	**Source Protection Zone 1**	**NMP**	**Environmental Capacity at Treatment Works (*Red, Amber or Green*)**
Example	**2**	**Y**	**SW**	**N**	**N**	**Y**	**Amber**
		Y/N		**Y/N**	**Y/N**	**Y/N**	
		Y/N		**Y/N**	**Y/N**	**Y/N**	
		Y/N		**Y/N**	**Y/N**	**Y/N**	
		Y/N		**Y/N**	**Y/N**	**Y/N**	
		Y/N		**Y/N**	**Y/N**	**Y/N**	
		Y/N		**Y/N**	**Y/N**	**Y/N**	
		Y/N		**Y/N**	**Y/N**	**Y/N**	
		Y/N		**Y/N**	**Y/N**	**Y/N**	
		Y/N		**Y/N**	**Y/N**	**Y/N**	

***Note to above:** Flood Zone 3 is the high risk zone and is defined for mapping purposes by the Environment Agency's Flood Zone Map. Flood Zone 3 refers to land where the indicative annual probability of flooding is 1 in 100 years or less from river sources (i.e. it has a 1% or greater chance of flooding in any given year). Flood Zone 2 is land where the indicative annual probability of flooding is between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 years. Flood Zone 1 is the low risk Zone with a flood risk in excess of 1 in 1000 years.

When considering ‘other sources of flooding’ you should refer to the SFRA and contact Herefordshire Council’s Neighbourhood Planning team to ascertain whether the Parish, or specific allocated site, is impacted by surface water, groundwater, or sewer flooding etc. The team may also have historic flooding information to help inform your plan.

Waste water Infrastructure Questions: What is the waste water capacity issue? The attached spreadsheet should help you to identify whether your Parish has capacity problems at its receiving treatment works. We would recommend discussions with the Utility Company to ascertain how you can progress with your Plan without impact on the works. To assist in these discussions we would recommend the following:

- What solutions are programmed within Asset Management Plans (AMP)? When will these solutions be delivered? Are there any options for accelerating these schemes via developer contributions?

- In the absence of an improvement schemes what could alternative solutions be (type and location of) for short/medium/long term growth. Are these solutions cost prohibitive?

- Are there any short term options to facilitate growth? Some options to consider could be SUDS retrofitting or removing surface water from sewer systems.

- Utility companies could be asked about what WFD work they already have programmed in to their AMP Schemes for Phosphate stripping or other sanitaries (e.g. ammonia/Biological Oxygen Demand).

- With reference to the NMP, and Phosphate specific issues, are there any stringent measures factored in to ensure no environmental deteriation? What improvement scheme is, or could be, in place to bring forward development?

Appendix 3

Herefordshire Council Neighbourhood Plan – Environment Agency Consultation Waste Water Information.

Location	Sewage Treatment Works	Receiving Waterbody	NMP	Environmental Conclusions and Options	Concerns raised by Welsh Water
Rural Treatment Works					
Bromyard	**Bodenham**	**Lugg**			
Hereford	**Clehonger**	**Cage Bk (Wye to Lugg)**			**Yes**
Kington	**Eardisley**	**Wye (Wye to Lugg)**		Growth can potentially be accepted within current flow limit. Recommend liaison with water company before any development	
Hereford	**Fownhope**	**Wye (DS Lugg)**			

Appendix 3

Herefordshire Council Neighbourhood Plan – Environment Agency Consultation Waste Water Information.

Ross On Wye	**Goodrich**	**Wye (DS Lugg)**		Growth can potentially be accepted within current flow limit. Recommend liaison with water company before any development	**Yes**
Leominster	**Kingsland**	**Pinsley Bk (Lugg)**	Yes	Growth would require new permit. No current capacity. Current investigation ongoing into options for site. Recommend liasion with water company before any development. Need to assess situation in future to confirm when if / when headroom may be available.	
Ross (Kingstone) & Hereford (Madeley)	**Kingstone and Madeley**	**Coldstone Bk (Wye to Lugg)**			
Golden Valley	**Longtown**	**Olchon Bk (Monnow)**			

Appendix 3

Herefordshire Council Neighbourhood Plan – Environment Agency Consultation Waste Water Information.

Leominster	**Luston and Yarpole**	**Ridgemoor Bk (Lugg)**	Yes	Growth would require new permit. No current capacity. Current investigation ongoing into options for site. Recommend liasion with water company before any development. Need to assess situation in future to confirm when if / when headroom may be available.	**Yes**
Kington	**Lyonshall**	**Curl Bk (Arrow)**	Yes	Growth would require new permit. No current capacity.Current investigation ongoing into options for site. Recommend liasion with water company before any development. Need to assess situation in future to confirm when if / when headroom may be available.	
Hereford	**Moreton On Lugg**	**Lugg**	Yes	Growth can potentially be accepted within current flow limit. Recommend liasion with water company before any development	**Yes**
Ross	**Much Dewchurch**	**Worm Bk (Monnow)**		Growth can potentially be accepted within current flow limit. Recommend liasion with water company before any development	

Appendix 3

Herefordshire Council Neighbourhood Plan – Environment Agency Consultation Waste Water Information.

Kington	**Pembridge**	**Arrow**	Yes	Growth can potentially be accepted within current flow limit. Recommend liasion with water company before any development	
Golden Valley	**Peterchurch**	**Dore (Monnow)**			**Yes**
Golden Valley & Ross	**Pontrillas**	**Dulas (Monnow)**		Growth can potentially be accepted within current flow limit. Recommend liasion with water company before any development	**Yes**
Kington	**Shobdon**	**Pinsley Bk (Lugg)**	Yes	Growth can potentially be accepted within current flow limit. Recommend liasion with water company before any development	

Appendix 3

Herefordshire Council Neighbourhood Plan – Environment Agency Consultation Waste Water Information.

Hereford	**Tarrington**	**Tarrington Bk (Frome)**			
Leominster	**Weobley**	**Newbridge Bk (Arrow)**	Yes		
Ledbury	**Bosbury**	**Leadon**		Growth would require new permit. No current capacity.Current investigation ongoing into options for site. Recommend liasion with water company before any development. Need to assess situation in future to confirm when if / when headroom may be available.	**Severn Trent Water**
Ledbury	**Colwall**	**Cradley Brook**		Growth can potentially be accepted within current flow limit. Recommend liasion with water company before any development	**Severn Trent Water**

Appendix 3

Herefordshire Council Neighbourhood Plan – Environment Agency Consultation Waste Water Information.

Ledbury	**Cradley**	**Cradley Brook**		Growth can potentially be accepted within current flow limit. Recommend liasion with water company before any development	**Severn Trent Water**
Leominster	**Leintwardine**	**River Teme**			**Severn Trent Water**
Bromyard	**Whitbourne**	**River Teme**			**Severn Trent Water**
Leominster	**Wigmore**	**River Teme**			**Severn Trent Water**

Appendix 3

Herefordshire Council Neighbourhood Plan – Environment Agency Consultation Waste Water Information.

Small Rural Treatment Works					
Ledbury	**Bishops Frome**			Growth can potentially be accepted within current flow limit. Recommend liasion with water company before any development	
Hereford	**Canon Pyon**			Can potentially accept with current limit. Worst case constant load indicates limits achievable but no current ammonia.	
Leominster	**Dilwyn**			Growth can potentially be accepted within current flow limit. Recommend liasion with water company before any development	
Bromyard	**Edwyn Ralph**			Growth impact negliable as small catchment. Worse case constant load indicates limits achievable	

Appendix 3

Herefordshire Council Neighbourhood Plan – Environment Agency Consultation Waste Water Information.

Ledbury	**Fromes Hill**			Growth can potentially be accepted within current flow limit. Recommend liasion with water company before any development	Severn Trent Water
Hereford	**Holme Lacy**			Growth can potentially be accepted within current flow limit. Recommend liasion with water company before any development	
Leominster	**Ivington**			Growth impact negliable as small catchment. Worse case constant load indicates limits achievable	
Hereford	**Little Dewchurch**			Growth can potentially be accepted within current flow limit. Recommend liasion with water company before any development	
Golden Valley	**Moccas**			Growth negliable as small catchment. Can potentially accept with current limits.	
Bromyard	**Ocle Pychard**			Growth negliable as small catchment. Can potentially accept with current limits.	

Appendix 3

Herefordshire Council Neighbourhood Plan – Environment Agency Consultation Waste Water Information.

Ledbury	**Putley Green**			Growth negliable as small catchment. Can potentially accept with current limits.	Severn Trent Water
Kington	**Titley**			Growth can potentially be accepted within current flow limit. Recommend liasion with water company before any development	
Bromyard	**Stokes Lacy**			Growth impact negliable as small catchment. Worse case constant load indicates limits achievable	

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Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (Regulation 14) – Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water (DCWW) consultation pro-forma

To assist Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water (DCWW) in providing the most accurate representation at the public consultation stage (Regulation 14) of the Neighbourhood Planning process, the pro-forma on page 3 has been produced for you to complete and return to the Developer Services section of DCWW.

Please note that sending a completed version of the pro-forma complies with the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (Regulation 14), and has been produced in conjunction with the Neighbourhood Planning Team at Herefordshire County Council.

Please see page 2 for an example of how to complete the pro-forma.

Please return a completed version of the pro-forma to:

A: ***Forward Plans***
Developer Services
Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water
Linea
Cardiff
CF3 0LT

E: ***forward.plans@dwrcymru.com***

Dŵr Cymru
Welsh Water

Developer Services
PO Box 3146
Cardiff
CF30 0EH

Tel: +44 (0)800 917 2652
Fax: +44 (0)2920 740472
E.mail: developer.services@dwrcymru.com

Gwasanaethau Datblygu
Blwch Post 3146
Caerdydd
CF30 0EH

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E.bost: developer.services@dwrcymru.com

Example pro-forma:

Neighbourhood Planning - Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water (DCWW) consultation pro-forma for Parish Councils					
Parish Council	*Parishton*				
RA1 Identified Village (Herefordshire Core Strategy)	**DCWW Operations (e.g. water, sewerage and wastewater treatment; water only; NA)**	**Housing growth**			
		Indicative no. of units required up to 2031	**Housing site name**	**Grid ref**	**No. of units**
Villageton	*DCWW operational area (water, sewerage and wastewater treatment)*	*50*	*Infill – small sites/individual plots*	*X, Y*	*5*
			Greenfield site	*X, Y*	*10*
			Rural exception site	*X, Y*	*15*
			Former factory site	*X, Y*	*20*
Hamleton	*DCWW water supply only; sewerage and wastewater treatment covered by Severn Trent Water*	*12*	*Infill – small sites/individual plots*	*X, Y*	*5*
			Former primary school	*X, Y*	*7*

Appendix 4

Dŵr Cymru
Welsh Water

Developer Services
PO Box 3146
Cardiff
CF30 0EH

Tel: +44 (0)800 917 2652
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Pro-forma:

Neighbourhood Planning - Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water (DCWW) consultation pro-forma for Parish Councils					
Parish Council					
RA1 Identified Village (Herefordshire Core Strategy)	DCWW Operations (e.g. water, sewerage and wastewater treatment; water only; NA)	Housing growth			
		Indicative no. of units required up to 2031	Housing site name	Grid ref	No. of units

Appendix 5 – Waste Water capacity assessment.

It should be noted that the capacity is likely to change during the preparation of your neighbourhood development plan, therefore this information is indicative and consultation should be undertaken with the local water companies.

Settlement	Water Company	WwTW	Capacity comment
Bromyard HMA			
Bodenham Moor	DCWW	Bodenham	Available headroom at present
Bredenbury	DCWW	Bredenbury	Feasibility study required (to identify if improvements required)
Bringsty			
Burley Gate			
Hope under Dinmore			
Linton			
Pencombe	DCWW	Pencombe	Feasibility study required (to identify if improvements required)
Risbury			
Stoke Cross/ Stoke Lacy	DCWW	Stoke Lacy	Available headroom at present
Stoke Prior			
Whitbourne	STW		Limited capacity at present
Golden Valley HMA			
Bredwardine	DCWW	Bredwardine	Feasibility study required (to identify if improvements required)
Clifford	DCWW	Clifford	Feasibility study required (to identify if improvements required)
Cusop	DCWW	Hay-on-Wye	Available headroom at present
Dorstone	DCWW	Dorstone Oakland Place	Feasibility study required (to identify if improvements required)
Ewyas Harold	DCWW	Pontrilas	No capacity (improvements required)
Longtown	DCWW	Longtown	Available headroom at present
Michaelchurch Escley			
Moccas	DCWW	Moccas	No capacity (improvements required)
Peterchurch	DCWW	Peterchurch	No capacity (improvements required)
Preston-on-Wye	DCWW	Preston-on-Wye	Feasibility study required (to identify if improvements required)
Vowchurch			

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Kington HMA			
Almeley	DCWW	Eardisley	Available headroom at present
Brilley			
Eardisley	DCWW	Eardisley	Available headroom at present
Lyonshall	DCWW	Lyonshall	Feasibility study required (to identify if improvements required)
Norton Canon			
Pembridge	DCWW	Pembridge	Available headroom at present
Staunton-on-Wye	DCWW	Staunton-on-Wye	Limited capacity at present
Shobdon	DCWW	Shobdon	Available headroom at present
Titley	DCWW	Titley	Limited capacity at present
Whitney on Wye			
Winforton			
Ledbury HMA			
Ashperton	STW		Limited capacity at present
Bishops Frome	DCWW	Bishops Frome	No capacity (improvements required)
Bosbury	STW		Limited capacity at present
Colwall	STW		Limited capacity at present
Cradley	STW		Limited capacity at present
Eastnor	STW		Limited capacity at present
Frome Hill	STW		Limited capacity at present
Lower Eggleton / Newtown			
Putley	STW		Limited capacity at present
Wellington Heath	STW		Available headroom at present
Leominster HMA			

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Adforton			
Bircher			
Brampton Bryan	STW		Limited capacity at present
Brimfield	STW	Brimfield	Available headroom at present
Bush Bank			
Dilwyn	DCWW	Dilwyn	No capacity (improvements required)
Eardisland			
Kimbolton			
Kingsland	DCWW	Kingsland	Limited capacity at present
Leintwardine	STW	Leintwardine	Limited capacity at present
Leysters			
Lingen			
Lucton			
Luston	DCWW	Luston & Yarpole	No capacity (improvements required)
Monkland			
Orleton	STW	Orleton	Available headroom at present
Richards Castle	STW		Available headroom at present
Shirlheath			
Weobley	DCWW	Weobley	Available headroom at present
Wigmore	STW		Limited capacity at present
Yarpole	DCWW	Luston & Yarpole	No capacity (improvements required)
Hereford HMA			
Bartestree/ Lugwardine	DCWW	Eign (Hereford)	Available headroom at present
Bishopstone	DCWW	Eign (Hereford)	Available headroom at present

Appendix 5 – Waste Water capacity assessment.

It should be noted that the capacity is likely to change during the preparation of your neighbourhood development plan, therefore this information is indicative and consultation should be undertaken with the local water companies.

Burghill	DCWW	Eign (Hereford)	Available headroom at present
Canon Pyon	DCWW	Canon Pyon	Limited capacity at present
Clehonger	DCWW	Clehonger	No capacity (improvements required)
Credenhill	DCWW	Eign (Hereford)	Available headroom at present
Eaton Bishop	DCWW	Eaton Bishop	No capacity (improvements required)
Fownhope	DCWW	Fownhope	Available headroom at present
Hampton Bishop			
Holme Lacy	DCWW	Holme Lacy (Wyelands)	No capacity (improvements required)
Little Dewchurch	DCWW	Little Dewchurch	Available headroom at present
Madley	DCWW	Kingstone & Madley	Available headroom at present
Marden	DCWW	Moreton-on-Lugg	No capacity (improvements required)
Mordiford	DCWW	Mordiford Pentaloe Close	Feasibility study required (to identify if improvements required)
Moreton-on-Lugg	DCWW	Moreton-on-Lugg	No capacity (improvements required)
Stretton Sugwas	DCWW	Eign (Hereford)	Available headroom at present
Sutton St Nicholas	DCWW	Moreton-on-Lugg	No capacity (improvements required)
Swainshill	DCWW	Eign (Hereford)	Available headroom at present
Tarrington	DCWW	Tarrington	No capacity (improvements required)
Wellington	DCWW	Moreton-on-Lugg	No capacity (improvements required)
Westhope			
Withington	DCWW	Eign (Hereford)	Available headroom at present
Ross-on-Wye HMA			
Bromsash			
Brampton Abbots	DCWW	Lower Cleeve (Ross-on- Wye)	Available headroom at present
Bridstow	DCWW	Lower Cleeve (Ross-on- Wye)	Available headroom at present
Crow Hill			

Appendix 5 – Waste Water capacity assessment.

It should be noted that the capacity is likely to change during the preparation of your neighbourhood development plan, therefore this information is indicative and consultation should be undertaken with the local water companies.

Coughton/Walford	DCWW	Lower Cleeve (Ross-on- Wye)	Available headroom at present
Garway	DCWW	Garway (No 1 Fairview)	Feasibility study required (to identify if improvements required)
Goodrich	DCWW	Goodrich	Limited capacity at present
Gorsley	STW	Gorsley	Limited capacity at present
Hoarwithy			
Kingstone	DCWW	Kingstone & Madley	Available headroom at present
Kingsthorne			
Kings Caple	DCWW	Kings Caple	Feasibility study required (to identify if improvements required)
Lea	DCWW	Lower Cleeve (Ross-on- Wye)	Available headroom at present
Linton			
Little Birch			
Llangrove	DCWW	Goodrich	Limited capacity at present
Much Birch	DCWW	Much Dewchurch	Available headroom at present
Much Dewchurch	DCWW	Much Dewchurch	Available headroom at present
Much Marcle	STW		Limited capacity at present
Orcop Hill	DCWW	Orcop	Feasibility study required (to identify if improvements required)
Peterstow			
Pontrilas	DCWW	Pontrilas	No capacity (improvements required)
Pontshill	DCWW	Pontshill	Feasibility study required (to identify if improvements required)
St Weonards	DCWW	St Weonards	Feasibility study required (to identify if improvements required)
Weston-under-Penyard	DCWW	Lower Cleeve (Ross-on- Wye)	Available headroom at present
Whitchurch	DCWW	Goodrich	Limited capacity at present
Wilton	DCWW	Lower Cleeve (Ross-on- Wye)	Available headroom at present
Winnal			
Woolhope	DCWW	Woolhope	Feasibility study required (to identify if improvements required)

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It should be noted that the capacity is likely to change during the preparation of your neighbourhood development plan, therefore this information is indicative and consultation should be undertaken with the local water companies.

Wormbridge	DCWW	Wormbridge	Feasibility study required (to identify if improvements required)
Wormelow	DCWW	Much Dewchurch	Available headroom at present

Neighbourhood Planning guidance notes available:

Deciding to produce a Neighbourhood Development Plan

1. Which is the right tool for your parish
2. What is a Neighbourhood Development Plan
3. Getting started
4. A guide to procedures
5. Funding

Plan Production

6. Developing a Vision and Objectives
7. Generating options
8. Writing planning policies
9. Environmental Assessment
10. Evidence base and information requirements
11. Implementation and Monitoring
12. Best practice community engagement techniques
13. Statutory consultees
14. Writing a consultation statement
15. Planning and other legislation
16. Web enabling your plan
17. Using OS based mapping
18. Glossary of planning terms

Topics

19. Sustainable Water Management in Herefordshire
20. Guide to settlement boundaries
21. Guide to site assessment and choosing allocation sites
22. Meeting your housing requirements
23. Conservation issues
24. Recreational areas
25. Renewable energy
26. Transport issues
27. Community Infrastructure Levy

Additional Guidance

28. Setting up a steering group
29. Creating a questionnaire
30. Community facilities
31. Conformity with the Local Plan (Core Strategy)
32. Examinations of Neighbourhood Development Plans
33. Guide to Neighbourhood Development Plan Referendums
34. Tourism
35. Basic Conditions
36. Your plan - Contributing to sustainable development