Section 8: Implementation and Monitoring

Implementation Strategy

8.1   As the Core Strategy is a spatial plan, the implementation of its vision, objectives and policies can only be achieved through partnership working with a range of public, private and voluntary bodies. There will, for example, be joint working arrangements with the Local Strategic Partnership to co-ordinate implementation between the Sustainable Community Strategy and the Local Development Framework. The role of the Core Strategy is to provide a clear and robust framework for development in order that investment and action required can be coordinated to ensure efficient and effective delivery.

8.2   Delivery of the plan's objectives will be driven by a separate Implementation Plan, which will identify the following information in relation to each Core Policy. It is proposed to set out the Implementation Plan along the lines of the following template:

Aim of Core Policy	Key Infrastructure Elements	Delivery Agencies		Plans, Programmes Strategies	Actions/ Mechanisms	Funding Sources	Core Strategy Timescales
		Lead Agency	Partner Agency				
Each policy makes reference to a combination of specific targets or broad intentions that must be delivered	This needs to be outlined here but will need to be backed up by a detailed **Infrastructure Delivery Programme** which can be updated regularly. Infrastructure requirements will need to be broken down into essential and desirable categories with contingency arrangements identified for the essential elements	As stated above, the Council is not the only organisation involved in implementation. Other organisarions may include very large bodies e.g the Highways Agency and utility providers, or smaller and more locally-based organisations		The LDF may be influenced by other plans, programmes or strategies and by external sustainability objectives such as those laid down in policies or legislation	The implementation plan must identify which specific actions or mechanisms are required to deliver the objectives of the Core Policies e.g. developer contributions, planning application process, Local Transport Plan, developing a culture of partnership working to achieve the vision	The Implementation Plan should set out cost and funding sources where applicable including viability evidence to show an approach is realistic and capable of delivering the infrastructure at a particular time	Timescales for completion and milestones will be identified

8.3   Herefordshire Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS) will also play an important role in managing the implementation of the policies and proposals in the Core Strategy. This project management tool sets out the programme for producing the other Local Development Framework documents that will support the Core Strategy. In doing so, the Local Development Scheme can ensure that the policies and proposals of the Core Strategy are implemented in such a way that ensures areas of greatest priority and need are tackled first. This co-ordinated approach will help to secure implementation and timely delivery of the Core Strategy's objectives.

Monitoring Strategy

8.4   The Core Strategy is intended to provide a robust framework to guide development up to 2026 and it should not need to be frequently revised. Herefordshire Council will measure the performance and effects of all the documents in the Local Development Framework by assessing the effectiveness of its policies and proposals in delivering the Plan's strategic objectives through the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). This is produced by Herefordshire Council at the end of each year and, indeed, has been produced for the Unitary Development Plan for the last few years. As the Core Strategy and other LDF documents are produced, it will be necessary to revise the indicators against which performance is currently assessed to take account of emerging policy.

8.5   The policies and proposals will also be assessed against key objectives and targets included in the Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Development Framework General Scoping Report (which can be found on Herefordshire Council's website), to assess their contribution towards promoting sustainable development. "Significant effects" and contextual indicators will be identified in the revision to the General Scoping Report and be taken forward into the Annual Monitoring Report to ensure that the implementation of policies and proposals of the adopted Core Strategy and other LDF documents are actually working towards sustainable development.

8.6   Clearly, the Core Strategy must be able to respond to changing needs and circumstances. This will include assessing the potential impacts of new or updated national, regional and local policy and guidance. Furthermore, Herefordshire Council will need to consider how changing circumstances have affected the LDF and deal with these accordingly. There will be a section in the AMR dealing with this aspect.

Your views

Do you agree with the Implementation and Monitoring Strategy?

Section 9 – Next Steps

9.1   As this Place Shaping consultation is covering three documents, the comments received will be used to inform the next stages of the Core Strategy, Hereford Area Plan and the Market Towns and Rural Areas Plan. The comments to the Hereford transport section will also help to inform the Local Transport Plan 3.

Core Strategy

9.2   The next stage will be the publication of the Submission Core Strategy prior to its submission to the Secretary of State. The comments received during this consultation will help inform which options are the best to pursue. It is intended that the Submission Core Strategy will be published in late 2010. (see Figure 2 in Section 1)

Hereford Area Plan

9.3   The comments received to the issues highlighted within the Hereford Place Shaping section will be used to inform the 'options' for the Hereford Area Plan.

Market Towns and Rural Areas Plan

9.4   The comments received to the issues highlighted within the Place Shaping section on the five market towns and the Rural Areas will inform the 'options' for the Market Towns and Rural Areas Plan.

9.5   The Consultation Statement and Analysis of Results from the Place Shaping Consultation will be available in due course. Further updates on all three plans including the production timetable will be available at: www.herefordshire.gov.uk/ldf.

Glossary of Terms

Term	Meaning
A	
Active Travel	An approach to travel and transport that focuses on physical activity (walking and cycling) as opposed to motorised means.
Affordable Housing	Housing subsidised in some way for people unable to rent or buy on the open housing market. The definition of 'affordable housing' includes key worker housing and shared ownership homes.
Aggregates	Sand and gravel, crushed rock and other bulk materials used in the construction industry for purposes such as the making of concrete, mortar, asphalt or for roadstone, drainage or bulk filling.
Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA)	An area that a local authority has designated for action, based upon a prediction that Air Quality Objectives would be exceeded.
Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	Each year, the council produces an Annual Monitoring Report, which sets out its progress in achieving set goals over the previous year.
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	A statutory landscape designation, which recognises that a particular landscape is of national importance. The primary purpose of the designation is to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the landscape.
B	
Biodiversity	The variety of plants and animal life on earth encompassing the diversity of habitats, species and genetic variation. Biodiversity provides our life support system as well as having social and economic value.
Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)	Local BAPs are in place to identify national and local targets for species and habitats conservation and actions.
BREEAM	Building Research Establishments Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) is the most widely recognised method of assessing the environmental quality of a building design.
Brownfield Land	Both land and premises are included in this term, which refers to a site that has previously been used or developed. It may be vacant, derelict or contaminated. This excludes open spaces and land where the remains of previous use have blended into the landscape, or have been overtaken by nature conservation value or amenity use.
C	
Capacity	A measure of the volume of traffic that a point or link in transport infrastructure can accommodate, and often an evaluation of the extent to which that infrastructure is coping with the traffic that makes use of it; for example, underused, at or near capacity etc.
Carbon Footprint	A measure of the impact human activities have on the environment in terms of the amount of green house gases produced - measured in units of carbon dioxide.

Term	Meaning
Carbon Dioxide (CO$_2$)	Carbon dioxide is a naturally occurring gas comprising 0.04% of the atmosphere. The burning of fossil fuels releases carbon dioxide fixed by plants many millions of years ago, and this has increased its concentration in the atmosphere by some 12% over the past century. It contributes about 60% of the potential global warming effect of man-made emissions of greenhouse gases.
Climate Change	The term climate change is generally used when referring to changes in our climate, which have been identified since the early parts of the 1900's. The changes that we have seen over recent years, and those which are predicted over the next 80 years; are thought to be mainly as a result of human behaviour rather than due to natural changes in the atmosphere.
Community Facilities	Land and buildings uses to help meet health, education and social needs in terms of developing and maintaining the health and wellbeing of all.
Community Infrastructure Levy	A mechanism that empowers local authorities to apply a levy or charge on new developments in their areas to support community infrastructure delivery.
Community Strategy	This is a practical tool for promoting or improving the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of the area of jurisdiction of the local authority. Such strategies are prepared allowing for local communities (based on geography and/or interest) to articulate their aspirations, needs and priorities.
Conservation Areas	An area, as defined in the Town and Country Planning Act (1990), designated as being of special architectural or historical interest the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.
Core Strategy	This sets out the key elements of the planning framework for the area. It comprises a spatial vision and strategic objectives for the area, a spatial strategy, core policies, and a monitoring and implementation framework - with clear objectives for achieving delivery. Once adopted, all other planning documents must be in conformity with it.
D	
Demand Management	The application of strategies and policies to reduce or redistribute travel by road. A demand management approach has the potential to deliver better environmental outcomes, improved public health and stronger and more prosperous communities.
Development Plan	The statutory development plan is the starting point in the consideration of planning applications for the development or use of the land. The development plan will consist of the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy prepared by the West Midlands Regional Planning Body, and Development Plan Documents prepared by the Council, including the Core Strategy.
Development Plan Documents (DPD)	Statutory elements of the Local Development Framework which make up the Development Plan.

Term	Meaning
E	
Edgar Street Grid (ESG) Masterplan	This establishes a three-dimensional framework of buildings and public spaces. It is a visual 'model' which can show: the relationship between buildings and space; the connections between streets, squares and open spaces; the movement patterns; the height, massing and bulk of buildings; the distribution of uses; the location of street furniture and landscaping; and how well the new urban neighbourhood is integrated with the surrounding urban context.
Employment Land	Land used for office, industrial and warehousing purposes.
Energy Efficiency	Making the best or the most efficient use of energy in order to achieve a given output of goods or services, and of comfort and convenience. This does not necessitate the use of less energy, in which respect it differs from the concept of energy conservation.
Environmental Assets	Features in the physical environment that are valued for a variety of cultural and scientific reasons.
Environmental Capacity	The limit of acceptable environmental change within a defined area.
European Landscape Convention (ELC)	Is a treaty produced by the Council of Europe and voluntarily signed and ratified by the UK government in 2006; the provisions of the ELC came into effect in March 2007. Articles 5 and 6 of the ELC highlight the need to develop policies and recognise in law the protection, management and planning of all landscapes.
Evidence Base	The information and data gathered by Local Authorities to justify the 'soundness' of the policy approach set out in Development Plan Documents, including physical, economic and social aspects of the area.
F	
Floodplain	This is identified as the area of land at risk of flooding, when water flowing into a watercourse channel overtops its banks.
G	
General Scoping Report	This provides a general framework for the Sustainability Appraisal of future documents being produced as part of a new planning system for Herefordshire. The existing scoping report represents the first stage in an iterative process of sustainability appraisal of the Council's LDF.
Greenfield Land	Land that has not been previously developed, often in agricultural use.
Green Infrastructure	A planned and delivered network of green spaces and other environmental features designed and managed as a multifunctional resource providing a range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities. Green infrastructure includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, allotments and private gardens.
Green Space	A collective term used to describe all parks, public gardens, playing fields, children's play areas, woodlands, nature reserves, allotment gardens, linear and other open space.
Gypsy and Traveller Sites	Sites either for settled occupation, temporary stopping places, or transit sites for people of a nomadic way of life, such as Travellers and Gypsies.

Term	Meaning
H	
Herefordshire Economic Assessment	A comprehensive analysis of the local economy, including future prospects that may generate and attract inward investment into the county.
Herefordshire Learning Village	A purpose-built state of the art learning centre. The Learning Village will provide a co-ordinated range of courses that are specifically targeted to meet the needs of local employers, a business development unit and a high technology engineering and craft workshop.
Historic Parks and Gardens	Gardens, parks and designated landscapes which are of national historical interest and which are included in English Heritage's Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England.
Housing Trajectory	This identifies how much potential housing can be provided and at what point in the future.
I	
Infrastructure	A collective term for services such as roads, electricity, sewerage, water, social services, health facilities and recycling and refuse facilities.
L	
Land Bank	A means of implementing proposals that involve the acquisition, leasing or other method of land access; by which required parcels of land are assembled until development can proceed.
Landfill Sites	The place where controlled waste is deposited. References to landfill may also refer to land raising and waste disposal.
Lapse Rates	An estimate of the levels of planning permission which will expire without being implemented, based upon an analysis of historic records.
Listed Buildings	Buildings of special architectural or historic interest included in a list compiled by the Secretary of State and where special protection measures apply. Buildings are sub-divided into the following three categories: Grade1; Grade 2 and Grade 2*.
Local Development Framework (LDF)	This is not a statutory term; however it sets out in the form of a 'portfolio/folder', the Local Development Documents, which collectively deliver the spatial planning strategy for the local planning authorities area. These are replacing Unitary Development Plans.
Local Development Scheme (LDS)	This is a public statement of a local authorities programme for the production of the Local Development Documents.
Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA)	A Herefordshire wide analysis of housing demand and housing need.
Local Strategic Partnerships (LSP)	These are non-statutory, multi-agency partnerships, which match local authority boundaries. Local Strategic Partnerships bring together at a local level the different parts of the public, private, community and voluntary sectors; allowing different initiatives and services to support one another so that they can work together more effectively.
Local Transport Plan 3	A five-year integrated transport strategy being prepared by the council as a highway authority, in partnership with the community; which seeks funding to help provide local transport projects.

Term	Meaning
M	
Mitigation	Measures taken to reduce adverse impacts; for example, changing the way development is carried out to minimise adverse effects through appropriate methods or timing.
Monitoring	Procedures by which the consequences of policies and proposals are checked on a continuous or periodic basis in order to assess their effectiveness and impact.
N	
New Growth Point	A national initiative to provide support to local authorities that wish to pursue large scale and sustainable growth, including new housing and jobs in partnership with the Central Government.
O	
Open Space	All land in Herefordshire that is predominantly undeveloped other than by buildings or structures that are ancillary to the open space use. The definition covers a broad range of types of open space within the county, whether in public or private ownership and whether public access is unrestricted, limited or restricted.
P	
Park and Ride	Facilities which seek to reduce town centre congestion by encouraging motorists to leave their vehicles at a car park on the edge of town and travel into the centre by public transport - usually buses direct from the parking area.
Plan, monitor and manage	The ability to form a plan, monitor the performance of its policies and amend if necessary.
Planning Obligations	(See Section 106 Agreements).
Planning Policy Statement (PPS)	These are statements of government's national policy and principles towards certain aspects of the town-planning framework. They are treated as material considerations in the determination of planning applications. They were introduced under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004), and are gradually replacing the old style Planning Policy Guidance Notes.
Previously Developed Land (PDL)	(See Brownfield land)
Primary Care Trust (PCT)	Herefordshire Primary Care Trust is the local National Health service organisation that plans, provides and purchases health services for people registered with a Herefordshire GP. It is also responsible for improving public health.
Public Service Trust	A new partnership arrangement between Herefordshire Primary Care Trust and Herefordshire Council that will culminate in the joint planning, purchase, design and integration of all local public services around the needs of individual customers and patients.
Public Transport	Generally bus and rail services operated for the carriage of passengers drawn from the general public; also covers taxis and less conventional forms such as post-buses.

Term	Meaning
R	
Regeneration	The redevelopment of decaying or run-down parts of older urban or rural areas, in order to bring them new life and economic vitality.
Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)	The long-term landuse and transport-planning framework for the West Midlands region. The overarching framework guides the preparation of Herefordshire's development plans and local transport plans. It also determines the scale and distribution of housing and economic development across the region, investment priorities for transport; and sets out policies for enhancing the environment.
Renewable Energy	Power derived from a source that is continually replenished, such as wind, wave, solar, hydroelectric and energy from plant material, but not fossil fuels or nuclear energy. Although not strictly renewable, geothermal energy is generally included.
Residual Land Value	In the context of this plan is defined as the difference between the total value of a development scheme and all the costs of the development, including land acquisition.
Restoration	The treatment of an area after operations for the winning and working of minerals have been completed, by the spreading of any or all of the following; topsoil, subsoil and soil making material.
Retail Hierarchy	A hierarchy of shopping centres ranging from regional and sub-regional centres through to town centres, district and local centres.
Rural Regeneration Zone	A vehicle for bringing together partners from the public, private and voluntary sectors to develop and implement a programme of economic regeneration for the area.
S	
Section 106 Agreements	An agreement by the local authority with a landowner/developer restricting or regulating the development or use of land either permanently or temporarily, in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act (1990).
Sequential Approach	A planning principle that seeks to identify, allocate or develop certain types of locations of land before others. For example, brownfield before greenfield sites, or town centre retail sites before out-of-centre sites. In terms of employment a sequential approach would favour an employment use over mixed use and mixed use over non-employment uses.
Settlement Boundaries	Settlement boundaries are intended to define the extent of the existing built-up areas of towns and villages. They highlight a fundamental distinction in terms of planning policy between existing developed areas and the surrounding countryside, where land uses are intended to remain for the most part undisturbed.
Settlement Hierarchy	Settlements defined by their role and function in a specifed list.
Significant Urban Extensions	Large-scale housing growth on the periphery of towns.
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	SSSIs are the county's very best wildlife and geological sites. They include some of the most spectacular and beautiful habitats.
Social Housing	Subsidised housing provided by a Registered Social Landlord or local authority allocated on the basis of need.

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Term	Meaning
Soundness	Legislation does not define the term 'sound', however, the Planning Inspectorate consider it in the context of its ordinary meaning - 'showing good judgement' and 'able to be trusted', and within the context of fulfilling the expectations of legislation.
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	SACs are sites designated under the Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of fauna and flora). Together with Special Protection Areas they form the Natura 2000 network of sites.
Stakeholders	Groups, individuals or organisations that may be affected by, or have a key interest in, a development proposal or planning policy. They may often be experts in their field or represent the views of many people.
Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)	This sets out the standards to be achieved by the local authority in involving the community in the preparation, alteration and continuing review of all Local Development Documents and planning applications. This statement is a clear public statement enabling the community to know how and when they will be involved in the preparation of Local Development Documents, and how they will be consulted on planning applications.
Strategic Locations	For this Core Strategy defined as around 500 homes in Hereford, around 100 homes in the market towns and around 5ha of employement land.
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	A formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. Local authorities which prepare and adopt such a plan or programme must prepare a report on its likely environmental effects. They must consult environmental authorities and the public, and take the report and the results of the consultation into account during the preparation process, before the plan or programme is adopted.
Strategic Highway Network	A categorisation of the road network into different categories determined by the functions they perform.
Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD)	Lower tier planning documents not subject to examination. These can take the form of design guides or area development briefs. It should be clearly cross-referenced to the relevant plan policy or proposal that it supplements. Public consultation should be undertaken.
Sustainable Development	In broad terms, this means development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS)	Measures introduced in developments which aim to minimise surface water run-off and the level of waste water generated by the development. These can include use of reed beds to filter water and water storage areas.
Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) requires Local Development Documents to be prepared with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. Sustainability appraisal is a systematic process that is used to appraise the social, environmental and economic effects of the strategies and policies set within a Local Development Document from the outset of the preparation process. This will ensure that decisions are made that accord with sustainable development.

Term	Meaning
U	
Unitary Development Plan (UDP)	Statutory plans produced by local authorities which integrate strategic and local planning responsibilities through policies and proposals for the development and use of land in their area. These are being replaced by Local Development Frameworks.
W	
Waste Management Facilities	These include facilities for waste treatment and disposal.
West Midlands Region	An official region of England, covering the western half of the area traditionally known as the Midlands. It contains the second largest British city, Birmingham, and the larger West Midlands conurbation, which includes the city of Wolverhampton and large towns of Dudley, Solihull, Walsall and West Bromwich and a number of shire counties including Herefordshire.
West Midlands Regional Assembly (WMRA)	A voluntary institution, which is responsible for developing and co-ordinating a strategic vision for the region, through the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy.
Z	
Zero Carbon Homes	Dwellings that achieve zero net carbon emissions from energy use on site, on an annual basis.

Appendix 1 - Core Strategy and Community Strategy Links

Draft Core Strategy Objectives (see Section 4)	Draft new Community Strategy priorities as at October 2009

Objective 1

To meet housing needs of all sections of the community	Ensure vulnerable people have access to a range of housing options, including support and the ability to live independently
	Support people with assessed social care needs to live independently in their own homes wherever possible, with the services and information they need
	Provide affordable housing and address homelessness

Objective 2

Improving health, wellbeing and quality of life.	Children and young people are healthy and have healthy lifestyles
	Reduce traffic congestion and improve health through integrated transport provision, including opportunity for maximising walking, cycling and public transport
	Protect and enhance biodiversity within the county
	Encourage investment in high quality streets, public spaces and the built environment
	Support smokers to quit, particularly young, pregnant and long-term smokers
	Support people to maintain a healthy weight
	Reduce the level of harmful alcohol use, particularly among young people
	Work with local people to enhance emotional wellbeing and intervene to reduce suicide, accidents and injuries
	Support people with assessed social care needs to live independently in their own homes wherever possible, with the services and information they need
	Ensure vulnerable adults are kept safe by a fast and reliable response
	Provide accessible, high quality sporting, cultural and recreational facilities and activities
	Ensure fair access to the services which Herefordshire residents need

Objective 3

To support existing education, life-long learning and retention of our young people	Children and young people achieve their potential in education, personal, social and physical development
	Children and young people engage in further education, employment and training on leaving school
	Develop a more adaptable and higher skilled workforce and make training available to help businesses take on employees
	Attract high quality and better paid employment into the county and encourage entrepreneurship and innovation
	Provide accessible, high quality sporting, cultural and recreational facilities and activities

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Objective 4	
To reduce the need for travel and lessen harmful impacts of traffic growth, promote active travel and improve quality of life	Support businesses and home working through better broadband services
	Reduce traffic congestion and improve health through integrated transport provision, including opportunity for maximising walking, cycling and public transport
	Act to mitigate climate change and its consequences including promoting adaptation where this is necessary and appropriate
	Encourage investment in high quality streets, public spaces and the built environment
	Increase road safety

Objective 5	
To improve access to services in rural areas and movement and air quality within urban areas	Support businesses and home working through better broadband services
	Reduce traffic congestion and improve health through integrated transport provision, including opportunity for maximising walking, cycling and public transport
	Encourage investment in high quality streets, public spaces and the built environment
	Increase road safety
	Act to mitigate climate change and its consequences including promoting adaptation where this is necessary and appropriate
	Provide accessible, high quality sporting, cultural and recreational facilities and activities
	Ensure fair access to the services which Herefordshire residents need

Objective 6	
To provide more local, better paid job opportunities to limit out-commuting and strengthen the economy	Attract high quality and better paid employment into the county and encourage entrepreneurship and innovation
	Promote Herefordshire as a destination for food, tourism and businesses
	Sustain existing businesses with advice and guidance to minimise job losses and work with partners to support employment
	Develop a more adaptable and higher skilled workforce and make training available to help businesses take on employees
	Support businesses and home working through better broadband services
	Improve business accommodation and employment land quality and availability
	Encourage businesses to reduce carbon dioxide and make savings through sustainable working practices
	Encourage investment in high quality streets, public spaces and the built environment

Objective 7	
To strengthen Hereford's role as a sub-regional focus for the county	Sustain existing businesses with advice and guidance to minimise job losses and work with partners to support employment
	Improve business accommodation and employment land quality and availability
	Attract high quality and better paid employment into the county and encourage entrepreneurship and innovation
	Promote Herefordshire as a destination for food, tourism and businesses
	Reduce traffic congestion and improve health through integrated transport provision, including opportunity for maximising walking, cycling and public transport
	Encourage businesses to reduce carbon dioxide and make savings through sustainable working practices
	Encourage investment in high quality streets, public spaces and the built environment
	Assist local communities to identify, retain and develop local distinctiveness
	Provide accessible, high quality sporting, cultural and recreational facilities and activities
	Ensure fair access to the services which Herefordshire residents need

Objective 8	
To improve the economic viability of the market towns, villages and their rural hinterlands	Sustain existing businesses with advice and guidance to minimise job losses and work with partners to support employment
	Improve business accommodation and employment land quality and availability
	Attract high quality and better paid employment into the county and encourage entrepreneurship and innovation
	Promote Herefordshire as a destination for food, tourism and businesses
	Reduce traffic congestion and improve health through integrated transport provision, including opportunity for maximising walking, cycling and public transport
	Encourage businesses to reduce carbon dioxide and make savings through sustainable working practices
	Encourage investment in high quality streets, public spaces and the built environment
	Assist local communities to identify, retain and develop local distinctiveness
	Provide accessible, high quality sporting, cultural and recreational facilities and activities
	Ensure fair access to the services which Herefordshire residents need

Objective 9	
To develop Herefordshire as a destination for quality leisure visits and sustainable tourism.	Support businesses and home working through better broadband services
	Promote Herefordshire as a destination for food, tourism and businesses
	Reduce traffic congestion and improve health through integrated transport provision, including opportunity for maximising walking, cycling and public transport
	Encourage businesses to reduce carbon dioxide and make savings through sustainable working practices
	Promote sustainable land management
	Provide accessible, high quality sporting, cultural and recreational facilities and activities
	Act to mitigate climate change and its consequences including promoting adaptation where this is necessary and appropriate
	Protect and enhance biodiversity within the county
	Maintain landscape character
	Encourage investment in high quality streets, public spaces and the built environment
	Assist local communities to identify, retain and develop local distinctiveness
	Protect water resources and their environments and encourage responsible water use
	Sustain existing businesses with advice and guidance to minimise job losses and work with partners to support employment
	Encourage businesses to reduce carbon dioxide and make savings through sustainable working practices

Objective 10	
To achieve sustainable communities and protect the environment	Act to mitigate climate change and its consequences including promoting adaptation where this is necessary and appropriate
	Reduce waste and increase recycling
	Protect and enhance biodiversity within the county
	Protect water resources and their environments and encourage responsible water use
	Promote sustainable land management
	Ensure fair access to the services which Herefordshire residents need
	Raise awareness and understanding of volunteering, promoting mutual benefits to the individual and the wider community
	Encourage communities and individuals to participate and influence local decisions which affect them
	Promote a county where people feel accepted, confident and empowered
	Ensure communities are more resilient and recover from emergencies through effective partnership planning and co-ordination
	Reduce traffic congestion and improve health through integrated transport provision, including opportunity for maximising walking, cycling and public transport
	Encourage businesses to reduce carbon dioxide and make savings through sustainable working practices

Objective 11	
	Reduce waste and increase recycling
	Act to mitigate climate change and its consequences including promoting adaptation where this is necessary and appropriate
	Protect and enhance biodiversity within the county
	Maintain landscape character
	Encourage investment in high quality streets, public spaces and the built environment
To address the causes and impacts of climate change	Assist local communities to identify, retain and develop local distinctiveness
	Protect water resources and their environments and encourage responsible water use
	Promote sustainable land management
	Provide accessible, high quality sporting, cultural and recreational facilities and activities
	Reduce traffic congestion and improve health through integrated transport provision, including opportunity for maximising walking, cycling and public transport
	Improve business accommodation and employment land quality and availability

Objective 12	
	Encourage businesses to reduce carbon dioxide and make savings through sustainable working practices
	Reduce waste and increase recycling
	Act to mitigate climate change and its consequences including promoting adaptation where this is necessary and appropriate
	Protect and enhance biodiversity within the county
To conserve, promote, utilise and enjoy our natural, built, historic and cultural assets for the fullest benefit of the whole community	Maintain landscape character
	Encourage investment in high quality streets, public spaces and the built environment
	Assist local communities to identify, retain and develop local distinctiveness
	Protect water resources and their environments and encourage responsible water use
	Promote sustainable land management
	Provide accessible, high quality sporting, cultural and recreational facilities and activities

Appendix 2: List of Evidence Base Studies available.

Evidence Base	Purpose	Status (Jan 2010)	Availability
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment **(SHLAA)**	A study to identify as many potential housing sites as possible from 2009 -2026 and to explore any constraints that might affect their suitability, viability or availability for development.	Completed	On website
West Sub-regional Housing Market Assessment **(SHMA)**	To provide a detailed sub-regional market analysis of housing need and demands	Completed	On website
Local Housing Market Assessment **(LHMA)**	To further the SHMA providing more detailed information of housing need and demand within Herefordshire	Ongoing	
Affordable Housing Viability Study	An assessment of affordable housing viability to support the development of future planning policies	Ongoing	Expected January 2010
Sub-regional Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment	A study to identify the pitch need requirements for both Gypsies and Travellers until 2017	Completed	On website
Water Cycle Study	An assessment of water supply and infrastructure in the county	Ongoing	
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment **(SFRA)**	To inform policy framework in respect of new development	Completed	On website
Employment Land Review	An assessment of current and future employment needs in the county	Completed	On website
Retail Study	Study looks at health checks for Hereford and the market towns, current floorspace and future needs for retail and leisure	Completed	On website
Green Infrastructure Study	Identifies issues, opportunities and deficiencies for environmental enhancements and connections	Completed	
Green Infrastructure Strategy	A basis for developing long-term project objectives for an enhanced green infrastructure network	Ongoing	
Open Space Study / Strategy	To enable the provision of good quality accessible open spaces, sport and recreational facilities.	Ongoing	Study on website
Transport Study – Hereford Multi Modal Model Forecasting Report	To examine the implications of potential new development and its impacts on the road network.	Completed	On website

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Evidence Base	Purpose	Status	Availability
Rapid Townscape Assessment – Phase 1 Hereford	To provide an overview of historic townscape character and an informed basis for new housing.	Complete	On website
Rapid Townscape Assessment – Phase 2 Market Towns	To provide an overview of historic townscape character and an informed basis for new housing.	Ongoing	Due to be completed by March 2010
Preliminary study for Historic Environment Development Impact and Designs Study **(HEDIDS)** – Phase 1	To identify historic environment constraints on the location of new development and to promote the historic landscape for innovative design of new places and communities.	Ongoing	
Historic Environment Development Impact and Designs Study **(HEDIDS)** for Hereford. Phase 2 detailed study	To assess the landscape capacity to assimilate new housing.	Ongoing	2010/11
Urban Fringe Sensitivity Analysis	To assess the landscape capacity to assimilate new housing.	Ongoing	
Building Biodiversity into Herefordshire's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment	To identify biodiversity constraints, sensitivities and opportunities in relocation to potential new housing development. (Hereford and Market Towns)	Ongoing	
Central Hereford Historic Townscape Characterisation	To provide a greater understanding of Hereford's archaeology to inform city centre regeneration.	Ongoing	
Waste and Minerals	To provide an assessment of the development requirements for mineral workings and waste facilities up until 2026	Completed	On website

Appendix 3: Key Issues

Environmental issues:

- Addressing the impacts of climate change, including flooding
- Protection and enhancement of environmental assets such as historic buildings, open spaces and designated sites
- Better use of resources including water, minerals, land, energy and promoting use of renewable energy and reducing waste generation throughout the county
- Improving poor air quality in specific locations due to vehicle pollution
- Ensuring high quality, locally distinctive, sustainable design and construction.

Appendix 4: Distribution of housing

Hereford

RSS requirement 2006 -2026	8,500
Built 2006-2009 (net)	887
Commitments (under construction, planning permissions or UDP allocations)	1170
Number of additional new homes required	6443
Estimate of new homes on non strategic sites (to be identified in Hereford Area Plan)	1150
Indicative number of new homes on strategic sites	5,300
Potential dwelling capacity identified on developable SHLAA sites (totals rounded to nearest 50)	9,215

Bromyard

RSS requirement 2006 -2026	500
Built 2006-2009 (net)	48
Commitments (under construction, planning permissions or UDP allocations)	163
Number of additional new homes required	289
Estimate of new homes on non strategic sites (to be identified in Hereford Area Plan)	50
Indicative number of new homes on strategic sites	250
Potential dwelling capacity identified on developable SHLAA sites (totals rounded to nearest 50)	72

Kington

RSS requirement 2006 -2026	200
Built 2006-2009 (net)	54
Commitments (under construction, planning permissions or UDP allocations)	104
Number of additional new homes required	42
Estimate of new homes on non strategic sites (to be identified in Hereford Area Plan)	50
Indicative number of new homes on strategic sites	0
Potential dwelling capacity identified on developable SHLAA sites (totals rounded to nearest 50)	96

Ledbury

RSS requirement 2006 -2026	1,000
Built 2006-2009 (net)	28
Commitments (under construction, planning permissions or UDP allocations)	13
Number of additional new homes required	959
Estimate of new homes on non strategic sites (to be identified in Hereford Area Plan)	40
Indicative number of new homes on strategic sites	900
Potential dwelling capacity identified on developable SHLAA sites (totals rounded to nearest 50)	1,500

Leominster

RSS requirement 2006 -2026	2,500
Built 2006-2009 (net)	126
Commitments (under construction, planning permissions or UDP allocations)	567
Number of additional new homes required	1807
Estimate of new homes on non strategic sites (to be identified in Hereford Area Plan)	100
Indicative number of new homes on strategic sites	1,700
Potential dwelling capacity identified on developable SHLAA sites (totals rounded to nearest 50)	3,040

Ross-on-Wye

RSS requirement 2006 -2026	1,000
Built 2006-2009 (net)	197
Commitments (under construction, planning permissions or UDP allocations)	362
Number of additional new homes required	441
Estimate of new homes on non strategic sites (to be identified in Hereford Area Plan)	100
Indicative number of new homes on strategic sites	350
Potential dwelling capacity identified on developable SHLAA sites (totals rounded to nearest 50)	1,217

Rural Areas

RSS requirement 2006 -2026	4,400
Built 2006-2009 (net)	840
Commitments (under construction, planning permissions or UDP allocations)	844
Indicative number of new homes on strategic sites	2,700
Potential dwelling capacity identified on developable SHLAA sites (totals rounded to nearest 50)	5,757

Definitions:

Net commitments adjusted for lapse rate on planning permissions and allocations

Net builds are the total completions minus any dwellings lost through demolitions or conversions
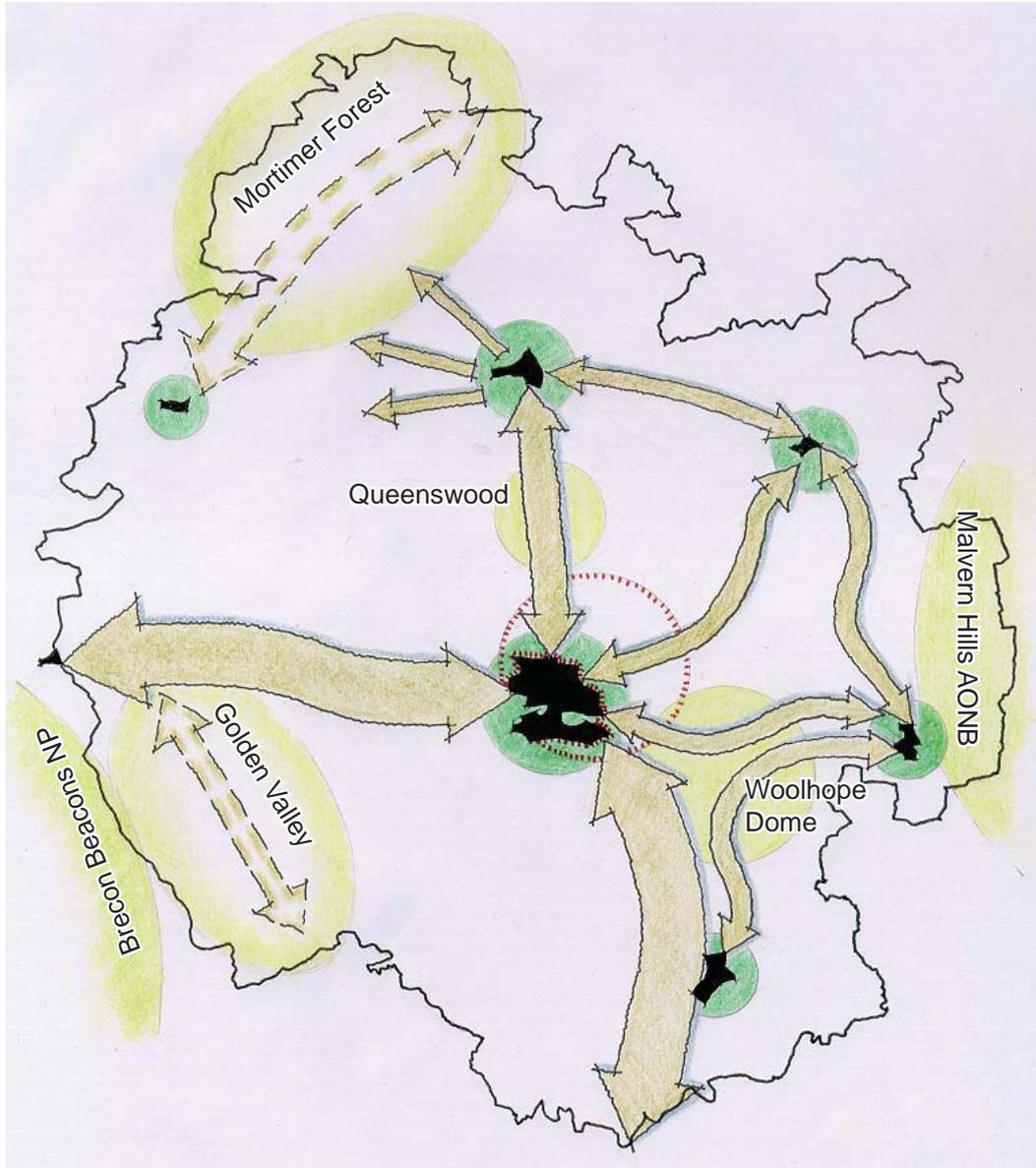
Estimate of non-strategic sites identified through SHLAA (discounted for non-delivery)
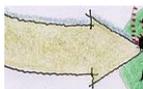
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Appendix 5

Green Infrastructure Strategy

Strategic District Concept Map

Mortimer Forest

Queenswood

Malvern Hills AONB

Brecon Beacons NP

Golden Valley

Woolhope Dome

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Key

 Strategic District Corridor

 Settlement Fringe Zone

 Country Park Zone

Appendix 6: List of Background Papers

The lists below indicate the range of papers which are available or being produced to supplement the Core Strategy. These papers contain the background information to strategy or policy development which has not been included within the 'Place Shaping Paper' in order to enable a more concise and focused consultation paper.

Sustainability Appraisals	Date	Availability
Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulations Assessment	January 2010	On website
Hereford Area Plan General Scoping Report	January 2010	On website
Market Towns and Rural Areas General Scoping Report	January 2010	On website

Background Papers	Date	Availability
Vision and Objectives	January 2010	On website
Spatial Strategy	January 2010	On website
Climate Change	December 2009	On website
Rural Settlement Hierarchy	January 2010	On website
Affordable Housing	Ongoing	
Spatial Portrait	December 2009	On website
Spatial Report	January 2010	On website
Cross Boundary Report	December 2009	On website
Market Towns and Parish Plan Issues	November 2009	On website

Policy Development Papers	Date	Availability
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	December 2009	On website
Design	December 2009	On website
Economy and Employment Land	December 2009	On website
Education and Skills	December 2009	On website
Green Infrastructure	December 2009	On website
Gypsy and Travellers	December 2009	On website
Health	December 2009	On website
Housing - Type, Mix and Density	December 2009	On website
Local Distinctiveness	December 2009	On website
Implementation Planning and Developer Contributions	December 2009	On website
Minerals	December 2009	On website
Movement in Herefordshire	December 2009	On website
Open Space, Sport and Recreation	December 2009	On website
Retail	December 2009	On website
Rural Economy	December 2009	On website
Tourism, Culture and Leisure	December 2009	On website
Waste	December 2009	On website

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