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Supplementary Report to the Spatial Context and Sites Report

Annex

Herefordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

March 2020

HENDECA LTD

Annex

Annex A Figure 2.1, CPRE Darkest Skies analysis, Herefordshire (A3 format)
Annex B Detail for each of the sites proposed to be allocated (A4 format)

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Annex A

Figure 2.1 CPRE Darkest Skies analysis, Herefordshire

This figure is designed to be printed at A3

Herefordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

March 2020

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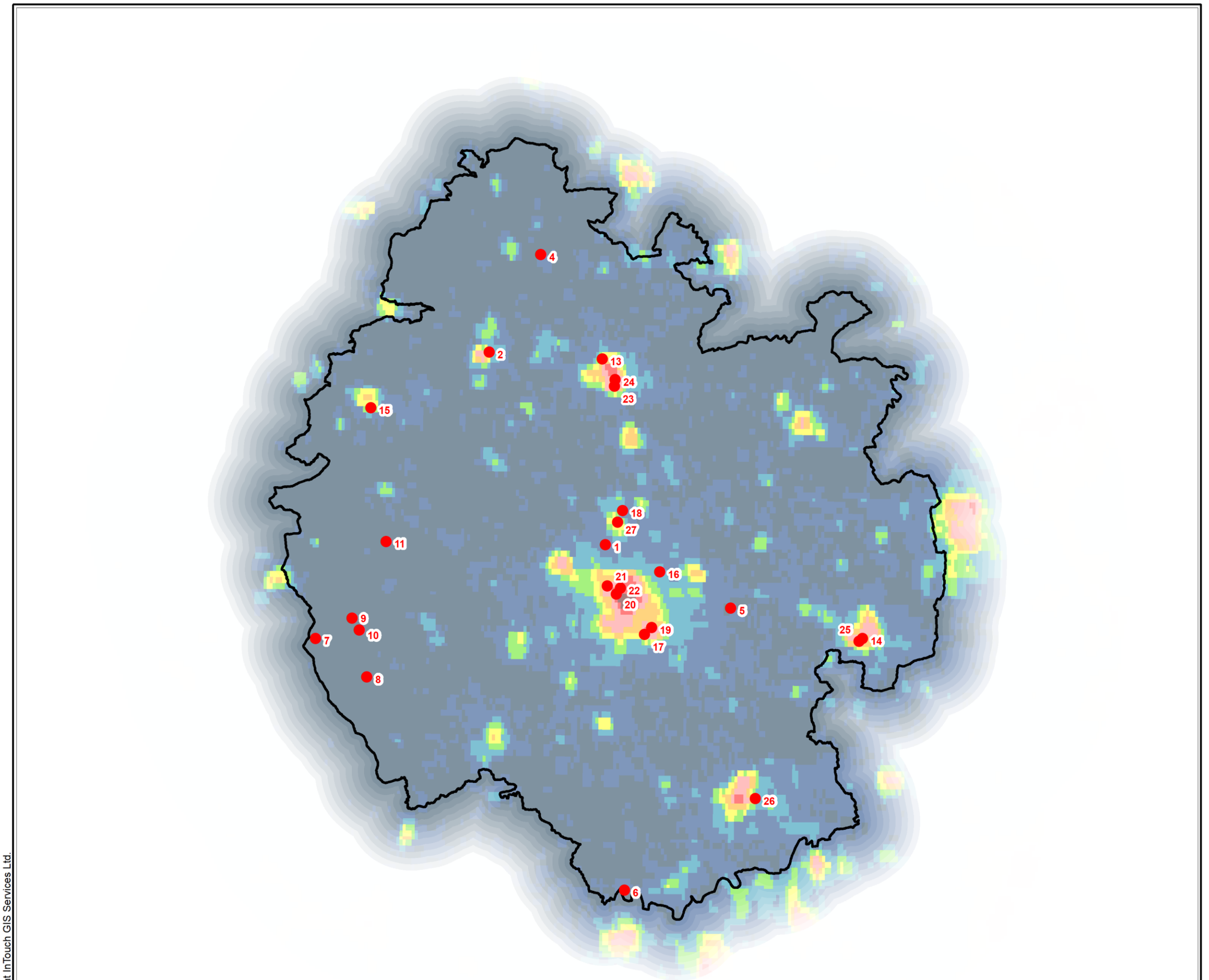
Herefordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

Figure 2.1
CPRE Darkest Skies analysis, Herefordshire



Allocated Sites

Night Lights

(NanoWatts / cm2 /sr)

- >32 (high)
- 16 - 32
- 8 - 16
- 4 - 8
- 2 - 4
- 1 - 2
- 0.5 - 1
- 0.25 - 0.5
- < 0.25 (low)

Night Lights information provided by CPRE based on their report"England's Light Pollution and Dark Skies"

N

0 5 10 15

Kilometres

SCALE	*DATE*
1:300,000 @ A3	05/01/2021

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Earth Observation Group, NOAA National Geophysical Data Center. Data processed by LUC on behalf of CPRE

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Annex B

Detail for each of the sites proposed to be allocated

Herefordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

March 2020 and updated

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Contents

1. Upper Lyde Quarry

Located north of Hereford

1.1 Site M03a and W43a: Upper Lyde Quarry

A consented site for sand and gravel extraction, also considered to be appropriate for inert waste disposal.

Table 1.1 Upper Lyde Quarry (Site M03a and W43a)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	The site is located c.2.1km of the River Lugg SSSI, designated for its flora and fauna, water quality and adjacent vegetation, and of the River Wye SAC, designated for its species of flora and fauna. It is located within the River Lugg SAC sub-catchment.	This site already benefits from planning permission to be worked for sand and gravel and became operational in 2019. The site is considered for the disposal of inert waste, which (not least with reference to the NE Solent Region Advice) is unlikely to directly affect the flora and fauna of the SSSI and SAC. There remains some potential to affect hydrology and water quality, however standard operational procedures can effectively control this. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure these outcomes, and net biodiversity gain, when details of development are known.
	The site lies within areas of importance for priority bird species curlew and tree sparrow.	Plans to restore the site after use should aim to provide a net gain in biodiversity, providing enhancement for priority bird species where appropriate.
Heritage	The Lower Lugg AAP identified a number of finds in the vicinity of the site, from prehistoric flint to post-medieval features. An area immediately to the east of the site shows evidence of occupation from the Bronze age. The site contains a fluvio-glacial deposit of the Anglian period called the Portway Member, part of the Risbury Formation of the Pleistocene age. Roman and medieval pottery and a Neolithic axe have been found in fields to the east of the site within 1km.	This site already benefits from planning permission, which includes a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation.

Geology	A Local Geological Site, designated for its glacial features.	Mineral working is recognised both to extract geological assets (and consequently destroy them) but also to expose them and provide an opportunity for future study. There are well established procedures for ensuring that geological features are managed appropriately, either avoiding them or implementing appropriate research and mitigation. This site already benefits from planning permission and will provide an opportunity to monitor finds in this area.
Landscape	The landscape character is classified as principal settled farmland.	This site already benefits from planning permission, which includes conditions requiring reclamation to agricultural land and nature conservation use, with and aftercare. Currently the restoration scheme for the site incorporates agriculture, species-rich grassland, dry woodland and wetland features, principally to be achieved using soils available on site. If the site is used for the disposal of inert wastes, future reclamation schemes can be designed in accordance with the landscape character type, including key features of the historic characterisation.
	The historic landscape characterisation for this site is HHE276 (former common arable fields – L1 linking type).	
Water	The deposit of glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits represent a secondary aquifer in hydraulic continuity with watercourses. The site is not identified for drinking water or as a source protection zone.	This site benefits from planning permission. The current permitted site provides an opportunity to monitor the effectiveness of controls at this location.
	MWSFRA 2020 concludes the site is not considered to be at notable flood risk.	This site benefits from planning permission. Recommended to use existing drainage if appropriate, otherwise infiltration with prior testing.

1.2 Site M03b and W03b: Land adjacent Upper Lyde Quarry (east)

A greenfield site located adjacent to Upper Lyde Quarry. Concluded to be appropriate for sand and gravel extraction and inert waste disposal.

Table 1.2 Land adjacent Upper Lyde Quarry (east) (Site M03b and W43b)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	The site is located c.2.1km of the River Lugg SSSI, designated for its flora and fauna, water quality and adjacent vegetation, and of the River Wye SAC, designated for its species of flora and fauna. It is located within the River Lugg SAC sub-catchment.	The site is considered for both sand and gravel extraction and disposal of inert waste. Reference to the NE Solent Region Advice leads to a conclusion that neither minerals nor waste development is likely to have significant effect on the species present. There remains some potential to affect hydrology and water quality, however standard operational procedures can effectively control this. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure these outcomes, and net biodiversity gain, when details of development are known.
	The site lies within areas of importance for priority bird species curlew and tree sparrow.	Plans to restore the site after use should aim to provide a net gain in biodiversity, providing enhancement for priority bird species where appropriate.
Geology	A Local Geological Site, designated for its glacial features.	Mineral working is recognised both to extract geological assets (and consequently destroy them) but also to expose them and provide an opportunity for future study. There are well established procedures for ensuring that geological features are managed appropriately, either avoiding them or implementing appropriate research and mitigation.
Heritage	The Lower Lugg AAP identified a number of finds in the vicinity of the site, from prehistoric flint to post-medieval features. An area immediately to the east of the site shows evidence of occupation from the Bronze age. Roman and medieval pottery and a Neolithic axe have been found in fields to the east of the site within 1km.	There is potential for development of the site to impact on archaeological remains. However, there are sound and established procedures in place to deal with such findings, that should be followed. This should include desk-based assessment, with field evaluation where appropriate. This assessment would form the basis for further discussions regarding the appropriateness of

		further evaluation and mitigation of potential impacts, including the recording, protection or recovery of any assets.
Landscape	The landscape character is classified as principal settled farmland.	Reclamation of the site can be designed in accordance with the landscape character type, including key features of the historic characterisation. These seek to enhance the hedgerow pattern and tree cover and wetland habitat along water courses, to retain the integrity of a dispersed settlement pattern, to strengthen patterns of tree cover associated with settlements and to increase traditional standard orchards.
	The historic landscape characterisation for this site is HHE276 (former common arable fields – L1 linking type).	
Water	The deposit of glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits represent a secondary aquifer in hydraulic continuity with watercourses. The site is not identified for drinking water or as a source protection zone.	There is potential for development of the site to impact on water quality, however standard operational procedures can effectively control this. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the level of effect when details of the development and monitoring from the consented site are known.
	MWSFRA 2020 concludes the site is not considered to be at notable flood risk.	Surface water drainage could be a site constraint. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the level of effect when details of the development site are known.

1.3 Site M03c and W43c: Land adjacent Upper Lyde Quarry (west)

A greenfield site located adjacent to Upper Lyde Quarry. Concluded not to be appropriate to allocate on account of potential landscape impact. However, the site is within a preferred area of search and adjacent to an allocated site. A suitable scheme may be available to the developer.

Table 1.3 Land adjacent Upper Lyde Quarry (west) (Site M03c and W43c)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	The site is located c.2.4km of the River Lugg SSSI, designated for its flora and fauna, water quality and adjacent vegetation, and of the River Wye SAC, designated for its species of flora and fauna. It is located within the River Lugg SAC sub-catchment.	The site is considered for both sand and gravel extraction and disposal of inert waste. Reference to the NE Solent Region Advice leads to a conclusion that neither minerals nor waste development is likely to have significant effect on the species present. There remains some potential to affect hydrology and water quality, however standard operational procedures can effectively control this. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure these outcomes, and net biodiversity gain, when details of development are known.
	The site lies within areas of importance for priority bird species curlew and tree sparrow.	Plans to restore the site after use should aim to provide a net gain in biodiversity, providing enhancement for priority bird species where appropriate.
Geology	A Local Geological Site, designated for its glacial features.	Mineral working is recognised both to extract geological assets (and consequently destroy them) but also to expose them and provide an opportunity for future study. There are well established procedures for ensuring that geological features are managed appropriately, either avoiding them or implementing appropriate research and mitigation.
Heritage	The Lower Lugg AAP identified a number of finds in the vicinity of the site, from prehistoric flint to post-medieval features. An area immediately to the east of the site shows evidence of occupation from the Bronze age. The site contains a fluvio-glacial deposit of the Anglian period called the Portway Member, part of the Risbury Formation of the Pleistocene age. Roman and medieval pottery and a	There is potential for development of the site to impact on archaeological remains. However, there are sound and established procedures in place to deal with such findings, that should be followed. This should include desk-based assessment, with field evaluation where appropriate. This assessment would form the basis for further discussions regarding the appropriateness of further

	Neolithic axe have been found in fields to the east of the site within 1km.	evaluation and mitigation of potential impacts, including the recording, protection or recovery of any assets.
Landscape	The landscape character is classified as principal settled farmland.	Reclamation of the site can be designed in accordance with the landscape character type, including key features of the historic characterisation. Any submitted scheme should seek to enhance this. However, the site appears (on the visit and in reviewing OS mapping) to be distinct from the other Upper Lyde areas, and that development within this field parcel would 'spill out' into the landscape. For this reason, the site is not proposed to be allocated.
	The historic landscape characterisation for this site is HHE276 (former common arable fields – L1 linking type).	
Water	The deposit of glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits represent a secondary aquifer in hydraulic continuity with watercourses. The site is not identified for drinking water or as a source protection zone.	Both mineral extraction and the deposit of inert waste have the potential to affect the secondary aquifer provided by the sand and gravel resource. The planning permission held in this area indicates that the effect is acceptable and appropriate mitigation can be provided. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the level of effect when details of the development and monitoring from the consented site are known.
	MWSFRA 2020 concludes the site is not considered to be at notable flood risk.	Surface water drainage could be a site constraint. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the level of effect when details of the development are known.

1.4 Site M03d and W43d: Land north east of Upper Lyde Quarry

A greenfield site located close to Upper Lyde Quarry. Concluded to be appropriate for sand and gravel extraction and inert waste disposal.

Table 1.4 Land north east of Upper Lyde Quarry (Site M03d and W43d)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	The site is located c.2km of the River Lugg SSSI, designated for its flora and fauna, water quality and adjacent vegetation, and of the River Wye SAC, designated for its species of flora and fauna. It is located within the River Lugg SAC sub-catchment.	The site is considered for both sand and gravel extraction and disposal of inert waste. Reference to the NE Solent Region Advice leads to a conclusion that neither minerals nor waste development is likely to have significant effect on the species present. There remains some potential to affect hydrology and water quality, however standard operational procedures can effectively control this. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure these outcomes, and net biodiversity gain, when details of development are known.
	The site lies within areas of importance for priority bird species curlew and tree sparrow.	Plans to restore the site after use should aim to provide a net gain in biodiversity, providing enhancement for priority bird species where appropriate.
Geology	A Local Geological Site, designated for its glacial features.	Mineral working is recognised both to extract geological assets (and consequently destroy them) but also to expose them and provide an opportunity for future study. There are well established procedures for ensuring that geological features are managed appropriately, either avoiding them or implementing appropriate research and mitigation.
Heritage	The Lower Lugg AAP identified a number of finds in the vicinity of the site, from prehistoric flint to post-medieval features. An area immediately to the east of the site shows evidence of occupation from the Bronze age. Site M03a contains a fluvio-glacial deposit of the Anglian period called the Portway Member, part of the Risbury Formation of the Pleistocene age. Roman and medieval pottery and a	There is potential for development of the site to impact on archaeological remains. However, there are sound and established procedures in place to deal with such findings, that should be followed. This should include desk-based assessment, with field evaluation where appropriate. This assessment would form the basis for further discussions regarding the appropriateness of further

	Neolithic axe have been found in fields to the east of the site within 1km.	evaluation and mitigation of potential impacts, including the recording, protection or recovery of any assets.
Landscape	The landscape character is classified as principal settled farmland.	Reclamation of the site can be designed in accordance with the landscape character type, including key features of the historic characterisation. These seek to enhance the hedgerow pattern and tree cover and wetland habitat along water courses, to retain the integrity of a dispersed settlement pattern, to strengthen patterns of tree cover associated with settlements and to increase traditional standard orchards.
	The historic landscape characterisation for this site is HHE276 (former common arable fields – L1 linking type).	
Water	The deposit of glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits represent a secondary aquifer in hydraulic continuity with watercourses. The site is not identified for drinking water or as a source protection zone.	Both mineral extraction and the deposit of inert waste have the potential to affect the secondary aquifer provided by the sand and gravel resource. The planning permission held in this area indicates that the effect is acceptable and appropriate mitigation can be provided. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the level of effect when details of the development and monitoring from the consented site are known.
	MWSFRA 2020 concludes the site is not considered to be at notable flood risk.	Surface water drainage could be a site constraint. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the level of effect when details of the development are known.

2. Shobdon Quarry

Located north west of Leominster

2.1 Site M04 and W44: Shobdon Quarry (and eastern extension)

Shobdon Quarry already benefits from planning permission for sand and gravel extraction. This assessment has also considered land to the east of the consented area, which is concluded to be appropriate to allocate for sand and gravel extraction. Both areas are also considered to be appropriate for inert waste disposal, although some consideration can be given to the potential for reclamation to assist with flood alleviation.

Table 2 Shobdon Quarry (and eastern extension) (Site M04 and W44)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	The site is located within the River Lugg SAC sub-catchment.	The site is considered for both sand and gravel extraction and disposal of inert waste. Reference to the NE Solent Region Advice leads to a conclusion that neither minerals nor waste development is likely to have significant effect on the species present. There remains some potential to affect hydrology and water quality, however standard operational procedures can effectively control this. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure these outcomes, and net biodiversity gain, when details of development are known.
	The consented quarry area contains deciduous woodland priority habitat and both the quarry and the eastern extension are located within areas of importance for priority bird species grey partridge and lapwing.	The consented area already benefits from planning permission. Plans to restore the site after use should aim to provide a net gain in biodiversity, linking with priority habitats and providing enhancement for priority bird species where appropriate.
Geology	A Local Geological Site, designated for its glacio-fluvial features.	Mineral working is recognised both to extract geological assets (and consequently destroy them) but also to expose them and provide an opportunity for future study. There are well established procedures for ensuring that geological features are managed appropriately, either avoiding them or implementing appropriate research and mitigation.
Heritage	Shobdon Airfield was in use during WWII and some of the original buildings remain.	Development at Shobdon is not likely significantly to affect the buildings, the airfield, or their setting.

	Several bronze age features have been found to the north and west of the site. Mesolithic flints have been found within the consented quarry.	There is potential for development of the extension to impact on archaeological remains. However, there are sound and established procedures in place to deal with such findings, that should be followed. This should include desk-based assessment, with field evaluation where appropriate. This assessment would form the basis for further discussions regarding the appropriateness of further evaluation and mitigation of potential impacts, including the recording, protection or recovery of any assets.
Landscape	The landscape character is classified as principal settled farmland.	Reclamation of the site can be designed in accordance with the landscape character type, including key features of the historic characterisation. This would seek to enhance the hedgerow pattern and tree cover and wetland habitat along water courses, to retain the integrity of a dispersed settlement pattern, to strengthen patterns of tree cover associated with settlements and to increase traditional standard orchards.
	The historic landscape characterisation for this site is HHE60 (estate, large compass enclosure of the landscape).	
Water	The site is 100m from the Pinsley Brook.	Quarrying activities have the potential to alter the hydrology of the Pinsley Brook. However, there is no evidence to date that the working of this quarry has resulted in significant adverse effects. There are standard assessment procedures that can be used to understand the level of effect on hydrology and water quality.
	The deposit of glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits represent a secondary aquifer in hydraulic continuity with watercourses. The site is not identified for drinking water or as a source protection zone.	Both mineral extraction and the deposit of inert waste have the potential to affect the secondary aquifer provided by the sand and gravel resource. The planning permission held in this area indicates that the effect is acceptable and appropriate mitigation can be provided. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the level of effect when details of the development are known.

	Flood zone 2 lies along the southern boundary of the site.	Sand and gravel working is recognised as water-compatible development, whilst landfill is recognised as more vulnerable. Mineral working with appropriate reclamation, which may involve some deposit of inert wastes, can provide flood alleviation. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the effect on flood risk and identify the potential for flood alleviation when details of the development are known.
	MWSFRA 2020 concludes the site is not considered to be at notable flood risk.	Consideration to be given to surface water ponding. Infiltration may be possible or discharge to the Pinsey Book, with a rate attenuated to Qbar as far as is practicable.

3. Wellington Quarry

Located north of Hereford, east and south of Wellington

3.1 Site M05a and W05a: Wellington Quarry

A consented site for sand and gravel extraction. This site is considered less likely to be a focus for inert waste disposal, retaining the approved reclamation scheme including water features that may assist with flood alleviation.

Table 3.1 Wellington Quarry (Site M05a and W45a)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	The site is within 100m of the River Lugg SSSI, designated for its flora and fauna, water quality and adjacent vegetation, and of the River Wye SAC, designated for its species of flora and fauna. It is located within the River Lugg SAC sub-catchment.	This site already benefits from planning permission to be worked for sand and gravel. The site is considered for the disposal of inert waste, which (not least with reference to the NE Solent Region Advice) is unlikely to directly affect the flora and fauna of the SSSI and SAC. There remains some potential to affect hydrology and water quality, however standard operational procedures can effectively control this. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure these outcomes, and net biodiversity gain, when details of development are known.
	There is a notable yew tree in the churchyard of St Mary's, c.150m to the east of the site on the other side of the railway line.	The tree is not within the site and is unlikely to be significantly affected by the disposal of inert waste.
	The site is adjacent to deciduous woodland priority habitat and lies within areas of importance for priority bird species lapwing and curlew.	Plans to restore the site after use should aim to provide a net gain in biodiversity, linking with priority habitats and providing enhancement for priority bird species where appropriate.
Geology	The site is located in an area of sub-alluvial gravels that may provide evidence of changing drainage patterns in Herefordshire during glacial times.	This site already benefits from planning permission, which includes conditions requiring reclamation and aftercare. It is considered unlikely to be a focus area for the disposal of waste due its location within flood zone 2 and 3.
Heritage	Site is within 250m of eight listed buildings, including Bridge House (Grade II), Almshouses (Grade II) and Church of St Mary (Grade I).	This site already benefits from planning permission for sand and gravel extraction and its use for disposal of inert wastes is considered unlikely

		to significantly affect listed buildings. The use of inert wastes to restore the land to its historic landfill form has the potential to improve the setting of the identified assets. Standard assessment procedures are available to understand the level of effect, including potential impacts from traffic in combination with sand and gravel operations at nearby sites.
	A large number of buried archaeological features and artefacts have been found on and in proximity to the site, recorded on the HER.	This site already benefits from planning permission, which includes conditions to address archaeology. Archaeological investigation and recording at this site is well-established and has successfully revealed remains of regional importance.
Landscape	The landscape character is classified as riverside meadows.	This site already benefits from planning permission, which includes conditions requiring reclamation and aftercare. Currently the restoration scheme for the site incorporates agriculture, species-rich grassland, dry woodland and wetland features, principally to be achieved using soils available on site. If the site is used for the disposal of inert wastes, future reclamation schemes can be designed in accordance with the landscape character type, including key features of the historic characterisation. These seek to restore linear tree cover and to restore wetland habitats and opportunities for further wetland habitat creation.
	The historic landscape characterisations for this site are HHE305 (redefinition of former common arable fields/meadow), HHE326 (urbanisation 1) and HHE277 (early meadow enclosure – L1 linking type).	
Water	The site is within 100m of the River Lugg, Moreton Brook runs along the southern boundary and Wellington Brook runs through the site.	The disposal of inert waste has the potential to affect the hydrology and water quality of the identified watercourses, however standard operational procedures can effectively control this. Standard

		assessment procedures are available to confirm the effect on hydrology and quality of the watercourses when details of the development are known.
	The deposit of glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits represent a secondary aquifer in hydraulic continuity with watercourses. The site is not identified for drinking water or as a source protection zone.	This site already benefits from planning permission, which includes conditions requiring reclamation and aftercare.
	The site lies within flood zones 2 and 3.	Sand and gravel working is recognised as water-compatible development, whilst landfill is recognised as more vulnerable. Mineral working with appropriate reclamation, which may involve some deposit of inert wastes, can provide flood alleviation. This site already benefits from planning permission, which includes conditions requiring reclamation and aftercare; it is likely that this would not be a focus area for the disposal of inert wastes.
	MWSFRA 2020 concludes a high surface water flood risk attributable to River Lugg and unnamed watercourse to the south. However there are feasible mitigation measures.	Site-specific FRA required, likely to include detailed hydraulic modelling of identified watercourses. Attenuated discharge to Wellington Brook and ordinary watercourse to the south is promoted.

3.2 Site M05b and W45b: Land adjacent Wellington Quarry (west)

A greenfield site located adjacent to Wellington Quarry. Concluded to be appropriate for sand and gravel extraction and inert waste disposal.

Table 3.2 Land adjacent Wellington Quarry (west) (Site M05b and W45b)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	The site is located c.730m of the River Lugg SSSI, designated for its flora and fauna, water quality and adjacent vegetation, and of the River Wye SAC, designated for its species of flora and fauna. It is located within the River Lugg SAC sub-catchment.	Quarrying and waste development have the potential to affect the river and its wildlife through noise, light disturbance, run-off and potential loss of habitat particularly for otters. Reference to the NE Solent Region Advice demonstrates that these development types are unlikely to directly affect the flora and fauna of the SSSI and SAC. There remains some potential to affect hydrology and water quality, however standard operational procedures can effectively control this. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure these outcomes, and net biodiversity gain, when details of development are known.
	The site lies within areas of importance for priority bird species lapwing and curlew.	Plans to restore the site after use should aim to provide a net gain in biodiversity, linking with priority habitats and providing enhancement for priority bird species where appropriate.
Geology	The site is located in an area of sub-alluvial gravels that may provide evidence of changing drainage patterns in Herefordshire during glacial times.	Mineral working is recognised both to extract geological assets (and consequently destroy them) but also to expose them and provide an opportunity for future study. There are well established procedures for ensuring that geological features are managed appropriately, either avoiding them or implementing appropriate research and mitigation.
Heritage	Site is within 250m of five listed buildings, including Bridge House (Grade II) located opposite the site, on the other side of the A49, and Almshouses (Grade II) adjacent to the south western corner of the site.	The setting of Bridge House is considered to have been lost by construction of the A49 and surrounding development. The setting of the Almshouses has also been compromised by the A49, but is recognised to be less diminished. Nonetheless, the setting is considered to be clearly demarcated by hedging around the domestic garden and parking areas, such that mineral working is considered unlikely to result in a significant adverse effect. The A49 is considered to serve as a defining feature, separating the site from the conservation area, such that effect on that

		designation is not significant. The use of inert wastes to restore the land to its historic landfill form has the potential to improve the setting of the identified assets. Standard assessment procedures are available to understand the level of effect, including potential impacts from traffic in combination with sand and gravel operations at nearby sites.
	Wellington Conservation Area is on the opposite side of the A49 from the site.	
	A large number of buried archaeological features and artefacts have been found in proximity to the site, recorded on the HER.	There is potential for development of the site to impact on archaeological remains. However, there are sound and established procedures in place to deal with such findings, that should be followed. This should include desk-based assessment, with field evaluation where appropriate. This assessment would form the basis for further discussions regarding the appropriateness of further evaluation and mitigation of potential impacts, including the recording, protection or recovery of any assets.
Landscape	The landscape character is classified as riverside meadows and principal settled farmland.	Reclamation of the site can be designed in accordance with the landscape character type, including key features of the historic characterisation. For riverside meadows, these seek: to restore linear tree cover; to restore wetland habitats; and seek opportunities for further wetland habitat creation. For principal settled farmland, these seek to enhance the hedgerow pattern and tree cover and wetland habitat along water courses, to retain the integrity of a dispersed settlement pattern, to strengthen patterns of tree cover associated with settlements and to increase traditional standard orchards.
	The historic landscape characterisations for this site is HHE769 (multiple axial planned elements).	
Water	The site is bounded on the north by the Wellington Brook.	Quarrying and waste development have the potential to affect the hydrology and water quality of Wellington Brook, however standard operational procedures can effectively control this. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm

		the effect on hydrology and quality of the watercourse when details of the development are known.
	The deposit of glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits represent a secondary aquifer in hydraulic continuity with watercourses. The site is not identified for drinking water or as a source protection zone.	Both mineral extraction and the deposit of inert waste have the potential to affect the secondary aquifer provided by the sand and gravel resource. The planning permission held in this area indicates that the effect is acceptable and appropriate mitigation can be provided. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the level of effect when details of the development are known.
	The site is surrounded by flood zones 2 and 3.	Sand and gravel working is recognised as water-compatible development, whilst landfill is recognised as more vulnerable. Mineral working with appropriate reclamation, which may involve some deposit of inert wastes, can provide flood alleviation.
	MWSFRA 2020 concludes a high surface water flood risk attributable to River Lugg and unnamed watercourse to the south. However there are feasible mitigation measures.	Site-specific FRA required, likely to include detailed hydraulic modelling of identified watercourses. Attenuated discharge to Wellington Brook and ordinary watercourse to the south is promoted.

3.3 Site M05c and W45c: Land adjacent Wellington Quarry (north west)

A greenfield site located adjacent to Wellington Quarry. Concluded to be appropriate for sand and gravel extraction and inert waste disposal.

Table 3.3 Land adjacent Wellington Quarry (north west) (Site M05c and W45c)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	The site is within 240m of the River Lugg SSSI, designated for its flora and fauna, water quality and adjacent vegetation, and of the River Wye SAC, designated for its species of flora and fauna. It is located within the River Lugg SAC sub-catchment.	Quarrying and waste development have the potential to affect the river and its wildlife through noise, light disturbance, run-off and potential loss of habitat particularly for otters. Reference to the NE Solent Region Advice demonstrates that these development types are unlikely to directly affect the flora and fauna of the SSSI and SAC. There remains some potential to affect hydrology and water quality, however standard operational procedures can effectively control this. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure these outcomes, and net biodiversity gain, when details of development are known.
	The site lies within areas of importance for priority bird species lapwing and curlew.	Plans to restore the site after use should aim to provide a net gain in biodiversity, linking with priority habitats and providing enhancement for priority bird species where appropriate.
Geology	The site is located in an area of sub-alluvial gravels that may provide evidence of changing drainage patterns in Herefordshire during glacial times.	Mineral working is recognised both to extract geological assets (and consequently destroy them) but also to expose them and provide an opportunity for future study. There are well established procedures for ensuring that geological features are managed appropriately, either avoiding them or implementing appropriate research and mitigation.
Heritage	Site is within 250m of three listed buildings, including Bridge House (Grade II) located near to the south western corner of the site, on the other side of the A49, and Almshouses (Grade II).	The setting of Bridge House is considered to have been lost by construction of the A49 and surrounding development. The setting of the Almshouses has also been compromised by the A49, albeit recognised to be less diminished. Nonetheless, the setting is considered to be clearly demarcated by hedging around the domestic garden and parking areas, such that mineral working is considered unlikely to result in a significant adverse effect. The A49 is considered to serve as a defining feature, separating the site from the

		conservation area, such that effect on that designation is not significant. The use of inert wastes to restore the land to its historic landfill form has the potential to improve the setting of the identified assets. Standard assessment procedures are available to understand the level of effect, including potential impacts from traffic in combination with sand and gravel operations at nearby sites.
	Wellington Conservation Area is on the opposite side of the A49 from the site.	
	A large number of buried archaeological features and artefacts have been found in proximity to the site, recorded on the HER.	There is potential for development of the site to impact on archaeological remains. However, there are sound and established procedures in place to deal with such findings that should be followed. This should include desk-based assessment, with field evaluation where appropriate. This assessment would form the basis for further discussions regarding the appropriateness of further evaluation and mitigation of potential impacts, including the recording, protection or recovery of any assets.
Landscape	The landscape character is classified as riverside meadows.	Reclamation of the site can be designed in accordance with the landscape character type, including key features of the historic characterisation. These seek to restore linear tree cover and to restore wetland habitats and opportunities for further wetland habitat creation.
	The historic landscape characterisations for this site are HHE277 (early meadow enclosure – L1 linking type).	
Water	The site is bounded to the south by the Wellington Brook and is 240m from the River Lugg.	Quarrying and waste development have the potential to affect the hydrology and water quality of both watercourses, however standard operational procedures can effectively control this. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the effect on hydrology and quality of the watercourse when details of the development are known.

	The deposit of glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits represent a secondary aquifer in hydraulic continuity with watercourses. The site is not identified for drinking water or as a source protection zone.	Both mineral extraction and the deposit of inert waste have the potential to affect the secondary aquifer provided by the sand and gravel resource. The planning permission held in this area indicates that the effect is acceptable and appropriate mitigation can be provided. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the level of effect when details of the development are known.
	Flood zones 2 and 3 cover the south east corner of the site.	Sand and gravel working is recognised as water-compatible development, whilst landfill is recognised as more vulnerable. Mineral working with appropriate reclamation, which may involve some deposit of inert wastes, can provide flood alleviation.
	MWSFRA 2020 concludes a high surface water flood risk attributable to River Lugg and unnamed watercourse to the south. However there are feasible mitigation measures.	Site-specific FRA required, likely to include detailed hydraulic modelling of identified watercourses. Attenuated discharge to Wellington Brook and ordinary watercourse to the south is promoted.

3.4 Site M05d and W45d: Land adjacent Wellington Quarry (Dinmore Manor Estate)

A greenfield site located to the north of Wellington Quarry. Despite a number of constraints, this site is considered to be appropriate for sand and gravel extraction. This site is considered less likely to be a focus for inert waste disposal, reclamation to water features that may assist with flood alleviation is likely to be more appropriate.

Table 3.4 Land adjacent Wellington Quarry (Dinmore Manor Estate) (Site M05d and W45d)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	The site is bounded on the north by the River Lugg SSSI, designated for its flora and fauna, water quality and adjacent vegetation, and by the River Wye SAC, designated for its species of flora and fauna. It is located within the River Lugg SAC sub-catchment.	Quarrying and waste development have the potential to affect the river and its wildlife through noise, light disturbance, run-off and potential loss of habitat particularly for otters. Reference to the NE Solent Region Advice demonstrates that these development types are unlikely to directly affect the flora and fauna of the SSSI and SAC. There remains some potential to affect hydrology and water quality, however standard operational procedures can effectively control this. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure these outcomes, and net biodiversity gain, when details of development are known.
	The site lies within areas of importance for priority bird species lapwing.	Plans to restore the site after use should aim to provide a net gain in biodiversity, linking with priority habitats and providing enhancement for priority bird species where appropriate.
Geology	The site is located in an area of sub-alluvial gravels that may provide evidence of changing drainage patterns in Herefordshire during glacial times.	Mineral working is recognised both to extract geological assets (and consequently destroy them) but also to expose them and provide an opportunity for future study. There are well established procedures for ensuring that geological features are managed appropriately, either avoiding them or implementing appropriate research and mitigation. It is considered unlikely to be a focus area for the disposal of waste due its location within flood zone 2 and 3.
Heritage	There is a milepost (Grade II) located c.450m to the north west of the site.	The milepost is associated with the public highway and is not considered likely to be significantly affected by minerals or waste development at this location. The A49 is considered to serve as a defining feature, separating the

		site from the conservation area, such that effect on that designation is not significant. Standard assessment procedures are available to understand the level of effect, including potential impacts from traffic in combination with sand and gravel operations at nearby sites.
	Wellington Conservation Area is on the opposite side of the A49 from the site.	
	A large number of buried archaeological features and artefacts have been found in proximity to the site, recorded on the HER.	There is potential for development of the site to impact on archaeological remains. However, there are sound and established procedures in place to deal with such findings, that should be followed. This should include desk-based assessment, with field evaluation where appropriate. This assessment would form the basis for further discussions regarding the appropriateness of further evaluation and mitigation of potential impacts, including the recording, protection or recovery of any assets.
Landscape	The landscape character is classified as riverside meadows.	Reclamation of the site can be designed in accordance with the landscape character type, including key features of the historic characterisation. These seek to restore linear tree cover and to restore wetland habitats and opportunities for further wetland habitat creation.
	The historic landscape characterisations for this site are HHE277 (early meadow enclosure – L1 linking type).	
Water	The site is bounded to the north by the River Lugg.	Quarrying and waste development have the potential to affect the hydrology and water quality of the River Lugg, however standard operational procedures can effectively control this. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the effect on hydrology and quality of the watercourse when details of the development are known.
	The deposit of glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits represent a secondary aquifer in hydraulic continuity with watercourses. The site is not identified for drinking water or as a source protection zone.	Both mineral extraction and the deposit of inert waste have the potential to affect the secondary aquifer provided by the sand and gravel resource. The planning permission held in this area indicates that the effect is acceptable and appropriate mitigation can be provided. Standard assessment

		procedures are available to confirm the level of effect when details of the development are known.
	The site lies within flood zones 2 and 3.	Sand and gravel working is recognised as water-compatible development, whilst landfill is recognised as more vulnerable. Mineral working with appropriate reclamation, which may involve some deposit of inert wastes, can provide flood alleviation. This site is unlikely to be a focus area for the disposal of inert wastes.
	MWSFRA 2020 concludes a high surface water flood risk attributable to River Lugg. However there are feasible mitigation measures.	Site-specific FRA required, likely to include detailed hydraulic modelling of River Lugg.

3.5 Site M05e and W45e: Land adjacent Wellington Quarry (east of A49)

A greenfield site located to the north of Wellington Quarry. Concluded to be appropriate for sand and gravel extraction and inert waste disposal.

Table 3.5 Land adjacent Wellington Quarry (east of A49) (Site M05e and W45e)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	The site is within 320m of the River Lugg SSSI, designated for its flora and fauna, water quality and adjacent vegetation, and of the River Wye SAC, designated for its species of flora and fauna. It is located within the River Lugg SAC sub-catchment.	Quarrying and waste development have the potential to affect the river and its wildlife through noise, light disturbance, run-off and potential loss of habitat particularly for otters. Reference to the NE Solent Region Advice demonstrates that these development types are unlikely to directly affect the flora and fauna of the SSSI and SAC. There remains some potential to affect hydrology and water quality, however standard operational procedures can effectively control this. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure these outcomes, and net biodiversity gain, when details of development are known.
	The site lies within areas of importance for priority bird species lapwing.	Plans to restore the site after use should aim to provide a net gain in biodiversity, linking with priority habitats and providing enhancement for priority bird species where appropriate.
Geology	The site is located in an area of sub-alluvial gravels that may provide evidence of changing drainage patterns in Herefordshire during glacial times.	Mineral working is recognised both to extract geological assets (and consequently destroy them) but also to expose them and provide an opportunity for future study. There are well established procedures for ensuring that geological features are managed appropriately, either avoiding them or implementing appropriate research and mitigation.
Heritage	The site is adjacent a milepost (Grade II) and within 500m of a number of listed buildings, the closest being Bridge Farmhouse (Grade II*) and associated buildings (Grade II) and a listed barn (Grade II).	The milepost is associated with the public highway and is not considered likely to be significantly affected by minerals or waste development at this location. The setting of the identified listed buildings has been diminished by the A49 and surrounding development. The A49 is considered to serve as a defining feature, separating the site from the conservation area, such that effect on this designation is not significant. Standard assessment procedures are available to

		understand the level of effect, including potential impacts from traffic in combination with sand and gravel operations at nearby sites.
	Wellington Conservation Area is on the opposite side of the A49 from the site.	
	A large number of buried archaeological features and artefacts have been found in proximity to the site, recorded on the HER.	There is potential for development of the site to impact on archaeological remains. However, there are sound and established procedures in place to deal with such findings, that should be followed. This would include desk-based assessment, with field evaluation as appropriate. This assessment would form the basis for further discussions regarding the appropriateness of further evaluation and mitigation of potential impacts, including the recording, protection or recovery of any assets.
Landscape	The landscape character is classified as riverside meadows.	Reclamation of the site can be designed in accordance with the landscape character type, including key features of the historic characterisation. These seek to restore linear tree cover and to restore wetland habitats and opportunities for further wetland habitat creation.
	The historic landscape characterisations for this site are HHE277 (early meadow enclosure – L1 linking type).	
Water	The River Lugg runs c.300m to the north east of the site.	Quarrying and waste development have the potential to affect the hydrology and water quality of the River Lugg, however standard operational procedures can effectively control this. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the effect on hydrology and quality of the watercourse when details of the development are known.
	The deposit of glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits represent a secondary aquifer in hydraulic continuity with watercourses. The site is not identified for drinking water or as a source protection zone.	Both mineral extraction and the deposit of inert waste have the potential to affect the secondary aquifer provided by the sand and gravel resource. The planning permission held in this area indicates that the effect is acceptable and appropriate mitigation can be provided. Standard assessment procedures are

		available to confirm the level of effect when details of the development are known.
	Flood zones 2 and 3 lie along the eastern boundary of the site.	Sand and gravel working is recognised as water-compatible development, whilst landfill is recognised as more vulnerable. Mineral working with appropriate reclamation, which may involve some deposit of inert wastes, can provide flood alleviation.
	MWSFRA 2020 concludes a high surface water flood risk attributable to River Lugg. However there are feasible mitigation measures.	Site-specific FRA required, likely to include detailed hydraulic modelling of River Lugg.

3.6 Site M05g and W45g: Land east of Wellington Quarry

A greenfield site located to the east of Wellington Quarry. Concluded to be appropriate for sand and gravel extraction and inert waste disposal.

A robust assessment should be made of the level of effect on the Church of St Mary, a grade I listed building. A key conclusion of this assessment is that the site proposed to be allocated should be reduced, removing those fields that most clearly form the setting to the church. Reclamation to agriculture may be the most appropriate afteruse, reinstating the wider setting to this important heritage asset.

Table 3.6 Land east of Wellington Quarry (Site M05g and W45g)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	The site is bounded to the south east by the River Lugg SSSI, designated for its flora and fauna, water quality and adjacent vegetation, and by the River Wye SAC, designated for its species of flora and fauna. It is located within the River Lugg SAC sub-catchment.	Quarrying and waste development have the potential to affect the river and its wildlife through noise, light disturbance, run-off and potential loss of habitat particularly for otters. Reference to the NE Solent Region Advice demonstrates that these development types are unlikely to directly affect the flora and fauna of the SSSI and SAC. There remains some potential to affect hydrology and water quality, however standard operational procedures can effectively control this. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure these outcomes, and net biodiversity gain, when details of development are known.
	There is a notable yew tree in the churchyard of St Mary's, about 70m to the east of the site.	The tree is not within the site. There is some potential for it to be affected by dewatering activities related to mineral working, although recognising the distance between the site and the tree this is considered to be limited. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the effect on the tree when details of the development are known.
	The site is adjacent to deciduous woodland priority habitat.	Plans to restore the site after use should aim to provide a net gain in biodiversity, linking with priority habitats where appropriate.
Geology	The site is located in an area of sub-alluvial gravels that may provide evidence of changing drainage patterns in Herefordshire during glacial times.	Mineral working is recognised both to extract geological assets (and consequently destroy them) but also to expose them and provide an opportunity for future study. There are well established procedures for

		ensuring that geological features are managed appropriately, either avoiding them or implementing appropriate research and mitigation. It is considered unlikely to be a focus area for the disposal of waste due its location within flood zone 2 and 3.
Heritage	Site is within 250m of eight listed buildings, including Church of St Mary (Grade I) located on the opposite side of the river at the southern corner of the site.	The church dates from around 1230 and is associated with the martyrdom of St Ethelbert. It is experienced in a flat landscape, prone to flooding, with higher ground above; the current mineral workings are not readily visible from the church. This setting is likely to be very similar to that present when the church was built and therefore important to the experience of the church. It is concluded that the proposed site to be allocated should be restricted to the northern most fields, where mineral extraction and inert waste disposal may be deliverable with appropriate mitigation.
	A large number of buried archaeological features and artefacts have been found in proximity to the site, recorded on the HER. This includes the Sutton Walls fort/camp.	There is potential for development of the site to impact on archaeological remains. However, there are sound and established procedures in place to deal with such findings, that should be followed. This would include desk-based assessment, with field evaluation where appropriate. This assessment would form the basis for further discussions regarding the appropriateness of further evaluation and mitigation of potential impacts, including the recording, protection or recovery of any assets.
Landscape	The landscape character is classified as riverside meadows.	Reclamation of the site can be designed in accordance with the landscape character type, including key features of the historic characterisation. These seek to restore linear tree cover and to restore wetland habitats and opportunities for further wetland habitat creation.
	The historic landscape characterisations for this site are HHE277 (early meadow enclosure – L1 linking type).	
Water	The River Lugg runs c.300m to the north east of the site and then winds in to form the south eastern boundary of the site.	Quarrying and waste development have the potential to affect the hydrology and water quality of the River Lugg, however standard operational procedures can effectively control this. Standard assessment procedures

		are available to confirm the effect on hydrology and quality of the watercourse when details of the development are known.
	The deposit of glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits represent a secondary aquifer in hydraulic continuity with watercourses. The site is not identified for drinking water or as a source protection zone.	Both mineral extraction and the deposit of inert waste have the potential to affect the secondary aquifer provided by the sand and gravel resource. The planning permission held in this area indicates that the effect is acceptable and appropriate mitigation can be provided. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the level of effect when details of the development are known.
	The site lies within flood zones 2 and 3.	Sand and gravel working is recognised as water-compatible development, whilst landfill is recognised as more vulnerable. Mineral working with appropriate reclamation, which may involve some deposit of inert wastes, could provide flood alleviation. However, reinstating the historic landscape is likely to be a higher priority.
	MWSFRA 2020 concludes a high surface water flood risk attributable to River Lugg. However there are feasible mitigation measures.	Site-specific FRA required, likely to include detailed hydraulic modelling of River Lugg.

4. Leinthall Quarry

Located north of Leinthall Earls, south west of Ludlow

4.1 Site M07b and W46b: Land west of Leinthall Quarry

A greenfield site located adjacent to Leinthall Quarry. Concluded to be appropriate for limestone extraction.

Table 4 Land west of Leinthall Quarry (Site M07b and W46b)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	The site is within 420m of the Downton Gorge SAC, designated for its topography and associated vegetation.	Reference to the NE Solent Region Advice leads to a conclusion that quarrying development is unlikely to have significant effect on the SSSI or SAC. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure this outcome, and net biodiversity gain, when details of development are known.
	The River Teme and River Lugg SSSI are located c.3km north and south of the site respectively, designated for their flora and fauna, water quality and adjacent vegetation.	
	Ancient woodland lies to the east of the existing quarry and south of the site, and ancient replanted woodland lies to the west of the site. The site is adjacent to deciduous woodland priority habitat. There is a veteran yew (tree number 42662*) c.60m to the south of the existing quarry.	Neither the tree or woodland are located on the site and need not be adversely affected by development. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure this outcome when details of development are known. Reclamation of the site can be designed to provide a net gain in biodiversity, linking with priority habitats where appropriate.
Geology	The site is located on Silurian rocks that contain important fossils.	Mineral working is recognised both to extract geological assets (and consequently destroy them) but also to expose them and provide an opportunity for future study. There are well established procedures for ensuring that geological features are managed appropriately, either avoiding them or implementing appropriate research and mitigation.

Heritage	There are six listed buildings in the village of Leinthall Earls immediately to the south of the existing quarry, including Grade II* St Andrews Church and grade II church cottage close to the site entrance. The site is visible from Croft Ambrey Hill Fort and walks around Croft Castle Park.	The proposed extension is not considered likely to have a significant effect on the identified heritage assets or their settings. The extension covers a smaller area than the existing quarry and is set within the existing field pattern and boundaries; it is not considered to 'spill out' beyond the context of the existing quarry or local topography. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the effect on the identified heritage assets when details of the development are known. Vehicles accessing the site are unlikely to pass through the village, and can be restricted.
Landscape	The landscape character is classified as principal wooded hills.	Reclamation of the site can be designed in accordance with the landscape character type, including key features of the historic characterisation. This would seek to restore the wooded character through additional woodland planting, linking any fragmented existing woodland, to restore the ancient broadleaved character of the woodland and to strengthen the wooded character of hedgerows and streams by additional planting. However, it is recognised this might be limited due to the depth of working.
	The historic landscape characterisation for this site is HHE73 (parkland large compass enclosure).	
Water	The site is located within the hard rock of the Silurian Aymestry Limestone Formation, classified as a secondary aquifer. It is not identified for drinking water or as a source protection zone.	Mineral extraction has the potential to affect the secondary aquifer provided by the limestone resource. The planning permission held in this area indicates that the effect is acceptable and appropriate mitigation can be provided. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the level of effect when details of the development are known.
	MWSFRA 2020 concludes the site is not considered to be at notable flood risk.	Consideration to be given to surface water ponding. Infiltration may be possible or discharge to the unnamed watercourse to the south of the site at an attenuated rate.

5. Perton Quarry

Located east of Hereford, south of Perton

5.1 Site M10b and W48b: Land north west of Perton Quarry

A greenfield site located adjacent to Perton Quarry. Concluded to be appropriate for limestone extraction.

Table 5 Land north west of Perton Quarry (Site M10b and W48b)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	The site is within 3km of the River Lugg SSSI, designated for its flora and fauna, water quality and adjacent vegetation, and of the River Wye SAC, designated for its species of flora and fauna. It is located in the River Lugg SAC sub-catchment.	Quarrying activities on the site have the potential to disturb wildlife on the river, principally through noise, however there is no evidence available to demonstrate that existing activities have had a significant adverse effect. Reference to the NE Solent Region Advice leads to a conclusion that quarrying development is unlikely to have significant effect on the SAC. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure this outcome, and net biodiversity gain when details of development are known.
	Peregrines have been reported as nesting in the north western cliff of the existing quarry.	The Peregrine falcon is a species protected under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. That peregrines currently nest within an active site indicate that they suffer no significant adverse effect.
	The site is adjacent to deciduous woodland priority habitat and lies within areas of importance for priority bird species lapwing, curlew and turtle dove.	Plans to restore the site after use should aim to provide a net gain in biodiversity, linking with priority habitats and providing enhancement for priority bird species where appropriate.
Geology	Perton Roadside Section and Quarry SSSI, designated for its geological and fossil features, is located within the existing quarry and beyond.	Quarrying development is likely to disturb or destroy these feature, however the proposed extension area lies outside of the SSSI. Standard assessment available to understand the level of effect on the SSSI and to provide for measures to demonstrate how the features will be preserved. Where this is not possible, features are to removed off-site so their value can be retained and add to understanding of the geology and fossil record.

	The site is located on Silurian rocks that contain important fossils.	Mineral working is recognised both to extract geological assets (and consequently destroy them) but also to expose them and provide an opportunity for future study. There are well established procedures for ensuring that geological features are managed appropriately, either avoiding them or implementing appropriate research and mitigation.
Heritage	The site is located c.300m from Stoke Edith registered park and garden and the access road runs alongside the landscaped park for a short distance. The access road runs beside Perton Croft Grade II listed building and there are several listed buildings on the A438 to the west and east of Perton Lane.	The proposed extension is not considered likely to have a significant effect on the identified heritage assets or their settings. The extension covers a smaller area than the existing quarry and is set within the existing field pattern and boundaries; it is not considered to 'spill out' beyond the context of the existing quarry or local topography. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the effect on the identified heritage assets when details of the development are known. Vehicles accessing the site can be restricted in both number and travel time as appropriate.
	Romano-British pottery was found in the south western corner of the existing quarry in 1942 and there are reported to be iron age strip lynchets in a field to the north of the existing quarry.	There is potential for development of the site to impact on archaeological remains. However, there are sound and established procedures in place to deal with such findings that should be followed. This would include desk-based assessment, with field evaluation where appropriate. This assessment would form the basis for further discussions regarding the appropriateness of further evaluation and mitigation of potential impacts, including the recording, protection or recovery of any assets.
Landscape	The landscape character is classified as principal wooded hills.	Reclamation of the site can be designed in accordance with the landscape character type, including key features of the historic characterisation. This would seek to restore the wooded character through additional woodland planting, linking any fragmented existing woodland, to restore the ancient broadleaved character of the woodland and to strengthen the wooded character of hedgerows and streams by additional planting. However, it is recognised this might be limited due to the depth of working.

	The historic landscape characterisation for this site is HHE513 (estate division, small compass enclosure of the landscape).	
Water	The site is located within the Silurian Limestones and shales of the Woolhope Dome structure. It is not identified for drinking water or as a source protection zone.	Mineral extraction has the potential to affect the secondary aquifer provided by the limestone resource. The planning permission held in this area indicates that the effect is acceptable and appropriate mitigation can be provided. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the level of effect when details of the development are known.
	MWSFRA 2020 concludes the site is not considered to be at notable flood risk.	Consideration to be given to surface water ponding. Drainage may be achieved through infiltration or discharge to the unnamed watercourse to the south of the site at an attenuated rate.

6. Callow Delve

Located in the far south of the county, west of Whitchurch

6.1 Site M12: Callow Delve

An existing sandstone delve that might benefit from an extension of time to extract the building stone and complete reclamation. It has poor road access and consequently is not preferred for a lateral extension.

Table 6 Callow Delves (Site M12)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	The site is c.2.1km from the River Wye SAC and River Wye (Lower Wye) SSSI and c.2.4km from Wye Valley Woodlands SAC and Upper Wye Gorge SSSI. The site is located in the River Wye SAC sub-catchment. The designations are made for: • River Wye SAC: flora and fauna • Wye Valley Woodlands SAC: flora and fauna • River Wye (Lower Wye) SSSI: flora and fauna, geology, topography and riparian habitat • Upper Wye Gorge SSSI: flora, fauna and geology, Pleistocene vertebrate fauna and Upper Palaeolithic artefacts.	Reference to the NE Solent Region Advice leads to a conclusion that quarrying development is unlikely to have significant effect on the SAC. The site is proposed only for an extension of time for the workings and it is concluded there is limited potential for significant adverse effects from continued delve working.
	The site is located to the north of Pyefinch Wood, an ancient replanted woodland, contains deciduous woodland priority habitat and is an area of importance for priority bird species curlew.	The site already benefits from planning permission. An extension of time to work the stone has limited potential for adverse effect. Reclamation of the site can be designed to provide a net gain in biodiversity, linking with priority habitats where appropriate.
	The site is located within Woodland at Welsh Newton and Callow Hill LWS.	

Geology	Pleistocene vertebrate fauna and Upper Palaeolithic artefacts.	The site already benefits from planning permission. Opportunities to study the geology of the site in more detail may be explored if any application to extend the working life of the delve is submitted.
Heritage	No key designations or features identified.	
Landscape	The landscape character is classified as principal wooded hills.	Delves are limited in size and need not have a substantial impact on the landscape. Reclamation of the site can be designed in accordance with the landscape character type.
Water	The site is adjacent to source protection zones 1 and 3 and lies within a drinking water safeguard zone.	Quarrying activities have the potential to alter the hydrology and water quality of the river. However, there is no evidence that to date, the working of this delve has resulted in significant adverse effects. There are standard assessment procedures that can be used to understand the level of effect on local hydrology and water quality should an extension of time to work the delve be sought.

7. Black Hill Delve

Located almost due west of Hereford close to the Welsh border, at the foot (eastern side) of Hay Bluff

7.1 Site M13: Black Hill Delve (formerly Coed Major)

An existing sandstone extraction delve that offers the potential for extension.

Table 7 Black Hill Delve (Site M13)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	The site is within the Impact Risk Zone for the Black Mountains SSSI, notable for its vegetation and bird life	Limited potential for significant adverse effects from delve working. Reclamation of the site can be designed to provide a net gain in biodiversity, linking with priority habitats where appropriate.
	The site is wholly identified as ancient woodland or ancient replanted woodland and is surrounded by priority habitats (upland heathland, good quality semi-improved grassland and other habitats)	
Geology	No key designations or features identified, although there is recognised to be potential within the sandstone.	The site already benefits from planning permission. Opportunities to study the geology of the site in more detail may be explored if any application to extend the area of the delve is submitted.
Heritage	Prehistoric flint has been found at Coed Major Farm along with relict field boundaries, a pillow mound about 300m to the south, a bronze age cairn, two bowl barrows and a limekiln 400m to the south. The farmhouse dates from the post-medieval period.	There is potential for development of the site to impact on archaeological remains. However, there are sound and established procedures in place to deal with such findings. This would include desk-based assessment, with field evaluation where appropriate. This assessment would form the basis for further discussions regarding the appropriateness of further evaluation and mitigation of potential impacts, including recording, protection or recovery of any assets.
Landscape	The landscape character is classified as ancient border farmland.	Delves are limited in size and need not have a substantial impact on the landscape. Reclamation of the site can be designed in accordance with the landscape character type, including key features of the historic characterisation.

	The historic landscape characterisation for this site is HHE393 (axially aligned enclosure).	
Water	The site is within 250m of the River Monnow.	Quarrying activities have the potential to alter the hydrology and water quality of the river. However, there is no evidence that to date, the working of this delve has resulted in significant adverse effects. There are standard assessment procedures that can be used to understand the level of effect on the hydrology and water quality of the River Monnow.
	The site is located in the St. Maughans sandstone bedrock formation, classified a secondary aquifer and proximate to the side of the Black Mountains where many springs and watercourses issue off the slopes. It is not identified for drinking water or as a source protection zone.	Mineral extraction has the potential to affect the secondary aquifer provided by the sandstone resource. The planning permission held in this area indicates that the effect is acceptable and appropriate mitigation can be provided. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the level of effect when details of the development are known.
	MWSFRA 2020 concludes the site is not considered to be at notable flood risk.	Infiltration unlikely to be suitable. Discharge to small unnamed tributaries to the north-west or south of the site.

8. LLandraw Delve

Located slightly south west of Hereford close to the Welsh border, between the foot (eastern side) of Black Hill and Michaelchurch Escley

8.1 Site M16: LLandraw Delve

An existing sandstone extraction delve that offers the potential for extension.

Table 8 Llandraw Delve (Site M16)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	The site lies within areas of importance for priority bird species tree sparrow and upland breeding birds, and is adjacent to areas of importance for priority bird species curlew and lapwing.	Limited potential for significant adverse effects from delve working. Reclamation of the site can be designed to provide a net gain in biodiversity providing enhancement for priority bird species where appropriate.
Geology	No key designations or features identified, although there is recognised to be potential within the sandstone.	The site already benefits from planning permission. Opportunities to study the geology of the site in more detail may be explored if any application to extend the area of the delve is submitted.
Heritage	No key designations or features identified.	
Landscape	The landscape character is classified as ancient border farmland.	Delves are limited in size and need not have a substantial impact on the landscape. Reclamation of the site can be designed in accordance with the landscape character type, including key features of the historic characterisation. This would seek to strengthen the enclosure pattern through hedgerow regeneration and new planting and to strengthen tree cover through additional planting and regeneration of existing woodland.
	The historic landscape characterisation for this site is HHE395 (contour aligned enclosure – L1 linking type).	

Water	The site is located within the secondary aquifer of the St. Maughans sandstone bedrock formation and proximate to the Black Mountains where many springs and watercourses issue off the slopes.	Quarrying activities have the potential to alter the hydrology and water quality of the river and aquifer. However, there is no evidence that to date, the working of this delve has resulted in significant adverse effects. There are standard assessment procedures that can be used to understand the level of effect on the hydrology and water quality of the River Monnow and secondary aquifer.
	The site is within 150m of the River Monnow. Quarrying activities have the potential to alter the hydrology and water quality of the river.	
	MWSFRA 2020 concludes the site is not considered to be at notable flood risk.	Existing site. Some infiltration may be possible, or direct discharge to the unnamed watercourse at an attenuated rate.

9. Pennsylvani Delves

Located close to the Welsh border, west of Hinton

9.1 Site M17: Pennsylvani Delves

Two existing sandstone delves that might benefit from an extension of time to extract the building stone and complete reclamation.

Table 9 Pennsylvani Delves (Site M17)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	The site is located 230m from the Caeiron Meadow SSSI and 190m from the Pikes Farm Meadows SSSI, both designated for their flora.	Limited potential for significant adverse effects from continued delve working.
Geology	No key designations or features identified, although there is recognised to be potential within the sandstone.	The site already benefits from planning permission. Opportunities to study the geology of the site in more detail may be explored if any application to extend the working life of the delve is submitted.
Heritage	No key designations or features identified.	
Landscape	The landscape character is classified as ancient border farmlands.	Delves are limited in size and need not have a substantial impact on the landscape. Reclamation of the site can be designed in accordance with the landscape character type.
Water	The Escley Brook runs c.150m to the south of the site.	Quarrying activities have the potential to alter the hydrology and water quality of the river. However, there is no evidence that to date, the working of this delve has resulted in significant adverse effects. There are standard assessment procedures that can be used to understand the level of effect on the hydrology and water quality of the Escley Brook.

10. Sunnybank Delve

Located close to the Welsh border, west of Hinton

10.1 Site M18: Sunnybank Delve

An existing sandstone delve that might benefit from an extension of time to extract the building stone and complete reclamation.

Table 10 Sunnybank Delve (Site M18)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	The site is 130m from the Pikes Farm Meadows SSSI, designated for its flora.	Limited potential for significant adverse effects from continued delve working. Plans to restore the site should provide a net gain in biodiversity, linking with priority habitats and providing enhancement for priority bird species where appropriate
	The site contains an area of importance for priority bird species lapwing.	
Geology	No key designations or features identified, although there is recognised to be potential within the sandstone.	The site already benefits from planning permission. Opportunities to study the geology of the site in more detail may be explored if any application to extend the working life of the delve is submitted.
Heritage	The site is c.100m from two grade II listed buildings, Ty'n-Y-Gwynt and an associated barn. It is approximately 200m from a further six listed buildings.	Delves are deliberately small in size and there is considered to be limited potential for adverse effect on this listed building. Ty'n-Y-Gwynt, and Pikes Farmhouse to the north are constructed of stone; delves such as this are required in order to maintain similar historic buildings within the county.
Landscape	The landscape character is classified as ancient border farmlands.	Delves are limited in size and need not have a substantial impact on the landscape. Reclamation of the site can be designed in accordance with the landscape character type.
Water	No key designations or features identified.	

11. Westonhill Wood Delves

Located slightly north west of Hereford close to the Welsh border, on the western side of Bredwardine

11.1 Site M20: Westonhill Wood Delves

A small number of existing sandstone extraction delves, the site offers the potential for further extraction.

Table 11 Westonhill Wood Delves (Site M20)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	The site is within 300m of the River Wye SAC and SSSI. The SAC is designated for its habitats, flora and fauna; the SSSI is designated for its geology, soil types, adjacent land uses and flow. It is located in the River Wye SAC sub-catchment.	Quarrying and waste development have the potential to affect the river and its wildlife through noise, light disturbance, run-off and potential loss of habitat particularly for otters. Reference to the NE Solent Region Advice demonstrates that these development types are unlikely to directly affect the flora and fauna of the SSSI and SAC. There remains some potential to affect hydrology and water quality, however standard operational procedures can effectively control this. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure these outcomes, and net biodiversity gain, when details of development are known.
	All of the site is designated ancient and semi-natural or ancient replanted woodland, important in terms of its biodiversity and visual value.	Quarrying activities may affect the nature conservation value of the site through habitat loss and disturbance from noise, light and human presence. However, the area required for the working of delves is limited and can be carefully selected to avoid unacceptable adverse effect. Restoration plans should aim to enhance the nature conservation value of the LWS.
	The site lies entirely within the Merbach Hill, Benfield Park and Westonhill Wood LWS.	
	The site contains deciduous woodland priority habitat and lies within areas of importance for priority bird species lapwing and tree	Mineral working should avoid areas of priority habitat. Plans to restore the site should provide a net gain in biodiversity, linking with

	sparrow. It is adjacent to an area of importance for upland breeding birds.	priority habitats and providing enhancement for priority bird species where appropriate.
Geology	No key designations or features identified, although there is recognised to be potential within the sandstone.	The site already benefits from planning permission. Opportunities to study the geology of the site in more detail may be explored if any application to extend the area of the delve is submitted.
Heritage	The site is 150m from Old Western Farmhouse (Grade II).	Delves are deliberately small in size and there is considered to be limited potential for adverse effect on this listed building. Old Western Farmhouse is partially constructed of stone; delves such as this are required in order to maintain similar historic buildings within the county.
	A number of post-medieval and later features have been found on and in close proximity to the site, recorded on the HER. The Crafta Webb Report presents the remains of a former 19th century village.	There is potential for development of the site to impact on archaeological remains. However, there are sound and established procedures in place to deal with such findings, that should be followed. This would include desk-based assessment, with field evaluation where appropriate. This assessment would form the basis for further discussions regarding the appropriateness of further evaluation and mitigation of potential impacts, including the recording, protection or recovery of any assets.
Landscape	The landscape character is classified as wooded hills and farmlands.	Reclamation of the site can be designed in accordance with the landscape character type, including key features of the historic characterisation. This would seek to restore the ancient broadleaved woodland, enhance tree cover along watercourses and hedges and restore the balance between pasture and woodland and to restore the historic pattern of large hedged fields with priority given to strengthening primary hedge lines.
	The historic landscape characterisation for this site is HHE211 (non-enclosed woodland).	

Water	Located on secondary aquifer of the Devonian. Numerous springs issue from the aquifer on the escarpment and flow as watercourses to the River Wye. Protected areas of drinking water lie to the south of the site.	Quarrying activities have the potential to alter the hydrology and water quality of the aquifer. However, there is no evidence that to date, the working of this delve has resulted in significant adverse effects. There are standard assessment procedures that can be used to understand the level of effect on the aquifer and drinking water supplies.
	MWSFRA 2020 concludes the site is not considered to be at notable flood risk.	Consideration to be given to overland flow paths. Infiltration may be possible or discharge to the unnamed watercourse along the northern boundary.

12. Leominster HWS & HWRC

Located in the north of Leominster

12.1 Site W05: Leominster HWS & HWRC

An operational waste management site that offers the potential for the development of a new waste management treatment facility in the future. Recognising its currently operational status, this site may not become available for new development until late into the plan period.

Table 12 Leominster HWS &HWRC (Site W05)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	The site is within 30m of the River Lugg SSSI, designated for its flora and fauna and water quality and adjacent vegetation. It is located within the River Lugg SAC sub-catchment.	Waste development on the site has the potential to disturb wildlife on the river through noise, light disturbance, run-off, vermin and potential loss of habitat particularly for otters. However standard operational procedures can effectively control these potential effects. Reference to the NE Solent Region Advice leads to a conclusion that waste development is unlikely to have significant effect on the SAC. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure protection of the designation, and net biodiversity gain, when details of development are known.
	The site lies within an area of importance for priority bird species curlew.	It is not anticipated that future waste development will have significantly greater effect on the bird species than existing activities on site.
Geology	No key designations or features identified.	
Heritage	Site is within 250m of six Grade II listed buildings on Bridge Street and North Road (Redding Hall, 119 Bridge St, 97 Bridge St, 95a Bridge St, 93 Bridge St, 91 Bridge St) and there are a large number of other listed buildings in the town. The access road passes through Bridge Street Conservation Area.	Any expansion of waste capacity on the site is likely to increase the traffic accessing the site, although effects on the listed buildings and the conservation area are unlikely to be significantly greater than that from existing traffic in the town.

Landscape	The landscape character is classified as riverside meadows.	The site is previously developed and not currently subject to any site reclamation requirements. Landscaping can be sought to reinforce the relevant character and seek opportunities for further wetland habitat creation.
	The historic landscape characterisation for this site is HHE122 (boundary loss with straight boundaries present).	
Water	The site is within 30m of the River Lugg.	Waste development at the site has the potential to affect the hydrology or water quality of the river, although standard operational procedures can effectively control this. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the effect on hydrology and quality of the river when details of the development are known.
	MWSFRA 2020 concludes a surface water flood risk. However there are feasible mitigation measures.	Site-specific FRA required to address flood risk, with focus on management of surface water runoff. Attenuated discharge to River Lugg or Kenwater at attenuated rate is viable.

13. Ledbury HWRC

Located in the south west of Ledbury

13.1 Site W07: Ledbury HWRC

An operational waste management site that offers the potential for the development of a new waste management treatment facility in the future. Recognising its currently operational status, this site may not become available for new development until late into the plan period.

Table 13 Ledbury HWRC (Site W07)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	The site is adjacent to deciduous woodland priority habitat and lies within an area of importance for priority bird species lapwing.	It is not anticipated that waste development will have significantly greater effect on the bird species than existing activities on site. Whilst the opportunities are recognised to be limited, landscaping can be sought to provide a net gain in biodiversity, linking with priority habitats and providing enhancement for priority bird species where appropriate.
Geology	No key designations or features identified.	
Heritage	No key designations or features identified.	
Landscape	The landscape character is classified as urban.	The site is previously developed and not currently subject to any site reclamation requirements. Landscaping can be sought to reinforce the historic landscape characterisation type.
	The historic landscape characterisation for this site is HHE380 (urbanisation 2).	
Water	The site is within 150m of the River Leadon.	Development at the site has the potential to adversely affect water quality in the river through run-off, however standard operational procedures can effectively control this. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the effect on hydrology and quality of the river when details of the development are known.
	MWSFRA 2020 concludes the site is not considered to be at notable flood risk.	Consideration to be given to potential springs. Existing site. Some infiltration may be possible, alternatively discharge to River Leadon.

14. Kington HWRC

Located to the south of Kington

14.1 Site W10: Kington HWRC

An operational waste management site that offers the potential for the development of a new waste management treatment facility in the future. Recognising its currently operational status, this site may not become available for new development until late into the plan period.

Table 14 Kington HWRC (Site W10)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	The site is located within the River Lugg SAC sub-catchment.	Reference to the NE Solent Region Advice leads to a conclusion that waste development is unlikely to have significant effect on the SAC. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure protection of the designation, and net biodiversity gain, when details of development are known.
	The site lies within an area of importance for priority bird species lapwing.	It is not anticipated that waste development will have significantly greater effect on the bird species than existing activities on site. Whilst the opportunities are recognised to be limited, landscaping can be sought to provide a net gain in biodiversity, linking with priority habitats and providing enhancement for priority bird species where appropriate.
Geology	No key designations or features identified.	
Heritage	No key designations or features identified.	
Landscape	The landscape character is classified as timbered plateau farmland.	The site is previously developed and not currently subject to any site reclamation requirements. Landscaping can be sought to reinforce the relevant character; to plant new woodland (favouring oak as the dominant species) and the new planting of hedgerow oaks.
	The historic landscape characterisation for this site is HHE176 (co-axial enclosure – L1 linking type).	

Water	No key designations or features identified within MAGIC. MWSFRA 2020 identifies the site as located within a source protection zone, but does not state which.	Any development proposal should confirm the presence of source protection zone and demonstrate how it would be appropriately protected.
	MWSFRA 2020 concludes the site is not considered to be at notable flood risk.	An existing site, with previous application details stating surface water discharge will be attenuated below ground and discharged to adjacent watercourse to east of site.

15. Former Lugg Bridge Quarry

Located north east of Hereford

15.1 Site W13: Former Lugg Bridge Quarry

An operational waste management site that offers the immediate potential for extension.

Table 15 Former Lugg Bridge Quarry (Site W13)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	The site is within 200m of the River Lugg SSSI, designated for its flora and fauna, water quality and adjacent vegetation, and of the River Wye SAC, designated for its species of flora and fauna. It is located in the River Lugg SAC sub-catchment.	The site already benefits from planning permission for waste management activities. The expansion of these activities has the potential to disturb wildlife on the river through noise, light disturbance, run-off, vermin and potential loss of habitat particularly for otters. However standard operational procedures can effectively control these potential effects. Reference to the NE Solent Region Advice leads to a conclusion that waste development is unlikely to have significant effect on the SAC. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure protection of the designation, and net biodiversity gain, when details of development are known.
	The site is surrounded by priority habitat (coastal and floodplain grazing marsh) and lies within areas of importance for priority bird species curlew and lapwing.	
Geology	No key designations or features identified.	
Heritage	The Lower Lugg AAP identified a number of finds in the vicinity of the site, from prehistoric flint to post-medieval features. The site lies within an area identified as being of high archaeological potential.	There is potential for development of the site to impact on archaeological remains, however recognising its former use this is considered to be limited. There are sound and established procedures in place to deal with such findings. This would include desk-based assessment, with field evaluation where appropriate. This assessment would form the basis for further discussions regarding the appropriateness of further evaluation and mitigation of potential impacts, including the recording, protection or recovery of any assets.

Landscape	The landscape character is classified as riverside meadows.	The site is currently operational, but recognising the previous mineral extraction may be subject to reclamation requirements. Reclamation of the site can be designed in accordance with the historic landscape characterisation type, to restore linear tree cover and to restore wetland habitats and seek opportunities for further wetland habitat creation. The site already benefits from planning permission for waste management activities. The expansion of these activities has the potential to affect water quality in the water bodies and river through run-off, however standard operational procedures can effectively control this. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the effect on hydrology and quality of the river when details of the development are known.
	The historic landscape characterisation for this site is HHE305 (redefinition of former common arable fields/meadow).	
Water	The site is within 250m of the Little Lugg River and very close to open water bodies in between.	
	The site is surrounded by flood risk zone 3 and partially covered by flood risk zone 2.	The site benefits from planning permission already. Reclamation of the site can be designed to help alleviate flood risk.
	MWSFRA 2020 concludes a high surface water flood risk attributable to River Lugg. Flood risk from fluvial sources will influence site development. However there are feasible mitigation measures.	Site-specific FRA required to address flood risk, including detailed hydraulic modelling of River Lugg. Safe access and egress must be demonstrated to continue. Shallow infiltration may be possible. Alternatively, attenuated discharge to River Lugg is viable.

16. City Spares MRS Site

Located in the south of Hereford

16.1 Site W19: City Spares MRS Site

A former waste management site that offers the immediate potential for the development of a new waste management treatment facility.

Table 16 Former City Spares (Site W19)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	The site is within c.2.1km of the River Wye SAC, designated for its species of flora and fauna. It is located within the River Wye SAC sub-catchment.	Reference to the NE Solent Region Advice leads to a conclusion that waste development is unlikely to have significant effect on the species present. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure this outcome, and net biodiversity gain, when details of development are known.
	There is a veteran black poplar between this site and Rotherwas Industrial Estate, to the north of Watery Lane and south of the industrial estate.	The tree is not located on the site and need not be adversely affected by development. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure this outcome when details of development are known.
	The site lies within an area of importance for priority bird species lapwing and grey partridge.	It is not anticipated that waste development on the site will have a significant adverse effect on these bird species. Landscaping can be sought to provide a net gain in biodiversity, linking with priority habitats and providing enhancement for priority bird species where appropriate.
Geology	No key designations or features identified.	
Heritage	A number of historic features from the Mesolithic to the 20th century, both buried and above ground, have been found on and in close proximity to the site and listed on the HER, including a post-medieval gravel pit on the site. An archaeological investigation in 2013 immediately adjacent to the site discovered an archaeological landscape with a range of features from the Mesolithic, Bronze Age,	There is potential for development of the site to impact on archaeological remains. However, the site is previously developed and there are sound and established procedures in place to deal with such findings. This would include desk-based assessment, with field evaluation where appropriate. This assessment would form the basis for further discussions regarding the appropriateness of further evaluation and mitigation of potential impacts, including the recording, protection or recovery of any assets.

	Iron Age and Roman periods. The site itself was included in a larger LIDAR survey to evaluate the Rotherwas Ribbon, a late Neolithic to early Bronze age site unique in Europe. Significant prehistoric deposits were found in land adjacent to the northern boundary of the site. The Rotherwas Industrial Estate immediately to the north of the site was the location of a WWI and WWII munitions factory.	
Landscape	The landscape character is classified as principal settled farmland.	The site is previously developed and not currently subject to any site reclamation requirements. Landscaping can be sought to reinforce the relevant character.
	The historic landscape characterisation for this site is HHE530 (reconfiguration of former common arable fields).	
Water	The site lies within a drinking water protected area.	The site was formerly used for motor vehicle recovery and has the potential to be contaminated. Some care would be required in developing the site, to ensure a pathway for contaminants to water supplies is not created, but remediation of the site also provides the opportunity to deliver a long term benefit in this matter. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the extent of contaminated land and inform a suitable remediation scheme when details of the development are known.
	MWSFRA 2020 concludes the site is not considered to be at notable flood risk.	Development here should use existing drainage systems if appropriate, otherwise discharge to unnamed tributary of Red Brook with rate attenuated to Qbar as far as practicable.

17. Rotherwas Industrial Estate

Located to the south east of Hereford

17.1 Site W58: Rotherwas Industrial Estate

A busy industrial estate that offers the immediate potential for the development of new waste management treatment facilities.

Table 17 Rotherwas Industrial Estate (Site W58)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	The site is within 100m of the River Wye SAC and SSSI. The SAC is designated for its habitats, flora and fauna; the SSSI is designated for its geology, soil types, adjacent land uses and flow. The site is located in the River Wye SAC sub-catchment.	Reference to the NE Solent Region Advice leads to a conclusion that waste development is unlikely to have significant effect on the species present. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure this outcome, and net biodiversity gain, when details of development are known.
	The site is close to four patches of ancient and semi-natural woodland, important for biodiversity and visual value, the closest within 30m and the furthest 170m.	Waste development on the industrial estate is unlikely to have a significantly greater impact on the identified ecological assets than existing activities. Mitigation can include avoiding areas of priority habitat and the veteran trees. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure no unacceptable adverse effect, and net biodiversity gain, when details of development are known.
	The Pool at Rotherwas LWS is within the industrial estate.	
	There are two ancient trees within the site, both black poplar (tree numbers 145614 and 145615*).	
	The site contains deciduous woodland priority habitat and lies within areas of importance for priority bird species lapwing, grey partridge, curlew and snipe.	

Geology	No key designations or features identified.	
Heritage	There are six listed buildings distributed around the western and northern sides of the site. To the north (at the eastern end) lies Rotherwas Chapel (Grade II*), former stable block (Grade II) and barn (Grade II), all of which are associated with the Rotherwas House and Chapel scheduled monument. Also to the north, at the western end, is the Picric Acid Expense Store (Grade II) remaining from WWI. To the west of the industrial estate lies the scheduled monuments Lower Bullingham deserted medieval village, around which are located three Grade II listed buildings: St Charles House; Manor Cottage; and barn.	None of the identified heritage assets are located within the industrial estate, which is allocated as a strategic employment area. Waste development is considered unlikely to affect any of the assets. Land to the south east of the Picric Acid Expense Store is not included within the listing, but does appear to provide some setting for the asset. Development within this area would require careful consideration. Otherwise, the settings of the assets are considered to have been largely diminished by the existing development within which they are located. The conservation area and heritage assets to the west of the industrial estate are physically separated from the site by the railway line and the River Wye. Standard assessment procedures are available to understand the level of effect when details of development are known.
	Hampton Park Conservation Area is 270m from the northern tip of the site on the other side of the river.	
	Rotherwas Industrial Estate was the location of munitions store and factory premises during WWI and WWII. The Rotherwas Ribbon, a late Neolithic to early Bronze age site, unique in Europe, runs through the site. A large number of historic features from Neolithic to the 20th century, both buried and above ground, have been found on and in close proximity to the site and listed on the HER.	There is potential for development of the site to impact on archaeological remains. However, there are sound and established procedures in place to deal with such findings, that should be followed. This would include desk-based assessment, with field evaluation where appropriate. This assessment would form the basis for further discussions regarding the appropriateness of further evaluation and mitigation of potential impacts, including the recording, protection or recovery of any assets.
Landscape	The landscape character is classified as urban.	The site is previously developed and not currently subject to any site reclamation requirements. Landscaping can be sought to reinforce

		the relevant character; however it is recognised that opportunities are likely to be limited.
	The historic landscape characterisation for this site is HHE766 (urbanisation 1).	
Water	The site is within 100m of the River Wye.	Development of the site has the potential to affect the hydrology and water quality of the river, however standard operational procedures can effectively control this. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the effect on hydrology and quality of the river when details of the development are known.
	The site lies within a drinking water protected area.	The site was formerly used for WWI and WWII ordnance and is currently developed with a range of general industrial uses; there is the potential for it to be contaminated. Some care would be required in developing the site, to ensure a pathway for contaminants to water supplies is not created, but remediation of the site also provides the opportunity to deliver a long term benefit in this matter. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the extent of contaminated land and inform a suitable remediation scheme when details of the development are known.
	MWSFRA 2020 identifies the site is at flood risk. However, there are feasible mitigation measures.	Site specific assessment required to demonstrate compliance Herefordshire Enterprise Zone Local Development Order. Reference should also be made to Drainage and Flood Management Strategy (September 2009 and as updated).

***** tree number as stated in the Ancient Tree Inventory, Woodland Trust

18. Westfields Trading Estate

Located centrally within Hereford

18.1 Site W59: Westfields Trading Estate

A busy trading estate that offers the potential for the development of new waste management treatment facilities.

Table 18 Westfields Trading Estate (Site W59)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	The site is within 650m of the River Wye SAC, designated for its flora and fauna. It is located in the River Wye SAC sub-catchment.	Reference to the NE Solent Region Advice leads to a conclusion that waste development is unlikely to have significant effect on the species present. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure this outcome, and net biodiversity gain, when details of development are known.
	Three LWS lie within the trading estate, Widemarsh Brook LWS, Yazor Brook LWS and Plough Lane LWS.	Waste development on the trading estate is unlikely to have a significantly greater impact on the identified ecology assets than existing activities. Mitigation can include avoiding areas of priority habitat. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure no unacceptable adverse effect, and net biodiversity gain, when details of development are known.
	The site lies within areas of importance for priority bird species curlew, lapwing and tree sparrow.	
Geology	No key designations or features identified.	
Heritage	There are several listed buildings distributed around the western, southern and eastern sides of the trading estate. The closest are Moor House and its associated gate piers (both Grade II) and the Holmer war memorial (Grade II) immediately adjacent on the eastern side.	None of the identified heritage assets are located within the industrial estate, which is allocated as a strategic employment area. Waste development is considered unlikely to directly affect any of the assets. The settings of the assets are considered to have been largely diminished by the existing development within which they are located.

		Potential for adverse effects is considered to be limited. Standard assessment procedures are available to understand the level of effect when details of development are known.
	The Widemarsh Common Conservation Area wraps around the eastern end of the trading estate.	
	A variety of post-medieval and later buildings, gravel pits and other structures exist within and in close proximity to the site, listed on the HER. An archaeological watching brief took place during construction of a property at the southern boundary of the site due to its proximity to the Hereford Area of Archaeological Importance.	There is potential for development of the site to impact on archaeological remains. However, there are sound and established procedures in place to deal with such findings, that should be followed. This would include desk-based assessment, with field evaluation where appropriate. This assessment would form the basis for further discussions regarding the appropriateness of further evaluation and mitigation of potential impacts, including the recording, protection or recovery of any assets.
Landscape	The landscape character is classified as urban.	The site is previously developed and not currently subject to any site reclamation requirements. Landscaping can be sought to reinforce the relevant character. It is recognised that opportunities are likely to be limited, and may be focussed at the eastern end of the site, to the north of Moor House, addressing the area that is currently scrubland.
	The historic landscape characterisation for this site is HHE499 (urbanisation 2).	
Water	Two watercourses run across the site, Widemarsh Brook and Yazor Brook.	Development of the site has the potential to affect the hydrology and water quality of the two brooks, however standard operational procedures can effectively control this. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the effect on hydrology and quality of the brooks when details of the development are known.

	The south eastern end of the site lies within flood zone 2.	The site is previously developed land and waste treatment is recognised as development less vulnerable to flooding.
	MWSFRA 2020 identifies site is at risk of flooding. Flood risk from fluvial and surface water sources will influence site development in centre and north-east of the site. However, there are feasible mitigation measures.	Site-specific FRA required to address flood risk, likely to require detailed hydraulic modelling of Ayles Brook. Shallow infiltration may be possible, or discharge to Yazor/Widemarsh Brooks or Dwr Cymru/Welsh Water surface water network.

19. Three Elms Trading Estate

Located in the west of Hereford

19.1 Site W60: Three Elms Trading Estate

A busy, though constrained trading estate that offers the potential for the development of a new waste management treatment facility.

Table 19 Three Elms Trading Estate (Site W60)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	The site is located c. 2.2km from the River Wye SAC, designated for its flora and fauna. It is located in the River Wye SAC sub-catchment.	Reference to the NE Solent Region Advice leads to a conclusion that waste activities are unlikely to have significant effect on the species present. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure this outcome, and net biodiversity gain, when details of development are known.
	The site is adjacent to the Yazor Brook LWS.	Waste development on the trading estate is unlikely to have a significantly greater impact on the identified LWS than existing activities. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure no unacceptable adverse effect, and net biodiversity gain, when details of development are known.
	The site lies within areas of importance for priority bird species curlew and tree sparrow.	
Geology	No key designations or features identified.	
Heritage	Moor Farmhouse (Grade II) is located nearly 200m to the south of the site. It has been converted to flats.	There is limited potential for a direct adverse effect from waste development on either the listed property or its setting.
	The site of Moor medieval settlement is located in open greenspace directly on the southern boundary of the site.	There is potential for development of the site to impact on archaeological remains. However, there are sound and established procedures in place to deal with such findings, that should be followed. This would include desk-based assessment, with field evaluation where appropriate. This assessment would form the basis for further discussions regarding the appropriateness of further

		evaluation and mitigation of potential impacts, including the recording, protection or recovery of any assets.
Landscape	The landscape character is classified as urban.	The site is previously developed and not currently subject to any site reclamation requirements. Landscaping can be sought to reinforce the relevant character, although it is recognised that opportunities are likely to be limited.
	The historic landscape characterisation for this site is HHE499 (urbanisation 2).	
Water	The site is 35m from Yazor Brook.	Development of the site has the potential to affect the hydrology and water quality of the Yazor Brooks, however standard operational procedures can effectively control this. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the effect on hydrology and quality of the brook when details of the development are known.
	MWSFRA 2020 concludes a surface water flood risk attributable to surface water overland flow path through centre of site. However there are feasible mitigation measures.	Site-specific FRA required with focus on management of surface water flow path through centre of site and site-generated surface water runoff. Shallow infiltration may be possible. Alternatively, attenuated discharge to Yazor Brook or discharge to Dwr Cymru/Welsh Water surface water network are viable.

20. Holmer Road

Located in the north of Hereford

20.1 Site W61: Holmer Road

A small site that offers the potential for the development of a new waste management treatment facility in the future.

Table 20 Holmer Road (Site W61)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	The site is located c.1.6km of the River Wye SAC, designated for its flora and fauna. It is located in the River Wye SAC sub-catchment.	Reference to the NE Solent Region Advice leads to a conclusion that waste activities are unlikely to have significant effect on the species present. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure this outcome, and net biodiversity gain, when details of development are known.
	The site lies within areas of importance for priority bird species curlew and lapwing.	It is not anticipated that waste development on the site will have a significant adverse effect on these bird species. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the level of effect when details of the development are known. Whilst the opportunities are recognised to be limited, landscaping can be sought to provide a net gain in biodiversity, linking with priority habitats and providing enhancement for priority bird species where appropriate.
Geology	No key designations or features identified.	
Heritage	Widemarsh Common Conservation Area lies south of the site.	Waste development is unlikely to have significantly greater impact on the conservation area than existing activities on the trading estate.
Landscape	The landscape character is classified as urban.	The site is previously developed and not currently subject to any site reclamation requirements. Landscaping can be sought to reinforce the relevant character, although it is recognised that opportunities are likely to be limited.
	The historic landscape characterisation for this site is HHE499 (urbanisation 2).	

Water	The site is almost wholly within flood zones 2 and 3.	The site is previously developed land and waste treatment is recognised as development less vulnerable to flooding.
	MWSFRA 2020 concludes a high surface water flood risk within access road adjacent to the north of the site. However there are feasible mitigation measures.	Site-specific FRA required to address flood risk, likely to require detailed hydraulic modelling of Ayres Brook. Shallow infiltration may be possible, alternatively discharge to Ayres Brook or Dwr Cymru/ Welsh Water surface water network.

21. Leominster Enterprise Park

Located in the south of Leominster

21.1 Site W62: Leominster Enterprise Park

21.1.1 A business estate that offers the immediate potential for the development of a new waste management treatment facility.

Table 21 Leominster Enterprise Park (Site W62)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	At its closest point, the site is c.425m from the River Lugg SSSI, designated for its flora and fauna, water quality and adjacent vegetation. The site is located in the River Lugg SAC sub-catchment.	Reference to the NE Solent Region Advice leads to a conclusion that waste activities are unlikely to have significant effect on the species present. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure this outcome, and net biodiversity gain, when details of development are known.
	The site lies adjacent to deciduous woodland priority habitat and lies within areas of importance for curlew, lapwing and grassland assemblage farmland birds.	It is not anticipated that waste development on the site will have a significant adverse effect on the identified habitat or bird species. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the level of effect when details of the development are known. Whilst the opportunities are recognised to be limited, landscaping can be sought to provide a net gain in biodiversity, linking with priority habitats and providing enhancement for priority bird species where appropriate.
Geology	No key designations or features identified.	
Heritage	The nearest listed buildings are Broadward Hall and Broadward Lodge (both Grade II) located over 250m from the south western corner of the site.	There is limited potential for significant adverse effect on these listed buildings or their setting.
	Several archaeological finds have been discovered on the site and in proximity to it relating to prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval times.	There is potential for development of the site to impact on archaeological remains. However, there are sound and established procedures in place to deal with such findings, that should be followed. This would include desk-based assessment, with field evaluation where appropriate. This assessment should form the basis for further discussions regarding the

		appropriateness of further evaluation and mitigation of potential impacts, including recording, protection or recovery of any assets.
Landscape	The landscape character is classified as principal settled farmland.	The site is largely previously developed land and not currently subject to any site reclamation requirements. Landscaping can be sought to reinforce the relevant character, although it is recognised that opportunities are likely to be limited.
	The historic landscape characterisation for this site is HHE235 (boundary loss with straight boundaries present).	
Water	The eastern end of the site lies within source protection zone 3.	The site is previously developed land, principally occupied by large, light industrial and business units. Some care would be required in developing the site, to ensure a pathway for contaminants to the source protection zone is not created, but remediation of the site also provides the opportunity to deliver a long term benefit in this matter. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the extent of contaminated land and inform a suitable remediation scheme when details of the development are known.
	The north eastern corner of the site is partially within flood zone 2.	The site is previously developed land and waste treatment is recognised as development less vulnerable to flooding.
	MWSFRA 2020 concludes a high surface water flood risk attributable to River Lugg and Arrow. Flood risk from fluvial sources will influence site development. Historic flood records attributable to flooding from sewerage network. However there are feasible mitigation measures.	Site-specific FRA required to address flood risk, likely to require detailed hydraulic modelling of River Lugg. Shallow infiltration may be possible, though limited by source protection zone. Alternatively, attenuated discharge to unnamed watercourse that flows through/to east of site or existing surface water networks are viable.

22. Southern Avenue, Leominster

Located in the south of Leominster

22.1 Site W63: Southern Avenue, Leominster

A busy commercial/industrial area that offers the potential for the development of new waste management treatment facilities.

Table 22 Southern Avenue, Leominster (Site W63)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	At its closest point, the site is within 50m of the River Lugg SSSI, designated for its flora and fauna, water quality and adjacent vegetation. The site is located in the River Lugg SAC sub-catchment.	Reference to the NE Solent Region Advice leads to a conclusion that waste activities are unlikely to have significant effect on the species present. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure this outcome, and net biodiversity gain, when details of development are known.
	The site contains an area of deciduous woodland priority habitat and lies within areas of importance for priority bird species curlew, lapwing and grassland assemblage farmland birds.	It is not anticipated that waste development on the site will have a significant adverse effect on the identified habitat or bird species. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the level of effect when details of the development are known. Whilst the opportunities are recognised to be limited, landscaping can be sought to provide a net gain in biodiversity, linking with priority habitats and providing enhancement for priority bird species where appropriate.
Geology	No key designations or features identified.	
Heritage	There are over a dozen listed buildings (all Grade II) located within 250m of the site. The closest are dwellings located on Etnam Street and White Lion public house.	None of the identified heritage assets are located within the industrial estate, which is allocated as a strategic employment area. Waste development is considered unlikely to directly affect any of the assets. The settings of the assets are considered to have been largely diminished by the existing development within which they are located. Potential for adverse effects is considered to be limited. Standard assessment procedures are available to understand the level of effect when details of development are known.
	The site abuts the River Meadows Conservation Area and is within 150m of the Leominster Conservation Area at the northern tip of the site.	

	A large number of archaeological finds have been made in Leominster dating from medieval times and later, including along Etnam Street and within the site itself from the 19th and 20th century.	There is potential for development of the site to impact on archaeological remains. However, there are sound and established procedures in place to deal with such findings, that should be followed. This would include desk-based assessment, with field evaluation where appropriate. This assessment would form the basis for further discussions regarding the appropriateness of further evaluation and mitigation of potential impacts, including the recording, protection or recovery of any assets.
Landscape	The landscape character is classified as urban.	The site is largely previously developed land and not currently subject to any site reclamation requirements. Landscaping can be sought to reinforce the relevant character, although it is recognised that opportunities are likely to be limited.
	The historic landscape characterisation for this site is HHE233 (urbanisation 2).	
Water	The site is within 50m of the River Lugg, at its closest point.	There is potential for waste development to effect either the hydrology or water quality of the river, however standard operational procedures can effectively control this. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the effect on hydrology and quality of the river when details of the development are known.
	Much of the site lies within source protection zone 2, with the north eastern section lying within source protection zone 1.	The site is previously developed land, occupied by a range of general industrial and business units. Some care would be required in developing the site, to ensure a pathway for contaminants to the source protection zone is not created, but remediation of the site also provides the opportunity to deliver a long term benefit in this matter. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the extent of contaminated land and inform a suitable remediation scheme when details of the development are known.

	The site is substantially within flood zones 2 and 3.	The site is previously developed land and waste treatment is recognised as development less vulnerable to flooding.
	MWSFRA 2020 concludes a high surface water flood risk attributable to River Lugg and Arrow. Flood risk from fluvial sources will influence site development. Historic flood records attributable to flooding from sewerage network. However there are feasible mitigation measures.	Site-specific FRA required to address flood risk, likely to require detailed hydraulic modelling of River Lugg. Shallow infiltration may be possible, though limited by source protection zone. Alternatively, attenuated discharge to unnamed watercourse that flows through/to south of site or existing surface water networks are viable.

23. Site between Little Marcle Road and Ross Road, Ledbury

Located to the south west of Ledbury

23.1 Site W64: Site between Little Marcle Road and Ross Road, Ledbury

A greenfield site allocated as a strategic employment area and so offers the immediate potential for a new waste management facility, although it may need to be co-ordinated with any masterplanning across the site.

Table 23 Site between Little Marcle Road and Ross Road, Ledbury (Site W64)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	The site is adjacent to deciduous woodland priority habitat and lies within an area of importance for priority bird species lapwing.	It is not anticipated that waste development on the site will have a significant adverse effect on the identified habitat or bird species. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the level of effect when details of the development are known. Landscaping can be sought to provide a net gain in biodiversity, linking with priority habitats and providing enhancement for priority bird species where appropriate.
Geology	No key designations or features identified.	
Heritage	The site is within 250m of three listed assets (all Grade II), including a milestone at the south east corner of the site and Fairtree Farmhouse and associated buildings near the northern boundary.	None of the identified heritage assets are located within the site, which is allocated as a strategic employment area. Waste development is considered unlikely to directly affect any of the assets or their settings.
	Several archaeological finds have been made near to and on the site, dating from the 11th to 20th century, including a German prisoner of war camp on the site.	There is potential for development of the site to impact on archaeological remains. However, there are sound and established procedures in place to deal with such findings, that should be followed. This would include desk-based assessment, with field evaluation where appropriate. This assessment would form the basis for further discussions regarding the appropriateness of further evaluation and mitigation of potential impacts, including the recording, protection or recovery of any assets.

Landscape	The landscape character is classified as riverside meadows.	The site is allocated as a strategic employment area and is not subject to any restoration requirements. Landscaping can be sought to reinforce the relevant character: to restore linear tree cover; to restore wetland habitats; and seek opportunities for further wetland habitat creation.
	The historic landscape characterisation for this site is HHE386 (small enclosures and modified grid system).	
Water	The site is bounded to the east by the River Leadon.	Waste management activities have the potential to affect the hydrology and water quality of the River Leadon from run-off, vermin and litter, however standard operational procedures can effectively control this. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the effect on hydrology and quality of the river when details of the development are known.
	The eastern half of the site is within flood zones 2 and 3.	The site has been allocated as a strategic employment area and waste treatment is recognised as development less vulnerable to flooding. The potential for effect is considered to be acceptable in principle and capable of standard assessment when details of the development are known.
	MWSFRA 2020 concludes a high surface water flood risk attributable to River Leadon and ordinary watercourse flowing through north of site. Flood risk from fluvial sources will influence site development. However there are feasible mitigation measures.	Site-specific FRA required to address flood risk, likely to require detailed hydraulic modelling of identified watercourses. Infiltration unlikely to be viable. Attenuated discharge to River Leadon is viable.

24. Model Farm, Ross-on-Wye

Located to the east of Ross-on-Wye

24.1 Site W65: Model Farm, Ross-on-Wye

A greenfield site allocated as a strategic employment area and so offers the immediate potential for a new waste management facility, although it may need to be co-ordinated with any masterplanning across the site.

Table 24 Model Farm, Ross-on-Wye (Site W65)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	The site is located c.1.7km of the River Wye SAC, designated for its flora and fauna, and is located within the River Wye SAC sub-catchment area.	Reference to the NE Solent Region Advice leads to a conclusion that waste activities are unlikely to have significant effect on the species present. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure this outcome, and net biodiversity gain, when details of development are known.
	The site is adjacent to traditional orchard priority habitat and lies within areas of importance for priority species lapwing, yellow wagtail and grassland assemblage farmland birds.	It is not anticipated that waste development on the site will have a significant adverse effect on the identified habitat or bird species. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the level of effect when details of the development are known. Landscaping can be sought to provide a net gain in biodiversity, linking with priority habitats and providing enhancement for priority bird species where appropriate.
Geology	No key designations or features identified.	
Heritage	There is a milestone (Grade II) located on the A40 at the southern boundary of the site.	The milestone is not located within the site, which is allocated as a strategic employment area. Waste development is considered unlikely to directly affect it or its setting.
	Several archaeological finds have been made on the eastern side of Ross, including finds from the Iron Age and 4th century in fields to the north of Model Farm.	There is potential for development of the site to impact on archaeological remains. However, there are sound and established procedures in place to deal with such findings, that should be followed. This would include desk-based assessment, with field evaluation where appropriate. This assessment would form the basis

		for further discussions regarding the appropriateness of further evaluation and mitigation of potential impacts, including the recording, protection or recovery of any assets.
Landscape	The site lies c.500m to the east of the Wye Valley AONB	The site is allocated as a strategic employment area where the principle of development is already established. A high standard of design should satisfactorily address the potential adverse effect on the AONB.
	The landscape character is classified as principal settled farmland.	The site is allocated as a strategic employment area and is not subject to any restoration requirements. Landscaping can be sought to reinforce the relevant character. These seek to enhance the hedgerow pattern and tree cover and wetland habitat along water courses, to retain the integrity of a dispersed settlement pattern, to strengthen patterns of tree cover associated with settlements and to increase traditional standard orchards.
	The historic landscape characterisation for this site is HHE567 (former common arable fields - L2 linking type).	
Water	The lies within source protection zone 2.	The site is currently greenfield, though allocated for strategic employment. Some care would be required in developing the site, to ensure a pathway for contaminants to the source protection zone is not created. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the extent of contaminated land and inform a suitable remediation scheme when details of the development are known.
	MWSFRA 2020 concludes the site is not considered to be at notable flood risk.	Consideration to be given to overland flow routes. Details submitted for planning application state discharge will be attenuated prior to discharge to culverted watercourse under railway.

25. Moreton-on-Lugg Business Park

Located at Moreton-on-Lugg, north of Hereford

25.1 Site W66: Moreton-on-Lugg Business Park

A busy commercial/business park that offers the potential for the development of a new waste management treatment facility.

Table 25 Moreton-on-Lugg Business Park (Site W66)

Topic	Description	Outcome
Ecology	The site is located c.500m from the River Wye SAC, designated for its flora and fauna. It is located within the River Lugg SAC sub-catchment.	Reference to the NE Solent Region Advice leads to a conclusion that waste activities are unlikely to have significant effect on the species present. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure this outcome, and net biodiversity gain, when details of development are known.
	The site contains a patch of ancient and semi-natural woodland, important for biodiversity and visual impacts.	Waste development on the business park is unlikely to have a significantly greater impact on the identified ecologicaly assets than existing activities. Mitigation can include avoiding areas of priority habitat, woodland and the LWS. Standard assessment procedures are available to ensure no unacceptable adverse effect, and net biodiversity gain, when details of development are known.
	Wellington Marsh LWS lies within the business park.	
	The site contains an area of deciduous woodland priority habitat and lies within areas of importance for priority bird species curlew and lapwing.	
Geology	No key designations or features identified.	
Heritage	Evaluation and salvage recording at Wellington Quarry has revealed a long history of human activity on the floodplain of the River Lugg. Many archaeological finds have been discovered in the Wellington	There is potential for development of the site to impact on archaeological remains. However, there are sound and established procedures in place to deal with such findings, that should be

	area, dating back as far as Neolithic, Bronze Age and early or pre-Holocene time, as well as later finds up to the modern era. This includes several early and modern finds on the site itself.	followed. This would include desk-based assessment, with field evaluation where appropriate. This assessment would form the basis for further discussions regarding the appropriateness of further evaluation and mitigation of potential impacts, including the recording, protection or recovery of any assets.
Landscape	The landscape character is classified as a combination of riverside meadows and principal settled farmland.	The site is largely previously developed land and not currently subject to any site reclamation requirements. Landscaping can be sought to reinforce the relevant character, although it is recognised that opportunities are likely to be limited. These seek to restore linear tree cover and to restore wetland habitats and seek opportunities for further wetland habitat creation. For principal settled farmland, they seek to enhance the hedgerow pattern and tree cover and wetland habitat along water courses, to retain the integrity of a dispersed settlement pattern, to strengthen patterns of tree cover associated with settlements and to increase traditional standard orchards.
	The historic landscape characterisation for this site is HHE326 (urbanisation 1).	
Water	Moreton Brook flows through the site and also forms the southern boundary of the site. Wellington Brook is 50m from the site to the east.	Waste management activities have the potential to affect the hydrology and water quality of the brook from run-off, vermin and litter, however standard operational procedures can effectively control this. Standard assessment procedures are available to confirm the effect on hydrology and quality of the brooks when details of the development are known.

	The south eastern part of the site is within flood zones 2 and 3.	The site has been allocated as a strategic employment area and waste treatment is recognised as development less vulnerable to flooding.
	MWSFRA 2020 concludes a high surface water flood risk attributable to River Lugg and unnamed watercourse to the south. However there are feasible mitigation measures.	Site-specific FRA required to address flood risk, likely to require detailed hydraulic modelling of identified watercourses. Attenuated discharge to Wellington Brook and ordinary watercourse to south promoted.