

Parish Councillors, you are hereby summoned to a meeting of
Dinedor Parish Council
will be held on Tuesday 21 July 2026 at 6.00pm
At Dinedor Village Hall

AGENDA

1. To receive Apologies, Declarations of Interest and requests for dispensations
2. Minutes
To approve the minutes of the meeting held on 9th June 2026
3. Public participation:
 - 3.1 Ward Councillors Report
 - 3.2 Matters raised by members of the public in attendance
 - 3.3 Police Matters
4. Planning Matters
 - 4.1 To consider planning applications now due for observations, if any:
 - 4.2 To note planning applications notified for permitted development, if any
 - 4.3 To note planning decisions by Herefordshire Council since the last meeting
 - 4.4 Planning enforcement matters
 - 4.5 To note update from Herefordshire Council on planning matters
5. Highway Matters
 - 5.1 Lengthsman Scheme
Report from Lengthsman on work undertaken
 - 5.2 Drainage scheme
 - 5.2.1 Update on application for funding
 - 5.2.2 To agree projects under drainage grant scheme
 - 5.3 Public Rights of Way
 - 5.3.1 Footpath Officer Report
 - 5.3.2 To note proposal by Herefordshire Council for footpaths asset register work
 - 5.4 Traffic Calming
Update on work towards traffic report for Village
 - 5.5 Update on work on Dinedor Camp access road
6. Dinedor Camp
 - 6.1 Report from Dinedor Camp Steering Group, if any
 - 6.2 To consider request for approval for works at Outdoor Centre
7. Village Hall Matters
8. Information item: Clerks Report
9. Financial Matters:
 - 9.1 To authorise payments now due:
 - Unity Bank
Bank charges due 31.7.2026 (DD) £7.00
 - Terry Griffiths
Lengthsman Scheme works £513.70
VAT thereon £102.74

	Total	£616.44
	• HMRC	
	Tax & NI due on July salaries (due August)	£108.21
9.2	To note receipts since last meeting:	
	Bank interest	£15.15
9.3	To note budget report and bank reconciliation as at 30.6.2026	
10.	To consider mobile phone proposal	
11.	To consider possible application for Nature and Biodiversity Grant to support Dinedor Camp maintenance	
12.	To note correspondence from Herefordshire Council on changes to handling of Code of Conduct referrals	
13.	Requests for councillor training, if any	
14.	Information item: Reports from Councillors	
15.	Date of next meeting and items for the agenda	

Liz Kelso

Clerk, Dinedor Parish Council
c/o 5 Deerhurst Drive, Belmont, Hereford HR2 7XX
Tel: 07977675 456

E-Mail: clerk@dinedorparishcouncil.gov.uk. Website: www.Dinedorparishcouncil.gov.uk
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Members of the public are welcome to attend meetings of the parish council and may, at the discretion of the Chair, speak on some agenda items. In the interests of the health and well being of councillors, staff and members of the public in attendance, please do not attend the meeting if you are unwell.

For further information about the work of the parish council or meeting procedures, please contact the Parish Clerk at the address above.



Frequently Asked Questions for Parish and Town Councils

Planning Policy and Neighbourhood Planning Update Position as at June 2026

Purpose of this document

This document explains how recent changes to national planning policy and legislation affect plan-making in Herefordshire, including neighbourhood development plans (NDPs). It is intended to support parish and town councils by providing clear, factual guidance, while recognising that some matters will continue to evolve as work progresses on the new Herefordshire Local Plan (2025 – 2045).

How to use this document

This document is intended as guidance rather than a step-by-step manual. Parish and town councils may wish to read individual questions relevant to their circumstances rather than the document in full. Cross-references are included where topics overlap, particularly in relation to environmental requirements and neighbourhood plan timing.

Contents

1. What has changed in national planning policy?
 2. What does this mean for Herefordshire's Local Plan?
 3. What is a Five-Year Housing Land Supply?
 4. What is Herefordshire's current Five-Year Housing Land Supply position?
 5. Does this mean housing proposals will automatically be approved?
 6. What role do neighbourhood development plans still play?
 7. What is meant by "proportional growth" for parishes?
 8. Can parish-level housing figures be provided now?
 9. Should parishes pause neighbourhood plan work?
 10. Can neighbourhood plans still be reviewed or updated?
 11. How does climate change legislation affect neighbourhood plans?
 12. How does Natural England advice affect neighbourhood planning?
 13. What support will the Council provide?
 14. What parishes can safely do now
 15. Final note
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1. What has changed in national planning policy?

National planning policy and legislation have changed significantly over the last 18 months. These changes affect how neighbourhood development plans are prepared, evidenced and examined, particularly in relation to the Basic Conditions.

In Herefordshire, these national changes are particularly significant given the county's environmental sensitivity, dispersed settlement pattern, and the need to prepare a new Local Plan to replace the adopted Core Strategy. A high proportion of the county lies within nationally and internationally important landscapes and habitats, including the Wye Valley National Landscape (formerly known as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty), extensive river catchments with nutrient and water quality constraints, and numerous designated heritage assets. As a result, neighbourhood plans in Herefordshire are increasingly expected to demonstrate how they respond positively to climate change and nature recovery alongside meeting local housing and community needs.

Updates to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was updated in December 2024. Key changes include:

- A revised standard method for calculating housing need, which has substantially increased overall housing requirements nationally and locally.
- Stronger emphasis on:
 - delivering well-designed, sustainable development;
 - climate change mitigation and adaptation; and
 - protecting and enhancing the natural environment.

In Herefordshire, the implications of the updated NPPF are amplified by the scale of the revised housing requirement relative to the size of existing settlements, and by significant environmental constraints that limit where development can take place. Neighbourhood plans are therefore being prepared in a context where balancing growth, environmental protection and climate resilience is increasingly challenging and subject to close scrutiny at examination.

Neighbourhood plans must continue to have regard to the NPPF as a whole, and examiners will generally expect plans to reflect the current national policy position, subject to any applicable transitional arrangements for plans that have already been submitted or are well advanced in the process.

Transitional arrangements for neighbourhood plans

Neighbourhood development plans submitted for Regulation 15 on or before 12 March 2025 benefit from transitional arrangements set out in national policy. In these cases, examination will generally take place having regard to the policy framework applicable at the time of submission, provided the plan has not been materially altered or formally resubmitted. A further Regulation 16 consultation, in itself, does not remove this transitional protection.

A further update to the NPPF is anticipated in summer 2026, and qualifying bodies should be aware that plans submitted after this point will be expected to reflect any updated national policy requirements. In this context, neighbourhood plans should focus on locally specific matters and should not duplicate national policy or strategic Local Plan policies, which are more appropriately addressed through the Local Plan.

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NPPF:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

Changes introduced through the Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023 (LURA)

The Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023 has introduced important changes to neighbourhood planning, most of which have come into effect through regulations in late 2025 and early 2026. Of particular importance for parish and town councils are changes to the Basic Conditions that neighbourhood plans must meet.

New and strengthened Basic Conditions

Sections 98 and 99 of LURA amend Schedule 4B of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. As a result:

- Neighbourhood plans must now demonstrate how they contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, where this is relevant and proportionate.
- Neighbourhood plans must have regard to Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS), once these are published.

These are legal requirements within the Basic Conditions, although their application will be assessed proportionately having regards to the scope and stage of the plan.

In Herefordshire, these changes are particularly important because neighbourhood plans often play a key role in shaping development in smaller settlements and rural areas, where strategic Local Plan policies are necessarily broader. Examiners will expect neighbourhood plans to demonstrate, through their Basic Conditions Statement, that these statutory requirements have been actively considered and reflected in policy choices, rather than simply acknowledged in supporting text.

LURA (sections 98 and 99):

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2023/55/sections/98>

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What this means in practice for neighbourhood plans

Compared with earlier neighbourhood plans, parishes are now expected to do more to demonstrate compliance, particularly through supporting evidence.

Climate change

Neighbourhood plans are expected to show, in a proportionate way, how their policies:

- support climate change mitigation (for example, reducing emissions); and/or
- support adaptation to climate change (for example, flood risk, overheating, water resources, green infrastructure).

This does not require neighbourhood plans to duplicate strategic Local Plan policies, and expectations will be applied proportionately. In Herefordshire, however, neighbourhood plans are often well placed to address locally specific climate issues such as fluvial flooding, surface water management, heat stress in new development, rural accessibility, and opportunities for locally led renewable energy or nature-based solutions. Examiners are likely to expect neighbourhood plans to show that these local climate-related issues have informed policy choices, site selection (where relevant), or design requirements.

Neighbourhood plans are not required to duplicate national policy or strategic Local Plan policies and should, instead, focus on locally specific matters within their scope and influence. The extent

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to which these requirements are applied will depend on the scope, content and stage of the neighbourhood plan, and will be considered proportionately at examination.

Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS)

Local Nature Recovery Strategies are a new, statutory evidence base introduced through the Environment Act 2021 and implemented via LURA.

In Herefordshire, the LNRS is currently in preparation and is expected to be published in summer/autumn 2026, although this timetable is dependent on the completion of the underlying mapping work and may be subject to change.

Where a LNRS has not yet been finalised or published, neighbourhood plans are not expected to anticipate its detailed content. However, qualifying bodies should demonstrate awareness of emerging LNRS evidence and priorities, including the developing Herefordshire LNRS, and avoid policy approaches that would be likely to conflict with known or emerging nature recovery priorities.

In Herefordshire, the LNRS will form an increasingly important part of the evidence base as it is finalised and published, particularly given the county's extensive river corridors, priority habitats and existing biodiversity pressures. Neighbourhood plans will be expected to demonstrate awareness of relevant LNRS priorities as they emerge and to avoid policy conflicts with identified or likely nature recovery opportunities. Where appropriate, neighbourhood plans may also support delivery of LNRS objectives through locally specific policies, for example relating to green infrastructure, habitat connectivity or development design.

LNRS information will become increasingly important as the Herefordshire strategy is finalised and published, and neighbourhood plans that ignore relevant available evidence may be at risk of failing the Basic Conditions.

Environment Act 2021 (LNRS provisions):

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/part/6>

Increased expectations for evidence and justification

Taken together, recent changes mean that neighbourhood planning is now operating in a more demanding legal environment.

Parish and town councils should be aware that:

- Examiners are likely to scrutinise Basic Conditions statements more closely than in the past.
- More detailed explanation and justification may be required, even where policies appear modest.
- Environmental evidence requirements (for example Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA), including screening and, where necessary, full assessment) will continue to form an important part of the neighbourhood planning process in Herefordshire, particularly where plans allocate land or introduce material policy changes.

Taken together, recent changes mean that neighbourhood planning is now operating within a more demanding legal and policy environment than earlier plans, with greater emphasis on clearly evidenced justification and compliance with environmental and legislative requirements.

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In Herefordshire, where neighbourhood plans frequently operate at the limits of environmental capacity, these increased requirements mean that plans which allocate land or introduce new policy directions are more likely to require additional technical evidence and careful justification. Parish and town councils should therefore be realistic about the time, expertise and resources needed to prepare or review neighbourhood plans in the current context.

Key points for parish and town councils

- *National policy and legislation have changed in ways that affect neighbourhood planning.*
- *Environmental and climate-related legal tests are now more prominent at examination.*
- *The Local Plan is being prepared under LURA, but neighbourhood plans are already subject to updated Basic Conditions.*
- *The timing, scope and content of neighbourhood plan work now require more careful consideration than in the past.*

2. What does this mean for Herefordshire's Local Plan?

The Draft Herefordshire Local Plan consulted on in 2024 made provision for fewer homes than is now required under the updated National Planning Policy Framework. In light of the scale of change to national policy, the draft cannot be progressed, and a new Local Plan must be prepared to respond to the revised requirements.

Herefordshire Council is now progressing work towards a new Local Plan within the framework established by the Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023 (LURA), having regard to transitional arrangements that apply to Local Plan preparation. While transitional arrangements apply to the preparation of the new Local Plan, the legislative changes affecting neighbourhood development plans (including amendments to the Basic Conditions) are now in effect and are being applied through neighbourhood plan examinations.

This new Local Plan will set the strategic context for future development, including the overall level of housing required and the approach to distributing growth between the city, market towns and rural areas, informed by evidence and public consultation.

The Herefordshire Core Strategy (2015) remains the adopted development plan for the county and continues to carry weight in planning decisions. However, following changes to national housing need methodology, it is now considered out of date only in relation to the calculation of housing need, as required by the current National Planning Policy Framework (December 2024).

3. What is a Five-Year Housing Land Supply?

A Five-Year Housing Land Supply (5YHLS) is a nationally defined measure used to assess whether there is a sufficient supply of deliverable housing sites to meet identified housing needs over the next five years. It is intended to support the continued delivery of housing in line with national policy.

Local planning authorities are required to assess their five-year housing land supply annually, using the best available and most up-to-date evidence. A supply of 5 years or more indicates that

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sufficient deliverable land is available, while a figure below this means that a full five-year supply cannot currently be demonstrated (as at June 2026).

4. What is Herefordshire's current Five-Year Housing Land Supply position?

Following application of the revised housing requirement, Herefordshire is currently (as at June 2026) unable to demonstrate a full five-year housing land supply, with the most recent assessment indicating a supply of approximately 3.11 years.

This position is reviewed annually as part of the Council's housing land supply assessment, with updated figures typically published in late summer or early autumn through the Authority Monitoring Report pages. The position will also be addressed through the preparation of the new Local Plan. Importantly, this does not mean that planning decisions are taken in the absence of policy or without regard to local circumstances; all applications continue to be assessed on their individual merits against the development plan and national policy.

5. Does this mean housing proposals will automatically be approved?

No. The absence of a five-year housing land supply does not mean that all housing applications will be granted planning permission.

Where a five-year supply cannot be demonstrated, planning applications are assessed under the presumption in favour of sustainable development set out in the National Planning Policy Framework. However, this presumption does not override all policy considerations, and proposals may still be refused where, for example:

- they conflict with policies protecting important environmental, heritage or landscape assets;
- the adverse impacts of the proposal would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits when assessed against national policy; or
- relevant neighbourhood plan policies continue to attract protection under national policy.

Where relevant neighbourhood plan policies are up to date and consistent with national policy, they may continue to carry significant weight even in the absence of a five-year housing land supply.

In all cases, planning applications continue to be assessed on their individual merits, taking account of the development plan, national policy and local circumstances.

The absence of a five-year housing land supply does not automatically reduce the weight to be given to neighbourhood development plan policies. Where a neighbourhood plan has been made and is up to date, its policies continue to form part of the statutory development plan. The weight to be given to those policies in decision-making will depend on the specific circumstances of the proposal, the age and content of the plan, and the relevant provisions of national planning policy.

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6. What role do neighbourhood development plans still play?

Neighbourhood development plans remain part of the statutory development plan and continue to play an important role in planning decision-making. However, they are now being prepared and reviewed in a changed policy and legislative context. Considering the role and weight of neighbourhood plans, account will also be taken of the policy context at the time the plan was prepared and submitted, alongside current national policy and local circumstances, including any applicable transitional arrangements.

The changed policy and legislative context includes:

- significantly increased housing requirements at a national level; and, pending the preparation of the new Herefordshire Local Plan and the apportionment of growth through a rural strategy, neighbourhood plans progressing at this stage should have regard to the national standard method when considering housing needs, as explained further in Section 8;
- the preparation of a new Herefordshire Local Plan; and
- new statutory duties introduced through recent legislation, including requirements relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

National planning policy sets out the circumstances in which neighbourhood plans can continue to attract significant weight in decision-making. It recognises that neighbourhood development plans which have been made relatively recently and which continue to address relevant planning matters, including housing where appropriate, are more likely to continue to attract significant weight in planning decision-making.

The age of a plan is considered alongside its content and the extent to which it reflects the current national policy context, rather than by reference to any single fixed time period.

7. What is meant by “proportional growth” for parishes?

Under the adopted Herefordshire Core Strategy (2015), housing provision for villages and rural settlements was guided by a proportional growth approach. This approach used indicative figures to help assess whether the scale of development proposed was reasonable in relation to the size, role and characteristics of the settlement, rather than setting fixed housing targets for individual parishes.

These proportional growth figures apply only for the lifetime of the Core Strategy plan period (2011–2031). Housing requirements beyond that period, including how growth is distributed between different settlements, will be determined through the preparation of the new Local Plan.

8. Can parish-level housing figures be provided now?

The revised standard method for calculating housing need operates at a local authority level and does not generate housing requirements for individual parishes or settlements. Decisions about how housing growth is distributed spatially are matters for the Local Plan, rather than the standard method itself.

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Until the new Local Plan has progressed further and strategic decisions on growth distribution have been made, the Council can only provide parishes with indicative information for context.

Any emerging parish-level figures provided at this stage:

- do not represent settled housing targets;
- do not constitute site allocations; and
- may change as Local Plan evidence and policy work develops.

Parish and town councils are therefore advised to treat indicative parish-level housing figures with appropriate caution at this stage and to avoid relying on them as firm requirements.

9. Should parishes pause neighbourhood plan work?

Given the scale of recent policy and legislative change, the absence of an adopted new Local Plan, and emerging environmental evidence requirements, many parish councils may find it helpful to consider whether to pause formal consultation stages in neighbourhood plan preparation at this time.

This does not prevent background work, informal community engagement, or active participation in the Local Plan process. Rather, it reflects the current level of uncertainty and recognises that, in some cases, proceeding cautiously may help to reduce the risk of unnecessary cost, duplication of effort, or subsequent re-work as the wider strategic planning framework becomes clearer. However, this will not be the appropriate approach in all circumstances. Where a neighbourhood plan is already well advanced, it may be reasonable to continue to submission, provided that any changes in national policy or legislation are clearly addressed through supporting documentation (for example within the Basic Conditions Statement or a separate position statement), rather than by repeating earlier consultation stages.

There are also legal risks associated with progressing neighbourhood plans prematurely in the current policy and evidential context. Neighbourhood development plans must meet the Basic Conditions, including compliance with habitats and other environmental legislation and having regard to national policy and statutory evidence. Where a plan is prepared or submitted for examination without adequate or up-to-date environmental evidence, there is a risk that it may fail examination or require substantial modification.

Even where a plan is successfully made, unresolved legal deficiencies, particularly in relation to habitats, environmental assessment, or impacts considered “in combination” with other plans and projects, can increase the risk of subsequent legal challenge. In these circumstances, policies within a neighbourhood plan may attract limited weight in decision-making, or the plan itself may be vulnerable to challenge.

These risks are heightened where neighbourhood plans propose new housing allocations or significant policy changes ahead of the adoption of the new Herefordshire Local Plan, as set out in the FAQ “How does Natural England advice affect neighbourhood planning?”

It may be helpful to distinguish between different types of neighbourhood planning activity when considering whether to pause or proceed:

- Evidence gathering, informal engagement, policy review (excluding new allocations) and participation in the Local Plan process can continue with relatively low legal risk.

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- Updates to existing neighbourhood plan policies that do not introduce new site allocations, amend settlement boundaries, or otherwise change the overall scale or distribution of development may be appropriate in some circumstances, subject to proportionate environmental assessment.
- Neighbourhood plans or reviews that introduce new housing allocations or other significant policy or strategic changes carry the greatest risk in the current interim period, particularly in relation to compliance with environmental legislation and the Basic Conditions.

Parish and town councils should be aware that even relatively limited policy changes can, in practice, trigger the need for more comprehensive review processes, depending on their effect on the plan as a whole. Careful consideration should therefore be given to the scope of any proposed changes when deciding how best to proceed. The appropriate approach will vary depending on the stage of the plan, its scope, and local circumstances.

In particular, parish and town councils should have regard to the Natural England advice on neighbourhood plans coming forward ahead of the adoption of the new Herefordshire Local Plan. This advice explains how the absence of up-to-date, plan-wide environmental evidence affects neighbourhood plans that propose new housing allocations, and why this raises issues of compliance with habitats and other environmental legislation.

Extend detail is set out in the FAQ “How does Natural England advice affect neighbourhood planning?”

10. Can neighbourhood plans still be reviewed or updated?

Neighbourhood development plans can continue to be reviewed, but the scale and nature of the review is important, as different types of change follow different procedures:

- Minor (non-material) modifications are limited to factual, typographical or explanatory changes and do not alter the meaning or intent of existing policies.
- Material (non-substantial) modifications involve policy changes that update or refine the plan but do not alter its overall strategy. These changes will require consultation and independent examination.
- Substantial modifications, such as the introduction of new site allocations, changes to the settlement boundary or significant strategic change, require the plan to follow the full neighbourhood plan process, including consultation, examination and referendum.

Where policy or legislative changes occur during plan preparation, it may be appropriate to address these through supplementary documentation, such as an updated Basic Conditions Statement or a separate position statement. This can provide a proportionate and lawful way to demonstrate how the plan responds to updated national policy or legal requirements without necessarily requiring a return to earlier plan-making stages, depending on the scale and nature of the changes involved.

Parish councils should be aware that even relatively limited policy changes can, in practice, trigger the need for more extensive review processes under the Regulations, depending on their effect on the plan as a whole. The scope of any proposed changes should therefore be carefully

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considered at an early stage, alongside the likely procedural requirements, consultation and examination implications.

11. How does climate change legislation affect neighbourhood plans?

Neighbourhood development plans are now required to demonstrate, where appropriate and proportionate, how they contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation as part of the Basic Conditions. For neighbourhood development plans that have already reached an advanced stage (for example Regulation 16), these requirements will not normally result in earlier stages of plan preparation needing to be revisited. Instead, examiners are likely to consider whether climate change mitigation and adaptation have been addressed sufficiently through proportionate evidence and, where necessary, recommend modifications to ensure the Basic Conditions are met.

This reflects amendments to neighbourhood planning legislation introduced through the Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023 and is reinforced by national planning policy. It is a legal requirement that applies to plans submitted for examination from 2026 onwards.

In practice, this means that neighbourhood plans should show that climate change considerations have informed policy choices, rather than simply being acknowledged in supporting text. The level of detail expected will depend on the scope and content of the plan.

In Herefordshire, neighbourhood plans are often well placed to address locally specific climate issues such as flood risk, surface water management, access to services, green infrastructure, and development design in rural settlements. Neighbourhood plans are not required to replicate strategic Local Plan policies, but examiners will expect a clear and reasoned explanation of how relevant local climate issues have been taken into account.

Where neighbourhood plans allocate land for development or introduce new policy requirements, additional justification or environmental evidence may be needed to demonstrate compliance with the Basic Conditions.

Further information on environmental evidence and legal compliance is set out in the FAQ “How does Natural England advice affect neighbourhood planning?”

12. How does Natural England advice affect neighbourhood planning?

Natural England is a statutory consultee on neighbourhood development plans where proposals may affect European sites, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), or other nationally important habitats and species. Its role is to advise on whether plans are likely to comply with habitats and wider environmental legislation, which forms part of the Basic Conditions.

In its advice to Herefordshire Council dated 16 June 2025, Natural England set out a clear position on neighbourhood plans coming forward in advance of the adoption of the new Herefordshire Local Plan. In particular, Natural England advised that, in the absence of an up-to-date, evidence-based Local Plan, neighbourhood plans that propose new housing allocations would be required to demonstrate legal compliance with the Habitats Regulations and SSSI regulations on a plan-by-plan basis, including consideration of impacts in combination with other neighbourhood plans and projects.

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Natural England cautioned that this would require individual neighbourhood plans to undertake significant environmental evidence-gathering, effectively replicating work normally carried out at Local Plan level. Natural England noted that this would be time-consuming, costly for qualifying bodies, and not consistent with the intended plan-making framework.

Natural England also advised that neighbourhood plans which do **not** introduce housing allocations beyond those already provided for in the adopted Herefordshire Local Plan Core Strategy (2011–2031) do not raise the same concerns, as the necessary strategic environmental assessment work was undertaken through that plan.

Natural England advised that this approach is likely to require individual neighbourhood plans to undertake more extensive environmental evidence gathering. However, its advice is a material consideration at examination. Neighbourhood plans that allocate new housing or introduce material policy changes are more likely to require robust and proportionate environmental evidence to demonstrate compliance with the Basic Conditions. Where such evidence is not available or is insufficient, there is an increased risk that a plan may require modification or, in some cases, be found not to meet the Basic Conditions at examination. Parish and town councils should therefore give careful consideration to the scope of any proposed allocations or policy changes, and the associated evidence requirements, when deciding how best to proceed.

Parish and town councils should take this advice into account carefully when deciding whether to progress neighbourhood plans during the period before the new Herefordshire Local Plan is adopted.

Natural England's advice letter to Herefordshire Council (16 June 2025) is available here: <https://www.herefordshire.gov.uk/media/54mjzzhh/natural-england-letter.pdf>

13. What support will the Council provide?

Herefordshire Council will continue to provide advice and procedural support for neighbourhood planning, subject to available resources and the statutory framework. However, parish and town councils should be aware that:

- The responsibility for securing any required SEA or HRA evidence rests with the qualifying body. The Council is no longer able, as a matter of practice and resourcing, to undertake or commission this work on behalf of neighbourhood plans; and
- The Government-funded neighbourhood planning grant programme previously administered by Locality has ended, and no replacement funding scheme for parish-led neighbourhood plan preparation is currently in place. Notwithstanding this, the Council will continue to support the statutory stages of neighbourhood planning in line with national requirements.

Parishes and town councils are therefore encouraged to engage with officers at an early stage to discuss their intentions and the most appropriate way forward in light of current policy, legal and funding considerations.

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14. What parishes can safely do now

Notwithstanding the current uncertainty in the strategic planning framework, there are a number of activities that parish and town councils can continue to undertake with confidence:

Evidence gathering

Parishes may continue to gather local evidence to improve understanding of community needs, environmental constraints and local character. This may include work on topics such as landscape sensitivity, heritage, local green space, infrastructure capacity, flood risk, or climate-related considerations. Evidence should be proportionate and focused on matters within the scope of neighbourhood planning, recognising that strategic matters will be addressed through the new Local Plan.

Community engagement

Informal community engagement can continue, including discussions with residents, businesses and local stakeholders about priorities, opportunities and concerns for the area. This can help maintain momentum and ensure that any future neighbourhood plan work is informed by up-to-date local perspectives, without committing to fixed proposals or allocations at this stage.

Participation in the Local Plan process

Parish and town councils are encouraged to engage actively in the preparation of the new Herefordshire Local Plan, including responding to consultations and providing local information and insight. This is the primary mechanism through which strategic decisions on the overall level and distribution of growth, infrastructure and environmental considerations will be made.

Review of existing neighbourhood plan policies (excluding allocations)

Where neighbourhood development plans are already made, parishes may wish to review existing policies to consider whether updates could improve clarity, effectiveness or alignment with current national policy, including the anticipated update to the NPPF in summer 2026. As part of this process, it may be helpful to identify where policies duplicate national or strategic Local Plan policy and to consider whether such duplication can be reduced so that neighbourhood plans focus on locally specific matters where they add most value. Any such reviews should avoid introducing new site allocations or making changes that would affect the overall scale or distribution of development until the wider planning context is clearer.

Parish and town councils should also be aware that even relatively limited changes to policy wording may, depending on their effect on the plan as a whole, require a fuller review process.

Final note

Neighbourhood planning remains valued and supported in Herefordshire, but it is now taking place within a changing legal and policy environment shaped by increased housing requirements, heightened environmental constraints, and the preparation of a new Local Plan.

This guidance is intended to help parish and town councils make informed and proportionate decisions, while recognising that policy and legislative frameworks will continue to evolve as the new Local Plan progresses.

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RECORD OF WORKS CARRIED OUT BY TERRY GRIFFITHS CONTRACTS

PARISH COUNCIL	Dinedor Parish Council.
ACCOUNT	Roads-routine maintenance.
MONTH	July 2026 (1).
INVOICE NO.	TGC3966

Description of work carried out: -
Visit Day. 03-07-26 Routine Maintenance Work. As Required. Clear grids and clean out road gullies. Clear road culverts. Check inspection pits. Clear ditch headwalls. Clear grips and reform leads. Clear minor obstruction from ditches and reform leads. Clean off road signs. Strim round grit bins and road signs. Strim verges on bends junction splays and areas extensively used by pedestrians and no footway is present. Collect litter and rubbish from areas worked. Roads covered on this visit. U72009-from B4399 to U72011. U72011-from U71009 to Dinedor Camp east side only. U72011-from U72009 to C1261. U72010 U72012-to filled in cattle grid Material. Marker spray. Notes.

clerk@dinedorparishcouncil.gov.uk

From: Floodrisk <floodrisk@herefordshire.gov.uk>
Sent: 08 July 2026 09:42
To: clerk@dinedorparishcouncil.gov.uk
Subject: Drainage grant 2026/27
Attachments: Drainage Grant Invoice Template.docx; Drainage Grant Guidance Notes 26-27.pdf

OFFICIAL

Dear Clerk,

Thank you for submitting an application for the 2026/27 Drainage Grant for which we received a high level of interest.

After careful consideration, based on the information we have received, we are pleased to confirm the following:

	Project reference	Category	Cost	25/26
Dinedor	DPC 26-27/001	Capital	£1,200.00	No
Dinedor	DPC 26-27/002	Capital	£1,400.00	No
Dinedor	DPC 26-27/003	Capital	£5,400.00	No

We have attached a set of guidance notes that provides information on what you now need to do, along with a Drainage grant Claim Form which you need to sign and return. You will receive a contract variation shortly, please complete the On Behalf of Service Provider section at the top of the second page and return to us.

We have also attached an invoice template for you to use, to ensure all information Herefordshire Council requires to process invoices is included.

Your Purchase Order number will follow shortly. **Please include this on all invoices for this grant.**

Please note that the funding approved for capital projects in this email **can only be used for the works stated above**. Maintenance funding will be granted shortly, which may be used for any maintenance works approved by us. If capital schemes are not completed, funding granted for them cannot be diverted to maintenance.

For capital schemes requiring traffic management, Herefordshire Council requires **at least 12 weeks notice for permits**.

In order to maintain an accurate asset register, please confirm with **at least 4 weeks notice** when capital works are scheduled to be completed, and by which contractor.

Please note, claims may not be accepted without proper notice or proof of works as above. If works applied for have not been approved or refused above, they are still under consideration and we will confirm the outcome shortly.

Once again, thank you for your submission. Should you have any questions at any time then please do not hesitate to contact us via floodrisk@herefordshire.gov.uk

Kind regards,

Zara Preece

Herefordshire.gov.uk

Delivering the best for Herefordshire in everything we do

Flood Risk Management and Drainage Team
Herefordshire Council
floodrisk@herefordshire.gov.uk



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2026/27 Drainage Grant Funding Scheme

Parish/Town Council Contact Details

Parish/Town Council Name	DINEDOR
Contact Name	LIZ KELSO
Contact Number	07977675456
Contact Email Address	clerk@dinedorparishcouncil.gov.uk

Summary of Proposed Works

Maintenance of existing assets/features (£4k limit)	
Total Number of Locations	5
Total Bid (£)	£1500
Creation of new assets/features	
Total Number of Locations	3
Total Bid (£)	£8000 Including Road Closure Permit Fee. £2,200. Traffic Diversion Signs Costs £200.

We understand that the total funds available for this scheme are limited, and if applications exceed the funding available, our request may not be fully supported. If our proposal is accepted, we acknowledge that all works must be fully completed by 31 March 2027.

Signed

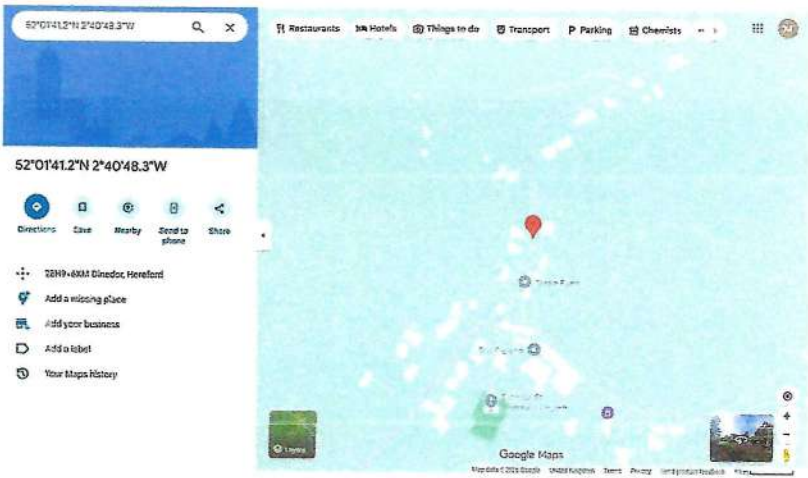
E. KELSO,
CLERK, DINEDOR PARISH COUNCIL.

On behalf of DINEDOR PARISH COUNCIL

Dated

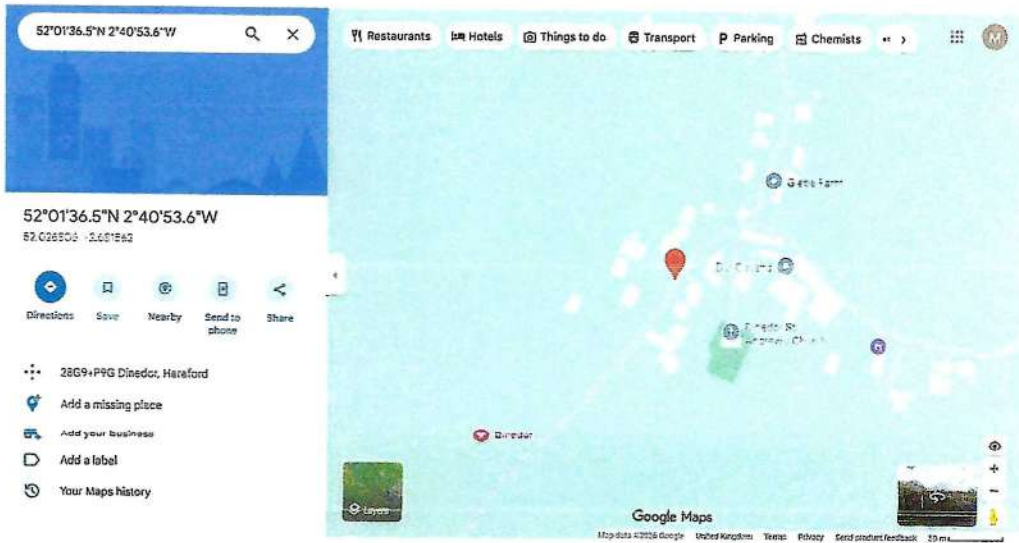
Description of Proposed Works (insert further copies as required)

Ref No.	(Please provide a reference number for each of the proposed works) DPC 26-27/001	
Were these works approved under the 2025/26 Scheme?	~~YES~~	NO
Location of works (What3Words)	(Please provide a What3Words location for your proposal. If multiple locations are included for maintenance of existing assets/features, please list all relevant What3Words locations on a separate supporting sheet) U72010 paradise.copying.depths 52.028099, -2.680081	
Type of works bid for	~~Maintenance of existing assets/features (5/4/1 limit)~~ Creation of new assets/features ~~(delete as appropriate)~~	
Short description of works	(Please provide a short description of what you are proposing, e.g. ditching work along X Road) The existing drainage has an unprotected open end onto the roadside which has been damaged by passing traffic. Surface water is not being collected and contained, to be drained in the main drainage pipe. Surface water runs down the incline onto the U72009 junction presenting a hazard to road users specifically during icy conditions. Action. Install a road gully in the verge, upgrade the drainage pipe connection to the main drainage pipe.	

Outline any traffic management measures that will be required as part of the works (if applicable)	Local TM during works.
Photographs or plans This must include a sketch drawing on a map showing the location and extents of work	<i>(Please include any photographs or plans that demonstrate the need for maintenance of existing assets/features, or that support requests for the creation of new assets/feature)</i>  
Amount bid for £1200	<i>(Please show a breakdown of your bid)</i> Materials £200 Labour and Plant £1000

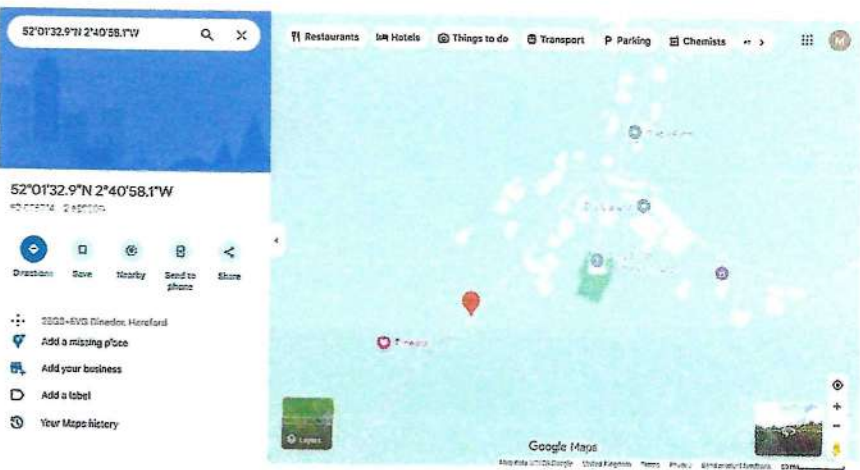
Description of Proposed Works (insert further copies as required)

Ref No.	(Please provide a reference number for each of the proposed works) DPC 26-27/002	
Were these works approved under the 2025/26 Scheme?	~~YES~~	NO
Location of works (What3Words)	(Please provide a What3Words location for your proposal. If multiple locations are included for maintenance of existing assets/features, please list all relevant What3Words locations on a separate supporting sheet) U72009. mermaids.orchestra.alien 52.026806, -2.681562	
Type of works bid for	~~Maintenance of existing assets/features (delete as appropriate)~~ Creation of new assets/features (delete as appropriate)	
Short description of works	(Please provide a short description of what you are proposing, e.g. ditching work along X Road) The main drainage pipe has failed at this location, The drainage network from the southwest side backs up spilling surface water onto the road flooding onto property frontages and during icy conditions presents a hazard to road users. Action. Excavate and replace damaged section of the drainage pipe. Check network to ensure that it is clear. 	
Outline any traffic management measures that will be required as part of the works (if applicable)	Local TM during works.	

Photographs or plans This must include a sketch drawing on a map showing the location and extents of rk	<i>(Please include any photographs or plans that demonstrate the need for maintenance of existing assets/features, or that support requests for the creation of new assets/feature)</i>  
Amount bid for £1400	<i>(Please show a breakdown of your bid)</i> Materials £100 Labour and Plant £1300

Description of Proposed Works (insert further copies as required)

Ref No.	(Please provide a reference number for each of the proposed works) DPC 26-27/003	
Were these works approved under the 2025/26 Scheme?	~~YES~~	NO
Location of works (What3Words)	(Please provide a What3Words location for your proposal. If multiple locations are included for maintenance of existing assets/features, please list all relevant What3Words locations on a separate supporting sheet) U72009. skillet.bench.rigs 52.025814, -2.682800	
Type of works bid for	~~Maintenance of existing assets/features (£24k limit)~~ Creation of new assets/features (delete as appropriate)	
Short description of works	(Please provide a short description of what you are proposing, e.g. ditching work along X Road) The road culvert connecting the ditches on the northwest and southeast side of the road has failed. Camera survey has revealed that it is beyond repair. Water backs up in the northwest ditch spilling out onto the road presenting a hazard to road users especially during icy conditions. Action. Replace the road culvert and rebuild the headwalls.	

Outline any traffic management measures that will be required as part of the works (if applicable)	<i>Closure U72009 at location of works for 1 day</i> <i>Road Closure Permit</i> <i>Traffic Diversion Signs</i>
Photographs or plans This must include a sketch drawing on a map showing the location and extents of work	<i>(Please include any photographs or plans that demonstrate the need for maintenance of existing assets/features, or that support requests for the creation of new assets/feature)</i>  
Amount bid for £3000 plus Road Closure Permit Fee. £2,200. Traffic Diversion Signs Costs £200.	<i>(Please show a breakdown of your bid)</i> Materials £200 Labour and Plant £2800

clerk@dinedorparishcouncil.gov.uk

From: Councils <Councils@herefordshire.gov.uk>
Sent: 13 July 2026 15:48
Subject: PROW Asset Register - A Request for Assistance
Attachments: PROW Asset Register.xlsx

OFFICIAL

Sent on behalf of Shona Butter, Principal Public Rights of Way Officer.

Please direct replies to prow@herefordshire.gov.uk

Dear Clerk,

I am writing to seek your assistance with an important piece of work being undertaken by the Public Rights of Way (PROW) Team.

While we maintain records of reported issues across the network and have information on many structures, particularly the more complex bridges, we would like to develop a comprehensive register of all structures located on the Public Rights of Way network throughout Herefordshire.

To help achieve this, we would be very grateful if your Parish Footpath Officers and/or Lengthsmen could complete the attached spreadsheet, recording details of structures within your parish. Our four PROW Inspectors will also be contributing to this.

Developing a complete asset register will help us to better meet our statutory responsibilities and support a more strategic approach to managing the network by enabling us to:

- Maintain the public rights of way network more effectively.
- Identify priorities for maintenance and investment.
- Inform procurement decisions and ensure best value for money.
- Develop a stronger, evidence-based maintenance programme; and
- Identify opportunities for further investigation, development, and improvement, including the use of innovative materials and techniques.

We appreciate that this is an ongoing task and that contributions will need to be balanced against your City, Town or Parish's priorities and available resources. Any assistance you can provide would be greatly appreciated.

Thank you for your support, we look forward to hearing from you.

Kind regards,
 Shona

Herefordshire.gov

Shona Butter

Principal Public Rights of Way Officer
 Economy and Environment Directorate
 Herefordshire Council, Plough Lane, Hereford, HR4 0LE
shona.butter@herefordshire.gov.uk

Warmest regards
Andy Preedy

From: michael.cotton@openreach.co.uk <michael.cotton@openreach.co.uk>

Date: Thursday, 2 July 2026 at 14:43

To: andy.preedy@gmail.com <andy.preedy@gmail.com>

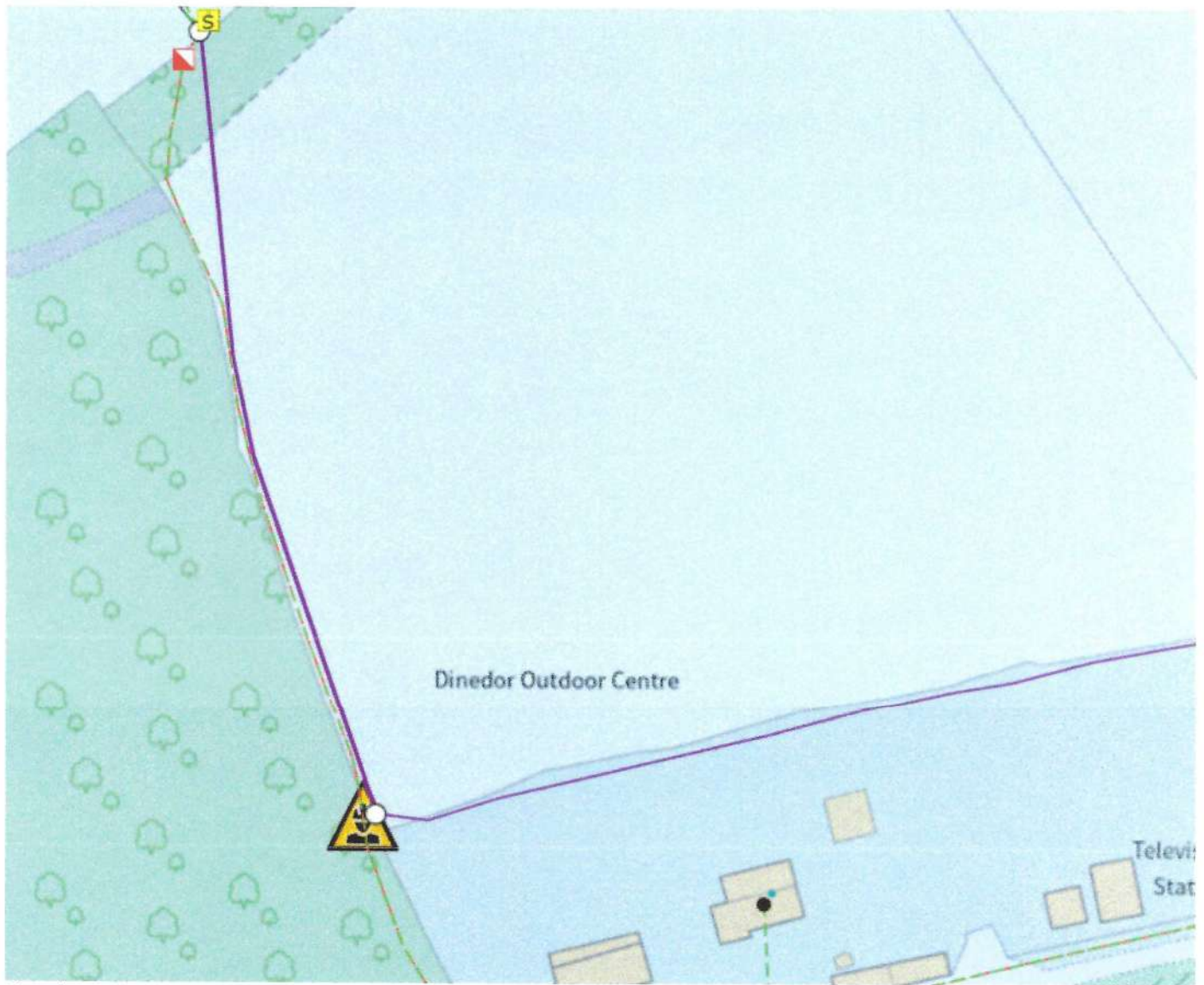
Subject: plan for new fibre feed

General

Hi Andy

If the council require a wayleave can you ask them is it ok if you sign it, if so I can bring out the form for you to sign.

Any problems give me a call or email.



Thank you

Mick Cotton

Clerk Of Works

Openreach

Mobile: 07711 045781

Web: openreach.co.uk

Dinedor Parish Council

Meeting to be held on 21st July 2026

Clerk's Report – Agenda item 8

The following items are brought to members attention but not the subject of a separate agenda item:

1. Exercise of public rights

The period for the exercise of public rights which enables members of the public to view the parish council accounts and supporting documents, invoices, contracts, etc. started on 3rd June and ended on 14th July. During this period there were no requests to view the accounts and supporting paperwork.

2. Parish Councillor Vacancy

There has been no request to Herefordshire Council for an election to fill the current vacancy on the parish council so we are now free to co-opt to fill that vacancy. Members are reminded that if they are aware of anyone who might be interested, please ask them to contact the clerk as there are some checks that need to take place before any co-option.

Dinedor Parish Council

Bank Reconciliation

Year to 31.3.2027

Opening Balance	£ 5,603.79
Add receipts	£ 13,935.18
Less expenditure	£ 5,720.34
Balance	£ 13,818.63

Meeting: **21-Jul**

Per bank statement: 30/06/2026

20446000	£ 10,687.02
205512154	£ 3,131.61

Add: Receipts since statement
 Less: Payments since statement

£ 13,818.63

Dinedor Parish Council

2025-2026

	Year to 31.3.2026		Actual to date		Budget 2026-7	Forecast
Income						
Precept	£	11,000.00	£	7,500.00	£	15,000.00
Grants	£	3,437.00	£	3,634.00	£	2,237.00
Outdoor Centre Insurance reimbursement	£	781.12		£820.18	£	800.00
Transmitter income	£	2,000.00			£	2,000.00
Insurance Claim						
VAT reclaim	£	2,262.81	£	1,965.85		
Bank Interest	£	68.20	£	15.15	£	70.00
Total income:	£	19,549.13	£	13,935.18	£ 20,107.00	£
Expenditure						
<u>General Expenditure</u>						
Staff costs	£	5,869.44	£	1,786.90	£	6,000.00
General Office Costs	£	1,175.96	£	209.61	£	750.00
Room Hire	£	283.00	£	120.00	£	250.00
Insurance	£	1,832.58	£	1,873.24	£	2,000.00
Repairs & Maintenance - Other			£	-		
Repairs & Maintenance - Footpaths			£	-		
Repairs & Maintenance - Drainage			£	-		
Repairs & Maintenance - Lengthsman	£	7,261.36	£	513.70	£	1,500.00
Repairs & Maintenance - Camp	£	1,872.09	£	-	£	3,000.00
Purchases, other	£	540.83	£	-	£	500.00
Subscriptions	£	470.02	£	-	£	600.00
Audit Fees	£	332.90	£	347.35	£	350.00
Election costs			£	-	£	-
Advertising/publicity			£	-		
Training			£	-	£	60.00
Website	£	225.00	£	-	£	250.00
Newsletter	£	330.00	£	110.00	£	350.00
Miscellaneous	£	-	£	-	£	100.00
VAT	£	1,965.85	£	199.54		
<u>Other Expenditure</u>						
Legal costs	£	-	£	-		
Donations & Grants	£	560.00	£	560.00	£	1,000.00
Total Expenditure	£	22,719.03	£	5,720.34	£ 16,710.00	£
Net expenditure:	-£	3,169.90	£	8,214.84	£ 3,397.00	£
Reserves:						
Opening Balance	£	8,773.69	£	5,603.79	£	5,603.79
Add: Net expenditure	-£	3,169.90	£	8,214.84	£	3,397.00
Closing Balance:	£	5,603.79	£	13,818.63	£	9,000.79