

Appendix II: Plans, Programmes and Projects Review

Regional	
Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands, January 2008 (to be revoked)	
Plan Type	Regional Spatial Strategy
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	West Midlands Regional Assembly
Currency	2006-2026
Region/Geographic Coverage	West Midlands
Sector	Planning
Related work HRA/AA	Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Phase II Revision of the Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands(URSUS & Treweek, 2007)
Document Details	
<p>The Spatial Strategy provides a framework for the development of the Region up until 2026. It informs the development of strategies and programmes of other public agencies and service providers including those involved in health, education, skills and learning, and crime reduction. It also provides the spatial framework for the Regional Economic Strategy (RES).</p> <p>The RSS proposes the provision and distribution of 36,600 new homes across Worcestershire between 2006-2026, to be allocated between the districts as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Worcester City - 10,500; ▪ Wychavon - 9,100; ▪ Redditch - 6,600; ▪ Malvern Hills - 4,900; ▪ Wyre Forest - 3,400; and ▪ Bromsgrove - 2,100; 	<p>Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct loss of habitat through development - Worcester has been designated as a 'Settlement of Significant Development', which could have implications for Lyppard Grange SAC. ▪ Housing and employment growth may lead to increased transport movements - the potential for in-combination effect is greater where housing sites are in close proximity to Natura 2000 sites. ▪ New communities require increased infrastructure - potential for land take, pollution increase, disturbance/ severance of habitats and species. ▪ Growth in the requirement for waste management/ transport disposal from new communities and businesses has the potential to increase pollution, and introduce land take issues. ▪ Recreation pressures may result from housing developments near/ adjacent to Natura 2000 sites. ▪ Atmospheric pollution generated as a result of housing, employment and transport growth.

Regional	
Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands, January 2008 (to be revoked)	
<p>The RSS sets a target of 24,500 new dwellings and 183ha of employment land development in South Worcestershire during 2006-2026.</p> <p>Worcester and Redditch to be designated 'Settlements of Significant Development'.</p> <p>Provision and distribution of 96ha of employment land as rolling five year reservoir for Worcester.</p> <p>Levels of office and retail use in the 'strategic centres' of Worcester, Redditch and Kidderminster.</p>	

River Basin Management Plans	
Severn River Basin Management Plan 2009	
Plan Type	River Basin Management Plan
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Environment Agency
Currency	2015
Region/Geographic Coverage	Severn River Basin District
Sector	Water
Related work HRA/AA	HRA Screening
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
By 2015, 17 per cent of surface waters (rivers, lakes, estuaries) in this river basin district are going to improve for at least one biological, chemical or physical element, measured as part of	A Habitats Regulations Assessment of this plan has been carried out to consider whether it is likely to have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 sites. The assessment was undertaken by the Environment Agency,

River Basin Management Plans	
Severn River Basin Management Plan 2009	
<p>an assessment of status according to the Water Framework Directive. This includes an improvement of over 1860km of river, in relation to fish, phosphate, specific pollutants and other elements.</p> <p>34 per cent of surface waters will be at good or better ecological status/potential and 65 per cent of groundwater bodies will be at good status by 2015. In combination 35 per cent of all water bodies will be at good or better status by 2015. The Environment Agency wants to go further and achieve an additional two per cent improvement to surface waters across England and Wales by 2015.</p> <p>The biological parts of how the water environment is assessed – the plant and animal communities – are key indicators. At least 38 per cent of assessed surface waters will be at good or better biological status by 2015.</p> <p>The key issues include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diffuse pollution from agriculture and other rural activities; • point source pollution from water industry sewage works; • physical modification of water bodies; and • diffuse pollution from urban sources. 	<p>in consultation with Natural England and the Countryside Council for Wales.</p> <p>The assessment concluded that the River Basin Management Plan is unlikely to have any significant negative effects on any Natura 2000 sites and that Plan itself does not require further assessment under the Habitats Regulations. This conclusion is reliant on the fact that before any measures in the Plan are implemented they must be subject to the requirements of the Habitats Regulations. Any plans, project or permissions required to implement the measures must undergo an appropriate assessment if they are likely to have a significant effect.</p>

Water Resource Management Plan

Severn Trent Water Resources Management Plan Final Version June 2010	
Plan Type	Water Resource Management Plan
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Severn Trent Water
Currency	2010-2035
Region/Geographic Coverage	Severn Trent Water's supply area
Sector	Water
Related work HRA/AA	HRA Screening
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The WRMP sets out Severn Trent Water's strategy for ensuring the security of water supplies between 2010 and 2035.</p> <p>The overall aim of the Water Resources Management Plan is to define how we will meet demand now and in the future in as efficient and sustainable a way as possible, whilst complying with environmental legislation and regulatory requirements.</p> <p>The supply area is divided into 6 Water Resource Zones (WRZs), namely</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oswestry (WRZ1) • Staffs and East Shropshire (WRZ2) • Severn (WRZ3) • Birmingham (WRZ4) • Forest and Stroud (WRZ5) • East Midlands (WRZ6) <p>The SWDP area falls within the Severn WRZ.</p> <p>The short-term investment strategy to maintain security of supply to 2015 is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent the loss of deployable output due to worsening water quality through our nitrate treatment and blending strategy. 	<p>The HRA identified that based on the current level of detail available for the final WRMP schemes, it is unlikely that there will be any significant impact on Natura 2000 or Ramsar sites. However, all schemes that were identified within the HRA screening process as having the potential to have a significant effect will be subject to further screening at project design to determine whether, based on the additional design information, the scheme could have a likely significant effect. Any scheme that could have an adverse effect on the integrity of a European or International site will not be in accordance with the objectives of our WRMP and will not be taken forward.</p>

Water Resource Management Plan	
Severn Trent Water Resources Management Plan Final Version June 2010	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce demand through driving leakage down and setting ourselves a new leakage target of 453MI/d by 2015. This will be achieved through more active leakage control and pressure management. • Reduce demand by accelerating the rate of household metering through promotion of our free meter option and by a targeted policy of metering on change of occupier, reducing demand by around 1.5MI/d by 2015. We are limiting our change of occupier policy to the East Midlands zone for AMP5 in order that we can build up robust cost and benefit data to inform our longer term strategy. • Reduce demand by increasing our water efficiency activities to achieve our target savings of 16MI/d during AMP5. 	

Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies	
The Worcestershire Middle Severn Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy 2006	
Plan Type	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Environment Agency
Currency	2006-2012
Region/Geographic Coverage	Worcestershire Middle Severn Catchment
Sector	Water
Related work HRA/AA	HRA of the Worcestershire Middle Severn Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy 2006
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
The document sets out how the Environment Agency will	The catchment has been split into 2 Water Resource Management Units

Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies	
The Worcestershire Middle Severn Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy 2006	
<p>manage water abstraction from the Worcestershire Middle Severn catchment until 2012. The strategy provides the framework for any decision on an abstraction license application.</p> <p>The Worcestershire Middle Severn CAMS contains some urban areas such as parts of Telford, Wolverhampton, Dudley, Kidderminster and Worcester. The market town of Bridgnorth can also be found here. The urban development pressures are significant and are likely to increase in the future, due to further growth.</p> <p>The main watercourses are the Rivers Worfe, Stour and Salwarpe. This CAMS does not include the River Severn as it was considered in the Severn Corridor CAMS which was published in June 2003. There are also a number of brooks such as the Dowles Brook, Hadley Brook and Borle Brook. Canals in the area include Staffs-Worcester and Droitwich.</p> <p>The area contains significant quantities of groundwater (contained in the Triassic Sandstone aquifer). The groundwater is very heavily abstracted (92 per cent of all water abstracted in the area is from groundwater sources) with most abstractions made by historic licences. New licences have not been granted, from groundwater, in this area for many years. This increases the pressure on the existing water supplies. Groundwater abstraction in the area is largely for public water supply by the water companies South Staffordshire Water and Severn Trent Water.</p> <p>The Water Resource Management Units chosen for this area do</p>	<p>(WRMU) and 1 Groundwater Management Unit (GRMU). The document states that WRMU 1 has water available for abstraction, whereas WRMU 2 is over abstracted. The GRMU is also determined to be over abstracted.</p> <p>Lyppard Grange SAC is situated within WRMU 2 and the GWMU. Under the Habitats Regulations the EA have to assess the effects of existing abstraction licences and any new applications to make sure they are not impacting on internationally important nature conservation sites. The Strategy states, "we have reviewed the impact of current abstractions on Fens pool and Lyppard Grange and concluded that the sites are not at risk from abstraction". If the assessment of a new application shows that it could have an impact on a SAC/SPA the EA will have to follow strict rules in setting a time limit for that licence.</p>

Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies	
The Worcestershire Middle Severn Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy 2006	
not cover the whole of the catchment. Those areas not covered by a management unit have only small volumes of abstraction and no known water dependent issues.	

Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies	
The Severn Corridor Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy 2003	
Plan Type	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Environment Agency
Currency	2003-2009
Region/Geographic Coverage	Severn Corridor Catchment
Sector	Water
Related work HRA/AA	N/A
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The document sets out how the Environment Agency will manage water abstraction from the Severn Corridor catchment until 2009. The strategy provides the framework for any decision on an abstraction license application. The Severn Corridor CAMS differs from the majority of other catchment strategies by only looking at the river corridor. The Severn Corridor CAMS considers the full range of flows within the main river channel but focuses predominately on the low to medium flow range. It does not look in detail at the water levels in the river or connected water environment.</p> <p>This Severn Corridor CAMS focuses exclusively on the regulated reaches of the River Severn from Afon Clywedog to the Severn Estuary. It includes the Afon Clywedog downstream of</p>	<p>The catchment has been split into 13 Water Resource Management Units (WRMU). WRMUs A, B and 1 to 4 are assessed as having 'water available' (Water likely to be available at all flows including low flows. Restrictions may apply), whereas WRMUs 5 to 11 has 'no water available' (No water available for further licensing at low flows although water may be available at higher flows with appropriate restrictions).</p> <p>Lyppard Grange SAC is situated within WRMU 6, which is rated as having 'no water available'. Walmore Common SAC is situated within WRMU 11, which is also rated as having 'no water available'. 'No water available' status effectively means that water has been licensed for abstraction within the sustainable limit for that unit.</p> <p>The Severn Corridor Catchment along with the many other sources of</p>

Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies	
The Severn Corridor Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy 2003	
<p>Clywedog reservoir, River Vyrnwy downstream of Lake Vyrnwy, the Gloucester & Sharpness Canal and the Montgomery Canal. It also takes into account discharges from the Shropshire Groundwater Scheme (SGS).</p> <p>The River Severn flows through an extensive area of England and Wales, with considerable variation in climate between its source and its mouth in the Bristol Channel. The annual rainfall ranges from around 1000 mm in the mountains of mid Wales to about 600 mm in Shropshire and Worcestershire.</p> <p>The River Severn is an important strategic river and provides public water supplies to six million people. This includes water exported out of the catchment to South Staffordshire and to Bristol via the Gloucester & Sharpness Canal. Water is also abstracted from the River Severn to meet the demands of agriculture, industry and navigation.</p>	<p>water that drain into the Severn Estuary has the potential to adversely affect the Severn Estuary SPA, Ramsar and cSAC. The resource assessment results for all assessment points above and including WRMU 4 the point where the River Worfe joins the Severn was 'water available'. Downstream, as the major public water supply abstractions take effect the result changes to 'no water available'. However, since all water upstream of a point in a catchment contributes to the water availability further downstream, the availability status of 'no water available' applies to the Severn Corridor in its entirety.</p>

Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies	
The Teme Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy 2003	
Plan Type	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Environment Agency
Currency	2003-2009
Region/Geographic Coverage	Teme Catchment
Sector	Water
Related work HRA/AA	N/A
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects

Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies	
The Teme Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy 2003	
<p>The Teme CAMS area covers the whole of the catchment of the River Teme which includes parts of the counties of Shropshire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Powys. The major settlements wholly within the area include Ludlow, Tenbury Wells and Knighton, however the highest concentration of population occurs in Worcester City, only part of which falls within the CAMS area.</p> <p>Major tributaries include the rivers Clun, Onny, Corve and Rea and larger brooks such as the Kyre, Leigh and Laughern. The whole of the River Teme is classed as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) as it represents a biologically rich river.</p> <p>Whilst there is an adequate supply of surface water resources in the Teme catchment during the winter period, in the summer the River Teme often experiences low flows. Unlike the River Severn, flows in the River Teme are not supported by releases from a reservoir. There is, therefore, a need to limit the volume of water abstracted during periods of low flows. This is achieved by imposing flow restriction conditions so that abstraction must reduce or cease during low flow periods. It is Environment Agency policy to time limit all new abstraction licences.</p> <p>Groundwater resources are limited in the catchment as the geology of the area is such that there are no major aquifers.</p>	<p>The majority of abstraction licences (95 out of 123) are for agricultural purposes and spray irrigation. Although there are only a small number of licensed abstractions for public water supply, they account for over 50% of the total licensed quantity from the Teme catchment. There are over 60 consented discharges to the catchment; the majority are for sewage effluent or sewerage system overflows. The largest discharge is from Ludlow Sewage Treatment Works.</p> <p>The resource assessment for the Unit (which is the entire Theme catchment) is 'Water Available'. However since the Teme flows into the River Severn, which is covered by the Severn Corridor CAMS and is classed as 'No Water Available', the Teme must also be classed as 'No Water Available'.</p>

Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies

The Warwickshire Avon Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy 2006	
Plan Type	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Environment Agency
Currency	2006-2013
Region/Geographic Coverage	Warwickshire Avon Catchment
Sector	Water
Related work HRA/AA	N/A
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) for the Warwickshire Avon catchment sets out how the Environment Agency will manage water abstraction until 2013.</p> <p>The catchment area includes most of the county of Warwickshire, significant areas of Worcestershire, Gloucestershire and small parts of Oxfordshire, Leicestershire and Northamptonshire. The River Avon is a major tributary of the River Severn, which rises in Naseby and flows southwest for approximately 179 kilometres until it joins the Severn at Tewkesbury.</p> <p>There are a total of approximately 1500 abstraction licences in the Warwickshire Avon CAMS area. Most of the abstracted water in the area is used for public water supply, 81% of the total licensed quantity. A much smaller proportion is abstracted for industrial and commercial use, domestic and agricultural purposes.</p>	<p>The catchment has been split into 15 Water Resource Management Units (WRMU) and 7 Groundwater Management Unit (GRMU).</p> <p>Bredon Hill SAC lies within the Upper Pound WRMU and is deemed to have 'no water available'. There is development occurring upstream of the site in Pershore and Evesham, which has the potential to increase levels of water abstraction. This is unlikely to have significant potential effects as the level of development is not significant and part of the EA duties when considering an application for a licence is the need to ensure that they do not cause river flows, groundwater levels or water levels in wetlands to fall artificially below the minimum level required for the conservation of the aquatic environment. Water efficiency is also tested by the EA before a new licence is granted.</p>

Minerals & Waste Strategies	
Worcestershire County Council Waste Core Strategy Submission November 2011	
Plan Type	Waste Core Strategy
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Worcestershire County Council
Currency	2012- 2027
Region/Geographic Coverage	Worcestershire County Council administrative boundary
Sector	Waste
Related work HRA/AA	Waste Core Strategy HRA Final Report March 2011 Waste Core Strategy HRA Addendum September 2011
Document Details	
The Waste Core Strategy (WCS) sets out the planning strategy for sustainable waste management within Worcestershire, which enables adequate provision of waste management facilities to be permitted in appropriate locations.	<p>Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects</p> <p>The HRA concluded that the WCS, site options and associated policies will have no likely significant effects alone or in-combination on any European designated sites for nature conservation.</p> <p>The screening assessment concludes that there will be no likely significant effect on European sites through the development of any facility types at all 65 Areas of Search with the exception of Areas of Search 3, 6, 7 and 8 at certain modelled facility scales for thermal treatment and with a caveat that further detailed consideration of mitigation to prevent water pollution effects be carried out at the development control stage.</p>

Minerals & Waste Strategies	
Gloucestershire County Council Minerals Core Strategy, Preferred Options 2008	
Plan Type	Minerals Core Strategy
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Gloucestershire County Council

Minerals & Waste Strategies	
Gloucestershire County Council Minerals Core Strategy, Preferred Options 2008	
Currency	2008- 2026
Region/Geographic Coverage	Gloucestershire County Council administrative boundary
Sector	Minerals
Related work HRA/AA	Gloucestershire County Council Minerals Core Strategy Appropriate Assessment Report, January 2008.
Document Details	
<p>The Mineral Core Strategy (MCS) provides the overarching framework for managing the Gloucestershire County's mineral resources. The MCS does not provide specific sites, the evolution of its preferred options provides the parameters for how future working opportunities will be allocated in a later mineral site allocations development plan document.</p> <p>There are 7 Strategic Objectives which are based around the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision & Supply ▪ Reuse & Recycling ▪ The Environment ▪ People ▪ Reclamation ▪ Resource Management ▪ Transport <p>The MCS identifies the following resource areas, which are of relevance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Cotswolds - provides limestone used as a crushed rock and building stone and clay for brick-making; ▪ The Severn Vale Corridor - also encompasses sand & gravel for aggregate use; and clay for engineering projects. 	<p>Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects</p> <p>The MCS identifies the potential outward supply opportunity of crushed rock into Wales and the West Midlands. This could have the potential to have in-combination effects through increased transport and associated impacts/ pollution incidents. Acid and nitrogen deposition currently exceed vegetation thresholds at Bredon Hill SAC.</p> <p>The MCS also identifies the provision potential of the Severn Vale Corridor resource area to provide potential new site allocations for sand and gravel working. A new site to the north of Tewkesbury would be in close proximity to the Bredon Hill SAC and could again have the potential for increased transport and associated impacts/ pollution incidents.</p>

Minerals & Waste Strategies	
Gloucestershire County Council Minerals Core Strategy, Preferred Options 2008	
<p>The MCS identifies the potential outward supply opportunity of crushed rock into Wales and the West Midlands. However, ensuring that proposed transport routes are carefully assessed against the capacity of the local environment, highway network and amenity of local communities.</p> <p>Preferred option MPO5a proposes a more dispersed strategy for future sand & gravel working. Whilst recognising the strategic significance of the Upper Thames Valley resource area, it seeks to acknowledge the provision potential of the Severn Vale Corridor resource area. Where the spatial strategy indicates that new site allocations should be identified, the relative merits of potential sites within each resource area will be considered.</p> <p>The Appropriate Assessment Screening states that there is likely to be no significant effect on Bredon Hill SAC as a result of the Minerals Core Strategy Preferred Options.</p>	

Minerals & Waste Strategies	
Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy, Focused Changes June 2011	
Plan Type	Waste Core Strategy
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Gloucestershire County Council
Currency	2012- 2027
Region/Geographic Coverage	Gloucestershire County Council administrative boundary
Sector	Minerals & Waste

Minerals & Waste Strategies	
Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy, Focused Changes June 2011	
Related work HRA/AA	Waste Core Strategy HRA Final Report Dec 2010
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The Waste Core Strategy (WCS) will provide the framework for sustainable waste management in the County. The spatial strategy is aligned with the five strategic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction • Re-Use, Recycling and Composting • Other Recovery (including Energy Recovery) • Disposal • Minimising Impact <p>The following Core Policies are included under these five headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core Policy WCS1 – Waste Reduction • Core Policy WCS2 – Recycling & Composting • Core Policy WCS3 – Inert Waste Recycling & Recovery • Core Policy WCS4 – Other Recovery (including Energy Recovery) • Core Policy WCS3a – Anaerobic Digestion (AD) • Core Policy WCS5 – Waste Water • Core Policy WCS6 – Hazardous Waste • Core Policy WCS7 – Cumulative Impact • Core Policy WCS8 – Safeguarding Sites for Waste Management • Core Policy WCS9 – Flood Risk • Core Policy WCS10 – Green Belt • Core Policy WCS11 – Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty • Core Policy WCS12 – Nature Conservation (Biodiversity & Geodiversity) • Core Policy WCS13 – Design 	<p>The HRA concluded that the WCS and associated policies will have no likely significant effects alone or in-combination on any European designated sites for nature conservation. Therefore the WCS is considered to be compliant with the 2010 Regulations.</p>

Minerals & Waste Strategies	
Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy, Focused Changes June 2011	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core Policy WCS13a – Bulking and Transfer Core Policy WCS14 – Sustainable Transport 	

Transport Plans	
Gloucestershire County Council Third Local Transport Plan 2011-2026	
Plan Type	Local Transport Plan
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Gloucestershire County Council
Currency	2011-2026
Region/Geographic Coverage	Gloucestershire County Council administrative boundary
Sector	Transport
Related work HRA/AA	N/A
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>Vision "Providing a safe and sustainable transport network within Gloucestershire"</p> <p>Four main themes to deliver:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A greener, healthier Gloucestershire; Sustainable Economic Growth; A safer, securer transport system; Good access to services. <p>It is proposed that LTP3 focuses on improving public transport, the promotion of walking and cycling and other low carbon modes, underpinned by maintaining the highway network and safety and ensuring appropriate measures are in place to</p>	<p>Overarching Development Pressures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for habitat fragmentation and disturbance issues. Potential to impact surface and groundwater. Potential for an adverse impact on air quality <p>Policy Q1: Sites of European Importance Proposals for development which may have an unacceptable impact on a European Site or potential European Site will not be permitted unless:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the proposed development is directly connected with or necessary for the protection, enhancement and positive management of the site for conservation purposes; the proposed development will not have an unacceptable impact on the conservation objectives associated with the site or the integrity of

Transport Plans	
Gloucestershire County Council Third Local Transport Plan 2011-2026	
make new development work.	<p>the site;</p> <p>iii. where the site supports priority habitats and/or species, there are reasons of public health or safety why the development should proceed;</p> <p>iv. where the site supports interests not identified as a priority, there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest why the development should proceed; and</p> <p>v. there is no alternative solution.</p>

Transport Plans	
Worcestershire County Council Third Local Transport Plan 2011-2026	
Plan Type	Local Transport Plan
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Worcestershire County Council
Currency	2011-2026
Region/Geographic Coverage	Worcestershire County Council administrative boundary
Sector	Transport
Related work HRA/AA	HRA Report
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support Worcestershire's economic competitiveness and growth through delivering a reliable and efficient transport network. To reduce the impacts of transport in Worcestershire on the 	<p>The HRA screening concluded that there are no likely significant effects on European sites from any of the transport schemes contained in the LTP3.</p>

Transport Plans	
Worcestershire County Council Third Local Transport Plan 2011-2026	
<p>local environment, by reducing noise and transport-related emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcomes of tackling climate change and reducing the impacts of transport on public health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To contribute towards better safety, security, health and longer life expectancy in Worcestershire, by reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport and promoting healthy modes of travel • To optimise equality of opportunity for all of Worcestershire's citizens with the desired outcome of creating a fairer society. • To enhance the quality of life for Worcestershire's residents by promoting a healthy, natural environment, conserving our historic built environment and preserving our heritage assets • To enhance the quality of Worcestershire's Transport Asset, through sensitive and appropriate design with the desired outcome of reducing the costs and inconvenience of maintenance works 	

Development Plans	
Wyre Forest District Council Core Strategy (adopted) Dec 2010	
Plan Type	Local Development Framework
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Wyre Forest District Council
Currency	2026
Region/Geographic Coverage	Wyre Forest District Council administrative boundaries
Sector	Planning
Related work HRA/AA	Appropriate Assessment Screening Report Sept 2009
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The Core Strategy proposes the following levels of development during the period until 2026:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net additional dwellings 4,000 • Employment land 44 Hectares • Comparison retailing 25,000 sq.m • Office development 40,000 sq.m 	<p>The screening concluded that due to the scale of growth envisaged within the District and the fact that the sites identified are located some distance away, that no further appropriate assessment work is required for the Core Strategy.</p>

Development Plans	
Bromsgrove District Council Draft Core Strategy January 2011	
Plan Type	Local Development Framework
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Bromsgrove District Council
Currency	2026
Region/Geographic Coverage	Bromsgrove District Council administrative boundaries
Sector	Planning
Related work HRA/AA	Draft HRA Screening
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects

Development Plans	
Bromsgrove District Council Draft Core Strategy January 2011	
<p>The Core Strategy sets out the challenges which the District faces and a vision and broad strategy to tackle these issues over approximately the next 15 years. A number of inter-related themes emerged from the strategic objectives and are used as a basis to structure the Core Policies, which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Strategy • No Place like Home • Lets do Business • The One and Only Bromsgrove • The Future in our Hands 	<p>The HRA screening assessment concluded that the implementation of the Bromsgrove Core Strategy and Town Centre AAP will have no 'likely significant effects' on any Natura 2000 site, alone or in combination with other plans or projects.</p>

Development Plans	
Forest of Dean District Council Core Strategy (adopted) Feb 2012	
Plan Type	Local Development Framework
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Forest of Dean District Council
Currency	2026
Region/Geographic Coverage	Forest of Dean District Council administrative boundaries
Sector	Planning
Related work HRA/AA	Sustainability Appraisal: Appendix 10 - HRA Screening
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause in combination effects
<p>The Core Strategy is the principal document in the new Local Development Framework for the Forest of Dean. It contains the following key elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An overall vision setting out how the district and places within it should evolve 	<p>This HRA Screening concluded that the Core Strategy will not result in any significant negative impacts on identified sites. There will be a need for HRA Screening, with the possibility of an Appropriate Assessment requirements, at later stages of the planning processes, when development proposals are more detailed.</p>

Development Plans	
Forest of Dean District Council Core Strategy (adopted) Feb 2012	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic objectives for the area focusing on key issues • A strategy for the delivery of these objectives, setting out where when and by what means development will be delivered • An explanation of how the delivery process will be monitored <p>Policy CSP.5 proposes the delivery of 5,162 dwellings up to 2026.</p>	<p>The HRA was reviewed in December 2010. Natural England concluded again that an AA was not required, as in the case of the Core Strategy, it was more appropriate to undertake assessments at the lower plan tier (Area Action Plans and planning applications). The Core Strategy therefore required no further HRA assessment as the issues in the more sensitive areas would be revised and revisited through lower tier plans.</p>

Development Plans	
Redditch Borough Council Revised Preferred Draft Core Strategy January 2011	
Plan Type	Local Development Framework
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Redditch Borough Council
Currency	2026
Region/Geographic Coverage	Redditch Borough Council administrative boundaries
Sector	Planning
Related work HRA/AA	Sustainability Appraisal for the Revised Draft Core Strategy (Jan 2011) Section 2: Appropriate Assessment
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
Core Strategy Vision: Redditch to be successful and vibrant with sustainable	The HRA concluded that the Core Strategy DPD is not likely to have a significant effect on Bredon Hill SAC; and as such no further assessment

Development Plans	
Redditch Borough Council Revised Preferred Draft Core Strategy January 2011	
<p>communities built on partnership and shared responsibility. We want people to be proud that they live or work in Redditch.</p> <p>To deliver the Vision a set of 12 non-prioritised Objectives have been developed that reflect the aspirations of the vision and provide direction for the Core Strategy policies. These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To maintain and provide a high quality natural, rural and historic environment with a Green 2. Infrastructure network which maximises opportunities for biodiversity value, wildlife and ecological connectivity; 3. To ensure that all new development in Redditch Borough will work towards the achievement of being carbon neutral in line with the National Standards; 4. To reduce the causes of, minimise the impacts of and adapt to climate change; 5. To protect, promote and where possible enhance the quality of the Boroughs landscape and Redditch Borough's other distinctive features; 6. To encourage safer, sustainable travel patterns, improve accessibility and maintain a balanced road hierarchy and reduce the need to travel; 7. To enhance the visitor economy and Redditch's cultural and leisure opportunities including Abbey Stadium; 8. Reduce crime and anti social behaviour and the fear of crime through high quality design, with regeneration achieved at the former New Town District Centres; 9. To improve the vitality and viability of Town and District Centres in the Borough by day and night; 10. To have sufficient homes meeting demographic needs, including affordable housing, providing for a range, mix, 	<p>would be required. Following consideration of matters which have been assessed as part of this SA, there are no options, policies or objectives which alter the position that there would be no effects.</p> <p>Overarching Development Pressures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Housing and employment growth - increased transport movements and associated air pollutants. ■ Water abstraction for expanding communities - potential to impact surface and groundwater.

Development Plans	
Redditch Borough Council Revised Preferred Draft Core Strategy January 2011	
<p>and type in the best locations, including on Strategic Sites;</p> <p>11. To have a strong, attractive, diverse and enterprising economic base with sufficient employment land, including Strategic Sites and employees with higher skills levels;</p> <p>12. To protect and enhance water, air and soil and minimise flood risk;</p> <p>13. Ensuring there is a range of health facilities that support existing and new communities and to promote the role of healthy living through good planning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 8 makes Provision for the construction and completion of around 2,200 new dwellings within Redditch Borough between 2011 and 2026. • Policy 12 makes Provision for 33.3 hectares of land which are available for employment uses for the period up to 2026 	

Development Plans	
Gloucester, Cheltenham and Tewkesbury Joint Core Strategy - Developing the Preferred Option Consultation Document, Dec 2011	
Plan Type	Local Development Framework
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Gloucester City Council, Cheltenham Borough Council and Tewkesbury Borough Council
Currency	2031
Region/Geographic Coverage	Gloucester City Council, Cheltenham Borough Council and Tewkesbury Borough Council administrative boundaries
Sector	Planning
Related work HRA/AA	HRA Screening Dec 2011
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects

Development Plans	
Gloucester, Cheltenham and Tewkesbury Joint Core Strategy - Developing the Preferred Option Consultation Document, Dec 2011	
<p>The plan proposes 4 scenarios or options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 16,200 homes (810 per year) B. 33,200 homes (1,660 per year) C. 36,840 homes (1,840 per year) D. 40,500 homes (2,025 per year) 	<p>The screening was not able to rule out likely significant effects on the integrity of the following European sites as a result of the 4 development scenarios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cotswold Beechwoods SAC • Dixton Wood SAC • Rodborough Common SAC • Severn Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar • Walmore Common SPA and Ramsar • Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC • River Wye SAC • Wye Valley Woodlands SAC <p>Likely significant effects from all of the development scenarios, either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects, were ruled out for the following European sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bredon Hill SAC. • Lyppard Grange Ponds SAC.

Development Plans	
Stratford-on-Avon District Council Draft Core Strategy Feb 2012	
Plan Type	Local Development Framework
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Stratford-on-Avon District Council
Currency	2028
Region/Geographic Coverage	Stratford-on-Avon District Council administrative boundaries
Sector	Planning

Development Plans	
Stratford-on-Avon District Council Draft Core Strategy Feb 2012	
Related work HRA/AA	HRA for the Consultation Core Strategy March 2010
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>During the period 2008-2028 the Core Strategy proposes the provision of approximately 8,000 dwellings. The distribution of housing development will follow a pattern of wider dispersal of housing and employment based on the defined settlement hierarchy. The hierarchy reflects the character and function of the District's landscape and settlements. The location and scale of development is designed to and should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Provide for up to 560 dwellings in Stratford-upon-Avon B. Provide for up to 1,680 dwellings in the Main Rural Centres. C. Provide for up to 2,240 dwellings in the Local Service Villages D. Provide for up to 560 dwellings within and adjacent to the smaller settlements of the District through small scale 'local choice' schemes which meet housing and other needs identified by the local community. E. Provide for up to 560 dwellings on large previously developed land in the countryside, outside the Green Belt. <p>Provision will also be made for an additional 25-30 hectares of employment land over the plan period 2008-2028.</p>	<p>The HRA concludes that, on its own, the consultation Core Strategy will not have significant impacts on the integrity of any of these sites. However, in combination with other development being proposed in the West Midlands and South West, the Core Strategy could have significant impacts on the integrity of the Lyppard Grange Ponds SAC, the Severn Estuary sites and River Wye SAC due to water abstraction; and the Severn Estuary sites due to water pollution.</p> <p>To deal with the water abstraction/level issue, the study recommends that Stratford-on-Avon District Council should implement one or more of the following measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. wait until further studies by Severn Trent Water provide greater certainty 2. hold discussions with the Environment Agency and Severn Trent Water regarding possible headroom for abstraction 3. require new development to be 'water neutral': to produce all of its own water through e.g. rainwater collection and greywater recycling, or to reduce water use off site (e.g. in existing homes) by the same amount as the additional water used on site 4. make any development conditional on assured water supplies from sources that would not have an adverse effect on Natura 2000 sites. <p>To deal with the water quality issue, the study recommends that Stratford-on-Avon District Council should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. not permit any more housing at Kineton until Severn Trent Water has carried out its Asset Management Plan 5 (AMP5) works at the Kineton WWTW, and make any future housing allocations (e.g. KIN.1)

Development Plans	
Stratford-on-Avon District Council Draft Core Strategy Feb 2012	
	<p>dependent on the completion of such works;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. ensure that no more than 112 new homes (strategic allocation plus other) are built in the Wellesbourne WWTW catchment until Severn Trent Water has carried out its AMP6 works at the Wellesbourne WWTW; 7. if more than 381 new homes (strategic allocation plus other) are built in the Itchen Bank WWTW catchment, make any additional development dependent on provision of additional capacity at the WWTW; 8. hold discussions with the Environment Agency and Severn Trent Water regarding possible headroom for abstraction and wastewater treatment; 9. consider focusing strategic development where WWTWs have significant additional capacity, e.g. Alcester, Stratford-Milcote and Wootton Wawen. Additional development could also be considered for the Redditch WWTW catchment area, subject to Redditch Borough Council not filling up the significant spare capacity at that works 10. liaise with Severn Trent Water about any other significant development proposals, including those affecting smaller WWTWs, to ensure that WWTW capacity is adequate and provided in a timely manner.

Development Plans	
Shropshire Council LDF Core Strategy (Adopted) February 2011	
Plan Type	Local Development Framework

Development Plans	
Shropshire Council LDF Core Strategy (Adopted) February 2011	
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Shropshire Council
Currency	2026
Region/Geographic Coverage	Shropshire Council administrative boundaries
Sector	Planning
Related work HRA/AA	HRA Stage 2 Report Feb 2010
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The Core Strategy sets out the Council's vision, strategic objectives and the broad spatial strategy to guide future development and growth in Shropshire during the period to 2026.</p> <p>Policy CS1 proposes delivering over the plan period 2006-2026, around 27,500 new homes, of which 9,000 will be "affordable housing", around 290 hectares of employment land, and accompanying infrastructure across Shropshire in the following places:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shrewsbury, as a sub-regional centre and Shropshire's growth point, will be the focus for significant retail, office and employment development, and accommodate approximately 25% of Shropshire's residential development over the plan period; • The market towns and other key centres will maintain and enhance their traditional roles in providing services and employment, accommodating around 40% of Shropshire's residential development over the plan period; • The rural areas will become more sustainable through a "rural rebalance" approach, accommodating around 35% of Shropshire's residential development over the plan period. Development and investment will be located 	<p>The HRA concluded that there are no likely significant effects on any European Sites provided that HRA decisions for 9 of the policies are passed down to the next tier of the Core Strategy which will be the Site Allocations and Management of Development DPD. The next stages of the HRA will be carried out for the Site Allocations and Management of Development DPD. However, it is likely that decisions will only be made on whether sites and/or policies can be screened out or whether a full Appropriate Assessment is required after the issues and options stage for this DPD.</p>

Development Plans	
Shropshire Council LDF Core Strategy (Adopted) February 2011	
predominantly in community hubs and community clusters, and will contribute to social and economic vitality. Outside these settlements, development will primarily be for economic diversification and to meet the needs of the local communities for affordable housing.	

Development Plans	
Cotswolds District Council LDF Core Strategy - Second Issues and Options Paper 2010	
Plan Type	Local Development Framework
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Cotswolds District Council
Currency	2030
Region/Geographic Coverage	Cotswolds District Council administrative boundaries
Sector	Planning
Related work HRA/AA	N/A
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The Spatial Strategy options are based on the principle of aiming for balanced growth. Other key issues that will be addressed include: carbon reduction; protecting and enhancing the high quality built and natural environment; providing affordable housing; maintaining the local market towns' vitality and viability; and providing local jobs. In addition, regenerating Cirencester, the District's main town, is also an important aim of the District-wide spatial strategy as this would benefit much of the District.</p> <p>Cotswold District Council has adopted a reduced figure of</p>	<p>Overarching Development Pressures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housing and employment growth - increased transport movements and associated air pollutants. ▪ Water abstraction for expanding communities - potential to impact surface and groundwater.

Development Plans	
Cotswolds District Council LDF Core Strategy - Second Issues and Options Paper 2010	
<p>6,000 dwellings for the 20 year period (300 p.a.) as an interim measure. Further work is being carried out on a County-wide basis to establish a new methodology, which will help determine the appropriate level of housing delivery for each District, based on local factors.</p> <p>Allocations of employment land totalling at least 20ha will be made broadly in the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The south and south-western sides of Cirencester, including in association with the strategic site to the south of Chesterton • The north-eastern side of Tetbury, including in association with the strategic site between Cirencester Road and Hampton Street • The eastern side of Moreton-in-Marsh, in the vicinity of Cotswold Business Village • The northern side of Bourton-on-the-Water, adjacent to Bourton Industrial Estate <p>In due course, detailed allocations in relation to these broad locations and, if necessary elsewhere, will be made in a Site Allocations DPD.</p>	

Development Plans	
Herefordshire County Council Core Strategy Revised Preferred Options, Nov 2011	

Development Plans	
Herefordshire County Council Core Strategy Revised Preferred Options, Nov 2011	
Plan Type	Local Development Framework
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Herefordshire County Council
Currency	2031
Region/Geographic Coverage	Herefordshire County Council administrative boundaries
Sector	Planning
Related work HRA/AA	HRA Report for Preferred Options Consultation August 2010 HRA Note August 2011
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>Countywide, the overall total of new homes to be built will on average be around 825 a year over the 20-year period (compared to 900 a year in the 2010 proposals). The amount of land set aside for businesses and industry will stay the same as proposed previously.</p> <p>Hereford continues to be the focus for new development including homes, jobs and community facilities to support the general improvements to the city, but with a significant reduction in the overall number of new homes to be built from 425 a year (as in the earlier plan proposals) to around 325 a year until 2031.</p> <p>The market towns will continue to provide a focus for local homes and jobs improving these areas as places to live, work and enjoy. Bromyard, Kington and Ledbury will not change in terms of new homes and jobs. However, the number of new homes in Leominster and Ross-on-Wye has been reduced slightly. A proposal for new jobs in Leominster is also now included with the addition of an employment site alongside</p>	<p>The HRA concluded that there is still some uncertainty with regard to adverse effects on European sites as the proposals are still at the Preferred Options stage and are generally not specific in terms of the type, scale and precise location of development that may result.</p> <p>The HRA identified the potential for the following adverse effects on European site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise pollution • Light Pollution • Air Pollution • Physical Damage/Loss of Habitat • Recreation Pressure • Interruption to Hydrological Regimes <p>The HRA Note (August 2011) considered the changes to the Preferred Options and concluded that in Rural areas potential effects are more likely to occur given an increase in housing numbers. For the rest of the policies the potential effects are likely to remain the same.</p>

Development Plans	
Herefordshire County Council Core Strategy Revised Preferred Options, Nov 2011	
the new homes. For the rural areas the plan is proposing to increase the number of new homes in rural settlements with an overall total across Herefordshire of up to 265 new homes a year over the 20-year period (this compares to 225 a year as in the earlier proposals).	

Transport Plans	
Herefordshire Council Second Local Transport Plan 2006/07-2010/11	
Plan Type	Local Transport Plan
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Herefordshire Council
Currency	2006/07- 2010/11
Region/Geographic Coverage	Herefordshire Council administrative boundary
Sector	Transport
Related work HRA/AA	N/A
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>Our vision for improving access is: 'A sustainable and integrated transport system which recognises the distinctive characteristics of Herefordshire's rural and urban areas and provides for the transport needs of residents, visitors and the business community'</p> <p>Key LTP Outcomes for Herefordshire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Better access to jobs & services ▪ Increased use of sustainable modes of travel 	<p>Overarching Development Pressures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Plan will improve access to the north east of Monmouthshire and could lead to increased recreation levels on European sites in close proximity to the south of Herefordshire. <p>SAC Specific Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improvements to the A465, A466, A49 and A40 would lead to improved access and could therefore lead to increased recreational pressure on Coed y Cerrig SAC, River Usk SAC, River Wye SAC, Sugar Loaf Woodlands

Transport Plans	
Herefordshire Council Second Local Transport Plan 2006/07-2010/11	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assets maintained well ▪ Reduced congestion ▪ Assets maintained well ▪ Supported and enabled economic development ▪ Increased use of sustainable modes of travel ▪ Improved safety ▪ Assets maintained well ▪ Increased use of sustainable modes of travel ▪ Safeguarded environment ▪ Reduced congestion ▪ Increased use of sustainable modes of travel <p>We will seek to deliver the above outcomes by implementing a comprehensive programme of Transport Improvements set out in 4 investment strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accessibility Strategy ▪ Integrated Transport Improvements in Hereford ▪ Safer Roads ▪ Maintaining the Network <p>The Major Scheme priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement the Rotherwas Access Road scheme by 2007/8; ▪ To develop proposals and submit a major scheme bid for the A49 Ross Road to A465 Abergavenny Road link 2008 - 2011. This scheme will incorporate further assessment of proposals for a Hereford Outer Distributor Road including a river crossing and will need to be coordinated with a review of the County's land use planning policies for the period after the current Unitary Development Plan; ▪ Continue to monitor traffic levels and HGV movements 	<p>SAC, and the Wye Valley Woodlands SAC.</p>

Transport Plans	
Herefordshire Council Second Local Transport Plan 2006/07-2010/11	
<p>through the North West Herefordshire communities (Eardisley, Pembridge, Lyonshall and Shobdon) to ascertain if a road scheme would be justified for the period beyond LTP2; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To support an extension to the Ledbury Bypass to be funded through private developer contributions and linked to the Unitary Development Plan’s proposals for employment land allocations. 	