

Habitats Regulations Assessment

Appendix C: In combination effects with other plans and projects

Authority	Plan / project	Elements of plan / project relevant to HRA	Potential in combination effects
Isles of Anglesey and Gwynedd	Isles of Anglesey and Gwynedd Local Planning Authority Area, Draft Joint Local Development Plan (JLDP) Preferred Strategy, June 2013 (due to be adopted in April 2016)	<p>It is intended that the draft JLDP will provide a planning policy framework for 7,665 housing units in the Plan Area, which equates to an average of 511 housing units per annum. This could mean about 225 housing units per annum in Anglesey and 286 housing units in Gwynedd (outside the area that is within the National Park).</p> <p>The Employment Land Study for the Joint LDP area concludes that up to 6ha of employment land should be provided per annum in Anglesey and Gwynedd up until 2026. This is equal to 84ha each or 168ha together.</p> <p>Proposals for year-round tourism will be supported by the JLDP, although the protection of internationally protected areas will be secured.</p> <p>There is a strategic policy in the JLDP to conserve and enhancement the natural environment.</p> <p>There are strategic policies which aim to improve and maintain safe, efficient, high quality, modern and integrated transport networks to employment, services and education/ training facilities particularly by foot, bicycle and public transport, thus reducing where possible the number of journeys in private cars and to maximise the opportunities of Holyhead as a major international gateway and the A55, E22 Trans European network route and A487/ A470 as key transportation corridors</p>	<p>The HRA screening of the JDLP identified that there is the potential for Strategic Policies PS3, PS8, PS11 and PS22 to have the following impacts on European sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> atmospheric pollution through increased traffic, which could reduce air quality; increased levels of disturbance - recreational activity, noise and light pollution; increased levels of abstraction; surface water run-off and sewerage discharge, which could reduce water quality and levels; and land take, which could lead to the loss and fragmentation of habitats. <p>Recommendations were made in the HRA screening to strengthen the mitigation provided by specific policies which should be incorporated into the Preferred Strategy to ensure that these policies (Strategic Policies PS6, PS7 & PS16) have no likely significant effects on European sites either alone or in combination. These include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Policy PS6 (Proposals for Large Infrastructure Projects) - there is potential for the policy to be strengthened by explicitly requiring a project level HRA to be carried out for any proposal for large infrastructure projects. Strategic Policy PS7 (Nuclear Related Development at Wylfa) - it is recommended that the policy requires any proposal for nuclear related development at Wylfa to undertake a project level HRA. The project level HRA should be informed by the findings and conclusions of the HRA: Site Report for Wylfa2 as well as the HRA for the Anglesey and Gwynedd LDP.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Policy PS16 (Renewable Energy Technology) – to strengthen the mitigation contained in the policy it is recommended that point 2 is amended as follows: 2. <i>‘ensuring that installations in accordance with SP14 do not individually or cumulatively compromise the objectives of international, national and local nature conservation designations.</i>
	Gwynedd Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (adopted July 2009)	<p>The UDP supports proposals for housing in key areas, four of which lie within the North Wales LTP area. These are at Bangor (862 units), Caernarfon (743 units), Llyn (234 units) and Porthmadog (101) units. Supplementary planning guidance has been produced for each area which identifies development constraints including protected sites.</p> <p>The UDP identifies sites for ‘High Quality’ employment and Industrial sites throughout Gwynedd.</p> <p>The tourism policies in the UDP recognise that Gwynedd’s appeal as a tourist destination relies upon the quality of its environment and coastline.</p> <p>The UDP contains policies to promote sustainable travel and improve public transport. Any proposals for large scale developments which led to a substantial increase in the number of journeys made by private vehicles would contravene UDP policy. There are policies which seek to protect internationally protected sites from development.</p>	<p>The UDP includes a policy which aims to protect designated nature conservation sites, including European designated sites.</p> <p>Significant effects on European sites due to the implementation of the UDP are unlikely.</p> <p>Potential in combination effects are therefore not considered likely.</p>
Snowdonia	Snowdonia National Park Authority, Eryi Local Development Plan (LDP) 2007-2022 (adopted July 2011)	<p>The LDP identifies the Key Service Centres of Bala and Dolgellau as areas where the majority of development for both housing and employment will occur.</p> <p>The LDP aims to ensure that all development is undertaken in a way which respects designated nature conservation sites and ensures the protection and enhancement of the diversity and abundance of</p>	<p>The HRA screening of the LDP (Hyder Consulting, 2009) concluded that the LDP will not have any significant effects upon the integrity of any of the European Sites within the National Park or in adjacent areas, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects and will, therefore, not require Appropriate Assessment. There are policies in the LDP to ensure the protection of European sites. Consequently, in</p>

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		wildlife habitats and protected species.	combination effects are not considered likely.
Conwy	Conwy County Borough Council Local Development Plan (LDP) (adopted October 2013)	<p>Over the plan period the Council intends to deliver approximately 6520 dwellings (at an average annual rate of 478 new dwellings).</p> <p>With regard to employment, the Council will plan, monitor and review the delivery of approximately 20.5 hectares of B1, B2 & B8 office and industrial employment land, (inclusive of completions, committed sites and new allocations) with a further contingency level of up to 2.0 hectares (22.5 hectares in total) of B1, B2 & B8 office and industrial employment land, to meet the population predictions over the Plan period.</p> <p>Development will be located so as to minimise the need to travel. Convenient access via footways, cycle infrastructure and public transport should exist or be provided where appropriate, thereby encouraging the use of these modes of travel for local journeys and reducing the need to travel by private car and improving the accessibility of services to those with poor availability of transport.</p> <p>The Local Development Plan supports, in principle, proposals for new high quality all-year round sustainable tourism development that diversifies the economy and encourages cross-boundary links with neighbouring authorities.</p>	The HRA screening report by Conwy County Borough Council (August 2012) concluded that the LDP will not have any significant effects upon the integrity of any of the European Sites within the Plan area or in adjacent areas, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects and will, therefore, not require Appropriate Assessment. Whilst supporting development on the suggested allocated sites, the Deposit Plan also emphasises the international importance of European sites, as well as the undeveloped areas of the Plan Area, and the need to protect and where possible enhance it. As a result of this, in combination effects are not considered likely.
Denbighshire	Denbighshire County Council (DCC) Local Development Plan (adopted June 2013)	<p>The Local Development Plan strategy provides for 7,500 new dwellings to be developed over the Plan period an average of around 500 per year.</p> <p>Around 50ha of employment land has also been</p>	The DCC HRA screening concluded that the Key Strategic Site at Bodelwyddan has the potential to have an impact on the surrounding natural environment. However, DCC is committed to protect internationally designated sites of nature conservation, e.g. European sites, from adverse effects on their interest features.

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		<p>allocated in the Local Development Plan.</p> <p>The plan supports the provision of new transport infrastructure, including cycling routes, walking routes and public transport infrastructure, providing that there are no detrimental effects to the natural environment.</p> <p>The plan supports sustainable tourism developments subject to meeting various criteria, including assisting with biodiversity criteria in Denbighshire.</p>	
Flintshire	Flintshire County Council Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 2000-2015 (adopted September 2011)	<p>The plan will seek to provide for the housing needs of the County through the provision of 7400 new houses during the plan period.</p> <p>300 ha of employment land will be provided over the Plan period, with the aim of enabling new employment generating development mainly within or adjoining existing settlements, in principal employment areas, development zones, on allocated sites and suitable brownfield sites and through the sensitive conversion of rural buildings and other appropriate rural diversification initiatives.</p> <p>The UDP seeks to improve accessibility through the County through making the best use of existing roads, enabling the efficient use of and improvements to public transport, enabling alternative means of travel (including walking and cycling) and facilitating the transfer of freight from road to rail and water.</p> <p>The plan caters for tourism development in the County, provided that it is of an appropriate scale and type and, wherever possible it assists in the regeneration of brownfield land or contributes towards rural diversification.</p>	<p>The UDP has a specific policy (WB2) to protect internationally designated sites.</p> <p>This states that development would not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that it would not have a significant effect on a European designated site.</p> <p>In combination effects are not considered likely.</p>

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	<p>Flintshire County Council - Flintshire Regeneration Strategy 2009-2020 (adopted 2011)</p>	<p>The strategy sets out a framework for the Council and its partners to guide regeneration. The Strategy has three Strategic Objectives which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Competitive Flintshire - making the best use of the Counties employment land; • Sustainable Communities - strengthening the rural economy through diversification, revitalising towns and developing the tourism potential of the County. • Employment and Skills - range of initiatives aimed at local people suffering from poverty and other hardships. 	<p>As above</p>
<p>Wrexham</p>	<p>Wrexham County Borough Council Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 1996-2011 (adopted February 2005)</p>	<p>Land allocated for 1850 housing units during the plan period.</p> <p>A total of 114 ha of land will be allocated during the plan period.</p> <p>Proposals for new and improved public transport facilities for bus, taxi and rail services will be supported, to include public transport interchange facilities, park and ride facilities, car and cycle parking, cycle and walkway routes, and access for buses on new developments.</p> <p>Land will be safeguarded for the following road improvement scheme where the land take is not yet known:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A5156 Borrass Park Road • Roundabout/Llanypwll/Cross Lanes <p>Land at Rossett and Johnstown and Rhosymedre on the Chester to Shrewsbury rail route will be safeguarded for new rail stations together with ancillary car and cycle parking and passenger facilities.</p>	<p>UDP policy EC6 applies to the protection of European designated sites. This states that development either within or close to sites of biodiversity interest will only be permitted where it can be clearly demonstrated that the need for the development outweighs the need to safeguard the intrinsic nature conservation value of the site. As a result of this in combination effects are not considered likely.</p>

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Ceredigion	Ceredigion County Council Local Development Plan (adopted April 2013)	<p>The LDP sets out a broad strategy to improve the overall sustainability of the County and secure the essential health and vitality of the County by strengthening Ceredigion's main towns (referred to in this LDP as the Urban Service Centres), and by acknowledging and responding in a strategic way to the particular need to improve sustainability across the vast rural area of Ceredigion.</p> <p>There is a LDP policy which aims to protect biodiversity and designated nature conservation sites.</p>	<p>The HRA for the adopted LDP, undertaken by the Council, concluded that the Ceredigion LDP proposals will have no effect or no significant negative effect, alone or in-combination with other plans or projects on the European sites identified. This conclusion took into account the following mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • policies that reduce or eliminate effects such as DM12: Utility Infrastructure, which prevents development if there are any capacity issues within the infrastructure or the water bodies affected, unless these issues can be resolved or acceptable interim measures can be included; • a sustainable strategy with a focus on reducing the need to travel; • counteracting measures, such as the Regional Transport Plan; and • a HRA at the project level will be required with respect to policies where the effects were unknown and could not be mitigated otherwise. <p>There are unlikely to be in combination effects.</p>
Ceredigion	Nant y Moch Wind Farm	<p>The development would involve the erection of 80 turbines and associated infrastructure.</p> <p>Development is at the pre-application stage and the developer has not set a timetable for the application to be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate.</p>	<p>The Coed Cwm Einion SAC is close to the site boundary, whilst watercourses in the site are hydrologically linked to the Lleyrn Peninsula and the Sarnau SAC and the Dyfi Estuary SAC SPA.</p> <p>However, scoping report concluded that there are no European designated sites that would be adversely affected by the development at that there no HRA would be required. In combination effects are therefore not considered likely.</p>
Powys	Powys Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (adopted March 2010)	<p>Four Area Centres are identified in the UDP where the majority of economic and housing development will occur. These are at Ystradgynlais, Welshpool, Newtown and Llandrindod Wells.</p>	<p>The HRA for the UDP concluded that the policies and proposals are not likely to give rise to any significant effects on any European sites in Powys.</p>

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		<p>The UDP states that any development proposals should ensure that UDP policy ENV4 is complied with. According to Policy ENV4, proposals for development that might affect SPAs, and potential SPAs, SACs and candidate SACs or listed Ramsar sites may only be permitted where they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they are directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site for nature conservation; or • they will not significantly affect the achievement of the conservation objectives for which the site is designated either individually or in combination with other proposals. 	<p>In combination effects are therefore not considered likely.</p>
	<p>Powys Local Development Plan (LDP) (due to be adopted in December 2015)</p>	<p>The draft LDP provide 16 objectives for achieving sustainable growth in Powys. LDP Objective 11: Natural Resources is to “conserve and protect Powys’ land, air and water resources important for environmental quality, geodiversity and biodiversity and where possible to ensure development enhances them and produces a net gain for biodiversity.”</p> <p>The LDP identifies a requirement for 4500 dwellings during the plan period and 49 hectares of employment land.</p> <p>The LDP aims to permit traffic infrastructure and traffic management improvements where they reduce demand for travel by private transport and provide, promote and improve sustainable forms of travel.</p>	<p>The HRA undertaken by the Council concluded that the proposed LDP will not have a likely significant effect on the European sites considered as part of the HRA screening and therefore does not require Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats Regulations. However, project level HRA will be required at the planning application stage before consent is given for the development of some allocations and for non-allocated development, supported by general policies in the plan, in certain locations.</p> <p>In combination effects are not considered likely.</p>
<p>Powys</p>	<p>Dyfan Forest Wind Farm</p>	<p>ScottishPower Renewables is currently investigating the potential to develop a windfarm (80-120 MW output) in Dyfnant Forest, north Powys. The proposed development would include up to 35 wind</p>	<p>The proposed development site is adjacent to the Berwyn SPA and Berwyn and South Clwyd Mountains SAC. However, no in combination effects have been identified at this stage.</p>

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		turbines, on-site access tracks and watercourse crossings and on-site underground electrical cables. Application not expected to be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate until 2015.	
Powys / Shropshire	Mid Wales Electricity Connection	<p>Mid Wales has been identified as an important location for new renewable energy and a number of wind farms are being proposed by developers.</p> <p>Cefn Coch, via Llansantffraid, to Lower Frankton in Shropshire has been identified as the draft route to connect wind farms in Mid Wales to the national electricity network.</p> <p>Application not expected to be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate until 2015.</p>	The proposed route would cross the Montgomery Canal SAC and is within 2km of the Tanat and Vrnwy Bat SAC and the Midland Meres and Mosses Ramsar site. No potential in combination effects have been identified at this stage. The applicant is due to undertake a HRA.
Powys	Mynydd Lluest y Graig Wind Farm	<p>The proposed development comprises an onshore wind farm located approximately 15km west of Newtown in Powys, Wales. The proposal is understood to include up to 35 turbines and associated infrastructure.</p> <p>The application is due to be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in 2016.</p>	HRA screening will be undertaken, however it is considered unlikely that the project would be likely to have a significant effect on European designated sites as the nearest site, Berwyn and Clwyd Mountains SAC and SPA, is located over 7km away. Therefore, no potential in combination effects have been identified.
Powys	Mynydd y Gwynt Wind Farm	Construction of windfarm east of Aberystwyth within Powys Council local authority boundary. Up to 27 turbines with up to 81-89.1 MW generating capacity. Additional works: substation and control building, monitoring mast, electrical cables, new access tracks and widening existing tracks.	A HRA screening assessment of the project has been undertaken which determined that there would be no likely significant effects on of the any European sites, either alone or in combination with other projects and plans. Therefore, no potential in combination effects have been identified.
Powys	SP Mid Wales (Electricity) Connections Project	<p>The proposed development would provide new 132kV connections between eight proposed onshore wind farm developments (from their related substations) and a proposed new 400kV/132kV National Grid (NG) substation near Cefn Coch.</p> <p>The application is expected to be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in 2015.</p>	<p>Three European designated sites have been identified within 2km. These are the River Wye SAC, Coedydd Llawr-y-Glyn SAC and the Berwyn and South Clwyd Mountains SAC.</p> <p>HRA screening will be required but has not been undertaken as yet. At this stage, no potential in combination effects have been identified.</p>

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Shropshire Council	Shropshire Council Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) (adopted February 2011)	<p>The Core Strategy sets out phasing measures in order to deliver required housing levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2006/2011 – 1190 dwellings per annum • 2011/2016 – 1390 dwellings per annum • 2016/2021 – 1390 dwellings per annum • 2021/2026 – 1530 dwellings per annum <p>With regard to employment land, an objective of the Core Strategy strategic supply of employment land and premises will be identified and managed to deliver around 290 hectares of employment development from 2006 to 2026.</p> <p>The tourism policy in the Core Strategy aims to support development that promotes opportunities for accessing, understanding and engaging with Shropshire’s landscape, cultural and historic assets including the Shropshire Hills AONB, rights-of-way network, canals, rivers and meres & mosses.</p> <p>The Core Strategy has a policy which supports the improvement of Shropshire’s transport system in a sustainable and integrated way and locate development to improve accessibility by quality public transport, cycling and walking, help reduce car dependency and the impact of traffic on local communities and the environment.</p>	<p>A HRA screening report by Shropshire Council found that they was a range of European protected sites which could potentially be impacted by Core Strategy policies.</p> <p>The next stage of HRA was then undertaken by the Council which concluded that the Core Strategy would have 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. It was not appropriate for a full HRA to be undertaken due to the lack of information of the developments policies, e.g. location and extent.</p> <p>Further details of allocations was then provided in the Site Allocation and Management Plan and a HRA of this undertaken in July 2014. This concluded that that all Development Management policies and allocated sites will not have an impact on the integrity on any European site.</p> <p>The main points to be drawn from the assessment are considered to be that:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • none of the sites are within a European site, therefore, none of them would result in direct loss of habitat within one; • where it seems likely that development of a proposed site could affect a European site counteracting measures within policies have been adopted; • the mitigation measures that could be required, to counteract the effects, would commonly be requirements of planning permissions, or of Environment Agency permits, for the developments that are proposed and no reasonable scientific doubt remains as to the absence of likely significant effects arising from the implementation of the

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	Shropshire Local Transport Plan (LTP) Provisional Strategy 2011-2026	The LTP sets out transport objectives, policies and programmes for the County. The policies are categorised into 5 areas: Economy and Growth, Traffic, Carbon and Environment, Maintaining the Highway Network, Accessibility and Health, Safety and Security.	SAMDev Plan. No potential in combination effects have been identified.
Herefordshire	Herefordshire Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (adopted March 2007)	The UDP states the requirement for 12,200 housing units to be built and allocates in Herefordshire during the plan period and allocates 100 hectares of employment land.	Policy NC2 of the UDP protects sites of international importance and states that proposals that may impact upon European designated sites will be subject to the most rigorous examination. Under policy NC2, development that is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site for nature conservation, which is likely to have significant effects on the site (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects) and where it cannot be ascertained that the proposal would not adversely affect the integrity of the site, will not be permitted unless: 1. there is no alternative solution; and 2. there are imperative reasons of over-riding public interest for the development. Consequently, there is no potential for in combination effects.
	Herefordshire Core Strategy (due to be adopted during Autumn 2014)	The Core Strategy identifies the requirement for 16500 new dwellings during the plan period. The use of previously developed land will be encouraged for this. With regards to employment land, there are 118 hectares which are either previously allocated or committed. The Core Strategy has a policy to promote sustainable tourism opportunities and a policy which promotes new and improved existing public transport, walking and cycling infrastructure will be supported.	The HRA of the Core Strategy reached a conclusion that no likely significant effects on European sites would occur, either alone or in combination with other plans. Collaboration between Herefordshire Council, the Environment Agency, Natural England, water companies and other relevant stakeholders to address the potential effects on water quality in the River Wye SAC, through joint working on a Nutrient Management Plan contributed to the HRA conclusions. Potential in combination effects are therefore considered to be unlikely.

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	Herefordshire Local Transport Plan (2011-15)	This LTP sets out the council's strategy for supporting economic growth, social inclusion and reducing environmental impacts of transport, and details the programme of investment for the period April 2013 to April 2015.	No potential in combination effects were identified.
Monmouthshire	Monmouthshire County Council Local Development Plan (LDP) (adopted February 2014)	<p>The chosen level of housing provision in the Monmouthshire LDP is 4,500 dwellings over the plan period 2011-21. There is approximately 70 hectares of employment land allocated.</p> <p>The LDP would permit tourism and recreation developments in the countryside provided they are of a small-scale, informal nature and subject to detailed planning considerations.</p> <p>The LDP encourages development towards an integrated, sustainable and safe transport system, reducing the need to travel where possible, and enhancing the opportunities for walking, cycling and public transport as alternative modes to car travel.</p>	<p>The LDP has a general nature conservation and development policy (NE1) which aims to protect designated sites from development.</p> <p>No potential in combination effects have therefore been identified.</p>
Blaenau Gwent	Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Local Development Plan (LDP) (adopted November 2012)	<p>The LDP provides a framework for the development of 3,907 new dwellings in Blaenau Gwent over the Plan period.</p> <p>An overall priority of the LDP is to make better use of the area's existing transport infrastructure, to deliver more sustainable access to jobs and services.</p> <p>The LDP allocates 50 hectares of land for employment.</p>	<p>Policy DM14 of the LDP states that :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development proposals within 10 km of the Usk Bat Sites Special Area of Conservation (SAC) that would have an impact on connectivity corridors or cause direct or indirect disturbance to the features must be subject to a project level Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA). 2. Development proposals will only be permitted within, or in close proximity to sites designated as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs), and Local Nature Reserves (LNRs), or that affect ecological corridors and Priority Habitats and Species, where either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) It maintains or enhances the ecological or geological importance of the

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			<p>designation and species, or</p> <p>b) The need for the development outweighs the nature conservation importance of the site/ species and it can be demonstrated that the development cannot reasonably be located elsewhere and compensatory provision will be made equivalent to that lost as a result of the development.</p> <p>In combination effects are therefore not considered likely.</p>
Caerphilly	Caerphilly County Borough Council Local Development Plan (LDP) (adopted November 2010)	<p>The LDP identifies a total housing requirement over the Plan period of 8,625 dwellings.</p> <p>The LDP also makes provision for 101.9 hectares of employment land in the County Borough.</p> <p>The LDP promotes a more sustainable approach to transport, which aims to encourage reduced greenhouse gas emissions through modal shift to walking, cycling and public transport, particularly utilising the rail links through the Ebbw and Rhymney Valleys, as well as more efficient use of the existing road network.</p>	Caerphilly only has one SAC under its jurisdiction, which is Aberbargoed grasslands. No in combination effects have been identified.
Rhondda Cynon Taf	Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council Local Development Plan (LDP) (adopted March 2011)	<p>In order to meet housing requirements, the LDP makes land available for 14,385 new dwellings in sustainable locations during the plan period.</p> <p>The LDP allocates 51 hectares of land on two Strategic Sites (land south of Hirwaun and land at Mwyndy / Talbot Green) to meet regional need and 47 hectares of land on a range of small / medium sites to meet local employment need.</p>	<p>The LDP does not have a specific policy relating to European designated sites, but states that planning proposals that affect internationally and nationally designated sites will be assessed in accordance with National Planning Policy.</p> <p>As a result of this, no potential for in combination effects has been identified.</p>

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		<p>The LDP places importance on ensuring that development both supports and, where necessary, contributes towards the development of a modern integrated transport system. As a result, development proposals on sites capable of accommodating five dwellings or more / 1,000 m² net commercial floor space within the A4119 / A473, A470 / A4059 and A4059 / A465 Corridors will be required to contribute to the development of a strategic corridor management system, improvements to the highway network and key junctions, public transport enhancements and park and ride / park and share provision as well as walking and cycling infrastructure. The objective of the strategic transport management system is to ensure the provision of highway improvements necessary to deliver allocated sites and to ensure that the growth proposed by the LDP has no adverse impact on the highway network. This approach will allow the Council to manage and minimise traffic growth within the County Borough and respond to change in the wider region.</p>	
Neath Port Talbot	Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council Local Development Plan (LDP) (due to be adopted in 2015)	<p>The LDP provides a framework for 9150 additional residential units.</p> <p>The LDP aims to achieve 'sustainable accessibility' with the Council seeking to support and develop the transport network to safely and effectively facilitate the movement of people and freight within the Borough, to reduce reliance on the private car and to improve connectivity to neighbouring areas.</p> <p>The LDP allocates 96 hectares of land for employment uses.</p>	<p>There are only 3 SACs which lie partly within Neath Port Talbot. These are Crymlyn Bog, Kenfig and Coedydd Nedd a Mellt SACs.</p> <p>The HRA of the LDP identified that the main sensitivities that the LDP could affect in relation to the European sites in the area are levels of air pollution; water quality and hydrological regimes and the varying impacts increased numbers of people living near to or having access to sensitive sites. However, taking into account the information available at this stage and the level of detail appropriate for LDP policies and proposals, together with the measures incorporated into the LDP and its monitoring to ensure that developments will</p>

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			<p>not cause air pollution issues, it is concluded that the LDP is not likely to have a significant effect on any European site and that the Plan can proceed without further reference to the Habitats Regulations.</p> <p>In combination effects are therefore not considered likely.</p>
Carmarthenshire	Carmarthenshire County Council Local Development Plan (LDP) (due for adoption in 2014)	The LDP sets out the Authority's policies and proposals for the future development and use of land within its administrative area.	The HRA of the LDP concluded that the LDP would not have a significant effect on European designated sites either alone or in combination.
N/A	Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) - 21 West of Wales	<p>The prime purpose of the SMP2 is to develop policy in relation to the management of risk from flooding and coastal erosion, with respect to the shoreline and estuaries.</p> <p>The following high level principle were agreed in developing the plan and policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To contribute to sustainable communities and development. • To minimise reliance on defence and increase resilience of communities. • To support an integrated approach to spatial planning, in particular recognising the interrelationships between: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - centres of development and surrounding communities. - human activity and the natural and historic environment: in being essential for community identity, well being and vitality and in being highly significant for tourism and economic regeneration. • To maintain and support the main centres of economic activity • To sustain the vitality and support adaptation of smaller scale settlements. 	<p>The SMP2 may have potential effects impacts due to the maintenance or enhancement of flood defences could lead to coastal squeeze, changes in sediment release (if previously undefended areas become defended) and direct loss of habitat to flood defence footprint.</p> <p>There may be potential in-combination effects with other developments in the vicinity of those sites.</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support the cultural heritage and the use of the Welsh language. To avoid damage to and seek opportunity to enhance the natural environment. To maintain or enhance the high quality landscape. 	
Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Wrexham and Snowdonia National Park	North Wales Joint Local Transport Plan (not yet adopted)	<p>The Local Transport Plan (LTP) has been jointly produced by the six North Wales Local Authorities of Conwy County Borough Council, Denbighshire County Council, Flintshire County Council, Gwynedd Council, Isle of Anglesey County Council and Wrexham County Borough Council. The plan covers only the northern parts of Gwynedd with Meirionnydd being included in the LTP for Mid Wales. Part of the Snowdonia National Park is within the North Wales area and the National Park Authority has also been involved in the development of the plan.</p> <p>The plan includes schemes which promote sustainable travel and improved accessibility to employment sites.</p>	At this stage, no potential in combination effects have been identified at this stage.
Blaenau Gwent, Rhondda Cynon Taf and Caerphilly	South East Wales Valleys Local Transport Plan 2014	<p>Plan is out for consultation and is due to be adopted in 2015. The LTP sets down the vision and objectives for transport in the SE Wales Valleys area and provides a short and long term programme of interventions to work towards achieving these goals. The short-term programme sets down those schemes that are priorities for the next 5 years up to 2020. The longer-term programme identifies aspirations up to 2030.</p>	At this stage, no potential in combination effects have been identified.
Carmarthenshire, Neath Port Talbot, Pembrokeshire and Swansea	South West Wales Local Transport Plan 2014	<p>The LTP is currently being consulted upon and will be live from 2015. The LTP will provide a solid framework for improving access for the period 2015 - 2020</p>	At this stage, no potential in combination effects have been identified.
N/A	Western Wales River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) 2009	<p>RBMPs are statutory management plans for the water environment, required by the EU Water Framework Directive. The key aim is to for all waters to achieve 'good' status by 2015.</p>	The HRA of the RBMP concluded that the plan is unlikely to have any significant negative effects on any European sites. This conclusion is based on the fact that before any measures in the plan are implemented they must be subject to the

Authority	Plan / project	Elements of plan / project relevant to HRA	Potential in combination effects
N/A	Draft Western Wales River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) 2014	NRW are updating the RBMP for Western Wales with the new version to be adopted in 2015. The new RBMP will set objectives for our rivers, lakes, estuaries, coastal and ground waters from 2015 – 2021. Each plan outlines the actions needed to improve the water environment, the benefits that could be achieved who is best placed to deliver them.	requirements of the Habitats Regulations. HRA of draft RBMP is yet to be undertaken, however initial findings suggest that the measures proposed in the Plan are unlikely to have a significant effect on European designated sites.
N/A	River Severn River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) 2009	RBMPs are statutory management plans for the water environment, required by the EU Water Framework Directive. The key aim is to for all waters to achieve 'good' status by 2015. The plan identifies the pressures on the water environment and its current state. The plan identifies the key contributions from sectors and organisations that the Environment Agency will work with in order to implement the plan.	The assessment concluded that the River Basin Management Plan is unlikely to have any significant negative effects on any European designated sites. The 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.
N/A	Draft River Severn River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) 2009	NE / NRW are updating the RBMP for the River Severn Basin, with the new version to be adopted in 2015.	HRA of draft RBMP is yet to be undertaken, however initial findings suggest that the measures proposed in the Plan are unlikely to have a significant effect on European designated sites.