

**GCP Pre-Submission
HRA Report Appendix II: Plans, Programmes & Projects Review**

Plan/Project	Proposal	Potential impacts that could cause in-combination effects
<p>Forest of Dean Core Strategy Adopted February 2012</p> <p>Allocations Plan Adopted June 2018</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5,162 new dwellings ▪ About 75% of all new housing and 80% of new employment will be in the four towns: 1900 new dwellings and 30ha of employment land at Lydney, 1050 dwellings and 26ha of employment at Cinderford, 650 dwellings and 6.8ha at Coleford and 350 dwellings and 5ha at Newent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proposed housing, employment and infrastructure development has the potential to: increase disturbance (recreational, noise, light); increase atmospheric pollution (diffuse); increase pressure on sewerage capacity; increase water abstraction; result in the loss of supporting habitat and modify drainage. ▪ The HRA Screening (SA Report Feb 2012 - Appendix 10) concluded that the Core Strategy will not result in any significant negative impacts on identified sites. ▪ HRA updated post Sweetman 2018 and concluded that the new Local Plan would not have any adverse effects on the integrity of European sites.
<p>Stroud Local Plan Adopted November 2015</p> <p>Local Plan Review emerging strategy for public consultation Nov 2018- Jan 2019</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3615 new dwellings ▪ 6,600-12,500 jobs with new employment land allocations and support for further town centre and retail floorspace to meet needs up to 2031 ▪ Strategic sites: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hunts Grove Extension 750 2. North East Cam 450 3. Sharpness 300 4. Stroud Valleys 450 5. West of Stonehouse 1350 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The HRA including an appropriate assessment identified three European sites for further investigation: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Severn estuary SAC, SPA & Ramsar – air quality, recreational pressure water supply and wastewater treatment. 2. Rodborough Common SAC – air quality and recreational pressure. 3. Cotswold Beechwoods SAC – air quality and recreational pressure. ▪ With mitigation suggested in the HRA it was concluded that there would be an appropriate policy mechanism in place to ensure that adverse effects on the integrity of the three sites mentioned above could be avoided ▪ Initial HRA of emerging strategy published & taking into account post-Sweetman

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<p>Gloucestershire Local Transport Plan 2015 – 2031 Review 2019/20</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Major road and transport schemes/ interchanges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proposed transport infrastructure could increase disturbance (recreational, noise, light); increase atmospheric pollution (diffuse); increase transfer of pollutants through surface water run-off; result in the loss of supporting habitat and modify drainage.
<p>Gloucestershire Minerals Local Plan 2018-2032</p> <p>Submitted for examination in December 2018</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 7 strategic objectives make up the preferred option and are fall within themes. ▪ The MCS identifies the following resource areas, which are of relevance: <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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ 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. ▪ The HRA for the Preferred Options acknowledged that there are uncertainties surrounding the minerals provision in Gloucestershire. ▪ The Plan has the potential to result in in-combination effects with the Gloucester City Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ atmospheric pollution through increased traffic, which could reduce air quality; ▪ increased levels of disturbance - noise and light pollution; and ▪ increased levels of abstraction; surface water run-off and sewerage discharge, which could reduce water quality and levels.
<p>Gloucestershire Waste Local Plan 2012-2027</p> <p>Core Strategy adopted November 2012</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Waste Core Strategy (WCS) provides the framework for sustainable waste management in the County. ▪ The CS states that Planning permission will be granted for strategic residual recovery facilities (>50,000 tonnes/year) at the following sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1. Wingmoor Farm East ▪ 2. The Park ▪ 3. Wingmoor Farm West 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ The Plan has the potential to result in in-combination effects with the Gloucester City Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ atmospheric pollution through increased traffic, which could reduce air quality; ▪ increased levels of disturbance - noise and light pollution; and

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 4. Javelin Park ▪ 5. Land at Moreton Valence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ increased levels of abstraction; surface water run-off and sewerage discharge, which could reduce water quality and levels.
<p>Shoreline Management Plans Severn Estuary SMP2 February 2017</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proposals for coastal defence management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mudflats, sandflats and sandbanks not currently covered by seawater at low tide may experience changes arising from the SMP which would then alter the baseline evidence. Potential impacts on Severn Estuary SAC/SPA/Ramsar.
<p>Severn Estuary Flood Risk Management Strategy (working draft)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A 100 year plan of investment for flood defences by the Environment Agency and Local Authorities ▪ The prioritisation of other flood risk management measures such as providing advice to utility companies to protect critical infrastructure, development control advice and flood warning investment ▪ Creation of new inter-tidal wildlife habitats to compensate for loss of wildlife habitats through rising sea levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mudflats, sandflats and sandbanks not currently covered by seawater at low tide may experience changes arising from the various plans which would then alter the baseline evidence.
<p>Severn River Basin Management Plan RBMP 2015</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proposals relating to the Severn Estuary and its related pressures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The potential for this plan to improve the habitat quality for this European site will have a bearing on the future potential impact of policies and the baseline against which it is measured. ▪ A HRA of this plan has been carried out by the Environment Agency, in consultation with Natural England and the Countryside Council for Wales. ▪ 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.

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		Any plans, project or permissions required to implement the measures must undergo an appropriate assessment if they are likely to have a significant effect.
Severn Trent Water Resource Management Plan current plan 2015-2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The WRMP sets out Severn Trent Water's strategy for ensuring the security of water supplies between 2010 and 2035. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The HRA of the WRMP 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.
Development associated with the decommissioning of Berkeley Power Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The station is now proceeding through a measured and calculated programme of work to decommission the site ongoing to 2026 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There may be impacts on air quality and nutrient enrichment ▪ The demolition of structures may create dust which could have a smothering effect on sites ▪ The Plan has the potential to result in in-combination effects with the Gloucester City Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ atmospheric pollution through increased traffic, which could reduce air quality; ▪ increased levels of disturbance - noise and light pollution; and ▪ increased levels of abstraction; surface water run-off and sewerage discharge, which could reduce water quality and levels.
Development proposals for Oldbury Power Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 nuclear reactors with a combined expected output of approximately 2700MW. ▪ Up to four cooling towers of between 70m and 200m in height 	There is the potential for impacts on the Severn SAC/SPA/Ramsar due to the proposal for cooling water infrastructure - intake ('make-up') and discharge ('purge') pipework and structures as well as

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<p>Work suspended in January 2019</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interim waste storage facilities ▪ Electricity transmission infrastructure ▪ Access roads and highways improvements and a possible park and ride facility ▪ A marine off-loading facility (MOF) and other such construction transport options ▪ Implementation of a flood defence strategy for the site 	<p>through construction and operation of a marine offloading facility which could be constructed within the designated sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The cooling water system required for the stations would need to abstract water from the River Severn to provide top up supplies. It is likely that the cooling water would be taken from the tidal lagoon currently operated by the present Magnox station which is within the Severn Estuary SPA, SCI, Ramsar site. Abstraction would require new pipework and construction of intake and discharge structures within the designated areas. This could mean a temporary loss of habitat and disturbance of tidal flows around the construction works which in turn could impact on invertebrate communities. In the very dynamic estuarine environment such impacts would be likely to be short term and the habitats and ecology would recover following construction. ▪ Whilst the discharge of cooling water in the intertidal area has the potential to cause an adverse effect, the thermal discharge from a tower cooled system would be much less than the existing Oldbury Power Station's discharge. ▪ The construction of the new power station would require the transport of significant quantities of bulk materials such as fill material, aggregates, steel and concrete. Additionally, several abnormally large components or modules would need to be delivered by sea. Delivery of the bulk materials and the abnormal loads could mean that a marine offloading facility may be required. Construction and ultimate decommissioning would entail a number of potentially noisy and visually intrusive activities which, although not necessarily within the designated areas, may be in close proximity. They could therefore result in some displacement of wintering bird populations during the construction period. ▪ The Severn Estuary supports a diverse range of fish and is considered a major fish migration route. Water abstraction could

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		<p>potentially cause an adverse effect (and even some mortality) due to fish impingement on cooling water screens, or entrainment in the cooling water intake (e.g. lamprey transformers). The thermal discharge could also affect fish populations in the vicinity of the discharge. This could also have effects on the migratory fish species which pass through the Severn Estuary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The station development area, the need for any new construction roads and modifications to the transmission system could result in the loss of feeding and roosting area for birds on land adjacent to the Severn Estuary SAC, SPA, Ramsar and SSSI areas. Even though these areas lie outside the internationally designated area, this has some potential for affecting bird populations using the estuary. ▪ If not properly managed, damage to intertidal habitats could also affect over wintering bird populations which feed in the shallows and the sandbanks due to loss of food sources.