Broseley
Neighbourhood Development Plan
2020-2038

Regulation 15 Version B

Appropriate Assessment

CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 Background to Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) 1
1.2 Purpose of Report 2
2 SCREENING CONCLUSION FOR THE REGULATION 15 VS A BNDP 2020-2038 3
3 SCREENING CONCLUSION FOR THE REGULATION 15 VS B BNDP 2020-2038 3
4 APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT OF THE BNDP (VERSION B) 4
4.1 Relevant European Sites 4
4.2 Water Quality and Water Quantity 5
4.3 Avoidance and mitigation measures 8
4.4 In-combination Assessment 9
4.5 Conclusion 9
5 REFERENCES 10

Map 1 Broseley Neighbourhood Plan Area

Map 2 BNDP area (showing 15km buffer) and Severn Estuary European Marine Site, approx. 120km downstream

Appendix 1 Details of Severn Estuary European Marine Site

Appendix 2 Summary of screening elements of the draft Broseley Town Council Neighbourhood Development Plan 2020-2038 - section 15 version B

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA)

1.1.1 Under the provisions of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), known as the 'Habitat Regulations' it is a legal requirement for a competent authority[1] (in this case Shropshire Council) to prepare a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of plans and projects which have the potential to impact on habitats of European importance.

1.1.2 Habitats of European importance comprise of sites designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA). In addition, as a matter of government policy, Ramsar sites (Wetlands of International Importance designated under the Ramsar Convention) are also treated as though covered by the Habitats Regulations. The term 'European sites' includes all the above designations and is used throughout this report.

1.1.3 The purpose of an HRA is to assess whether any plan or project, or the cumulative effect of a number of plans or projects, will adversely affect the integrity of any European site, and if so, whether mitigation measures can be implemented to avoid adverse effects.

1.1.4 If, after the implementation of mitigation measures, adverse effects on site integrity cannot be ruled out (based on the precautionary principle) then the plan or project can only proceed if it passes 3 legal tests:

- There are no feasible alternative solutions that would be less damaging or avoid damage to the site.
- The proposal needs to be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest.
- The necessary compensatory measures can be secured

[1] As defined in Regulation 7 (1) of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)

1.2 Purpose of Report

1.2.1 HRA can be usefully split into three stages, screening, appropriate assessment and derogations.

1.2.2 Stage 1, screening is the process to identify the likely impacts of a policy or proposal upon a European site, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects and consider whether the impacts are likely to be significant or uncertainty exists. Straightforward counter-acting measures can be recommended for incorporation into policy wordings and then sites re-screened.

1.2.3 Stage 2 appropriate assessment considers the impacts on the integrity of European sites, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, with regard to the site's structure and function and its conservation objectives. Where there are adverse impacts, an assessment of mitigation options is carried out to determine adverse effect on the integrity of the site. If these mitigation options cannot avoid adverse effects, then to stage 3 is activated.

1.2.4 Stage 3, derogations and three tests are considered where the plan or project has failed the integrity test, as detailed at 1.4 above.

1.2.5 This document undertakes an Appropriate Assessment (AA) (stage 2) of the Regulation 15 version B of the Broseley Neighbourhood Development Plan 2020-2026 (Reg 15 vs B BNDP), following the screening in for Appropriate Assessment of the previous Regulation 15 version.

1.2.6 It documents the methodology employed during the AA of the Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA), and records the evidence gathered and the process leading to any decisions made.

1.2.7 This report should, therefore, be read in conjunction with the Stage 1, screening of the previous version of the BNDP.

1.2.8 The Reg 15 vs B BNDP is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of an international site[2] and so is not exempt from HRA on this basis.

[2] Regulation 61 (1) (b) of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)

2 SCREENING CONCLUSION FOR THE REGULATION 15 VS A BNDP 2020-2038

2.1.1 Having carried out a 'screening' assessment of the previous BNDP (version A), the competent authority (Shropshire Council) concluded that it would be likely to have a significant effect on the Severn Estuary European Marine Site[3] (EMS), in combination with other plans.

2.1.2 Policy HO2 (housing allocation on land off Avenue Road) and employment allocation off Cockshutt Lane, will utilise a Waste Water Treatment Works (WwTW) (Coalport)) that discharges into the River Severn which is hydrologically connected to the Severn Estuary EMS. As the two policies allocate development this has the potential to give rise to likely significant effects upon the Severn Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar, in combination with other plans , through changes to water quality and quantity.

3 SCREENING CONCLUSION FOR THE REGULATION 15 VS B BNDP 2020-2038

3.1.1 As there have been changes to the BNDP between Regulation 15 version A and B the plan has been screened again, the results of which are illustrated in Appendix 2. The screening concludes the same outcome as for version A, and therefore an Appropriate Assessment of the BNDP Reg 15 version B has been undertaken.

[3] Comprising the Severn Estuary Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Severn Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA) and Severn Estuary Ramsar.

4 APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT OF THE BNDP (VERSION B)

4.1 Relevant European Sites

4.1.1 Three sites, Severn Estuary SAC, Severn Estuary SPA and Severn Estuary Ramsar site (collectively referred to as the Severn Estuary European Marine Site (EMS)) were identified in the screening report as having potential to be subject to likely significant effects as a result of the BNDP.

4.1.2 Broseley is upstream of the Severn Estuary EMS (by approximately 120km), however, wastewater from development in Broseley discharges into the River Severn, upstream of the European site, so there is a potential pathway for effects upon the Severn Estuary EMS as a result of development (including site allocations) within the Reg 15 draft BNDP. See Map 1 for the location of the Severn Estuary EMS in relation to the BNDP area.

4.1.3 Details of the Severn Estuary SAC , SPA and Ramsar are included in Appendix 1, which includes known sensitivities of the sites, the conservation objectives for the sites, the conservation status and condition of qualifying features. A summary is also provided below.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
The Severn Estuary was designated as a SAC on 10th December 2009. Included in its 73,715.4 ha is an overarching “estuaries” feature within which subtidal sandbanks, intertidal mudflats and sandflats, Atlantic salt meadows and reefs exist. Furthermore, three species of migratory fish are defined both as features in their own right and as sub-features of the Estuary feature.

Special Protection Area (SPA)
On 13th July 1995, 24,662.98 ha of the Severn Estuary were designated as a SPA due to the Estuary’s national and international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering and migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds. The intertidal mudflats and sandflats, saltmarsh, shingle and rocky shore habitats bordering the Estuary are also protected within the SPA as they support the Estuary’s large bird populations.

Ramsar
The Severn Estuary was designated as a Ramsar site on 13th July 1995, covering16,942 ha of wetland. The qualifying interest features of the Severn Estuary Ramsar overlap with those of the Severn Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

Severn Estuary European Marine Site
Collectively, the area of land designated as SAC, SPA and Ramsar is known as the Severn Estuary European Marine Site (SEEMS).

4.2 Water Quality and Water Quantity

4.2.1 The Severn Estuary EMS is vulnerable to changes in water quality and quantity due to diffuse (including agricultural) or direct pollution (e.g. industrial, sewage treatment works, thermal, radioactive). Activities around the Estuary include fertiliser application, potentially dairy and poultry production, road traffic, industry (including power stations), and shipping which are all sources of nitrogen pollution.

4.2.2 Nitrogen deposition exceeds site relevant critical loads, with potential impacts on vegetation structure and diversity. The species-poor intertidal invertebrate community includes high densities of ragworms, lugworms and other invertebrates forming an important food source for passage and wintering waders and fish. Prevention/reduction in decline in water and sediment quality (applying relevant measures to all relevant tributaries in England and Wales) is a key element underpinning the conservation objectives.

4.2.3 Although Broseley is 120 km upstream of the Severn Estuary EMS, Coelport WwTW, which serves Broseley, discharges into the River Severn, which ultimately feeds into the Severn Estuary EMS. In addition, migratory fish which are a feature of the Severn Estuary EMS utilise the river Severn and its tributaries for part of their lifecycle. Small allocations in Broseley are unlikely to cause a significant adverse effect on the Severn Estuary EMS alone, however, in combination with other plans and projects, there is potential for likely significant effects upon the Severn Estuary EMS.

4.2.4 If insufficient water is available for new development in aquifers or water courses, over abstraction could damage international sites by reducing water levels, causing greater fluctuation of water levels or periodic drying of water courses or wetlands. Reduced volumes of water also tend to concentrate pollutants or contaminants.

4.2.5 Insufficient infrastructure to cope with the additional foul-water drainage or treatment of sewage on arrival at a WwTW would be likely to cause eutrophication of water courses which ultimately lead to the Severn Estuary EMS.

4.2.6 The Shropshire Water Cycle Study (WCS) was prepared for Shropshire Council by JBA Consulting in 2020 with an Addendum and Erratum in 2021 to assess the constraints on Shropshire's water infrastructure and to set out any requirements that might arise from the employment and housing land growth proposed by the new Local Plan for Shropshire.

4.2.7 As the WCS included an assessment of the current constraints and likely requirements regarding water infrastructure to provide for employment and housing growth proposed in the new Local Plan, the WCS therefore includes the allocated housing and commercial development included for in the BNDP through policies HO2 and EJ3.

4.2.8 The WCS was prepared with the co-operation of the water companies in Shropshire: Severn Trent Water (STW): United Utilities (UU); Welsh Water (WW) or Hafren Dyfrdwy; as well as the Environment Agency and neighbouring Local Planning Authorities.

4.2.9 STW is responsible for supplying the majority of water supply in Shropshire. Their Water Resource Management Plan (WMRP) forecasts a significant deficit between supply and demand and emphasises the need to reduce this to prevent the risk of future environmental deterioration.

4.2.10 STW provided comments for all site allocations proposed in the new Local Plan for Shropshire (including Strategic Sites). Their assessments show that the WRMP has planned for the increase in demand arising from the Local Plan, and hence the allocations in the BNDP. The last row in the table below is relevant to the allocated sites in the BNDP.

WCS Table 4.11 Water resources and RAG assessment results

Strategic site	Overall RAG assessment	STW comment
Clive Barracks	Green	Adopted WRMP has planned for the increased demand based on the housing growth figures provided. If significantly higher growth rates are expected, we would need to reassess
Ironbridge		
RAF Cosford	Amber	Adopted WRMP has planned for the increased demand based on the housing growth figures provided. If significantly higher growth rates are expected, we would need to reassess. This site is located in an area that is significantly affected by WFD WINEP and would not be a favoured site.
Settlement	**Overall RAG assessment**	**STW comment**
Albrighton	Amber	Adopted WRMP has planned for the increased demand based on the housing growth figures provided. If significantly higher growth rates are expected, we would need to reassess. This site is located in an area that is significantly affected by WFD WINEP and would not be a favoured site.
Shifnal		
All other preferred options settlements	Green	Adopted WRMP has planned for the increased demand based on the housing growth figures provided. If significantly higher growth rates are expected, we would need to reassess

4.2.11 Chapter 11 of the WCS considers potential impacts on the natural environment from growth in the Local Plan Review. This is supplemented by the WCS Water Quality Addendum (March 2021) which assesses the potential for water quality impacts for all SACs, SPAs Ramsar Sites and SSSI's in Shropshire and downstream of the county. Table A1.1 of Appendix A to the WCS Addendum sets out the results of the assessment and the results for the Severn Estuary EMS is reproduced below.

Table A1.1 Assessment results for protected sites likely to be affected by changes in water quality

Protected Site	Ref.	Adjacent watercourse ID	Adjacent watercourse name	Pollution	Baseline conc. (mg/l)	Future conc. (mg/l)	% Deterioration	Conc. After treatment at TAL (mf/l)	Can deterioration be prevented?
The following protected sites are adjacent to the River Severn estuary and are not within the bounds of the SIMCAT model. Water quality at the downstream extent of the model (two tributaries) is used as a proxy for water quality adjacent to these sites.									
Severn Estuary (SSSI, SAC, SPA and Ramsar)	ST529870 UK0013030 UK9015022 UK11081	Transitional waterbody	River Severn Estuary	Phosphate	0.31	0.32	3%	0.1	Y

4.2.12 The assessment shows that improvements to those WwTW upstream of the Severn Estuary EMS can prevent a deterioration in water quality (and in fact will either maintain current conditions or create an improvement) and thus the Severn Estuary EMS will not be adversely affected by the growth proposed in the new Local Plan.

4.2.13 The BNDP aims to deliver 50 houses and 3 hectares of employment land during the plan period, in line with the allocations proposed in the regulation 19 version of the new Local Plan (for Shropshire), and therefore, as demonstrated by the WCS and Addendum, improvements to Coalport WwTW which serves Broseley can prevent a deterioration in water quality of the Severn Estuary EMS (and in fact will either maintain current conditions or create an improvement).

4.2.14 However there is the possibility that development could come forward in advance of the water infrastructure improvements being implemented, which would be likely to give rise to adverse effects on the integrity of the Severn Estuary EMS, in combination with other plans and projects.

4.3 Avoidance and mitigation measures

4.3.1 The finding of the WCS show that with appropriate water infrastructure in place ahead of development of any of the allocated sites in the BNDP, that the water quality and quantity of receiving waters that eventually enter the Severn Estuary EMS will not be adversely affected. The WCS shows that the required infrastructure is technically feasible and deliverable during the BNDP period and that STW can accommodate the planned growth.

4.3.2 To ensure that developments are served by the required water infrastructure to prevent adverse effects on site integrity of the Severn Estuary EMS, a water policy has been added to the Reg 15 vs B BNDP.

Policy WA1 states:

'*Development proposals are required to demonstrate that they will be served by adequate water supply, foul drainage, wastewater and sewage treatment infrastructure. In particular, proposals should show how development will be phased to allow the relevant water company sufficient time to undertake any necessary capacity improvement works to the existing water supply, wastewater and foul drainage networks and waste-water treatment works prior to construction and occupation of the development. Where development is bought forward in advance of planned capacity improvements by the relevant water company through their Asset Management Process, any required capacity improvements should be delivered via agreement between the developer and the water company*

4.3.3 Application of policy WA1 in the BNDP will protect water courses that feed into the River Severn EMS, and in so doing will prevent adverse effects on site integrity, alone and in combination, on the Severn Estuary EMS.

4.4 In-combination Assessment

4.4.1 As a strategic document, the WCS includes an assessment of the impacts of all potential growth over the next 25 years as proposed in the Reg 19 new Local Plan, and also taking into account growth in the Telford and Wrekin Local Plan 2011-2031, which shares Coalport WwTW to support development.

4.4.2 Therefore, the BNDP has also been assessed in combination with the Reg 19 new Local Plan and the Telford and Wrekin Local Plan, and the conclusions of the WCS and mitigation measures proposed would serve to ensure that in combination effects are mitigated to ensure that the water quality and quantity of receiving waters that eventually enter the Severn Estuary EMS will not be adversely affected.

4.5 Conclusion

4.5.1 In accordance with Regulation 63 (3) of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), Natural England were consulted on the draft Appropriate Assessment between 2 to 18 June 2021. No representations were received.

4.5.2 Following the appropriate assessment and the consideration of mitigation measures, Shropshire Council conclude that the Reg 15 vs B BNDP would not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the Severn Estuary EMS either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.

5 REFERENCES

GOV.UK (2021) Habitats regulations assessment: protecting a European Site https://www.gov.uk/guidance/habitats-regulations-assessments-protecting-a-european-site

JBA Consulting (2020) *Shropshire Water Cycle Study*, Shropshire Council

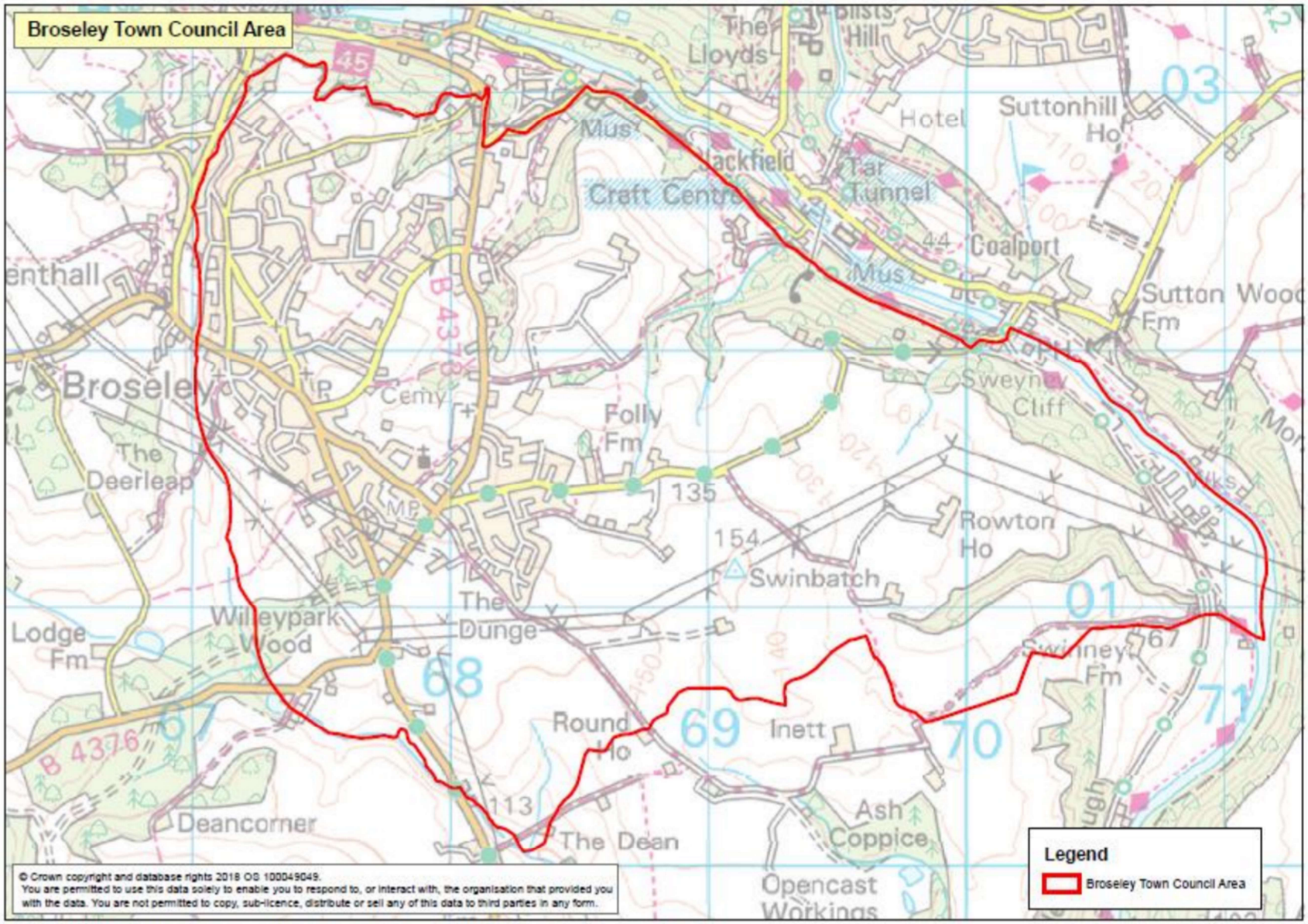
JBA Consulting (2021) S*hropshire Water Cycle Study Addendum: Water Quality Impact Assessment*, Shropshire Council

Shropshire Council (2020) *Regulation 19 pre-submission draft of the Shropshire Local Plan 2016 to 2038*, Shropshire Council

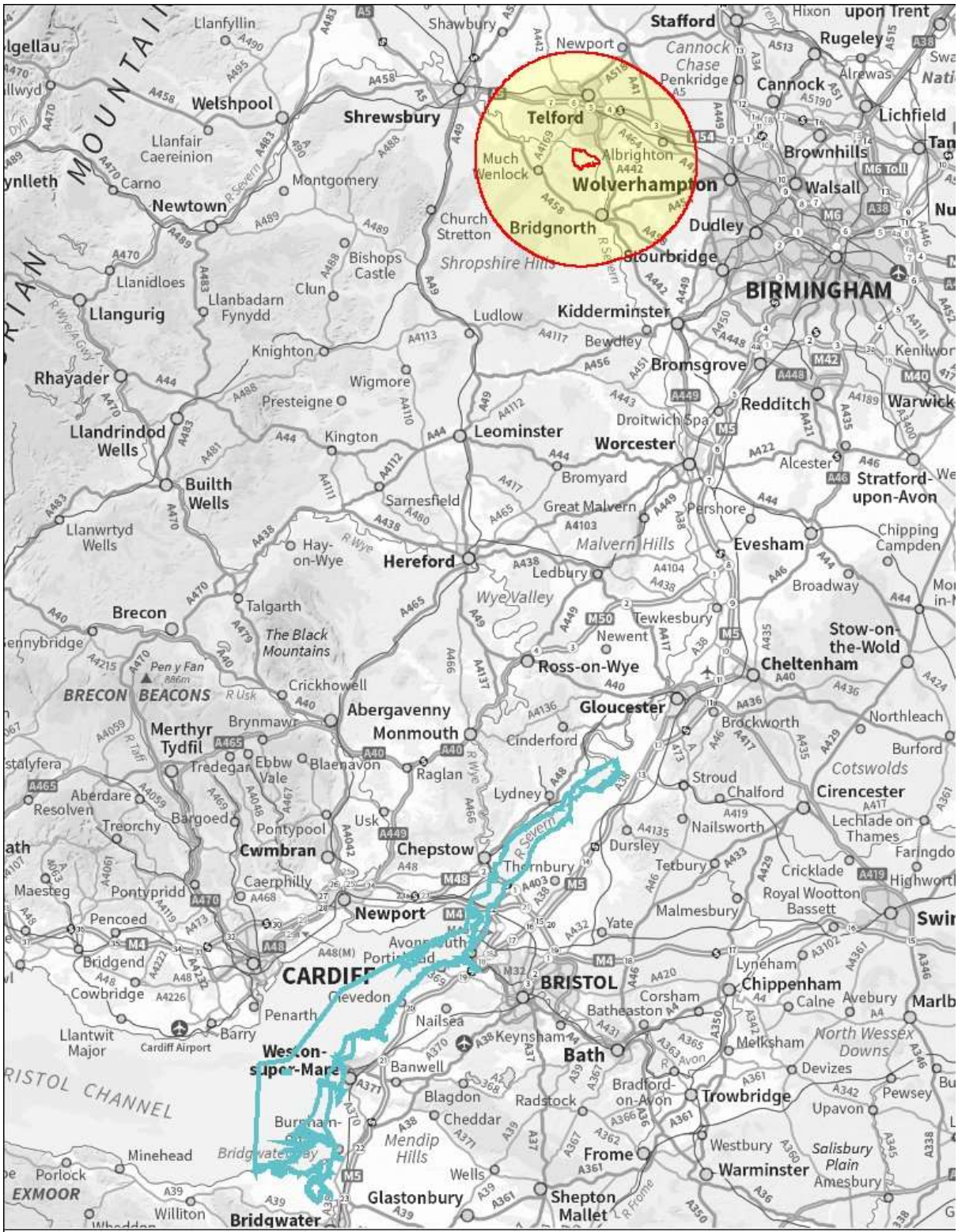
Shropshire Council (2020) *Regulation 19 pre-submission draft of the Shropshire Local Plan 2016 to 2038 Habitat Regulations Assessment*, Shropshire Council

Tyldesley, D., and Chapman, C., (2013) *The Habitat Regulations Handbook, (April 2021) edition UK*, DTA Publications Limited

Map 1: Broseley Neighbourhood Plan Area



Map 2: BNDP area (showing 15km buffer) and Severn Estuary European Marine Site, approx. 120km downstream



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Appendix 1: Details of Severn Estuary European Marine Site

The following tables provide detailed information on the Severn Estuary European Marine Site including site name, location, conservation objectives (where known), site vulnerabilities and reasons for designation.

Site Name: Severn EstuarySAC/SPA/EMS, Ramsar, Bristol City, Gloucestershire, Bath & North East Somerset, Somerset, South Gloucestershire, England. Bro Morgannwg/Vale of Glamorgan, Caerdydd/Cardiff, Casnewydd/ Newport, Sir Fynwy/ Monmouthshire, Wales.

Site Description:

The Severn Estuary is located between Wales and England in south-west Britain. It is a large estuary with extensive intertidal mudflats and sandflats, rocky platforms and islands. Saltmarsh fringes the coast backed by grazing marsh with freshwater ditches and occasional brackish ditches. The subtidal seabed is rock and gravel with subtidal sandbanks. The site also supports reefs of the tube forming worm *Sabellaria alveolata.*

The estuary's classic funnel shape, unique in the UK, is a factor causing the Severn to have one of the highest tidal ranges in the world. A consequence of the large tidal range is an extensive intertidal zone, one of the largest in the UK. The tidal regime results in plant and animal communities typical of the extreme physical conditions of liquid mud and tide-swept sand and rock. The species-poor intertidal invertebrate community includes high densities of ragworms, lugworms and other invertebrates forming an important food source for passage and wintering waders and fish.

The site is of importance during the spring and autumn migration periods for waders, as well as in winter for large numbers of waterbirds, especially swans, ducks and waders. The fish fauna is very diverse with more than 110 species identified. The site is of particular importance for migratory fish.

Conservation Objectives for SAC:

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;

- The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species
- The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats
- The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species
- The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely

- The populations of qualifying species, and,
- The distribution of qualifying species within the site.

Conservation Objectives for SPA:

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;

- The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features
- The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features
- The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely
- The population of each of the qualifying features, and,
- The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.

Site Vulnerability:

Public access and recreation may have an impact on bird species sensitive to disturbance, causing displacement from feeding, roosting and moulting areas, and if severe could affect long term survival and population numbers and distributions within the Estuary. There are a wide range of recreational activities within the site (walking, dog walking, horse riding, biking, beach activities, angling, wildfowling, other shooting (eg clay pigeon)) that may cause damage to habitats where pressure is high.

Modification to water courses and barriers to Annex II migratory fish (and those included in the fish assemblage) in the tributary rivers are preventing completion of the life cycle and potentially altering the hydrodynamics of the site. This includes existing structures and operations (bridges, power station lagoons, jetties, dredging, flood alleviation) influencing the flow of water, sediments and therefore migration.

As sea levels rise, man-made defences are constraining the natural roll back of estuarine habitats, causing squeeze and loss of habitat and having impacts on species dependent upon those habitats (birds: feeding/ roosting, and fish: feeding/ nursery and shelter areas).

Changes in ownership and other land practices can result in changes in management and use of land (eg. changes in grazing practice) which affects species composition, habitat availability, and quality of saltmarsh habitats and use of land for other activities that may cause damage or disturbance.

There is a risk of significant changes in estuarine populations (including declines in some SPA bird populations) in parts of the Estuary resulting from climate change and other man-made and natural modifications to on- and offsite environments.

There is uncertainty over water quality in the Estuary due to diffuse (including agricultural) or direct pollution (eg. industrial, sewage treatment works, thermal, radioactive).

Activities around the Estuary include fertiliser application, potentially dairy and poultry production, road traffic, industry (including power stations), and shipping which are all sources of nitrogen pollution. Nitrogen deposition exceeds site relevant critical loads, with potential impacts on vegetation structure and diversity.

Commercial fishing activities can cause habitat damage and disturbance to wildlife.

There are recent reports of marine invasive non-native species (the Australian barnacle *Austrominius modestus*, Mitten crab *Eriocheir sinensis*, and the Pacific Oyster *Crassostrea gigas*) in the Estuary (or the Bristol Channel). These could have an impact on native species and habitats but the abundance and impact in the Severn Estuary of these species is unclear.

Reason for Designation	**Environmental Conditions Needed to Support Site Integrity**
<u>SAC</u> **Qualifying Habitats**: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time. (Subtidal sandbanks) • Estuaries • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide. (Intertidal mudflats and sandflats) • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*) • Reefs **Qualifying species:** • Sea Lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*)	Reduction of human impacts on disturbance to birds and damage to habitats. Reduction, removal (where possible), and prevention of barriers to migratory species. Limit coastal squeeze by provision of sustainable coastal defences, Improvement to existing structures and delivery of compensatory habitat. Appropriate levels and timing of grazing, and management of intertidal saltmarsh habitat.

• River Lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*) • Twaite Shad (*Alosa fallax*) <u>SPA</u> **Qualifying features**: • A037 *Cygnus columbianus bewickii*; Bewick's swan (Non-breeding) • A048 *Tadorna tadorna*; Common shelduck (Non-breeding) • A051 *Anas strepera*; Gadwall (Non-breeding) • A149 *Calidris alpina alpina*; Dunlin (Non-breeding) • A162 *Tringa totanus*; Common redshank (Non-breeding) • A394 *Anser albifrons albifrons*; Greater white-fronted goose (Non- breeding) Waterbird assemblage <u>Ramsar</u> Qualifies under criteria 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 8 **Ramsar criterion 1** Due to immense tidal range (second-largest in world), this affects both the physical environment and biological communities. Habitats Directive Annex I features present on the pSAC include: H1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time H1130 Estuaries H1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide H1330 Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) **Ramsar criterion 3** Due to unusual estuarine communities, reduced diversity and high productivity. **Ramsar criterion 4** This site is important for the run of migratory fish between sea and river via estuary. Species include Salmon Salmo salar, sea trout S. trutta, sea lamprey Petromyzon marinus, river lamprey Lampetra fluviatilis, allis shad Alosa alosa, twaite shad A.	Understand/prepare for changes in species distribution (caused by climate change/other events). Prevention/reduction in decline in water and sediment quality (applying relevant measures to all relevant tributaries in England and Wales).

fallax, and eel Anguilla anguilla. It is also of particular importance for migratory birds during spring and autumn. **Ramsar criterion 5** Assemblages of international importance: Species with peak counts in winter: 70919 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003) **Ramsar criterion 6** – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance. Qualifying Species/populations (as identified at designation): Species with peak counts in winter: Tundra swan , Cygnus columbianus bewickii, Greater white-fronted goose , Anser albifrons albifrons, Common shelduck , Tadorna tadorna, Gadwall , Anas strepera strepera, Dunlin , Calidris alpina alpina, Common redshank , Tringa totanus totanus Species/populations identified subsequent to designation for possible future consideration under criterion 6. Species regularly supported during the breeding season: Lesser black-backed gull , Larus fuscus graellsii, Species with peak counts in spring/autumn: Ringed plover , Charadrius hiaticula, Species with peak counts in winter: Eurasian teal , Anas crecca, Northern pintail , Anas acuta,. **Ramsar criterion 8** The fish of the whole estuarine and river system is one of the most diverse in Britain, with over 110 species recorded. Salmon Salmo salar, sea trout S. trutta, sea lamprey Petromyzon marinus, river lamprey Lampetra fluviatilis, allis shad Alosa alosa, twaite shad A. fallax, and eel Anguilla anguilla use the Severn Estuary as a key migration route to their spawning grounds in the many tributaries that flow into the estuary. The site is important as a feeding and nursery ground for many fish species particularly allis shad Alosa alosa and twaite shad A. fallax which feed on mysid shrimps in the salt wedge.	

Appendix 2. Summary of screening elements of the draft Broseley Town Council Neighbourhood Development Plan 2020-2038 - section 15 version B

A	General statement of policy / general aspiration
B	Policy listing general criteria for testing acceptability / sustainability of proposals
C	Proposal referred to but proposed by the plan
D	General plan-wide environmental protection / site safeguarding / threshold policies
E	Policies or proposals which steer change in such a way as to protect European sites from adverse effects
F	Policy that cannot lead to development or other change
G	Policy or proposal that could not have any conceivable effect on a site
H	Policy or proposal the (actual or theoretical) effects of which cannot undermine the conservation objectives (either alone or in combination with other aspects of this or other plans or projects
I	Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone
J	Policy or proposal with an effect on a site but unlikely to be significant alone, so need to check for likely significant effects in combination
K	Policy or proposal unlikely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination
L	Policy or proposal which might be likely to have a significant effect in combination
M	Bespoke area, site or case specific policies or proposals intended to avoid or reduce harmful effects on an international site

Element of Plan/Policy Ref.	Section # or Policy Title	Screening Conclusion	Justification	Category code Screen 1
Introduction	1, 2, 3, 4 & 6	Screened out	General description of the Neighbourhood Plan Area and the plan making process.	A
Introduction	5.2 Housing Objectives	Screened out	General statement of policy / general aspiration. Description of housing objectives including delivery of 50 new dwellings which is more appropriately considered in other more detailed policies of the NDP.	A
Policies				
A1	Design statement	Screened out	Criteria based policy to support development which is in keeping with the design principles set out in the Broseley Design statement.	F
DS.1 DS.2 DS.3 DS.4. DS.5 DS.6 DS.7 DS.8 DS.9 DS.10	Design principles	Screened out	Criteria based policies relating to design. Cannot lead to development or other change	F
HO1 HO4 HO5 HO7	Housing	Screened out	Policies listing general criteria for testing acceptability of proposals	B
HO2	Housing	Screened in.	Policy proposes new housing numbers in exceedance of that in SamDev. Wastewater from Broseley is treated at Coalport WwTW, which discharges into the River Severn, and ultimately into the Severn Estuary SAC, SPA & Ramsar site, approximately 120km downstream. Local effects from individual allocated sites would be negligible due to the distance from the designated areas of the estuary (c. 120km), however, in combination with other allocations in plans using the same water infrastructure, an adverse effect may be possible.	L
HO6 HO3	Housing	Screened out	Policy that cannot lead to development or other change	F
EJ1 EJ2 EJ4 EJ5 EJ6	Economy & Jobs	Screened out	Policy listing general criteria for testing acceptability of proposals	B

EJ3	Economy & Jobs	Screened in	Part site safeguarding policy and part allocation. Policy proposes new employment area allocation in exceedance of that in SamDev. Wastewater from Broseley is treated at Coalport WwTW, which discharges into the River Severn, and ultimately into the Severn Estuary SAC, SPA & Ramsar site, approximately 120km downstream. Local effects from individual allocated sites would be negligible due to the distance from the designated areas of the estuary (c. 120km), however, in combination with other allocations in plans using the same water infrastructure, an adverse effect may be Policy that cannot lead to development or other change	L
GR 1 GR 2 GR 3	Green spaces and infrastructure, sport and recreation	Screened out	General plan-wide environmental protection / site safeguarding / threshold policies	D
GR 4 GR5	Green spaces and infrastructure, sport and recreation	Screened out	Policies promoting links/paths/green routes. Could not have any conceivable effect on a site. No international sites within 15km and no impact pathways present	G
GR 6	Green spaces and infrastructure, sport and recreation	Screened out	General plan-wide environmental protection / site safeguarding / threshold policies	D
CH 1 CH 2	Conservation, Heritage, Landscape and the Environment	Screened out	Qualitative policies that cannot lead to development or other change	F
CR 1 CR 2	Community Resources	Screened out	Policies listing general criteria for testing acceptability of proposals	B
VE1 VE2	Supporting the visitor economy, tourism and leisure	Screened out	Policies listing general criteria for testing acceptability of proposals	B
VE3 VE4	Supporting the visitor economy, tourism and leisure	Screened out	General plan-wide environmental protection / site safeguarding / threshold policies	D
SD1 SD2 SD3	Achieving sustainable development and responding to the challenge of climate change	Screened out	Policies listing general criteria for testing acceptability of proposals	B
SD4	Achieving sustainable development and responding to the challenge of climate change	Screened out	General statement of policy / general aspiration	A
WA1	Water Infrastructure	Screened out	General plan-wide environmental protection / site safeguarding / threshold policies	D
Appendix Five	Mixed Use Development Allocation	Screened in	Identifies a mixed-use land allocation off Avenue Road for a maximum of 20 dwellings. Policy proposes new housing numbers in exceedance of that in SamDev. Wastewater from Broseley is treated at Coalport WwTW, which discharges into the River Severn, and ultimately into the Severn Estuary SAC, SPA & Ramsar site, approximately 120km downstream. Local effects from individual allocated sites, would be negligible due to the distance from the designated areas of the estuary (c. 120km), however, in combination with other allocations in plans using the same water infrastructure, an adverse effect may be possible.	L
Appendix Six	Employment Land Allocation	Screened in	Identifies an employment land allocation off Cockshutt Lane of 0.74 hectares. Map identifies an employment land allocation in exceedance of that in SamDev. Wastewater from Broseley is treated at Coalport WwTW, which discharges into the River Severn, and ultimately into the Severn Estuary SAC/SPA Ramsar site, approximately 120km downstream. Local effects from individual allocated sites, would be negligible due to the distance from the designated areas of the estuary (c. 120km), however, in combination with other allocations in plans using the same water infrastructure, an adverse effect may be possible.	L