



Broseley
Neighbourhood Development Plan
2020-2038

Regulation 15 Version
12 April 2021

Habitats Regulations Assessment
Screening Report

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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 authority¹ (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 a Stage 1 Screening (HRA) of the Regulation 15 version of the Broseley Neighbourhood Development Plan 2020-2026 (Reg 15 BNDP). It documents the methodology employed during this initial screening stage of the Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA), and records the evidence gathered and the process leading to any decisions made.
- 1.2.6 The Reg 15 BNDP is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of an international site² 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 BACKGROUND TO THE REGULATION 15 BNDP 2020-2038

2.1 Neighbourhood Planning

- 2.1.1 Neighbourhood planning was introduced under the Localism Act to give members of the community a more ‘hands on’ role in the planning of their neighbourhoods. It enables communities to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood and deliver the sustainable development they need through planning policies relating to the development and use of land.
- 2.1.2 The Reg 15 BNDP which this HRA screening report examines is the draft Regulation 15 version. Therefore, this screening report will, where necessary, inform further consultation drafts and the final version for examination.
- 2.1.3 The Broseley Neighbourhood Plan will, after passing through the relevant stages of consultation, submission, examination and the referendum, go on to become part of the statutory Development Plan for the area.

2.2 Shropshire Planning Policy Context

Core Strategy and SamDev

- 2.2.1 The relevant Shropshire development plan is the Shropshire Core Strategy alongside the Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan (SAMDev). Taken together these two documents make up the Shropshire Local Plan.
- 2.2.2 The Core Strategy sets out Shropshire Council’s vision, strategic objectives and the broad strategy to guide future development and growth in Shropshire during the period up to 2026. The Core Strategy was adopted in February 2011.
- 2.2.3 Shropshire's Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan (SAMDev) was adopted in December 2015 and sets out proposals for the use of land and policies to guide future development in order to help deliver the vision and objectives of the Shropshire Core Strategy for the period up to 2026.

Local Plan Review

- 2.2.4 A review of the Shropshire Local Plan (2016 – 2038) is currently being progressed with publication of the Regulation 19 pre-submission draft (and accompanying HRA) in December 2020. The purpose of this review is to update elements of the Plan and to make sure that Shropshire can respond flexibly to changing circumstances in line with the NPPF. The Review includes consideration of housing numbers (including objectively assessed need), employment land requirements, the distribution of development and a review of Green Belt boundaries as part of the consideration of strategic options to deliver new development.

2.2.5 The Regulation 19 pre-submission version of the Local Plan Review proposes Broseley will continue to act as a 'Key Centre' and accommodate around 250 dwellings and 3 hectares of employment land between 2016 and 2036. Some of this development has already been delivered or allocated in SAmDev but there is additional housing and employment land allocated in the Local plan review, over and above that allocated in SamDev.

2.3 Description of the Plan

2.3.1 The Broseley Neighbourhood Plan covers the whole of the administrative area of Broseley Town Council, which includes Broseley, Broseley Wood, Jackfield and the surrounding countryside (see Map 1).

2.3.2 When the Broseley Neighbourhood Plan is 'made' it will become part of the Shropshire Local Development Framework. The Neighbourhood Plan will be used to help determine planning applications within the Broseley designated Neighbourhood Area

2.3.3 The Reg 15 BNDP is based on ten locally important policy objectives. The objectives focus on: a) Housing b) Employment and jobs c) Green spaces and green infrastructure d) Traffic and accessibility e) Conservation and heritage f) Community resources g) Sport and recreation h) Supporting the visitor economy i) Sustainable development and climate change.

2.3.4 The plan includes identification of sites to accommodate some of the additional housing and employment land as identified in the emerging Local Plan review, which is over and above that in SamDev.

3 RELEVANT EUROPEAN SITES

3.1 Screening Thresholds

Distance

- 3.1.1 The first step in the screening process was to identify all European sites within 15km of the Broseley plan boundary. This distance is considered sufficiently large to ensure that European Sites that could potentially be affected by the majority of impact pathways are considered.
- 3.1.2 Map 2 shows Broseley with a 15km buffer and the spread of European Sites across the area.

Possible Pathways of Effects

- 3.1.3 In addition to distance thresholds, possible pathways of effects between European sites and the BNDP have been identified in order to ensure that all European sites, irrespective of distance, have been included in the report for screening for likely significant effects.

- 3.1.4 Broad mechanisms which could potentially give rise to likely significant effects include, but are not limited to:

- Alteration in water quality
- Increased water abstraction
- Increased run off from new roads and development
- Air pollution from development work
- Air pollution from increased traffic in the long term
- Increased NO_x gasses
- Increased sulphur dioxide
- Increased Acid deposition
- Increased Nitrogen deposition
- Increased recreational use and disturbance including dog walking
- Increased fishing on open water sites
- Increased introduced and invasive species issues
- Alterations in site management
- Increased hunting pressure from domestic animals e.g. cats

- 3.1.5 Of the above mechanisms for possible impacts to European Sites, only alterations in water quality and increased water abstraction are considered to be relevant to European Sites that are located further than 15km from the BNDP boundary.

3.2 Sites to be Screened for Likely Significant Effects

- 3.2.1 No European Sites are located either within the boundary of the BNDP area, or within 15km of, the boundary.
- 3.2.2 Three sites, Severn Estuary SAC, Severn Estuary SPA and Severn Estuary Ramsar site (collectively referred to as the Severn Estuary European Marine Site (EMS)) that are located further than 15km from the Broseley plan boundary have been included in the screening, as effects upon water quality are considered potentially possible. See Map 3 for the location of the Severn Estuary EMS in relation to the BNDP area.
- 3.2.3 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.
- 3.2.4 Details of the Severn Estuary SAC , SPA and Ramsar are included in Appendix 1, which includes known sensitivities of the sites, however 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, covering 16,942 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 SCREENING THE BNDP FOR LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The likelihood of significant effects has been assessed in relation to the specific features and environmental conditions of the Severn Estuary EMS as could be affected by the Reg 15 draft BNDP, alone, or in combination with other plans or projects, taking particular account of the site's conservation objectives.
- 4.1.2 The results of the screening assessment based on the likelihood of significant effects of the Reg 15 draft BNDP, on the Severn Estuary EMS are shown Appendix 2. This identifies that significant effects could arise upon the Severn Estuary EMS as a result of housing and employment site allocations within the Reg 15 draft BNDP, in combination with other plans.

4.2 Policy HO2 and Appendix Five

- 4.2.1 This policy (and Appendix five) identifies a level of housing in excess of that already allocated by SamDev, but which is in line with emerging allocations in the review of the Local Plan.

4.3 Proposals Map and Appendix Six – employment allocation

- 4.3.1 The proposals map (and Appendix Six) identifies a level of employment land allocation in excess of that already allocated in SamDev, but which is in line with emerging allocations in the review of the Local Plan.

4.4 Screening Decision

- 4.4.1 To date, these additional housing and employment sites are not included in an adopted plan, and there is therefore no accompanying HRA that has been examined and approved, to provide certainty that appropriate mitigation can be secured to avoid likely significant effects on the Severn Estuary EMS.
- 4.4.2 The Regulation 19 pre-submission draft of the Shropshire Local Plan 2016-2038 has recently (December 2020) been out for public consultation and this includes an HRA, to assess the impacts of the plan upon European Sites.
- 4.4.3 In this HRA, impacts of housing and employment allocations which generate wastewater that ultimately discharge into the River Severn are identified as having a likely significant effect upon the Severn Estuary EMS, in combination. This is informed by the Shropshire Water Cycle Study (as amended).
- 4.4.4 As the employment and housing allocations identified in the reg 15 draft BNDP will utilise a Waste Water Treatment Works (Coalport)) that discharges into the River Severn, the two policies allocating the increased level of development (from SamDev) has the potential to give rise to likely significant effects upon a European site – the Severn Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar, in combination with other plans (ie the Regulation 19 Local Plan Review).

5 SCREENING CONCLUSION

- 5.1.1 It is considered likely that the Regulation 15 Draft BNDP could have a significant effect on the River Severn EMS, in combination with other plans and projects, due to changes in water quality arising from housing and employment allocations which are over and above those already consented in the Shropshire Core Strategy and SamDev.

6 POSSIBLE NEXT STEPS

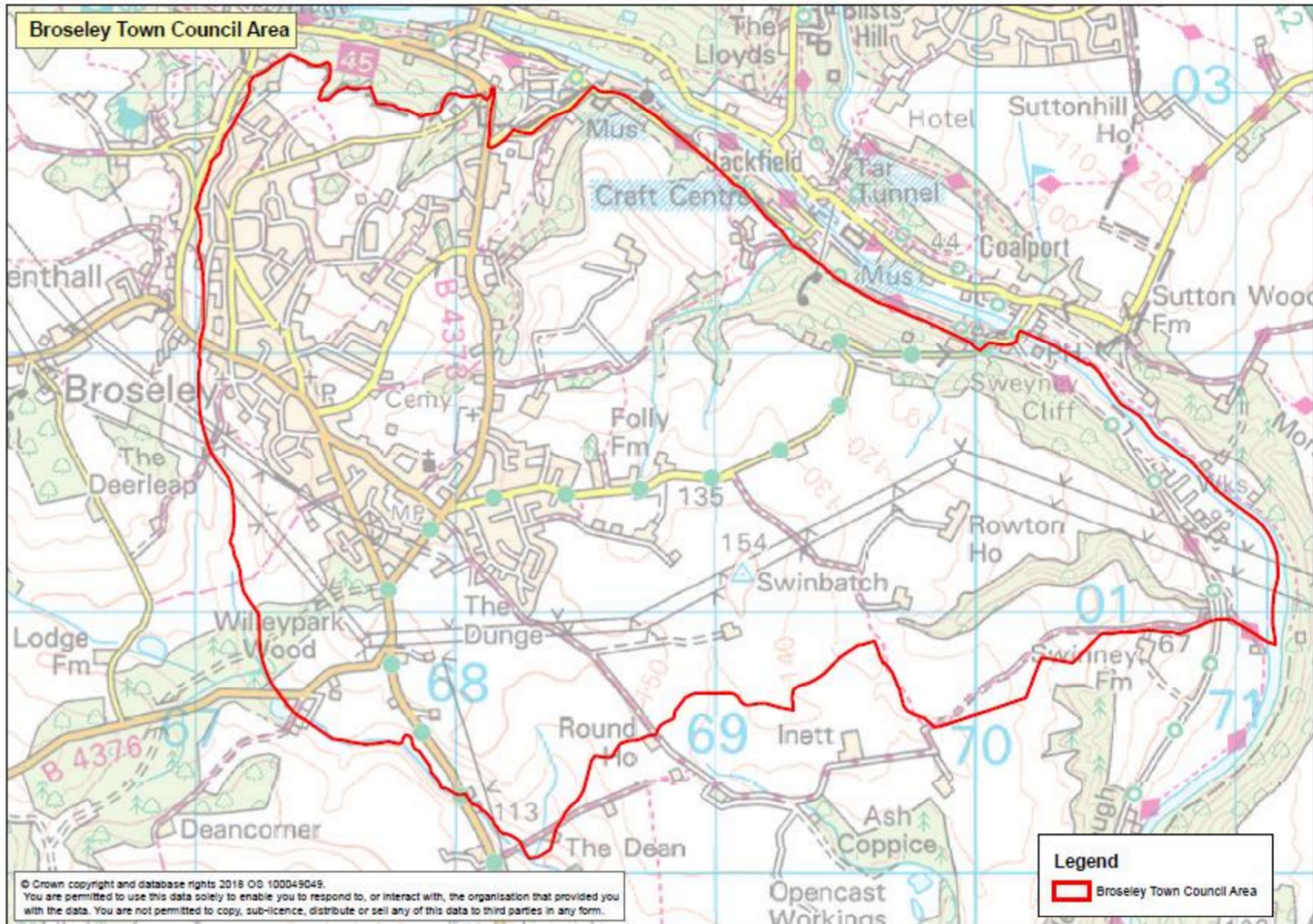
- 6.1.1 It may be possible to modify the plan, as drafted, to propose mitigation to avoid likely significant effects.
- 6.1.2 The screening report has concluded that significant in combination effects upon the Severn Estuary EMS arise from policy HO2 (housing allocation on land off Avenue Road) and employment allocation off Cockshutt Lane. It may be possible to remove this potential impact upon the European site through the provision of a suitably worded policy regarding provision of water infrastructure to serve the housing and employment allocations which are over and above those already approved in adopted Core Strategy and SamDev. This would be in-line with the recommendations of the Shropshire Water Cycle Study which has been prepared to inform the Local Plan review.
- 6.1.3 It is understood that a further iteration of the BNDP is to be produced in the near future, and subject to regulation 16 consultation, which would provide an opportunity to incorporate suitable mitigation into the BNDP to avoid impacts on the Severn Estuary EMS.
- 6.1.4 Following the ruling in *People Over Wind*³, Stage 1 Screening can only take account of those elements which are essential to, or characteristic of, a plan, and which are not specifically aimed at mitigating specified impacts on named international sites. Therefore, if mitigation measures to avoid impacts of the BNDP upon the Severn Estuary EMS are included in the next iteration of the BNDP, the plan would need to be subject to an Appropriate Assessment.

³ *People Over Wind & Sweetman v. Coillte Teoranta (C-323/17)*

7 REFERENCES

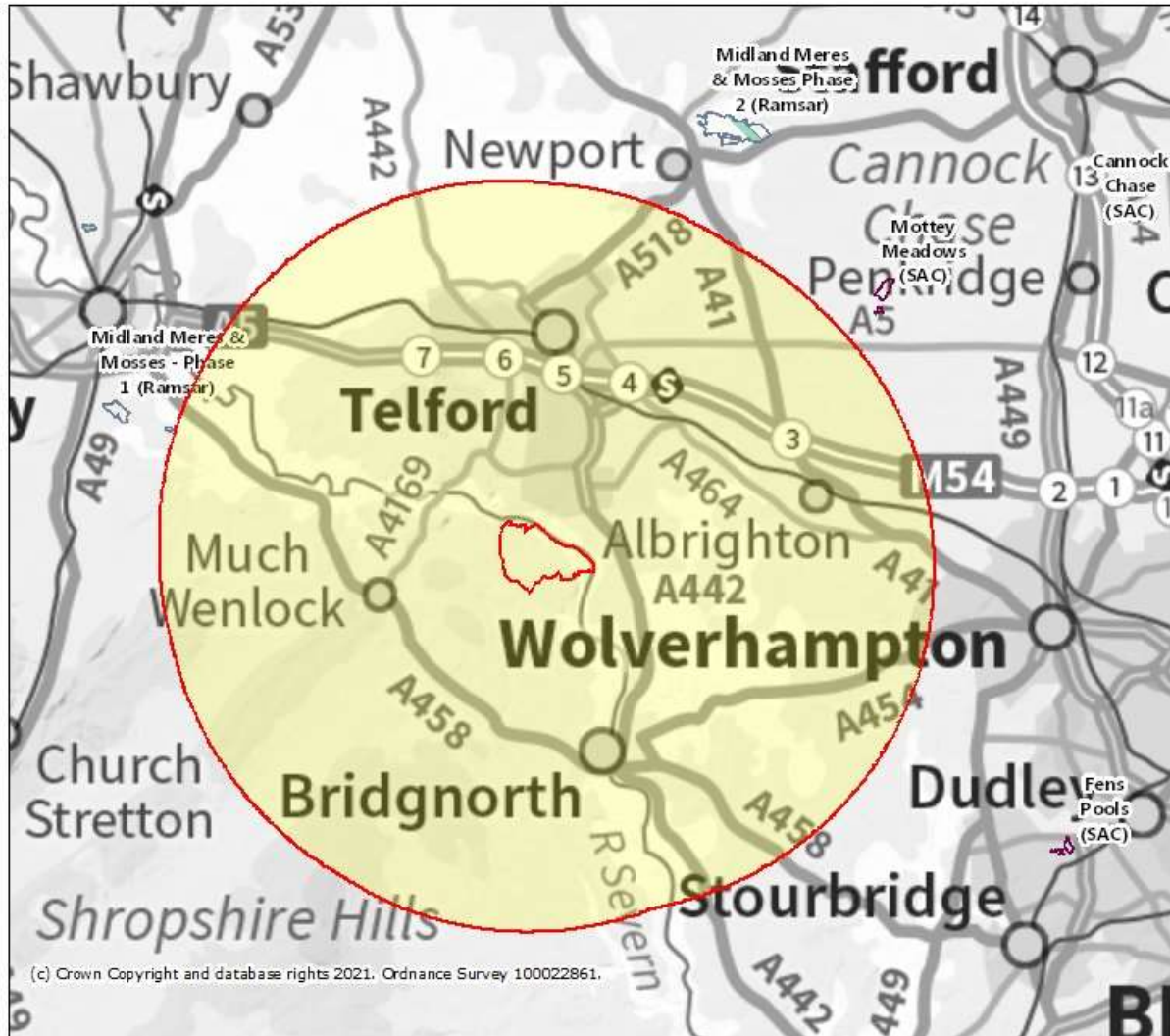
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Map 1: Broseley Neighbourhood Plan Area



Map 2: 15km buffer around Broseley Neighbourhood Plan Area, showing European Sites

MAGiC



Legend

- Ramsar Sites (England)
- Special Areas of Conservation (England)

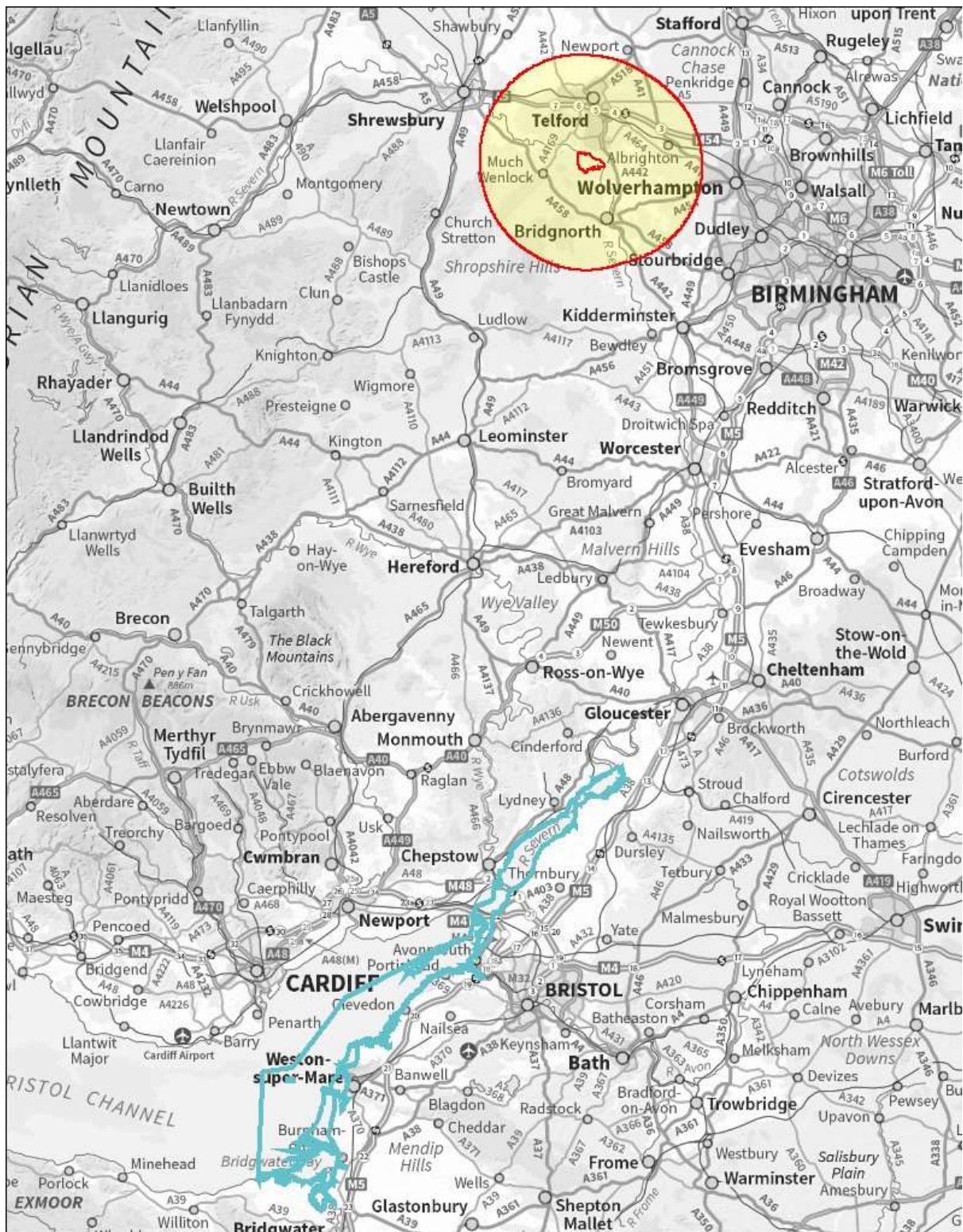
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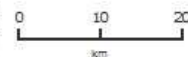


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Map 3: BNDP area (showing 15km buffer) and Severn Estuary European Marine Site, approx. 120km downstream



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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.

<p>Site Name: Severn Estuary SAC/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.</p>
<p>Site Description:</p> <p>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 <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i>.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Conservation Objectives for SAC:</p> <p>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;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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
<p>The site is designated under Article 4(4) of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) as it hosts the following habitats listed in Annex I:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) • Reefs 	<p>Reduction of human impacts on disturbance to birds and damage to habitats.</p> <p>Reduction, removal (where possible), and prevention of barriers to migratory species.</p> <p>Limit coastal squeeze by provision of sustainable coastal defences,</p> <p>Improvement to existing structures and delivery of compensatory habitat.</p>

<p>Qualifying species: The site is designated under Article 4(4) of the Directive (92/43/EEC) as it hosts the following species listed in Annex II:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sea Lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) • River Lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) • Twaite Shad (<i>Alosa fallax</i>) <p>SPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A037 <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>; Bewick's swan (Non-breeding) • A048 <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>; Common shelduck (Non-breeding) • A051 <i>Anas strepera</i>; Gadwall (Non-breeding) • A149 <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>; Dunlin (Non-breeding) • A162 <i>Tringa totanus</i>; Common redshank (Non-breeding) • A394 <i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i>; Greater white-fronted goose (Non-breeding) Waterbird assemblage 	<p>Appropriate levels and timing of grazing, and management of intertidal saltmarsh habitat.</p> <p>Understand/prepare for changes in species distribution (caused by climate change/other events).</p> <p>Prevention/reduction in decline in water and sediment quality (applying relevant measures to all relevant tributaries in England and Wales).</p>
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Appendix 2. Summary of screening elements of the draft Broseley Town Council Neighbourhood Development Plan 2020-2038 - section 15 version (dated 12 April 2021)

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	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 out	Site safeguarding policy. Policy that cannot lead to development or other change	D/F

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
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