

Appendix II: Plans, Programmes and Projects Review

Development Plans

- Conwy Local Development Plan 2007-2022 (Adopted 2013)
- Denbighshire County Council Deposit Development Plan 2006 – 2021 (Adopted 2013)
- Ceredigion Local Development Plan 2007 – 2022 (Adopted 2013)
- Powys Local Development Plan 2011-2026 (Deposit Draft June 2015)
- Snowdonia (Eryri) National Park Local Development Plan 2007-2022 (Adopted May July 2011)

Transport

- National Transport Plan (Consultation Draft 2015)
- North Wales Joint Local Transport Plan (Draft for Consultation November 2014)

Water

- Welsh Water's Final Water Resource Management Plan 2015-2040
- River Basin Management Plan Western Wales River Basin District Update (Consultation Document, 2015)
- Dee River Basin Management Plan 2015-2021 (Proposed Summary, October 2015)
- Severn River Basin District River Basin Management Plan (2015 Proposed Update)
- West Wales Shoreline Management Plan 2

Waste and Minerals

- North Wales Regional Waste Plan 1st Review Core Document (2009)
- North Wales Regional Technical Statement 1st Review (2014)

Energy

- National Policy Statement on Energy (EN-1 (2011)
- National Policy Statement for Nuclear Power Generation (EN-6) (2011)
- Energy Wales: Low Carbon Transition (2012)
- SeaGen, Tidal Power Plans, Anglesey (2015)
- Offshore Wind, Gwynt y Mor (2015)
- Wylfa Newydd Nuclear Power Station
- National Grid: North West Wales Connections (2013)

Other

- Tourism Strategy North Wales (2010-2015)
- Economic Renewal : A New Direction (2010)
- Anglesey Destination Management Plan (2012-2016)
- Gwynedd Destination Management Plan (2013-2020)

Development Plans

Development Plans	
Conwy Local Development Plan 2007-2022 (Adopted 2013)	
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Conwy Council Borough Council
Region/Geographic Coverage	Conwy Council Borough Council's administrative area
Related work HRA/AA	Conway County Borough Council (August 2012) Conwy Local Development Plan (Revised Deposit 2011) Revised Background Paper 11 – Submission, The Habitats Regulations Appraisal Screening Report.
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>Conwy Local Development Plan sets out policies and proposals in the Conway County Borough Council's administrative area for the development and use of land and buildings in relation to: economics; tourism; community facilities and services; the natural environment; cultural heritage, sustainable transport and minerals and waste.</p> <p>The Council proposes a sustainable level of growth consisting of between approximately; 6,520 new housing units with a 10% contingency level of up to 7,170; 2,350 new jobs with a contingency level up to 2,585 which reflects natural population change; 1,800 new jobs with a contingency level up to 1,980 to contribute to reducing out-commuting levels; and 1,875 new affordable housing units. Additionally, the Strategy makes provision to accommodate the need for; allotments, burial grounds, open space, minerals safeguarding, waste facilities and transport infrastructure.</p> <p>85% of both the housing and employment development will be located primarily within the main urban areas of;</p>	<p>The HRA screening Report (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.</p> <p>The policies in the Conwy LDP generally provide a positive and proactive approach for conservation, enhancement and protection of biodiversity, including the integrity of European sites. Whilst supporting development on the suggested allocated sites, the LDP will safeguard landscapes, habitats and sites of importance and where possible enhance them.</p>

Development Plans	
Conwy Local Development Plan 2007-2022 (Adopted 2013)	
<p>Abergele/Pensarn, Colwyn Bay (inclusive of Rhos-on-Sea and Old Colwyn), Conwy, Deganwy/Llanrhos, Llandudno, Llandudno Junction, Llanrwst, Mochdre, Penmaenmawr, Penrhyn Bay/Penrhynside and Towyn/Kinmel Bay.</p> <p>The remainder of the development will be accommodated within Main Villages, Minor Villages and Hamlets, but primarily in the Tier 1 and Tier 2 Main Villages. Further to this the Council seek to deliver 100% affordable housing developments where possible within Tier 2 Main Villages. Main Villages will continue to provide a service function for the Minor Villages and Hamlets.</p> <p>The Plan Area contains a number of European sites including: Great Orme's Head SAC; Menai strait and Conwy Bay SAC; Mignient – Arenig - Dduallt SAC; Lavan Sands, Conway Bay SPA; and Mignient – Arenig - Dduallt SPA.</p> <p>In seeking to support the wider economic and social needs of the Plan Area, the County Borough Council seeks to regulate development so as to conserve and, where possible enhance the Plan Area's natural environment, countryside and coastline. This will be achieved in part by safeguarding sites of international importance in line with National Planning Policy requirements.</p>	

Development Plans	
Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 – 2021 (Adopted 2013)	
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Denbighshire County Council
Region/Geographic Coverage	Denbighshire County Council's administrative area
Related work HRA/AA	Denbighshire County Council (May 2011) Habitats Regulations Appraisal Under Regulation 61/62 of the 'Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010,' Denbighshire County Council Deposit Local Development Plan 2006 – 2021.
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>Denbighshire County Council Deposit Local Development Plan sets out policies and proposals in the Denbighshire County Council's administrative area for the development and use of land and buildings in relation to a number of themes including: Building Sustainable Communities; Promoting a Sustainable Economy; Valuing Our Environment; and Achieving Sustainable Accessibility.</p> <p>The LDP strategy provides for 7,500 new dwellings to be developed over the Plan period and around 50 hectares of employment land. The LDP spatial strategy is to focus development into a small number of large sites in the north of the County, with smaller scale new development being supported in other County settlements. New allocations will therefore be principally located in Bodelwyddan and other settlements to the north of the A55, together with sites in Denbigh, St Asaph, Ruthin and Corwen. The remainder of the new homes will be accommodated within existing development boundaries, and smaller scale sites have been allocated in other settlements to meet local needs. Bodelwyddan has been identified as a Key Strategic Site; the</p>	<p>This screening assessment carried out concluded there that no likely significant effects have been identified on European sites. Policies are in place to protect European sites. The Local Planning Authority is committed to monitor the impact of new developments on the natural environment (Chapter 9 of the LDP is on Monitoring and Implementation) in conjunction with third parties such as Denbighshire's Countryside Services and CCW where developments / maintenance work do not require planning consent.</p>

Development Plans	
Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan 2006 – 2021 (Adopted 2013)	
<p>large site will deliver new housing, employment opportunities, open space and community facilities.</p> <p>The Plan Area contains a number of European sites including: The Berwyn and South Clwyd Mountains SAC; the River Dee and Bala Lake SAC; Berwyn SPA; and Liverpool Bay SPA.</p> <p>The LDP refers specifically to 'areas of protection' in Objective 16 which states that: 'the LDP will seek to protect and enhance the natural and built heritage of the County including aspects such as landscape, biodiversity, geo-diversity, designated sites and buildings and protected species. Environmental services and goods will additionally be enhanced and developed. A number of policies have been designed to contribute to meeting this objective including Policies; RD1, RD2, PSE11, and PSE12.</p>	

Development Plans	
Ceredigion Local Development Plan 2007 – 2022 (Adopted 2013)	
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Ceredigion County Council
Region/Geographic Coverage	Ceredigion County Council's administrative area
Related work HRA/AA	<p>Ceredigion County Council (December 2010) The Habitats Regulations Assessment for the Ceredigion LDP, Screening Report Deposit Version.</p> <p>Ceredigion County Council (2011) HRA Addendum Report</p>

Development Plans	
Ceredigion Local Development Plan 2007 – 2022 (Adopted 2013)	
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>Ceredigion Local Development Plan sets out policies and proposals in the Ceredigion County Council's administrative area for the development and use of land and buildings. The Plan seeks to deliver approximately 6,544 new dwellings over the life of the Plan, of which at least 51% is to be accommodated in the Urban Service Centres of; Aberaeron, Cardigan, Aberystwyth, Newcastle Emlyn, Lampeter, Llandysul and Tregaron. 24% of development is to be accommodated in the Rural Service Centres and a maximum of 25% is to be accommodated in the remaining 'Linked Settlements and Other Locations'.</p> <p>The Plan seeks to provide for 4000 new jobs; 39ha of land has been allocated in Aberystwyth and Cardigan, but development may also be permitted on sites that have not been allocated in accordance with policies LU11-LU21.</p> <p>The Plan Area contains a number of European sites including: Cors Fochno SAC; Cors Fochno and Dyfi Ramsar; Elenydd – Mallaen SPA; and Llyn Peninsular and the Sarnau SAC.</p> <p>The LDP refers to several objectives with corresponding policies which aim to: conserve and enhance Ceredigion's landscape encompassing the visual, historic, geological, ecological and cultural environments; and prevent loss of and enhance biodiversity and its connectivity across Ceredigion whilst improving the enjoyment and understanding of biodiversity by encouraging access to sites of conservation interest; providing their ecological integrity can be safeguarded.</p>	<p>The HRA for the Ceredigion LDP concluded that proposals will have no effect or no significant negative affect, alone or in-combination with other plans or projects on the International Sites identified, taking into account of mitigation measures including (but not limited to);</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 development being focussed on reducing the need to travel; ■ Counteracting measures such as the Regional Transport Plan; and ■ A HRA caveat for any policies where the effects were unknown and could not be mitigated otherwise. <p>Policies are in place to protect European sites.</p>

Development Plans	
Powys Local Development Plan 2011 - 2026 (Deposit Draft June 2015)	
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Powys County Council
Region/Geographic Coverage	Powys County Council's administrative area
Related work HRA/AA	Powys Local Development Plan - Deposit – Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report (June 2015).
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>Powys Local Development Plan sets out policies and proposals in the Powys County Council's administrative area for the development and use of land and buildings in relation the following: Development Management, Listed Buildings, Economic Development, Transport, Housing, Planning for Retailing and Town Centres, Tourism, Waste, Sustainable Energy, Minerals, Community Facilities and Military Operations. The Plan does not apply to land within the Brecon Beacons National Park.</p> <p>The Plan seeks to deliver 49ha of new employment land for the period 2011-2026, and also allocates Local Growth Zones (LGZs) (an alternative model to Enterprise Zones) to support growth in designated areas. These are being established in the Severn Valley (Welshpool, Newtown and Llanidloes), Rhayader / Llandrindod Wells / Builth Wells, Brecon / Bronllys / Talgarth, and Ystradgynlais. Actions and initiative being explored under LGZs include; a Business Improvement District, an Enterprise facilitation project, a Townscape Heritage programme, a Wi-Fi enablement project and Local Development Orders. Though these initiatives will take place outside the LDP, the LGZs have</p>	<p>The HRA considered 52 European Sites within the influence of the Powys LDP, and the findings of the assessment indicate that implementation of the Powys LDP will not have a likely significant effect on the European sites considered as part of the HRA screening and will not require full AA under the Habitats Regulations. However project level HRA is required at the planning application stage for a large number of the allocations and proposals supported by policies in the plan.</p>

Development Plans	
Powys Local Development Plan 2011 - 2026 (Deposit Draft June 2015)	
<p>been considered in the LDP process to ensure that, where appropriate, the Plan's policies and proposals provide a supportive land use planning framework. The Plan also seeks to deliver 5,519 new dwellings over the life of the Plan, and 1,044 new affordable homes.</p> <p>The distribution of growth is based on a sustainable settlement hierarchy with levels of development allocated to settlements commensurate with their size and position in the hierarchy. The settlement hierarchy comprises Towns, Large Villages, Small Villages, Rural Settlements and Open Countryside. The main Towns include; Builth Wells (including Llanelwedd), Knighton, Llandrindod Wells, Llanfair Caereinion, Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Llanwrtyd Wells, Machynlleth, Montgomery, Newtown, Presteigne, Rhayader, Welshpool, Ystradgynlais, and Hay-on-Wye (though this Town is within the Brecon Beacons National Park). These Towns are seen as the principal location for accommodating housing, employment and retail growth. Development becomes more limited as you move down the hierarchy. Development in Rural Settlements is limited to meet affordable housing for local needs only through single rural affordable homes, and development in the Open Countryside is limited to Rural Enterprise Worker Dwellings and One Planet Developments, as well as the reuse of rural buildings for economic and residential purposes where justified.</p> <p>The Plan Area contains a number of European sites including: Berwyn and South Clwyd Mountains SAC; Lleyn Peninsula and the Sarnau SAC; Berwyn SPA; Elenydd – Mallaen SPA; and Cors Fochno and Dyfi Ramsar.</p>	

Development Plans	
Powys Local Development Plan 2011 - 2026 (Deposit Draft June 2015)	
Development Management policies (e.g. DM1) refers specifically to the features of the natural environment that hold value in the County, including European Protected Sites / Habitats. Policy DM1 protects the integrity and conservation objectives of these sites from adverse effects.	

Development Plans	
Snowdonia (Eryri) National Park Local Development Plan (Adopted July 2011)	
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Snowdonia (Eryri) National Park Authority
Region/Geographic Coverage	Snowdonia (Eryri) National Park's administrative area
Related work HRA/AA	Hyder Consulting Ltd (February 2008) Local Development Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment – Screening Report, Snow National Park Authority.
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
Snowdonia (Eryri) National Park Development Plan sets out policies and proposals in the Snowdonia (Eryri) National Park's administrative area the development and use of land and buildings in relation the following objectives: General Development; Protecting, Enhancing and Managing the Natural Environment; Protecting and enhancing the Cultural and Historic Environment; Promoting healthy and Sustainable Communities; Supporting a sustainable Rural Economy; and promoting Accessibility and Inclusion.	The screening assessment concluded that the Development Plan will not have any significant effects upon the integrity of any of the European Sites within its geographical scope, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. Policies are in place to protect European sites.

Development Plans	
Snowdonia (Eryri) National Park Local Development Plan (Adopted July 2011)	
<p>The Local Service Centres of Dolgellau and Bala are identified as areas of opportunity, where most housing and employment related development will take place, reflecting the scope for development, based on accessibility and scale of existing facilities.</p> <p>Within the Mid Wales Regional Transport plan a project to replace Pont Briwet, Penrhyndeudraeth has been proposed as a strategic improvement to transport links within the area.</p> <p>The Plan Area contains a number of European sites including: Berwyn and South Clwyd Mountains SAC; Berwyn SPA; Cors Fochno and Dyfi Ramsar; Meirionnydd Oakwoods and Bat Sites SAC; Morfa Harlech a Morfa Dyffryn SAC; Rhinog SAC; Afon Eden, Cors Goch – Trawsfynydd SAC; Coedydd Aber SAC; Afon Gwyrfai and Llyn Cwellyn SAC; Cadair Idris SAC; and Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt SAC/ SPA.</p> <p>The policies ensure that all development is undertaken in a way that respects European sites and ensures the protection and enhancement of the diversity and abundance of wildlife habitats and protected species. The Strategic Policy D: Natural Environment states that 'development proposals which are likely to adversely affect the integrity of European sites (either alone or in combination with other plans of projects) will not be permitted unless the requirements of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 have been fulfilled.'</p>	

Transport

Transport	
National Transport Plan Wales (Draft Consultation Document, 2015)	
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Welsh Assembly
Region/Geographic Coverage	Wales
Related work HRA/AA	TRL (2014) National Transport Plan 2015 Habitats Regulations Assessment Statement to Inform an Appropriate Assessment Consultation Version December 2014
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The NTP has been developed in line with the Welsh Government's policies and objectives for transport as set out in the Wales Transport Strategy¹, and provides the overarching framework within which transport interventions are identified, assessed, planned, delivered and evaluated.</p> <p>The five key priorities for the Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Economic growth: support economic growth and safeguard jobs with a particular focus on the City Regions, Enterprise Zones and Local Growth Zones ■ Access to employment: reduce economic inactivity by delivering safe and affordable access to employment ■ Tackling poverty: maximise the contribution that effective and affordable transport services can make to tackling poverty and target investment to support improvements in accessibility for the most 	<p>The findings of the HRA Statement conclude that none of the interventions are directly connected with or necessary to site management for nature conservation. 12 interventions of the NTP were identified during the screening process as not likely to have significant effects on the European Sites. 3 interventions of the NTP were identified as likely to have significant effects on six different European Sites, these three interventions and the following sites were identified for Appropriate Assessment; Afon Gwyrfai a Llyn Cwellyn SAC, Afon Tywi SAC, Glynllifon SAC, River Usk SAC, Severn Estuary SAC and Severn Estuary Ramsar.</p> <p>Avoidance and mitigation measures are identified in Appropriate Assessment which would ensure that the potential adverse effects (whether from construction or operation) identified would be avoided or mitigated. These measures would be rigorously applied during the design and delivery of the interventions with advice from Natural Resources Wales. Considering this mitigation it is concluded that the NTP, if adopted, when considered</p>

¹ One Wales: Connecting the Nation – The Wales Transport Strategy (2008) [online] <http://wales.gov.uk/docs/det/publications/140909-transport-strategy-en.pdf> [accessed January 2015]

Transport	
National Transport Plan Wales (Draft Consultation Document, 2015)	
<p>disadvantaged communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sustainable travel and safety: encourage safer, healthier and sustainable travel ■ Access to services: connect communities and enable access to key services <p>A number of interventions are introduced under the topics, and the aims of these are shown below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Roads – operate a safe and efficient road network and improve access to employment ■ Freight - ensure that freight requirements are given full consideration in developing all transport interventions ■ Active travel - support the implementation of the Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013 ■ Rail infrastructure and services – support the delivery of committed infrastructure schemes and ensure delivery of good quality rail services in Wales through effective management of the Wales and Border Rail Franchise, building positive working relationships with other franchise operators serving Wales and identifying priorities for the next franchise ■ Bus and community transport – continue to allocate funding to support public transport services ■ Children and young people – ensure that children and young people are engaged in determining priorities for transport ■ Information and transport choices – support improvements to marketing and information ■ Ports – providing enhanced connectivity, and ensuring Wales has high quality transport links and is well 	<p>either alone or in combination with other plans or projects would not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites. For the purposes of Regulation 61 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 it can be concluded, beyond reasonable scientific doubt, that the draft NTP will not adversely affect the integrity of any European Sites.</p> <p>All relevant projects in the NTP will be subject to a project level HRA/Assessment of the Implications on European Sites (AIES) regardless of the findings of the screening or appropriate assessment stages of this HRA.</p>

Transport	
National Transport Plan Wales (Draft Consultation Document, 2015)	
<p>connected to the rest of the UK and internationally.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Air transport - providing enhanced connectivity, and ensuring Wales has high quality transport links and is well connected to the rest of the UK and internationally. ■ Blue badge scheme – keep the implementation of the Blue Badge scheme under review ■ Integrated transport and metro – providing enhanced connectivity, improving the accessibility and safety of transport hubs and services, enabling improved access to information and integration of services, ticketing and timetabling, and ensuring the efficient and effective operation of the transport network ■ Innovation, research and evidence development – supporting innovation and the rollout of new technology, and developing the evidence base to inform better transport solutions. <p>The interventions are also mapped in section 4 of the NTP.</p>	

Transport	
North Wales Joint Local Transport Plan – Draft for Consultation (2014)	
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	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

Transport	
North Wales Joint Local Transport Plan – Draft for Consultation (2014)	
	Borough Council. Part of the Snowdonia National Park is within the Plan area and the National Park Authority has also been involved in the development of the Plan. Overseen by Taith.
Region/Geographic Coverage	Anglesey, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd and Wrexham Councils' administrative areas. The Plan covers only the northern parts of Gwynedd with Meirionnydd being included in the LTP for Mid Wales.
Related work HRA/AA	Hyder Consulting (UK) Ltd (2013) North Wales Joint Local Transport Plan Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report.
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The <u>North Wales Joint Local Transport Plan (JLTP)</u> is a strategy for identifying and delivering improvements to the transport system in North Wales, with the vision; <i>to remove barriers to economic growth, prosperity and well-being by delivering safe, sustainable, affordable and effective transport networks.</i></p> <p>The key transport issues identified for North Wales are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The ability of the strategic trunk road and rail corridors to provide the necessary good connectivity, for people and freight, within North Wales, to the ports and to the rest of the UK to support the economy and jobs, including tourism ■ The lack of resilience of the road and rail networks to planned and unplanned events including extreme weather ■ The need for good access to and between the three Enterprise Zones in North Wales ■ The lack of viable and affordable alternatives to the car 	<p>The HRA screening report has concluded that following the precautionary principle, it has not been possible to exclude the requirement for Appropriate Assessment with respect to the following sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Gwydyr Forest Mines SAC ■ Creuddyn Peninsula Woods SAC ■ Llyn Fens SAC ■ Anglesey and Llyn Fens Ramsar ■ Menai Strait and Conwy Bay SAC ■ Liverpool Bay SPA ■ Deeside and Buckley Newt Sites SAC ■ Glynllifon SAC ■ Eryi / Snowdonia SAC ■ Anglesey Coast: Saltmarsh SAC ■ Meirionnydd Oakwoods and Bat Sites SAC ■ Tanat and Vyrnwy Bat Sites SAC ■ Llyn Peninsula and the Sarnau SAC

Transport	
North Wales Joint Local Transport Plan – Draft for Consultation (2014)	
<p>to access key employment sites and other services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The need for good road links to / from the trunk road network into the rural areas to help retain the viability of local businesses and support the Welsh language and culture. <p>The identified outcomes form a summary of what the JLTP seeks to achieve over the next five years and to 2030, the interventions and schemes are formed to contribute to delivering these outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Connections to Key Destinations and Markets: support for economic growth through an improvement in the efficiency, reliability, resilience, and connectivity of movement, including freight, within and between North Wales and other regions and countries (with a particular focus on accessibility to the Enterprise Zones and an improvement in the vitality and viability of towns and other key centres) ■ Access to Employment: providing inclusive and affordable access to employment and training (with a focus on the most deprived communities) ■ Access to Services: promotion of social inclusion and well-being through inclusive and affordable access to education, health services and other key facilities and services (with a focus on the most deprived communities) ■ Increasing Levels of Walking and Cycling: for both necessary travel and recreation, by residents and visitors ■ Improved Safety and Security: of both actual and perceived safety of travel by all modes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Halkyn Mountain SAC <p>The schemes which would impact upon European designated sites are either at the feasibility stage, have not yet reached detailed design stages or there is uncertainties regarding implementation uncertainty. This applies to the following schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Active Travel Routes – Conwy Valley ■ Active Travel Routes – Glan Conwy to RSPB ■ A499 to Nefyn Link (B4417) ■ A4086 Cibyn to Pont-rug Road Improvements ■ Dinas Dinlle Link to A499 ■ A499 Four crosses bypass ■ B4366 Pengelli to Bethel Road Improvement ■ Capacity Enhancement – Belgrano to A55 link road ■ Mold to Flint and the A548 ■ A487 (T) Allt Goch link to A499 ■ A55 Transport hub / Park and Ride for Wylfa ■ A497 Criccieth to Porthmadog Road Improvements ■ A497 Nefyn to Pwllheli Road Improvements ■ Improve transport connectivity to the A55 Trunk Road Highway Network ■ A499 Penrhos Road Flood Alleviation Improvements ■ Bridge Strengthening (pinch points) ■ A494 / A55 Route into Wales ■ Improve transport connectivity to A55 Trunk Road Highway Network ■ Alleviation of Flood Risk Areas on Strategic Routes ■ A4244 Brynrefail to Groeslon Ty Mawr Multi-User path ■ Gaerwen Link Road

Transport	
North Wales Joint Local Transport Plan – Draft for Consultation (2014)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Benefits and Minimised Impacts on the Environment: the potential for transport improvements to positively affect the local and global natural and built environment will have been maximised and negative impacts minimised, including adaptation to the effects of climate change. <p>The prioritisation of the schemes and interventions to address these outcomes will be provided in the Final JLTP.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Llangefni Link Road ■ Wrexham North New Strategic Transport <p>Potential impacts of the JLTP have been identified, although it is accepted that these may change as feasibility studies are completed and detailed design work undertaken. It is envisaged that project-level HRA will be required in relation to the projects listed. To ensure the protection of European designated sites at the strategic level, it is recommended that the JLTP should include broad measures and recommendations that contractors comply with during construction or maintenance works to ensure that European designated sites are protected. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In order to avoid pollutants entering sensitive watercourses during maintenance and construction works, all operations should be undertaken in accordance with Pollution Prevention Guidance (PPG) Note 5 'Works in, near or over watercourses' and PPG Note 6 'Construction and Demolition Sites' ■ A robust and detailed CEMP should be produced in relation to all works within or adjacent to European designated sites. This should be reviewed and agreed with NRW prior to the commencement of works to ensure that there is no adverse effects on the integrity of the protected site ■ No night time works, which would lead to increases or alterations in nocturnal light levels, shall be permitted within or adjacent to Gwydyr Forest Mines SAC, Meirionnydd Oakwoods and Bat Sites SAC and Glynllifon SAC in order to protect qualifying bat species ■ Hedgerows will be protected and retained as far as possible in order to maintain the commuting routes of qualifying bat species and avoid habitat fragmentation. If any hedgerow removal is necessary, replacement planting with the use of locally native species will take place

Transport	
North Wales Joint Local Transport Plan – Draft for Consultation (2014)	
	<p>It is not considered that the JLTP would have a likely significant effect on a European designated sites provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ The schemes proceed in accordance with the above measures■ All relevant planning and statutory approvals are obtained prior to works commencing■ Works will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant planning guidance and legislation

Water

Water	
Welsh Water Final Water Resource Management Plan 2015 - 2040	
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Welsh Water
Region/Geographic Coverage	Welsh Water's boundary
Related work HRA/AA	Amec (2013) Welsh Water Habitat Regulations Assessment of Revised Draft Water Resources Management Plan 2013 – Assessment of Preferred Options
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The WRMP demonstrates how the supply of water available and the demand for water from customers will be balanced over the period up to 2040. The aim is to maintain water supply as efficiently as possible in each of the 24 Water Resource Zones.</p> <p>The Plan highlights that there are two significant issues which currently impact on water resource availability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The result of Natural Resource Wales 'Review of Consents' (RoC) exercise undertaken in light of the European Habitats Directive; and ■ Updated assessment of the possible impact of climate change on the water environment in Wales, as set out in the latest UK Climate Change Projections 2009 (UKCP09) which may both reduce the amount of water available for supply, and increase demand from customers <p>These two elements significantly reduce, or eliminate, the water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The HRA (2013) states that the WRMP accounts for the Sustainability Reductions required by the RoC, and so explicitly accounts for effects on European sites that are occurring (or predicted to occur) as a result of existing water-resource permissions. Together, the RoC and WRMP processes also ensure (as far as is achievable) that future changes in demand will not affect any European sites (this is aided by the WRMP's five-year review cycle, which monitors the performance of the WRMP and allows for adjusted demand forecasts). ■ The HRA concluded that most of the Preferred (supply side) Options are unlikely to have significant effects (alone or in combination) on any European sites, either due to an absence of impact pathways; a sufficiently low risk of effects occurring where pathways are present; or because suitable environmental measures can be identified and relied on to avoid any significant or adverse effects. Demand-side options will not have any possible significant effects that can be assessed at the strategic level. ■ The WRMP has concluded that Option 8108.4 (Brecon-Portis: Additional releases from Usk Reservoir), Option 8206.1 (Pembrokeshire: Re-instate Milton source for industrial use) and

resource surpluses in some zones, even creating deficits that could require significant investment to address.

The WRMP assessments confirm that of the 24 water resource zones, 5 are forecast to be in supply demand deficit over the planning period to 2040. These water resource zones are:

- North Eryri / Ynys Mon
- Tywyn / Aberdyfi
- Pembrokeshire
- Brecon / Portis
- SEWCUS

In North Eryri Ynys Mon, a deficit by 2024 is driven by a combination of an improved understanding of forecast demand and also the potential impacts of climate change. To maintain the supply demand balance in this zone to 2040, water will be transferred from Cwm Dulyn into the zone, leakage levels will be improved and water efficiency work will be carried out to improve water available for use by circa 4Ml/d.

In Tywyn Aberdyfi, the deficit which is predicted to occur post 2016 has been driven by the combined potential impact of climate change and an improved demand forecast to 2040. The Plan proposes to transfer raw water from a new river abstraction at Afon Dysynni and transfer this water to Penybont WTW which has existing spare capacity, thus maximising the use of this existing asset. Further treatment capacity will be required later in the planning period at this asset to maintain the supply demand balance. Implementation of water efficiency measures will also be undertaken.

Option 8026.20 (Pembrokeshire: Llys-y-fran to Preseli WTW transfer) may have significant effects, but that these are unlikely to be adverse, based on the available data and information. Critically, however, the WRMP will retain flexibility - it is not a rigid set of proposals that cannot be deviated from - and this (together with the safeguards provided by the five-year review cycle and the normal project-level HRA requirements) can be relied on to ensure that adverse effects will not occur on any European site as a result of the implementation of the WRMP.

The HRA concluded that the WRMP will have no significant or adverse effects on any European sites as a result of its implementation (alone or in combination with other plans and programmes), and that sufficient safeguards are in place to ensure this.

<p>For Pembrokeshire, where the deficit has been driven by the significant impact of the RoC and the potential impacts of climate change, an environmental study has confirmed the level of licence reductions that might be required on the Eastern Cleddau. These will take effect from April 2018, and will require a transfer of raw water from Llys y Fran reservoir to Preseli WTW of 3.6Ml/d after 2018. Water is also needed to be imported from the adjacent Tywi Conjunctive Use System, along with further leakage reduction of circa 4Ml/d by 2024 and the reinstatement of Milton boreholes (c2.5Ml/d) to maintain a supply demand balance through to 2040.</p> <p>In Brecon Portis, Habitats Directive driven reductions on the River Usk will constrain abstractions from the Brecon groundwater source, reducing the source output. A new water resource model has been developed for this area. The modelled simulation of the supply system has improved the accuracy of the zonal deployable output, accounting for network constraints and the licence reduction. The demand forecast for the zone has also been revised taking account of an improved supply demand balance across the zone. As a result, additional releases from the Usk reservoir will supplement the available flow in the River Usk when required.</p> <p>In SEWCUS, a small deficit of 0.5Ml/d was identified in the final year of the planning period. This will be managed through the implementation of additional leakage detection activities.</p> <p>■</p>	
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Water	
Draft Western Wales River Basin Management Plan – Consultation Document 2015.	
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Natural Resources Wales
Region/Geographic Coverage	Western half of Wales from the Vale of Glamorgan in the South, to Denbighshire in the North.
Related work HRA/AA	HRA not yet available
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The Plan focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment. Many organisations and individuals help to protect and improve the water environment for the benefit of people and wildlife.</p> <p>The Plan adopts a new integrated approach in line with the 2011 Welsh Government <i>Programme for Government</i>, the Environment Bill and the Wales National Marine Plan. The essential elements of this new integrated approach include to; be area based, involve stakeholder engagement throughout, plan and present at the most appropriate scale, plan for the long term, plan to deliver multiple benefits, be evidence based, and be people focussed.</p> <p>The plan describes the river basin district which is divided into nine catchments (Clwyd, Conwy, Ynys Mon, Llyn and Eryri, Mierionnydd, Teifi and North Ceredigion, Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers, Carmarthen Bay and Gower, and Tawe to Cadoxton), and the pressures that the water environment faces.</p> <p>The aim of the RBMP is to develop a single integrated programme of measures by 2021 that meets Water Framework Directive objectives which; prevent deterioration in status,</p>	<p>The potential for this plan to improve the habitat quality for European sites will have a bearing on the future potential impact of policies and the baseline against which it is measured. HRA not yet available.</p>

Water	
Draft Western Wales River Basin Management Plan – Consultation Document 2015.	
<p>achieve the objectives for protected areas, and aims to achieve good overall status for surface and ground waters.</p> <p>A number of measures are identified to deliver on these aims, which include local actions, these measures are arranged under the topics of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Protected areas ■ Physical modifications ■ Manage pollution from sewage and waste water ■ Manage pollution from towns, cities and transport ■ Changes to natural flow and levels of water ■ Managing invasive non-native species ■ Manage pollution from rural areas ■ Manage pollution from mines ■ Manage the impacts of acidification <p>The Plan also highlights practical solutions that everybody can take to contribute to the achievement of the set aims. These include measures around; preventing pollution to rivers, lakes, groundwater and sea, saving water in the garden, saving water in the house or office, and helping to tackle the threat on invasive non-native species.</p>	

Water	
Draff Dee River Basin Management Plan 2015-2021 Proposed Summary (October 2015)	
Project Owner/ Competent Authority	Natural Resources Wales
Region/Geographic Coverage	River Dee Basin District - An area of 2,251 square kilometres of North East Wales, Cheshire, Shropshire and the Wirral.
Related work HRA/AA	HRA not yet available
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The Plan focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment. Many organisations and individuals help to protect and improve the water environment for the benefit of people and wildlife. The Plan adopts a new integrated approach in line with the 2011 Welsh Government <i>Programme for Government</i>, the Environment Bill and the Wales National Marine Plan. The essential elements of this new integrated approach include to; be area based, involve stakeholder engagement throughout, plan and present at the most appropriate scale, plan for the long term, plan to deliver multiple benefits, be evidence based, and be people focussed.</p> <p>The plan describes the river basin district, and the pressures that the water environment faces. The strategic importance of the Dee as a potable water source and the risk posed to it from pollution have led to the Dee becoming one of the most protected rivers in Europe. In 1999, the lower part of the Dee was designated as the UK's first, and to date only, Water Protection Zone. The Dee River Basin District is unique in that it is considered a catchment in its own right. The RBMP shows what this means for the current state of the water environment, and what actions will be taken to address the identified pressures.</p>	<p>The potential for this plan to improve the habitat quality for European sites will have a bearing on the future potential impact of policies and the baseline against which it is measured. HRA not yet available.</p>

Water	
Draft Dee River Basin Management Plan 2015-2021 Proposed Summary (October 2015)	
<p>The aim of the RBMP is to develop a single integrated programme of measures by 2021 that meets Water Framework Directive objectives which; prevent deterioration in status, achieve the objectives for protected areas, and aims to achieve good overall status for surface and ground waters.</p> <p>A number of measures are identified to deliver on these aims, which include local actions, these measures are arranged under the topics of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Protected areas ■ Physical modifications ■ Manage pollution from sewage and waste water ■ Manage pollution from towns, cities and transport ■ Changes to natural flow and levels of water ■ Managing invasive non-native species ■ Manage pollution from rural areas ■ Manage pollution from mines ■ Manage the impacts of acidification <p>The Plan also highlights practical solutions that everybody can take to contribute to the achievement of the set aims. These include measures around; preventing pollution to rivers, lakes, groundwater and sea, protecting our marine environment, saving water in the garden, saving water in the house or office, and helping to tackle the threat on invasive non-native species.</p>	

Water	
Water for life and livelihoods – Severn River Basin District River Basin Management Plan (2015 Proposed Update)	
Project Owner/ Competent Authority	Environment Agency
Region/Geographic Coverage	The Severn River Basin District covers an area of 21,590km, with about one third of the district in Wales.
Related work HRA/AA	River Basin Management Plan for the Severn River Basin District HRA December 2015
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>This plan focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment. Many organisations and individuals help to protect and improve the water environment for the benefit of people and wildlife. The Plan adopts a catchment based approach to bridge the gap between strategic management planning at the river basin district level and activity at the local water body scale. The environmental objectives accord with the objectives of the WFD and have been set for each of the protected areas and water bodies in the river basin district.</p> <p>The aim of the RBMP is to develop a single integrated programme of measures by 2021 that meets Water Framework Directive objectives which; prevent deterioration in status, achieve the objectives for protected areas, and aims to achieve good overall status for surface and ground waters.</p> <p>The core of the updated Plan is the update to the status objectives for every water body. For many waters, this objective will be the Water Framework Directive's (WFD) default status of good. For some waters, where assessment suggests that the costs of achieving good status would outweigh the benefits, a less stringent objective is proposed.</p>	<p>The potential for this plan to improve the habitat quality for European sites will have a bearing on the future potential impact of policies and the baseline against which it is measured.</p> <p>The HRA has determined that, at this strategic plan level, the range of potential mitigation options available allow a conclusion that the RBMP is not likely to have any significant effects on any European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects. Given this conclusion, there is no requirements, at this strategic plan level for AA.</p>

Water	
Water for life and livelihoods – Severn River Basin District River Basin Management Plan (2015 Proposed Update)	
<p>The proposed objectives also take into account the requirement of the WFD to prevent deterioration in status.</p> <p>The Severn River Basin District comprises 10 management catchments, which are sub-divided into 36 management operational catchments.</p> <p>The Plan identifies that significant water management issues include; physical modification, pollution from waste water, pollution from towns, cities and transport, changes to the natural flow and level of water, negative effects of invasive non-native species, pollution from rural areas, and pollution from abandoned mines.</p> <p>The plan describes the river basin district, and the pressures that the water environment faces. It shows what this means for the current state of the water environment, and what actions will be taken to address the pressures. The Plan sets out a summary programme of measures that will contribute to achieving the proposed objectives. The measures are identified and arranged under the topics of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Measures to prevent deterioration ■ Main programme of measures for 2021 outcomes ■ Local measures ■ Forward look at measures beyond 2021; and ■ Additional measures to achieve protected area objectives 	

Water	
West of Wales Shoreline Management Plan 2 - Cardigan Bay and Ynys Enlli to the Great Orme Coastal Groups (June 2012)	
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	The SMP was developed on behalf of Pembrokeshire County Council, Ceredigion County Council, Gwynedd County Council, Ynys Mon County Council, Powys County Council, Conwy County Council and Environment Agency Wales and supporting Client Steering Group (CSG) of the Countryside Council for Wales, Network Rail, Pembrokeshire National Park Authority, and Snowdonia National Park Authority. Competent Authority - Pembrokeshire County Council.
Region/Geographic Coverage	The area of coast extending from St Ann's Head to the Great Orme, including Ynys Mon.
Related work HRA/AA	Royal Haskoning (October 2010) Appendix I: Habitats Regulation Assessment, Pembrokeshire County Council in: Royal Haskoning (February 2011) West of Wales Shoreline Management Plan 2 - Cardigan Bay and Ynys Enlli to the Great Orme Coastal Groups, Pembrokeshire County Council.
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
The SMP is a non-statutory policy document for coastal defence management planning. It takes account of other existing planning initiatives and legislative requirements, and is intended to inform wider strategic planning. It considers objectives, policy setting and management requirements for 3 main epochs; from the present day, medium term and long term, corresponding broadly to time periods of 0 to 20 years, 20 to 50 years and 50 to 100 years respectively.	The HRA carried out in October 2010 for this plan identified several PDZs (11, 12, 13, 16 and 20) within the Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint LDP area, where it could not be concluded that their policy suite would not have an adverse effect on the integrity of International sites or that an adverse effect is likely (in the absence of avoidance measures). The PDZs are considered to have an adverse effect on the following sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Llyen Peninsula and the Sarnau SAC – PDZs 11 – 13 requirements are expected to reduce the intertidal sandflat and saltmarsh habitats; ■ Menai Strait and Conway bay SAC – PDZs 16 and 20 requirements are expected to reduce the intertidal sandflat habitat;

Water	
West of Wales Shoreline Management Plan 2 - Cardigan Bay and Ynys Enlli to the Great Orme Coastal Groups (June 2012)	
<p>The objectives of the SMP aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Set out risks from flooding and erosion to people and developed, historic and natural environment within the SMP2 study area; ■ Identify opportunities to maintain and improve the environment by managing the risks from floods and coastal erosion; ■ Identify the preferred policies for managing risks from floods and erosion over the next century; ■ Identify the consequences of putting the preferred policies into practice; ■ Set out procedures for monitoring how effective these policies are; ■ Inform others so that future land use, planning and development of the shoreline takes account of the risk and the preferred policies; ■ Discourage inappropriate development in areas where the flood and erosion risks are high; and ■ Meet international and national nature conservation legislation and aim to achieve the biodiversity objectives. <p>In developing the SMP, the coast has been split into seven general Coastal Areas. Within each Coastal Area the policies of the Plan have been considered within Policy Development Zones (PDZ). The generic shoreline management policies that deliver the plan (defined by Defra); are represented by the statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No Active Intervention (NAI): where there is no investment in coastal defence or operations ■ Hold the Line (HTL): by maintaining or changing the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Anglesey Coast: Saltmarsh SAC – The requirement of PDZ 16 is expected to reduce the intertidal mudflat habitat. <p>Careful consideration should be given to the European sites above. Any development near or in these areas could give rise to in-combination effects.</p>

Water	
West of Wales Shoreline Management Plan 2 - Cardigan Bay and Ynys Enlli to the Great Orme Coastal Groups (June 2012)	
<p>standard of protection. This policy should cover those situations where work or operations are carried out in front of the existing defences (such as beach recharge, rebuilding the toe of a structure, building offshore breakwaters and so on) to improve or maintain the standard of protection provided by the existing defence line.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Managed Realignment (MR): by allowing the shoreline to move backwards or forwards, with management to control or limit movement (such as reducing erosion or building new defences on the landward side of the original defences). ■ Advance the Line (ATL): by building new defences on the seaward side of the original defences. Using this policy should be limited to those policy units where significant land reclamation is considered. 	

Waste and Minerals

Waste and Minerals	
North Wales Regional Waste Plan 1st Review (2003-2013 – Reviewed 2009)	
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	The North Wales Regional Waste Group with formal endorsement from each constituent local authority
Region/Geographic Coverage	The administrative areas for the following: Conwy County Council; Denbighshire County Council; Flintshire County Council; Gwynedd County Council; Isle of Anglesey County Council; Powys County Council; Snowdonia National Park Authority; and Wrexham County Borough Council.
Related work HRA/AA	N/A
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The principal purpose of the Plan is to provide a land use planning framework which will assist in the provision of a comprehensive, integrated and sustainable network of waste management facilities throughout the North Wales Region. The plan, which deals with all controlled waste, including; Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), Commercial & Industrial Waste (C&I), Construction and Demolition (C&D), Hazardous Waste, and Agricultural Waste..</p> <p>The Plan provides guidance on how the individual Authorities in the Region should plan for the future sustainable management of waste in their Local Development Plans. It does this by forecasting what waste will be generated in each Authority area as well as providing a broad commentary on the different waste management methods and facilities that are available.</p> <p>The Plan identifies that the existing waste management infrastructure in the North Region is not adequate to deal with</p>	<p>The Plan is a guidance document which gives baseline and advice to Local Planning Authorities to allow them to make decisions on where they should allocate new waste management facilities. Therefore, there are unlikely to be any in-combination effects.</p>

Waste and Minerals	
North Wales Regional Waste Plan 1st Review (2003-2013 – Reviewed 2009)	
<p>the current and predicted waste arisings, particularly infrastructure to deal with residual waste.</p> <p>The first Plan contained two elements with spatial implications; it allocated the required capacity for each waste management / resource recovery facility type to each local authority area with the purpose that provision be made for meeting these capacity requirements in Development Plans; and it gave a guide to the locational requirements of each facility to assist local planning authorities with site allocation. The review has identified that this approach did not fully address the location and distribution of facilities that can serve more than one local authority area, and as such one of the key elements identified for the review is to develop further the spatial element.</p> <p>The SA, SEA and HIA of the Strategic Waste Management Options concluded that overall there is no best waste management option. However, the top 7 performing options are considered to be the most sustainable, feasible and suitable. After consultation did not identify a clear preferred option, the decision was made to retain the 7 options as the framework for waste planning in North Wales.</p>	
Waste and Minerals	
North Wales Regional Technical Statement 1st Review Final Edition (2014)	
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	The Regional Technical Statement has been prepared by the North Wales Regional Aggregates Party (RAWP) with input at key stages from a Regional Members Forum (RMF).

Waste and Minerals	
North Wales Regional Technical Statement 1 st Review Final Edition (2014)	
Region/Geographic Coverage	The area covered by the North Wales RAWP and therefore the Regional Technical Statement (RTS) includes Anglesey, Gwynedd, Snowdonia National Park, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire and Wrexham.
Related work HRA/AA	
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The main purpose of the statement is to set out the strategy for the provision of the aggregates in the North Wales region for the period until 2021. As appropriate, MPAs in North Wales will then include allocations for future aggregates provision in their area, as part of the UDP / LDP process.</p> <p>The RTS will therefore seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise the use of secondary and recycled materials and mineral wastes. • Safeguard land-based minerals which may be needed in the long term. • Acknowledge that where the principles of sustainable development can be achieved, the extension of existing aggregate quarries is likely to be appropriate. • Where there is a need for new areas of aggregates supply, these should come from locations of low environmental constraint and take into account transport implications. • Maintain supply of marine aggregate consistent with the requirements of good environmental practice. <p>The Plan provides a strategy for the future supply of construction aggregates within the Region, taking account of the latest available information regarding the balance of supply and demand, and current notions of sustainability, including the proximity principle and environmental capacity. The Plan provides strategic recommendations, there is no site specific information or guidance.</p> <p>The RTS thus provides recommendations to the Mineral</p>	<p>The identified total land-won sand & gravel apportionment over 22 years for Gwynedd is 4.4mt, and the identified total crushed rock apportionment over 25 years for Anglesey is 7mt and for Gwynedd is 6.75mt.</p> <p>Potential for the following in-combination effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Loss of Habitat - land-take. ■ Loss of Supporting Habitat - land-take adjacent to European sites. ■ Habitat Fragmentation Impacts - land-take due. ■ increased levels of disturbance - acoustic, noise and light pollution; and ■ Impacts for Increased Use of Roads - Impacts from increased numbers of heavy vehicles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ increased noise impacts (volume, duration); ○ increased vehicular emissions; ○ increased road mortality; and ○ increased fragmentation impacts.

Waste and Minerals	
North Wales Regional Technical Statement 1st Review Final Edition (2014)	
Planning Authorities regarding the quantities of aggregate which need to be supplied from their area (apportionments) and the total tonnage of any new allocations (areas for future working) which may need to be made in their Local Development Plan to ensure that adequate provision is maintained throughout the relevant Plan Period.	

Energy

Energy	
National Policy Statement for Nuclear Power Generation (EN-6) (2011)	
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Department of Energy and Climate Change
Region/Geographic Coverage	England and Wales
Related work HRA/AA	Department of Energy and Climate Change (October 2011) Habitats Regulations Assessment of the revised draft Nuclear National Policy Statement: Main Report.
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The National Policy Statement (NPS), taken together with the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1), provides the primary basis for decisions taken by the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) on applications it receives for construction of new nuclear power stations on sites in England and Wales that are listed in this NPS.</p> <p>Part 4 of the NPS lists the sites that the Government has assessed to be potentially suitable for such development before the end of 2025. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bradwell; ■ Hartlepool; ■ Heysham; 	<p>The NPS for Nuclear Power Generation was subject to a HRA and included detailed reports on the potential impacts of nuclear related development at a number of potential sites, which included Wylfa. The HRA Site Report for Wylfa² could not rule out the potential for adverse effects on site integrity at six European sites (Cemlyn Bay SAC, Ynys Feurig, Cemlyn Bay and the Skerries SPA, Menai Strait and Conwy Bay SAC, Liverpool Bay SPA, Lavan Sands SPA and Puffin Island SPA) through impacts on water resources and quality, habitat (and species) loss and fragmentation/ coastal squeeze, disturbance (noise, light and visual), and air quality.</p> <p>To address the uncertainties identified in the strategic level HRA, the AA proposed a suite of avoidance and mitigation measures to be considered as part of any project level HRA. The HRA assessed that the effective implementation of these strategic mitigation measures may help to address</p>

² Department of Energy and Climate Change (2010) Habitats Regulations Assessment: Site Report for Wylfa. EN-6: Revised Draft National Policy Statement for Nuclear Power Generation.

Energy	
National Policy Statement for Nuclear Power Generation (EN-6) (2011)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hinkley Point; ■ Oldbury; ■ Sizewell; ■ Sellafield; and ■ Wylfa. <p>The nomination site located at Wylfa Head which falls within Anglesey and Gwynedd Plan Area extends into the Irish Sea from the north coast of Anglesey, some 15 km north east of Holyhead, between Cemaes and Cemlyn Bays. It includes the headland south of Mynydd y Wylfa local nature reserve and extends eastwards to the western outskirts of the villages of Cemaes and Cemaes Bay, south to the A5025 and the village of Tregele and west to the Porth-y-pistyll inlet.</p>	<p>the identified adverse effects on European Site integrity, but that more detailed project level HRA is required in order to draw conclusions on their efficacy.</p> <p>It was concluded that, “based on HRA experience, professional judgement, and the consultation advice received from the Statutory Consultees, it is reasonable to conclude that the suggested measures may be sufficient to avoid and/ or mitigate the adverse effects on the integrity of European Sites identified. However, the effectiveness of the measures proposed can only be ascertained with certainty through HRA at a project level, where the specific details of developments and primary data sources will be available. Only at the project level HRA can a conclusion of no adverse effect on site integrity be made with any confidence”.</p>

Energy	
National Policy Statement on Energy (EN-1) (2011)	
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Department of Energy and Climate Change
Region/Geographic Coverage	UK
Related work HRA/AA	Department of Energy and Climate Change (October 2010) Habitats

Energy	
National Policy Statement on Energy (EN-1) (2011)	
	Regulations Assessment of EN-1 to EN-5.
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>EN-1, which covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the high level objectives, policy and regulatory framework for new nationally significant infrastructure projects that are covered by the suite of energy NPSs and any associated development (referred to as energy NSIPs); ● the need and urgency for new energy infrastructure to be consented and built with the objective of contributing to a secure, diverse and affordable energy supply and supporting the Government's policies on sustainable development, in particular by mitigating and adapting to climate change; ● the need for specific technologies, including the infrastructure covered by this NPS; ● key principles to be followed in the examination and determination of applications; ● the role of the Appraisals of Sustainability (see Section 1.7 below) in relation to the suite of energy NPSs; ● policy on good design, climate change adaptation and other matters relevant to more than one technology-specific NPS; and ● the assessment and handling of generic impacts that are not specific to particular technologies. 	<p>Habitats Regulation Assessments (HRA) have been carried out and published for the non-locally specific NPSs EN-1 to EN-5. The HRA could not conclude with certainty that every European site across England and Wales would be safeguarded, in the absence of specific planning applications. It was found that there were no clear alternatives that would facilitate the development of large-scale energy infrastructure without damaging European sites. The HRA then sets out the case for developing new energy infrastructure which is imperative to deliver the commitment to clean, secure and affordable energy. It also sets out the criteria for the provision of compensatory habitat should this be necessary.</p> <p>Any proposals for large-scale energy infrastructure will subject to a project level HRA; however, there is still the potential for a range of in combination effects, which include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Loss of Habitat - land-take due to new energy infrastructure. ■ Loss of Supporting Habitat - land-take due to new energy infrastructure adjacent to European sites. ■ Habitat Fragmentation Impacts – land-take due to new energy infrastructure on and adjacent to European sites. ■ increased levels of disturbance; ■ increased levels of abstraction; surface water run-off and sewerage discharge, which could reduce water quality and levels; and ■ Impacts for Increased Use of Roads - Impacts from increased traffic flows and heavy goods vehicles during construction and operation, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ increased noise impacts (volume, duration); ○ increased vehicular emissions; ○ increased road mortality; and

Energy	
National Policy Statement on Energy (EN-1) (2011)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">o increased fragmentation impacts.

Energy

Energy Wales: Low Carbon Transition (2012)	
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Welsh Government
Region/Geographic Coverage	Wales
Related work HRA/AA	N/A
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The document sets out the Welsh Government's aim to enhance the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of the people and communities of Wales and to achieve a better quality of life for the current and future generations.</p> <p>By providing leadership and a stable framework; by maximising the benefits of all energy development and energy efficiency; and by positioning Wales at the forefront of harnessing energy from the sea and the move to smart living the vision of a carbon neutral future can be realised.</p>	<p>The document supports the Anglesey Energy Island along with the development of a nuclear power station at Wylfa. Please refer to the in combination effects identified for the Revised Draft National Policy Statement for Nuclear Power Generation and Wylfa B Nuclear Power Station.</p>

Energy

SeaGen, Tidal Power Plans, Anglesey (2015)	
Project Owner/ Competent Authority	SeaGeneration (Wales) Ltd/ Isle of Anglesey County Council
Region/Geographic Coverage	North coast of Anglesey in a tidal race area known as the Skerries.
Related work HRA/AA	Not available
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>SeaGeneration (Wales) Ltd (SeaGen Wales), a partnership of Marine Current Turbines Ltd (MCT) and RWE npower Renewables (RWE nrl), has been given consent in 2015 to develop a 10MW Skerries Tidal Stream Array. The project will be Wales' first commercial tidal energy farm and one of the largest to be consented in the UK.</p> <p>The array will be located off the north-west coast of Anglesey in North Wales will consist of five SeaGen 2MW tidal stream turbines in an area between the Skerries group of rocks and islands and Carmel Head about 1km off the Anglesey coast close to the port of Holyhead, in approximately 20 to 40m water depth. The project has secured £10M via DECC's Marine Energy Array Demonstration Fund and will supply up to 10,000 homes with eco-friendly electricity. The project will also deliver benefits to the local community and supply chain during construction and installation as well as in the long-term through jobs in operations and maintenance and environmental monitoring.</p>	<p>The EIA concludes that no significant adverse impacts are likely to arise on sites of nature conservation designated under international and national statute including Local Nature Reserves and European sites.</p> <p>Careful consideration should be given when allocating other potential energy generation sites in this area as this could give rise to in-combination effects.</p>

Energy	
Offshore Wind, Gwynt y Mor (2015)	
Project Owner/ Competent Authority	Gwynt y Môr Offshore Wind Farm Ltd / Department for Trade and Industry
Region/Geographic Coverage	Liverpool Bay
Related work HRA/AA	Not available
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>Gwynt y Môr is the second largest operating offshore windfarm in the world, built and funded by RWE Innogy UK in Liverpool Bay off the North Wales Coast. 160 turbines are currently in operation, with a capacity of 576MW, using Siemens 3.6MW turbines and generators. It is capable of generating enough energy to meet the average annual energy needs of around 400,000 homes, around a third of the total number of homes in all of Wales.</p> <p>The wind farm, including all 160 foundations, turbines, onshore and 2 x offshore substations was officially inaugurated on 18 June 2015.</p> <p>The project has been the subject of Environmental Impact Assessment in line with current regulations in order to identify and assess all significant environmental effects of the development. A description of the project proposal, together with the conclusions of the impact assessment, is set out in the Environmental Statement.</p>	<p>The ES looked at the potential impacts on what was the 'proposed' marine Special Protection Area (SPA) currently being considered in Liverpool Bay (now a full SPA). The assessment of the potential impacts on the birds and their habitats has shown that there will not be any significant effects, given the mitigation proposed in relation to the timing of the installation of the main power export cables. Although not directly affected by the proposed wind farm, a number of other European sites occur around the Welsh and English coastlines of Liverpool Bay as a result of the populations of birds that they support. The potential impact of Gwynt y Môr on these sites has been assessed with respect to their ornithological interest with no significant effects anticipated.</p> <p>As part of the assessment, indirect effects on other areas of nature conservation interest have been investigated. These could conceivably occur, for example, if changes to tidal currents or waves altered coastal processes along adjacent coastlines. The assessment of physical processes concluded that significant effects on coastal areas will not occur and therefore associated effects on coastal sites within Liverpool Bay will similarly not occur.</p> <p>In the Liverpool Bay area a range of seabed habitats, fish species and marine mammals are also considered to be of conservation interest, such as porpoise and seals. The assessment of potential effects has concluded that, with the mitigation detailed in the preceding sections, impacts on the</p>

Energy	
Offshore Wind, Gwynt y Mor (2015)	
	<p>conservation status of these species and habitats will not be significant.</p> <p>Careful consideration should be given when allocating other potential energy generation sites in this area as this could give rise to in-combination effects.</p>

Energy	
Wylfa Newydd Nuclear Power Station	
Project Owner/ Competent Authority	Horizon Nuclear Power Ltd / Infrastructure Planning Commission
Region/Geographic Coverage	Wylfa
Related work HRA/AA	To be carried out.
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The proposed site is on land beside the existing Magnox nuclear power station at Wylfa which is now closed down and currently in the phase of defueling until 2018. Following the acquisition of Horizon Nuclear Power by Hitachi, the plan is to deliver two Advanced Boiling Water Reactors (ABWRs), generating a minimum of 2,700MW at Wylfa Newydd.</p> <p>The first phase of formal public consultation is underway on the project. The project is planned on the basis of site clearance works beginning in 2015 leading to the start of major on-site work in 2018 and first nuclear construction around 2019.</p>	<p>The Preliminary Environmental Information Report identifies that a strategic HRA was undertaken of the Wylfa NPS Site in NPS EN-6 by the UK Government to examine the implications for European Designated Sites of the siting of a new nuclear power station in the vicinity of Wylfa. It concluded that it cannot rule out the potential for adverse effects on the integrity of European Sites adjacent to or at a distance from Wylfa. As required from Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, the UK Government examined the alternatives available to the plan and found that no other alternatives would avoid this potential for impacts, leading it to present a case for imperative reasons of overriding public interest which describes why the plan should proceed even in the face of unknown implications.</p>

Energy	
Wylfa Newydd Nuclear Power Station	
<p>Construction can only commence however after the Advanced Boiling Water Reactor technology undergoes a Generic Design Assessment (GDA) by the Office for Nuclear Regulation and the Environment Agency. This process will run for a number of years and define whether the regulators will consider ABWR technology appropriate for taking to the site-specific licensing stage.</p> <p>Project Outline The new nuclear power station at Wylfa is expected to comprise the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A power station incorporating two nuclear reactors with a minimum generating capacity of up to 2700MW; ■ A Marine Off-Loading Facility (MOLF) ■ Cooling water intake and outfall structure ■ Electricity transmission infrastructure; ■ Other associated buildings, such as administration offices including park and ride facilities, temporary worker accommodation, and at least one logistics centre ■ Interim waste and spent-fuel storage facilities; ■ Off-site power station facilities including an Alternative Emergency Control Centre, Environmental Survey Laboratory and Mobile Emergency Equipment Garage; ■ Access roads; and ■ Measures and initiatives to manage any impacts during the construction and operation of a new power station. <p>The proposed development site is located near two European sites; Cemlyn Bay Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and the</p>	<p>The strategic level HRA could not rule out the potential for adverse effect on site integrity at six European sites through impacts on water resources and quality, habitat and species loss and fragmentation / coastal squeeze, disturbance (noise, light and visual, and air quality). The six sites are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cemlyn Bay SAC ■ Ynys Feurig, Cemlyn Bay and The Skerries SPA ■ Menai Strait and Conwy Bay SAC ■ Liverpool Bay SPA ■ Lavan Sands SPA ■ Puffin Island SPA <p>Fact Sheets on the topics of; Welsh language and culture; architectural strategy; construction worker accommodation strategy; education engagement strategy; jobs and skills strategy; integrated traffic and transport strategy; public access and recreation strategy; community benefits strategy; landscape and environmental master plan; and radioactive waste; have been produced to support stage two pre-application consultation.</p>

Energy	
Wylfa Newydd Nuclear Power Station	
Ynys Feurig, the Skerries and Cemlyn Bay Special Protection Area (SPA) both located some 1km to the west of the site. Other European sites which although not in the immediate vicinity of Wylfa are the Menai Straits and Conwy Bay SAC and the Lleyn Peninsula and Sarnau SAC.	

Energy	
National Grid: North West Wales Connections (2013)	
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	National Grid
Region/Geographic Coverage	North Wales
Related work HRA/AA	N/A
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>In October 2012, National Grid began its first stage of consultation on its proposals to connect new electricity generation in North Wales. In order to accommodate proposals to connect Horizon's proposed nuclear power station at Wylfa of up to 3.6 gigawatt (GW), National Grid have established that the existing network in North Wales needs upgrading with new electricity connections.</p> <p>Following a strategic options process, the preferred option was for an overland connection, which consisted of three key packages of work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Overhead connection between Wylfa and Pentir 	<p>Potential for the following in-combination effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Loss of Habitat - land-take. ■ Loss of Supporting Habitat - land-take adjacent to European sites. ■ Habitat Fragmentation Impacts – as a result of land-take. ■ Increased levels of disturbance during construction- acoustic, noise and light pollution; and ■ Impacts for Increased use of roads during construction and maintenance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ increased noise impacts (volume, duration); ■ increased vehicular emissions; ■ increased road mortality; and

Energy	
National Grid: North West Wales Connections (2013)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ New Substation at Bryncir ■ Additional underground connection to replace and upgrade the existing connection in Glaslyn <p>Plans have also been confirmed to put the connection underground at the Menai Strait and Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.</p> <p>The route is currently under consideration, and it was announced in January 2015 that the orange route corridor is the preferred option. This route is the shortest of all of the options considered and the least densely populated, it is away from the coast and away from the largest towns and villages, avoiding properties as much as possible. The route is also close to the existing line and keeps new and existing equipment close together.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ increased fragmentation impacts.

Other

Other	
Tourism Strategy North Wales (2010-2015)	
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Tourism Partnership North Wales
Region/Geographic Coverage	The strategy covers the whole of North Wales, defined as the 6 counties of Anglesey, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd and Wrexham
Related work HRA/AA	N/A
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The purpose of the Strategy is to make North Wales 'one of the top 5 UK tourism destinations, internationally known for its natural beauty, dramatic scenery, heritage and distinctive culture. A place you can boast about visiting, easy to get to but rewardingly different. A centre of excellence for adventure sports and the market leader for activity tourism of all sorts. Plenty going on at all times of the year, whatever the weather, with a lively, living culture and thriving arts scene. A place that is often talked about and features in the media for the quality of its food, hospitality and interesting places to stay. A region that is proud of its heritage and culture cares for its natural assets and welcomes visitors.</p> <p>An Action Plan has been produced to take the strategy forward over the next three years:</p> <p>1. Projecting our distinctive strengths North Wales needs to be firmly back on the visitor map and re-establish it as a Top 5 destination in the UK by: Being market driven; Making a stronger impact; and Presenting information in an inspiring way.</p>	<p>Increased recreational pressure from urban populations, including dog walking, jogging, horse riding, mountain biking, motorbike scrambling, off road car driving and other has the potential to generate a range of impacts that may lead to significant effects on sites. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Pollution impacts - An increased level of watersports has the potential to increase diffuse levels of water pollution. ■ Atmospheric pollution - Increased levels of tourism may lead to increased transport movements, which could then result in increased levels of atmospheric pollution. ■ Physical damage, for example from trampling and erosion. ■ Disturbance to species from walking, cycling, and water sports, resulting in increased mortality and nesting success, and displacement. ■ Disturbance from dogs and damage from dog excrement.

Other	
Tourism Strategy North Wales (2010-2015)	
<p>2. Investing in product excellence Development and investment must be stimulated in the core product to meet the needs of a changing marketplace, exceed customers' expectations and rival the best elsewhere through providing: Quality accommodation; Diverse attractions; Excellent activities; outstanding experience; Well-managed places; Enriching experiences; Efficient transport; and Skilled people.</p> <p>4. Working together in partnership Improving working relationships and organisation to harness the energies of the public, private and not for profit sectors, encouraging a climate of cooperation and mutual support, moving tourism up the agenda, seeking more efficient and transparent ways of working and becoming more evidence driven by: Effective organisation; Better recognition; and Using sound evidence.</p>	

Other	
Economic Renewal : A New Direction (2010)	
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Welsh Assembly Government
Region/Geographic Coverage	Wales
Related work HRA/AA	N/A
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p><u>Economic Renewal: a new direction</u> sets out the role devolved government can play in providing the best conditions and framework to enable the private sector to grow and flourish.</p> <p>The vision for economic renewal is of a Welsh economy built upon the strengths and skills of its people and natural environment; recognised at home and abroad as confident, creative and ambitious; a great place to live and work.</p> <p>The five priorities for delivering this vision are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Investing in high quality and sustainable infrastructure. Wales needs modern, sustainable infrastructure to underpin economic growth and the wellbeing of our people. Our people, businesses and communities need to be well-connected within and beyond Wales, and to have access to the right facilities and services where they live and work. ■ Making Wales a more attractive place to do business. We need to develop the conditions which not only allow, but actively help, people and businesses to flourish sustainably – by making the most of our assets, by improving the health of our working age population, and by getting the balance right between environmental, social and economic objectives. ■ Broadening and deepening the skills base. The foundation 	<p>It must be noted that any investment into the economy is likely to lead to an increase in population and development of land. This could cause a wide range of in-combination effects although the document is underpinned by the principles of sustainable development.</p>

Other	
Economic Renewal : A New Direction (2010)	
<p>of any economy is its working population and education and skills at all levels are vital for economic growth and prosperity in Wales. Delivering this is a shared responsibility for us as a Government, learning providers, employers and individuals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouraging innovation. Research and development play an important role in stimulating innovation, and innovation is a key driver of economic growth and long-term wellbeing. Wales must move towards a more R&D intensive and knowledge-based economy where the right conditions exist for innovation to flourish. 	

Other	
Destination Management Plan (2012-2016)	
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	The Tourism Company and the Isle of Anglesey County Council
Region/Geographic Coverage	Isle of Anglesey
Related work HRA/AA	N/A
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>Tourism is vitally important to the North Wales economy and we believe it can play an even more significant part in future. This strategy sets out how we can achieve its potential and is a blueprint to guide action over the next five years.</p> <p>This DM Plan sets the parameters for tourism development within Anglesey for the next four years (2012-2016). The Plan, however, is simply a tool in an on-going Destination Management Planning process. It is not an end in itself but more of a flexible reference point that will need to be reviewed and updated through the Plan period and beyond.</p>	<p>Supports the upgrading, expansion and development of visitor attractions, activities and accommodation. It also seeks to enhance access to the coast and countryside. Potential for the plan to increase levels of disturbance through increased tourism and therefore recreational activity.</p>

Other	
Destination Management Plan (2012-2016)	
<p>The strategic objectives of the DMP are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote Anglesey's image and distinctive strengths; • To invest in product excellence; • To provide an outstanding experience for visitors; • To work together in partnership with local stakeholders. 	

Other	
Destination Management Plan (2013-2020)	
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Gwynedd Council
Region/Geographic Coverage	Gwynedd Council's administrative area
Related work HRA/AA	N/A
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The underpinning vision of the Gwynedd Destination Management Plan is <i>Gwynedd as a top class integrated quality visitor destination valued for its internationally renowned special landscapes, its spectacular built environment and its unique Welsh culture.</i></p> <p>The main aims of the Gwynedd Destination Management Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To extend the tourism season ■ To increase visitor spend ■ To improve the quality of the visitor experience ■ To improve integration of tourism with other aspects of life 	<p>Supports the upgrading, expansion and development of visitor attractions, activities and accommodation. Potential for the plan to increase levels of disturbance through increased tourism and therefore recreational activity.</p>

Other	
Destination Management Plan (2013-2020)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To enhance the natural, built and cultural environment ■ To build and maintain quality public infrastructure and amenities ■ To provide well paid, year-round quality jobs and skills development <p>Infrastructure requirements including; parking and traffic management provision, streetscape and signage; will be explored through the Plan.</p>	