

Strategic Environmental
Assessment Screening
and Habitats Regulation
Assessment Screening
Report

Dronfield Neighbourhood
Plan 2017- 2034

December 2018

Contents

1.0	Introduction.....	2
1.1	This Report.....	2
1.2	Legislative Background.....	2
1.3	Planning Context.....	4
1.4	The Dronfield Neighbourhood Plan.....	4
2.0	The Screening Process.....	7
2.1	SEA Screening.....	7
2.2	SEA Screening Conclusion.....	15
2.3	HRA Screening	16
2.4	HRA Screening of the Neighbourhood Plan.....	19
2.5	In Combination effects.....	23
2.6	HRA Screening Conclusion.....	23
3.0	Conclusion.....	23
	Appendix A: Dronfield Neighbourhood Plan Policies.....	24
	Appendix B: Annex 1 and Annex II of the EIA Directive.....	33
Figures		
Fig 1	Application of criteria of the SEA Directive to plans.....	3
Fig 2	Dronfield Neighbourhood Area.....	6
Fig 3	Establishing whether there is a need for an SEA.....	7
Fig 4	Dronfield Neighbourhood Plan and SEA Directive.....	10
Fig 5	European Designated Sites.....	18
Fig 6	Assessment of likely environmental impacts on European sites.....	19

1.0 Introduction

1.1 This report

1.1.1 A neighbourhood plan must meet a set of basic conditions. This includes demonstrating that the plan does not breach and is compatible with EU obligations.

1.1.2 The screening report seeks to determine whether the draft Dronfield Neighbourhood Plan ('the Plan') is likely to have significant environmental effects and will require a formal strategic environmental assessment (SEA). Secondly, it assesses the likelihood of the proposals within the Plan having an adverse impact upon a European site through a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).

1.1.3 This SEA and HRA screening document is being undertaken on the draft version of the Dronfield Neighbourhood Plan (Dec 2018).

1.1.4 The screening report is structured as follows:

- Section 1.0 outlines the legislative background to SEA and HRA and an overview of the Plan
- Section 2.0 provides screening assessments of the likely significant environmental effects of the Plan for SEA and likely significant effects of the Plan on a European Site.
- Section 3.0 provides a conclusion as to whether a formal SEA and/or Appropriate Assessment (HRA) is required.

1.1.5 In forming its determinations, consultation was undertaken with the three statutory consultation bodies designated in the regulations (Historic England, Natural England and Environment Agency) as well as North East District Council on whether a SEA and HRA is required.

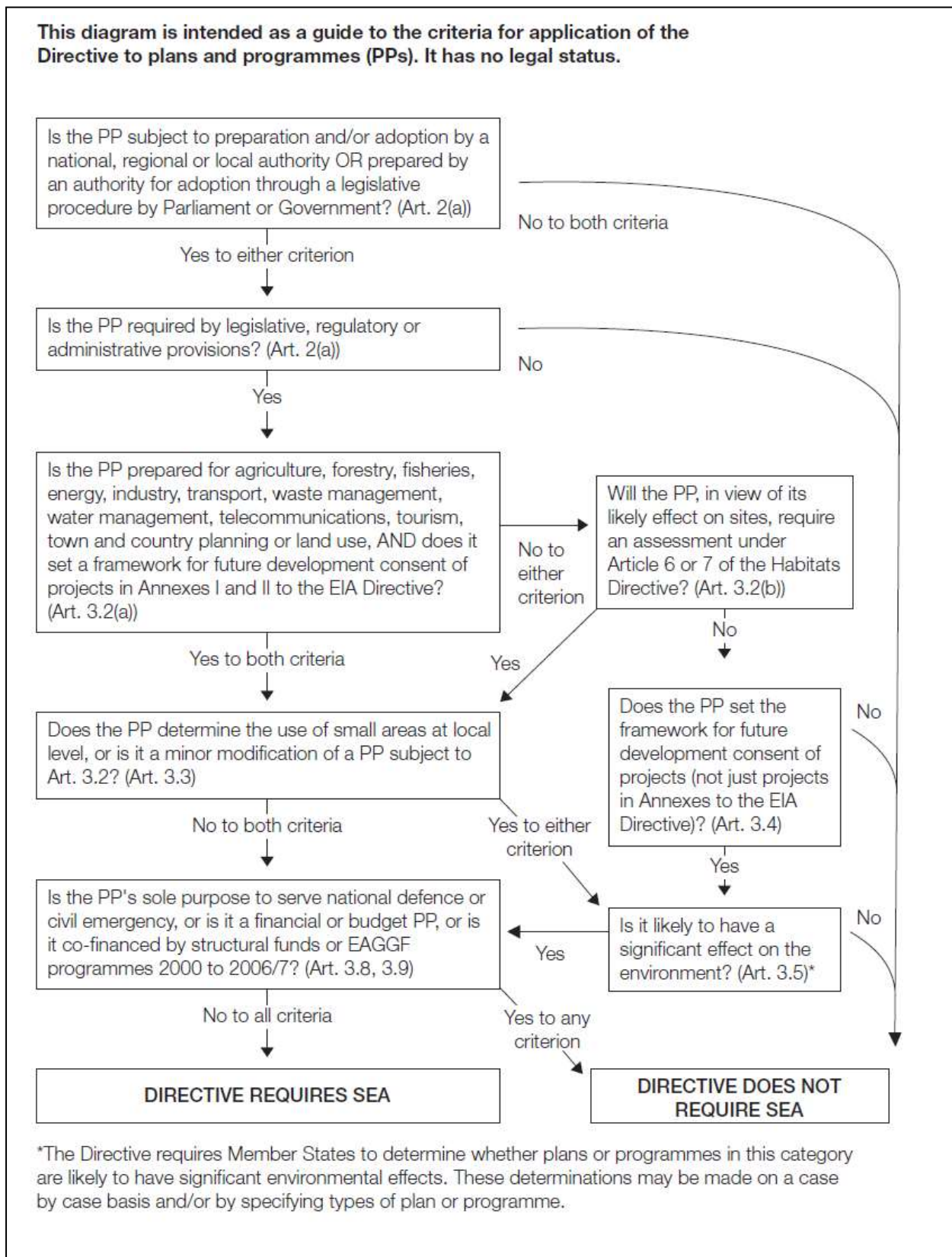
1.2 Legislative Background

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

1.2.1 The need for environmental assessment of Neighbourhood Plans stems from the European Directive 2001/42/EC and was transposed into English law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (EAPP) 2004, or SEA Regulations.

1.2.2 The SEA Directive aims to ensure a high level of protection for the environment and to integrate environmental considerations into the preparation of plans. The screening procedure is based on criteria set out in Schedule 1 of the EAPP Regulations 2004. The report assesses the Neighbourhood Plan against the criteria, and on that basis, sets out whether an SEA is required. Figure 1 sets out the basic framework for establishing whether an SEA will be required.

Figure 1: Application of criteria of the SEA Directive to Plans



Habitats Regulations Assessment

- 1.2.3 Schedule 2 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 makes provision in relation to the Habitats Directive. Article 6 (3) of the EU Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) and regulation 61 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) requires that an appropriate assessment of plans and programs is carried out with regard to the conservation objectives of European Sites (Natura 2000 sites) and that other plans and projects identify any significant effect that is likely for any European Site.
- 1.2.4 The legislation requires that, where there is a risk of a significant effect on a European site, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects then the plan should progress from HRA screening to an Appropriate Assessment.
- 1.2.5 On 13th April the Court of Justice of the European Union published its ruling regarding the 'People Over Wind' legal judgement on Habitats Regulations Assessment & the Habitats Directive. The Court of Justice clarified that it is not appropriate to take account of mitigation measures when screening plans and projects for their effects on European protected habitats under the Habitats Directive. Therefore, if a likely significant effect is identified at the screening stage of a habitats assessment, an 'Appropriate Assessment' must be undertaken.

1.3 Planning Context

- 1.3.1 The Plan, once adopted, will form part of the planning policy framework for the Dronfield Neighbourhood Plan Area. In accordance with the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations (2012), the Plan will need to be in general conformity with the strategic policies which are adopted by the relevant local authority (North East Derbyshire District Council).
- 1.3.2 The adopted local plan for the local authority area is the saved policies in the North East Derbyshire Local Plan (2005). A new local plan is being prepared by the District Council. The Local Plan 2014 – 2034 (Publication Draft) was submitted to the Secretary of State in May 2018 for independent examination.

1.4 The Dronfield Neighbourhood Plan

- 1.4.1 The Dronfield Neighbourhood Plan Area was designated in September 2016. It covers the area of Dronfield Parish as identified in figure 2.
- 1.4.2 Dronfield is situated within the North East Derbyshire District and comprises the three communities of Dronfield, Dronfield Woodhouse and Coal Aston. The Plan area is located in the valley of the River Drone and lies between the town of Chesterfield and the city of Sheffield. The town is surrounded by large areas of open countryside designated as Green Belt.

- 1.4.3 Evidence of the town's medieval origins can be found in the surviving cruck buildings, the parish church and the historic meandering street pattern of the town centre.
- 1.4.4 The natural environment is scenic and encompasses a diversity of habitat and wildlife. Whilst the town does not have any statutory sites, it does have two sites which have been designated of national importance close to its borders. The South Pennine Moors Special Area of Conservation/Special Protection Area (SAC/SPA), located approximately 3 kilometres to the west of the town boundary. The Moss Valley Woods, a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) which adjoins the northeastern boundary of the town and encompasses a high proportion of Ancient Woodland.
- 1.4.5 The purpose of the Neighbourhood Plan is to provide a set of statutory planning policies to guide development within the Plan area over the period to 2034 and has been prepared by a steering group on behalf of the qualifying body, Dronfield Town Council.
- 1.4.6 The objectives of the Plan are:
- To retain and enhance existing important community facilities and services.
 - Protect the current designated Green Belt.
 - Conserve the rural character of the surrounding landscape.
 - Retain and enhance green and blue spaces for ecology.
 - Preserve local green space for sport and recreation.
 - Protect trees, woodlands and hedgerows of significant importance.
 - To support a level of housing provision that meets local need.
 - To support the development of housing for the elderly and starter homes.
 - Prioritise the use of brownfield sites for housing and other forms of development.
 - To ensure all new development includes suitable infrastructure to address its needs and any new impact it may have.
 - To preserve its residential aspect
 - To promote suitable transport network which serves all users.
 - To increase road safety.
 - To improve and manage car parking.
 - To reduce vehicular movements especially by Heavy Good Vehicles.
 - Alleviate traffic congestion and implement transport measures that support sustainable improvements to the transport network.
 - To promote good mobility around the town through a cohesive, well-maintained network of paths, community transport and safe roads.

- To provide an environment that promotes new and existing businesses.
- To encourage the vitality and viability of Dronfield town centre and other shopping areas.
- To enhance and conserve the town's built heritage.
- To create a high quality historic environment attractive to businesses, visitors and residents.
- To ensure that any development is of high quality and in keeping with the size and scale of the existing built environment.

1.4.7 In order to deliver these objectives, the Plan sets out a number of planning policies. These indicate how new development proposals will be assessed in order to ensure that any future housing is sustainable and does not have a detrimental impact upon the Plan area. Policies also seek to ensure development proposals recognise the historic character of the area and provide protection for important environments and natural assets, including local green spaces.

Figure 2: Dronfield Neighbourhood Area



2.0 The Screening Process

2.1 SEA Screening

2.1.1 The process for determining whether or not an SEA is required is called screening. The SEA screening is a two stage process:

Stage 1 considers the Neighbourhood Plan generically against the SEA Assessment criteria specified in the national guidance (A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment; Fig 1). Where it is determined that there is a potential for a Neighbourhood Plan to have a significant effect on the environment, it will be necessary to progress to Stage 2.

Stage 2 involves testing the Neighbourhood Plan against the criteria set out in the SEA Directive Article 3 (5) Annex II, to determine the likely significance of environmental effects.

2.1.2 Figure 3 provides a generic assessment of the Neighbourhood Plan against the SEA Assessment criteria.

Figure 3: Establishing whether there is a need for an SEA

Stage	Y/N	Reason
1. Is the plan or programme subject to preparation and/or adoption by a national, regional or local authority OR prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government? (Art. 2(a))	Y	Neighbourhood plans may be prepared under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, as amended by the Localism Act 2011. They are drawn up by a qualifying body, which, in the case of Dronfield, is the Dronfield Town Council. It is subject to examination and referendum. If the Plan receives 50% or more affirmative votes at referendum, it will be 'made' by the local planning authority (North East Derbyshire District Council)
2. Is the PP required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions? (Art. 2(a))	N	The preparation of a Neighbourhood Plan is optional. Once 'made', it will form part of the statutory Local Plan for the area and should continue to be screened under the SEA Directive.
3. Is the Plan prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste	Y	The Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared for town and country planning and land use and sets out a framework for

Stage	Y/N	Reason
management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use, AND does it set a framework for future development consent of projects in Annex I and II to the EIA Directive? (Article 3.2 (a))		future development in Dronfield. Once 'made', it would form part of the statutory development plan and will be used when making decisions on planning applications that could include development that may fall under Annex I and II of the EIA directive.
4. Will the Plan, in view of its likely effects on sites, require an assessment for future development under Article 6 or 7 of the Habitats Directive? (Article 3.2(b))	?	<p>The Plan does not allocate sites for housing or other forms of development, but instead provides further local criteria for proposals to meet in support of existing and emerging local planning policies. It is unlikely therefore that the Plan will have a significant adverse effect upon any European (Natura 2000) site.</p> <p>However, given that the Plan area is within 10 kilometres of two European Sites; South Pennine Moors (SAC) and Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1 (SPA) a separate HRA screening assessment will ascertain whether an Appropriate Assessment is required under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, which relate to Articles 6 (3) and (4) of the Habitats Directives.</p> <p>See Section 6 for HRA Screening.</p>
5. Does the Plan determine the use of small areas at local level OR is it a minor modification of a PP subject to Article 3.2? (Article 3.3)	Y	<p>The draft Plan policies are set out in Appendix 1; they seek protection of; heritage assets and the historic character more broadly, the natural environment and community facilities and support a mix of good quality housing.</p> <p>Once 'made' the Plan would form part of the statutory development plan and be used when determining planning applications at the local level. However, the Neighbourhood Plan reflects the broader spatial framework laid out in the Publication Draft NEDDC Local Plan in</p>

Stage	Y/N	Reason
		terms of where new development can be located.
6. Does the Plan set the framework for future development consent of projects (not just projects in annexes to the EIA Directive)? Article 3.4)	Y	A neighbourhood plan once 'made' forms part of the statutory development plan and will be used to assess planning applications and other planning decisions within the Plan Area. Therefore, it sets the framework for future developments at a local level.
7. Is the Plan's sole purpose to serve the national defence or civil emergency, OR is it a financial or budget PP, OR is it co-financed by structural funds or EAGGF programmes 2000 to 2006/7? (Article 3.8, 3.9)	N	The Neighbourhood Plan does not have a sole purpose that falls within any of these categories.
8. Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? (Article 3.5)	?	<p>A neighbourhood plan could potentially have an effect on the environment. However, whether this is significant depends on the proposals in the Plan.</p> <p>The focus of the Plan is to shape development to meet local needs and support sustainable development, so that any adverse impacts on the local environment are minimised.</p> <p>The Plan policies seek to conserve and enhance the natural and historic environment. It seeks, for example, to protect and enhance the local historic character and identifies Local Green Spaces for protection.</p> <p>As the Plan, does not allocate sites for housing or other forms of development; does not amend or introduce Limits to Development and has proposed a suite of policies to protect and where possible enhance the built and natural environment, it is considered that it is likely to have a positive impact on the environment.</p>

Stage	Y/N	Reason
		Any potential environmental effects of the Neighbourhood Plan will be determined through stage 2 of this screening assessment. (see figure 4).

2.1.3 The results of the preceding assessment indicate that, depending upon the content of a Neighbourhood Plan, a Strategic Environmental Assessment may be required.

2.1.4 Question 8 in figure 2 refers to whether the Neighbourhood Plan would have a significant effect on the environment. The proposals within the Plan will thus be assessed against the criteria from Annex II of the SEA Directive and Schedule 1 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004)

Figure 4: Dronfield Neighbourhood Plan and the SEA Directive

Criteria	Assessment
(1) The characteristics of the plans, having regard to:	
(a) the degree to which the plan sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources;	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan, if made, would form part of the statutory development plan. It would set a local policy framework for development proposals which are local in nature and which the community and stakeholders consider are important to the sustainable development of the Plan area and on which the Plan can have the greatest impact.</p> <p>The Plan sets local criteria by which development proposals coming primarily through the local plan, should be assessed. It will have a positive influence for the natural and historic environment of the parish by highlighting those assets that should be protected from any future development and the quality of development expected.</p> <p>The Plan sits within a wider strategic framework set by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012 and existing and emerging District-wide local planning policies. It supports, and is in general conformity with, the strategic policies proposed in the Publication Draft North East Derbyshire District Local Plan.</p>

Criteria	Assessment
(b) the degree to which the plan influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy;	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan sits in the lower tier of the planning policy hierarchy and must be in conformity with the approved North East Derbyshire District Council local planning policies and have regard to the NPPF. It, therefore, supports the implementation of higher tier policies at the neighbourhood level and, as such, is not considered likely to have a significant influence on other plans and programmes.</p>
(c) the relevance of the plan for the integration of environmental considerations, in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development;	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan, as advocated by the NPPF, is underpinned by the principles of sustainable development.</p> <p>The Plan's aim is to protect and wherever possible, enhance the key attributes of the area including its green spaces, identity and heritage whilst sustaining and supporting improvements to its town centre, infrastructure and community facilities.</p> <p>These broad aims are supported by a series of objectives that provide the framework for sustainable development in the Plan area by seeking to ensure important community facilities and businesses are retained, the rural character and important habitats are protected, housing meets local need and is supported by appropriate infrastructure, promotion of a sustainable transport network, the vitality and viability of the town centre is encouraged, and the town's heritage is conserved and enhanced.</p> <p>The Plan includes a number of policies which promote environmental considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Plan promotes the protection of local character through the identification and protection of local heritage assets, ensuring development has regard to the character of the local landscape, application of design principles and criteria for the alteration, replacement or introduction of shop fronts in the town centre; • the Plan promotes the enhancement of local biodiversity through the appropriate management and mitigation of impacts on local ecological features, protection and enhancement of the Lea

Criteria	Assessment
	<p>Brook Valley Green Corridor and support for the planting and management of trees and hedgerows.</p> <p>By designating public open, green spaces for protection, and enhancing pedestrian access, the Plan may contribute to reducing recreational disturbance and visitor pressure at designated sites.</p>
<p>(d) environmental problems relevant to the plan; and</p>	<p>The Plan will not introduce any environmental problems, rather it will seek to address and not further exacerbate environmental issues in the Plan area. Potential environmental issues identified during the Neighbourhood Planning process include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the pressure for development in the Green Belt; • Listed Buildings at risk; • the decline in quality of the Conservation Areas, including loss of historic detail or inappropriate changes; • areas of high quality landscape that are potentially sensitive to change; • The South Pennine Moors SAC) and Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1 (SPA) located within 3kms of the Plan area; • The Moss Valley Woods (SSSI) which adjoins the boundary of the Plan area and encompasses a high proportion of Ancient Woodland; • The Lea Brook Valley, a green corridor stretching from the wetlands of the Gosforth Valley through the centre of the town to the River Drone. <p>The Plan contains measures to address current and potential environmental problems. These are notably in relation to protecting local heritage assets and landscape features, protecting and encouraging improved connectivity to the Lea Brook Valley Green Corridor and identification of local character buildings and structures.</p>

Criteria	Assessment
<p>(d) the relevance of the plan for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment (e.g. plans linked to waste-management or water protection).</p>	<p>It must be in general conformity with higher-level plans that comprise the North East Derbyshire District Local Plan. The Local Plan will be developed with regard to European Community legislation on the environment. Consequently, the policies of the Plan are not considered to be relevant to the implementation of EC legislation.</p>
<p>(2) Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to:</p>	
<p>(a) the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects;</p>	<p>The Plan relates to specific, small scale issues ensuring that any future windfall development will deliver the maximum local benefits. It addresses specific local development management issues, complementing the higher level strategic policy framework already established through the adopted (and emerging) Local Plan and national policies (NPPF).</p> <p>The Plan policies are generally designed to minimise the environmental effects of any new development and to promote sustainable development.</p> <p>Given that the Plan; does not allocate sites for housing or other development and has proposed a suite of policies to protect and where possible enhance the built and natural environment, the probability of adverse environmental effects is highly unlikely. Overall, it is considered through the application of its policies, the Plan is likely to have neutral and in many cases, positive environmental effects.</p>
<p>(b) the cumulative nature of the effects;</p>	<p>The effects of the Plan need to be considered alongside the North East Derbyshire District Council adopted and emerging Local Plans. The Plan is required to be in general conformity with the adopted Local Plan. The Plan does not propose more development than the emerging Local Plan for the area.</p> <p>The cumulative effects of proposals within the Plan area are unlikely to be significant on the local environment.</p> <p>Any cumulative impacts are likely to be beneficial.</p>

Criteria	Assessment
(c) the transboundary nature of the effects;	<p>The Plan establishes locally distinct development management policies for Dronfield Plan area and thus the majority of effects will be localised to the Plan area.</p> <p>The exception to this is consideration for landscape and biodiversity, which is likely to have a positive impact beyond the Plan area.</p>
(d) the risks to human health or the environment (e.g. due to accidents);	<p>No significant risks to human health or the environment have been identified. The Plan seeks to create the conditions to improve human health by providing opportunities for recreation, socialising and active transport.</p>
<p>(e) the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected);</p> <p>(f) the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to:</p> <p>(i) special natural characteristics or cultural heritage;</p> <p>(ii) exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values;</p> <p>(iii) intensive land-use; and</p>	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan is concerned with development within Dronfield Plan area, which has a population of 21,261 (2011 Census) and covers an area of 3,457 acres.</p> <p>The potential for environmental impacts is likely to be minimal and limited to the Plan area. The exceptions to these are the policies seeking to protect and enhance green spaces and biodiversity which have the potential to contribute positively to the regional network of habitats.</p> <p>Dronfield has important natural characteristics and cultural heritage. The Plan area has a rich historical environment including sites and buildings of architectural and historic interest.</p> <p>The Plan area includes 45 nationally designated assets including Listed Buildings and a Scheduled Monument. Development presents the potential for effects upon heritage assets and their settings in the Plan area. However, no development is proposed, and the approach to managing effects on heritage is positive. The Plan recognises the value and vulnerability of the local historical character through the application of Policies D1 and D3, which require proposals to have regard to the historic and character features of the Plan area.</p> <p>There are no designated environmental sites within the Plan area. However, there is an SSSI on the boundary</p>

Criteria	Assessment
	<p>of the Plan area. The Plan highlights this site as well as the Lea Brook Valley and Priority Habitats and Species in the Plan area. The Plan seeks to protect and where possible, enhance these local ecological features through policies ENV3, ENV4, ENV5 and ENV6.</p> <p>The Plan will not create conditions for intensive land-use. Development likely to have a detrimental effect on heritage assets will be refused.</p>
<p>(g) the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status.</p>	<p>The Plan contains policies which seek to preserve and enhance the special landscape character of the Plan area.</p> <p>The Plan does not include any landscapes of national or international protection status. However, the Plan draws on landscape character studies undertaken at a county and district scale to support policies which seek ensure future development proposals have regard to the areas special characteristics.</p> <p>Any effects of the Plan are expected to be positive and localised: the effects are not likely to be significant.</p>

2.2 SEA Screening Conclusion

- 2.2.1 This screening report has explored the potential effects of the Dronfield Neighbourhood Plan with a view to determining the likely requirement for an environmental assessment under the SEA Directive. Based on the SEA Screening Assessment set out in figure 3 above, it is concluded that there are unlikely to be significant environmental effects.
- 2.2.2 The Dronfield Neighbourhood Plan is a lower tier plan in the hierarchy of planning documents for the area and therefore has limited influence on other plans or programmes.
- 2.2.3 The Plan does not allocate any development sites; but instead provides criteria based policies to help guide development that is likely to come forward under the policies set out in the emerging Local Plan. The criteria set out for development in the Plan is likely to prove beneficial in terms of mitigating against possible adverse impacts of future development.
- 2.2.4 The Plan area does contain potentially sensitive areas and assets including a Scheduled Monument, listed buildings, and priority habitats and species. However, no development is proposed that is likely to have any significant effect

on any special areas. The Plan is likely to guard against any possible significantly adverse impacts on the built environment arising from future development that might come forward.. Policies D1, D2 and D3 in particular address design quality, heritage and character.

2.2.2 Having taken all the policies in the Plan into account, in accordance with the topics cited in Annex 1(f) of the SEA directive, this screening opinion has concluded that a full SEA is not required.

2.3 HRA Screening

2.3.1 Alongside the SEA screening process there is a need to assess whether the Neighbourhood Plan would have an adverse impact upon internationally designated wildlife sites, as required by the European Habitats Directive.

2.3.2 The Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) refers to the assessment required for any plan or project to assess the potential impacts against the conservation objectives of Natura 2000 wildlife sites. The assessment must determine whether the plans would adversely affect, or are likely to affect, the integrity of a site(s) in terms of its nature conservation objectives. Where negative effects are identified other options should be examined to avoid any potential damaging effects.

2.3.3 The HRA process is generally divided into three stages. The initial stage of the HRA process is called the screening stage and determines if there are any likely significant effects or risk of significant effects possible as a result of the implementation of the plan. If there are significant effects the plan will need to undertake an Appropriate Assessment. The screening process should provide a description of the plan and an identification of the Natura 2000 sites which may be affected by the plan and assess the significance of any possible effects on the identified sites.

2.3.4 There is no pre-defined guidance that dictates the physical scope of a HRA of a Neighbourhood Plan. Therefore, in considering the physical scope of the assessment, we were guided primarily by the identified impact pathways rather than by arbitrary 'zones'. This study therefore considers potential effects on all European sites within 10km of the Dronfield Neighbourhood Plan area boundary plus any sites linked to the area through a known 'pathway.'

2.3.5 The following European designated sites have been identified for consideration within the assessment:

Site name	Designation	Distance
South Pennine Moors	Special Area of Conservation (SAC) ¹	1.5 km

¹ SACs are strictly protected sites designated under the EC Habitats Directive. The listed habitats and species are those considered to be most in need of conservation at a European level (excluding birds).

Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1)	Special Protection Areas (SPA) ²	1.3 km
---	---	--------

2.3.6 Figure 5 outlines the qualifying features of the identified European Sites, their conservation objectives and vulnerabilities. Figure 6 is the screening assessment of the policies within the Neighbourhood Plan and their potential effect on the 'qualifying features' and vulnerabilities of each European Designated Site.

Draft

² SPAs are strictly protected sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the EC Birds Directive. They are classified for rare and vulnerable birds and for regularly occurring migratory species.

Figure 5: European Designated Sites

Name of Site	Qualifying Features	Conservation Objectives	Site Vulnerability
South Pennine Moors SAC	Presence of European dry heath, blanket bog, old sessile oak woods and Ilex and Blechnum, northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix and transition mires and quaking bogs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain the current extent of blanket bog habitats. • For there to be no loss of ancient semi natural woodland stands. • To maintain the current extent of dry heath habitats. • To maintain the current extent of wet heath habitats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational pressure resulting in physical damage to habitats, trampling, erosion, fragmentation and accidental fires. • Overgrazing by sheep can result in direct damage to vegetation and burning as a tool for grouse moor management can cause habitat damage. • Heathland and blanket bog are vulnerable to changes in hydrological conditions such as agricultural drainage causing changes in the water table. • Nitrogen enrichment from air pollution can lead to changes in the vegetation while the application of fertilisers and pesticides can also potentially damage habitats.
Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Regularly supports breeding populations of short eared owl <i>Asio flammeus</i> , merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i> and golden plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain the mosaic of upland habitats including acid grassland, bog, bracken, heathlands, fen, rivers and streams. The extent of these habitats should be maintained unless loss is as a result of restoration to another notified habitat type 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat Loss Breeding bird species are susceptible to habitat loss and degradation. This could be caused by many factors including recreational pressure, overgrazing, poor management and hydrological changes. • Agricultural intensification around the edge of the moors can result in a reduction in feeding habitat for birds. • Increased visitor numbers also have the potential to lead to a rise in nesting failures though disturbance during the breeding period.

2.4 HRA Screening of the Neighbourhood Plan

2.4.1 The next step of the screening is to assess the extent to which the Plan could have significant effect on the European Designated Sites identified in figure 4 and in particular the ‘qualifying features’ and ‘vulnerabilities.’ All proposed policies included within the Dronfield Neighbourhood Plan are appraised figure 5 below.

Key to screening Assessment

No likely significant effect (NLSE) on the site’s qualifying features

Likely significant effect (LSE) on site’s qualifying features

Uncertain whether it is NSLE or LSE

Figure 6: Assessment of Likely Environmental Impacts on European Sites

Policy	Policy description	HRA implications
C1 Retention of important community facilities	Supports the retention of existing important community facilities	This is a development management policy relating to existing community facilities. It does not identify any type, location or extent of development.
C2 Supporting new and enhanced community facilities	Supports the provision of new or enhanced community facilities subject to accessibility, amenity, landscape and environmental considerations.	This is a development management policy relating to new community facilities. It does not identify any type, location or extent of development.
C3 Assets of Community Value	Supports the protection of Assets of Community Value	This is a development management policy relating to the protection of Assets of Community Value.
ENV1 Green Belt	Supports the continued designation of the countryside as Green Belt.	This policy supports the protection of the Green Belt which surrounds the Neighbourhood Plan Area, the primary purpose of which is to prevent coalescence of Chesterfield and Sheffield and the settlements in between.

Policy	Policy description	HRA implications
ENV 2 Landscape Character	Seeks to ensure that development proposals have regard to the local historic and environmental landscape features.	This is a positive development management policy relating to local landscape character and which draws on existing character studies . It does not identify a location or quantum of development, but rather, seeks to ensure any future development positively manage and enhance the character and interest of the area.
ENV 3 The Lea Brook Valley Green Corridor	Seeks to support and enhance the operation of the Lea Brook Valley as a multi-functional corridor for the movement of wildlife, people and the provision of ecosystem services.	This is a positive development management policy relating to the protection and enhancement of a significant green corridor in the Plan area.
ENV 4 Ecology	Seeks to protect and enhance ecological corridors and landscape features for biodiversity and ensure any adverse impacts are managed or mitigated.	This is a positive development management policy relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, with compensation measures contributing to targets within the local Biodiversity Action Plan.
ENV 5 Local Green Spaces	Seeks to protect important Local Green Spaces.	This is a positive development management policy relating to the retention of specific local green spaces. This is likely to have a positive effect within the Plan and potentially beyond, by strengthening the network of green infrastructure.
ENV 6 Protection and enhancement of trees and woodlands	Supports the protection of trees, woodland and hedgerows of biodiversity and amenity value.	This is a development management policy relating to the protection of local woodlands, trees and hedgerows. This is likely to have a positive effect within the Plan area. Some minor positive effects may result from the protection of hedgerows, trees and woodlands given that they are a valuable foraging habitat for birds and therefore will add value to the broader network.
HOU1 Windfall housing development	Supports windfall housing development within the built up area of the town, not covered by the Green Belt subject to certain criteria.	This is a development management policy relating to future housing development. It does not identify any type, location or extent of development.

Policy	Policy description	HRA implications
HOU2 Housing mix	Requires new housing development to provide for a mix of housing types and tenures, taking into account the most up to date published event on housing at a local or district level.	This is a development management policy, seeking to ensure that any future housing development provides a mix of housing to meet an identified need. It does not identify any type, location or extent of development.
HOU3 Affordable housing	Seeks to ensure that affordable housing is designed to be indistinguishable from market housing and priority given to those with a local connection.	This is a development management policy relating to affordable housing. It does not identify a location or quantum of development.
HOU4 Infrastructure for new housing and other forms of development	Seeks to ensure that future development is accompanied by appropriate infrastructure in a timely manner.	No HRA implications. This is a development management policy relating to the provision of community infrastructure.
HOU5 Developer Contributions	Identifies local priorities for the expenditure of developer contributions.	No HRA implications. This is a development management policy relating to the provision of community infrastructure.
T&A1 Highways	Sets out design criteria for the provision of new highways in the Plan area	This policy is not likely to affect the qualifying features of designated sites.
T&A2 Traffic Management	Supports traffic management measures to improve vehicular and road pedestrian safety	
T&A3 Cycling and Walking	Requires (where applicable) that development proposals incorporate improvements to the network of footpaths and cycleways into their layout.	This is a positive development management policy relating to the incorporation of improvements to the network of footpaths and bridleways. These sustainable forms of transport can help reduce atmospheric pollution and greenhouse gases which will have positive effects for the Plan area but not likely to affect the qualifying features of the designated sites due to proximity.
T&A4 Car parking	Seeks to protect existing car parking provision.	This is a development management policy relating to car parking. This policy is not likely to affect the qualifying features of designated sites.

Policy	Policy description	HRA implications
E1 Protecting and enhancing the role and attractiveness of Dronfield town centre	Supports development proposals that protect and enhance Dronfield town centre's role in providing services to the town and wider area.	This is a development management policy relating to the role and function of the town centre.
E2 Shop frontages in the town centre	Seeks to ensure that alterations, replacement and new shop fronts in the town centre are of a high quality.	No HRA implications. This is a development management policy relating to the enhancement of shop frontages in the town centre.
E3 Shopping hubs and other local shops outside Dronfield town centre	Seeks to prevent the loss of shopping use outside of the defined Dronfield town centre, subject to viability.	This is a development management policy relating to the retention of existing shopping use. This policy does not identify any type, location, quantum or extent of development.
E4 Hot food takeaways	Seeks to manage the number of fast food takeaways to ensure healthy food options.	This is a development management policy relating to the provision of hot food takeaways. By requiring the provision of a litter bin within the premises, the policy reduces the likelihood of increased litter
E5 Existing employment uses	Supports the retention of existing employment use	This is a development management policy relating to existing employment land and buildings. It does not identify any type, location or extent of development.
E6 New small employment uses	Supports new and expanded small scale employment subject to amenity, landscape, traffic and environmental considerations.	This is a development management policy relating to new and enhanced employment sites. It does not identify any type, location or extent of development.
D1 Listed buildings	Encourages development proposals which support, conserve and enhance the value and appreciation of Listed buildings.	This is a development management policy relating to designated heritage assets.
D2 Dronfield Character buildings and structures of local heritage interest.	Seeks to conserve and enhance the site and setting of assets of local heritage interest.	This is a development management policy relating to local heritage buildings and structures.
D3 Good Design	Requires development proposals to adhere to a set of design principles.	This is a development management policy relating to the principles of built design.

2.5 In combination effects

- 2.5.1 It is necessary to understand whether the Plan is likely to have significant effects in-combination with other relevant plan or programmes.
- 2.5.2 The adopted Local Plan applying to the Plan area is the saved policies of the North East Derbyshire District Council Local Plan 2001-2011.
- 2.5.3 North East Derbyshire District Council recently submitted its Publication Draft Local Plan (2014-2034) for the District. This will set out the policies and site allocations to meet the District's needs over the 20 year period.
- 2.5.4 The Neighbourhood Plan does not identify development beyond that which has been outlined in the draft Local Plan. The Plan provides criteria based policies to help guide development that might come forward in accordance with the draft Local Plan.
- 2.5.5 It is concluded that there are not likely to be significant effects to the European designated sites as a result of in combination effects between the Local Plan and Neighbourhood Plan at this stage.

2.6 HRA Screening Conclusion

- 2.6.1 There are no European sites within the boundaries of the Plan area. However, there are four European sites located within a 10km radius of the Plan area:
- South Pennine Moors (SAC)
 - Peak District Moors (SPA)
- 2.6.2 It is not considered that the implementation of the Plan, by virtue of its scope and the nature of its policies that will result in any likely significant effects upon qualifying features of the European sites identified above.
- 2.6.3 The report also identifies that there are no 'in combination' effects as a result of this Plan. The intent of the Plan is to ensure that any development proposed through the emerging Local Plan protects the natural and built assets. The Plan is therefore unlikely to exacerbate vulnerabilities of the European sites through pollution, visitor disturbance and recreation.

3.0 Conclusion

- 3.1 The SEA screening finds that no significant effects are likely as a result of the implementation of the Neighbourhood Plan. On this basis, a full SEA will not be required to be undertaken.
- 3.2 The HRA screening finds that no significant adverse effects are likely as the result of the implementation of the Neighbourhood Plan. It is not necessary to prepare an Appropriate Assessment, as part of the Dronfield Neighbourhood Plan preparation.

Appendix A: Dronfield Neighbourhood Plan Policies

C1: RETENTION OF IMPORTANT COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Development proposals that result in the loss of, or have a significant adverse effect on, an important community facility identified in Appendix 4 will not be supported, except where:

- (a) it can be satisfactorily demonstrated to NEDDC that the facility is no longer needed in the town, or that service could be adequately provided in an alternative way, or elsewhere in an alternative location that is equally accessible by public transport, walking and cycling or
- (b) it can be demonstrated through a viability assessment that the current use is economically unviable and there is no demand for the facility as evidenced through unsuccessful marketing of the facility for a period of 12 months.

C2: SUPPORTING NEW AND ENHANCED COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Development proposals involving the provision of a new or enhanced community facility will be supported where it can be demonstrated to North East Derbyshire District Council, including through discussions with the Town Council, that it meets a local need (for example, medical, educational, police and cemetery related facilities) and respects local transport, environmental, amenity and landscape considerations.

C3: ASSETS OF COMMUNITY VALUE

Development proposals that will result in the loss of, or has a significant adverse effect on, a designated Asset of Community Value will not be permitted unless in special circumstances, such as the Asset is replaced by an equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in an equally suitable location or it can be clearly demonstrated that it is not viable or no longer required by the community.

ENV1: GREEN BELT

The Plan supports the continued designation of the countryside surrounding the town as Green Belt. Within the Green Belt, there will be a strong presumption against development that would conflict with the purposes of the Green Belt or adversely affect its open character in accordance with the NPPF.

ENV2: LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

Development proposals should contribute to the conservation, maintenance and enhancement of the character of the local landscape. Proposals wherever possible:

- a) reinforce local character and a sense of place through appropriate design and materials;
- b) incorporate landscaping and boundary treatments local in character including the use of native tree and hedgerow species;
- c) have regard to the extent to which the development would adversely affect landscape elements which contribute to the local historic landscape character; including features such as ancient and irregular field enclosures, ridge and furrow, stonewalls, woodlands, mature trees and historic hedgerows.

ENV3: THE LEA BROOK VALLEY GREEN CORRIDOR

The Lea Brook Valley as shown on map 7, is defined as a Green Corridor. Development proposals affecting this feature should seek to support and enhance its operation as a multifunctional corridor for the movement of wildlife, people and the provision of ecosystem services. Where appropriate and practicable, proposals for development should seek to connect with this corridor, through for example walking and cycling access.

ENV4: ECOLOGY

Development proposals will be expected to respect and enhance existing ecological corridors and landscape features (such as watercourses, ponds, hedgerows and tree-lines) for biodiversity, wherever appropriate, and show how any adverse impact will be managed or mitigated to make the development acceptable.

Enhancement and compensation measures will be targeted to benefit local conservation priorities as identified in the Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan.

ENV5: LOCAL GREEN SPACES

The spaces listed in Appendix 8 and illustrated in the map 7 are designated as Local Green Spaces on which development will only be supported in very special circumstances unless it is consistent with the function of the Local Green Space.

ENV6: PROTECTION & ENHANCEMENT OF TREES AND WOODLANDS

Development proposals will be encouraged to increase tree coverage and retain existing trees and hedges by integrating them into the design of the development.

Where development proposals would damage or result in the loss of trees, hedges and woodlands of arboricultural, ecological and/ or amenity value, they will not be permitted unless the harm is outweighed by the benefits of the development.

Development proposals which may significantly adversely affect such trees and hedgerows of good value should be accompanied by an independent survey that establishes the health of any affected trees or hedgerows, and a management plan to demonstrate how they will be so maintained.

HOU1: WINDFALL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Development proposals for windfall housing within the existing urban area (the built-up area of the town not covered by the Green Belt) will be supported where in accordance with relevant policies in the Plan (especially D3) and relevant District and national policies, and where it:

- a) is well integrated within adjoining uses and the surrounding areas;
- b) provides protection and integration for natural features such as trees, hedges and streams; provides for a safe vehicular and pedestrian access to the site and that traffic generation and parking impact including mitigation measures does not result in an unacceptable impact on, road and pedestrian safety

HOU2: HOUSING MIX

New housing development should provide for a mix of housing types, sizes and tenures taking into account evidence of existing imbalances in housing stock, site characteristics, viability and market considerations. Proposals will be required to demonstrate how they have taken account of the most up to date published evidence on housing need at a local or district level. The provision of smaller dwellings (e.g. 2 bedrooms or less) and specialised housing suitable to meet the needs of young families, disabled, young people and older residents is encouraged within housing developments to meet a town housing need

HOU3: AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Where affordable housing is to be provided as part of a development, it should be designed and delivered to be indistinguishable from market housing and must be distributed evenly through the development as a whole. In legal agreements connected to planning consents that deliver affordable housing, nomination rights will normally be

expected to give priority to applicants with a strong local connection to Dronfield town, i.e.:

- Has lived in Dronfield town for more than 5 years;
- Has close family living in Dronfield town for more than 5 years;

HOU4: INFRASTRUCTURE FOR NEW HOUSING AND OTHER FORMS OF DEVELOPMENT

Any identified additional infrastructure needs arising as a result of proposed new development must be addressed before planning approval is granted. Approvals will be conditioned so that, where necessary, infrastructure is in place preferably prior to development taking place, but, at a minimum, at appropriate times in the phasing of the development. In particular, development proposals will be assessed against the following:

- a) site access and the need for any additional road capacity, car parking and public transport provision;
- b) new infrastructure to ensure the development is accessible by foot, cycle and people with mobility impairment and that connections are made to link with existing walking and cycling routes;
- c) the need for any additional capacity in local services in particular health and schools;
- d) any recreational open space provision required in the proposed development should be central to the development, fully integrated and suitably overlooked by adjacent properties;
- e) where relevant, proposals should include measures for future maintenance of open spaces, hard and soft landscaping and other public areas and facilities;
- f) the inclusion of appropriate and adequate lighting; and
- g) suitable capacity in local infrastructure including power supply, sewerage and drainage

HOU5: DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS

The Town Council will seek to prioritise the use of financial contributions, whether from Section 106 agreements, Community Infrastructure Levy or negotiated obligations, for improvements to, and enhancement of, the areas identified in paragraph 77. Developers are encouraged to engage with the Town Council prior to the preparation

of any planning application to confirm these local priorities, ensuring that, where appropriate and viable, the facilities proposed to complement any development proposals reflect these priorities.

T&A 1: HIGHWAYS

New developments which involve the provision of new highways must meet the following design criteria:

- a) to provide suitable measures to accommodate all traffic;
- b) to improve the safety; and
- c) to integrate appropriate traffic calming measures within the development;
- d) deliver a high level of security and safety by, for example, providing good visibility;and
- e) limit the need to cross the carriageway and make routes accessible to wheelchair users, and other people with access problems or pushchairs.

T&A2: TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

Traffic management measures that improve vehicular and road pedestrian safety will be encouraged, particularly where road safety issues have been identified locally

- Conflict between pedestrians and vehicles along High Street and Church Street.
- Junction of Callywhite Lane, Green Lane and Chesterfield Road.
- Junction of Stuble Lane and Stuble Hollow.
- Sheffield Road (Bowshaw).
- Hallows Lane.
- Snape Hill Lane.
- Chesterfield Road.
- Eckington Road.
- Speeding across the Town.

Development which would affect any of the areas highlighted above in terms of road and pedestrian safety should especially demonstrate appropriate safety improvements.

T&A3: CYCLING AND WALKING

Where appropriate having regard to the scale and location of the proposal, development proposals will be required to take advantage of opportunities to incorporate improvements to the network of footpaths and cycleways into their design and layout or may be required to contribute to such improvements through a planning obligation.

They should be able to demonstrate how they link to and enhance the existing cycle and pedestrian networks.

Development proposals that result in the loss of, or have a significant adverse effect on, the existing network of footpaths, cycleways and bridleways will not be supported.

T&A4: CAR PARKING

Development proposals that result in the loss of car parking provision will only be supported where:

- a) it can be shown that the loss of parking will not have a severe adverse effect on parking and road safety in the nearby area; or
- b) adequate and convenient replacement car parking provision can be provided.

E1: PROTECTING AND ENHANCING THE ROLE AND ATTRACTIVENESS OF DRONFIELD TOWN CENTRE

The Plan will support development proposals that protect and enhance Dronfield town centre's role in providing services to the town and the wider area. To help ensure this within the defined Dronfield town centre, see Map 4 development proposals for the following uses will be supported.

- a) Shops (Use classes A1, A2, A3); and
- b) Development proposals for other uses appropriate to a town centre (defined as places to eat and drink (Use Class A4) and community and leisure facilities (Use Class D2) will be supported where (i) it can be demonstrated to North East Derbyshire District Council in consultation with the town council that it makes a positive contribution to the viability and vitality of the town centre, (ii) it does not adversely affect the shopping element within the immediate area of the site and (iii) it would not result in a cluster of non-shop uses (generally no more than three in a row).

In addition,

- a) The residential use of the upper floors of properties within the town centre will be supported subject to transport, environmental, parking and amenity considerations; and
- b) They should conserve, and where possible, enhance its visual and physical attractiveness.
- c) They should have regard to and respond positively to the improvement priorities as outlined in Dronfield 2035 and summarised above.

E2: SHOP FRONTAGES IN THE TOWN CENTRE

Development proposals to alter, replace or introduce shop fronts in the town centre will be required to be of high quality, contributing to an overall improvement in terms of urban design and architecture, by:

- a) being in keeping with surrounding buildings;
- b) enhancing streets and spaces through quality design and architecture;
- c) promoting visual links between the interior of the shop and the street;
- d) supporting crime prevention, community safety and security; and
- e) any lighting should be subtle and appropriate.

E3: SHOPPING HUBS AND OTHER LOCAL SHOPS OUTSIDE DRONFIELD TOWN CENTRE

Development proposals that would result in the loss of a shopping use outside the defined Dronfield town centre will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated to the District Council, including through discussions with the Town Council that its continued use for shopping is no longer viable and the site has been actively marketed for at least six months for shopping purposes. The development of local shops to serve the day-to-day needs of the immediate community will be supported.

E4: HOT FOOD TAKEAWAYS

Development proposals for hot food takeaways (Use Class A5) will be supported where it:

- a) can be demonstrated to NEDDC in consultation with the Town Council that it makes a positive contribution to the viability and vitality of the town centre, where appropriate;
- b) would not adversely affect the shopping element within the immediate area of the site;
- c) would not result in more than two A5 units being located adjacent to each other; and
- d) would not negatively impact upon the amenity of surrounding businesses or residents.

In addition, it should include the provision of a litter bin on land within the premises; the property will be responsible for its maintenance, emptying it on a regular basis and the area adjacent to the premise will be kept clear, where appropriate. Where a litter bin cannot be provided within the curtilage of the premises, a commuted sum will be sought towards the provision of a litter bin within a nearby location.

E5: EXISTING EMPLOYMENT USES

Development proposals that result in the loss of, or have a significant adverse effect on, an existing employment use will not be supported unless the use is ancillary to the employment use, or it has been demonstrated that the current use is not viable, required or suitable, or it can be shown to North East Derbyshire District Council that it does not meet the needs of modern business and that all reasonable steps have been taken to let or sell the site or building for employment purposes for a period of least 12 months.

E6: NEW SMALL-SCALE EMPLOYMENT USES

Development proposals for new, or the expansion of existing, suitable located small-scale employment uses will be supported where it will not generate unacceptable noise, fumes or smells; will respect and is compatible with local character and uses; and would not be harmful to the living conditions of neighbouring residents or cause serious harm in terms of road safety or the free flow of traffic.

D1: LISTED BUILDINGS

Listed buildings are an important feature of the townscape and add to the attraction of the town. Development proposals which support, conserve and enhance their value and appreciation, such as the best practice exhibited in the recent restoration of the Cruck and Heritage Barns and the Blue Stoops, will be encouraged.

D2: DRONFIELD CHARACTER BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES OF LOCAL HERITAGE INTEREST

The Plan identifies the heritage assets listed in Appendix 7 as Dronfield Character Buildings and Structures of Local Heritage Interest. Development proposals relating to these assets will be required to take into account the character, context and setting of the building or structure including important views towards or from the asset. Development will be required to be designed appropriately taking account of local styles, materials and details. The loss of, or substantial harm, to a Dronfield Character Building and Structure of Local Heritage Interest will not be supported unless exceptional circumstances can be demonstrated.

D3: GOOD DESIGN

Development proposals must respond positively to the character and historic context of existing developments within the Town. However, contemporary and innovative

materials and design will be supported where positive improvement can be robustly demonstrated without detracting from the historic context. The Plan requires that they have regard to the following design principles, where appropriate:

- a) should reflect and reinforce the distinctive natural and built character and historic context environment in which it is situated, including any historic assets, routes and patterns of development.;
- b) materials chosen should complement the design of the development and add to the quality or character of the surrounding environment, wherever possible and appropriate, traditional building styles and materials including local sandstones and gritstones and Derbyshire Stone Slate on roofs with irregular forms should be retained and used;
- c) good use should be made of site characteristics and surroundings, including: layout and use; and form of space within the site; siting; scale; height; proportions and massing; orientation; architectural detailing; landscape, existing plants, trees and other features and materials;
- d) established building arrangements and forms such as front gardens should be respected;
- e) should provide safe environments that “design out crime”, and generally meet the requirements of “secure by design”;
- f) suitable external amenity space should be incorporated (in terms of size and no negative impact on the public realm) for waste and recycling bins and containers and bicycle parking to ensure a well-maintained landscape;
- g) incorporates sustainable design and construction techniques to meet high standards for energy and water efficiency, including the use of renewable and low carbon energy technology, as appropriate;
- h) incorporates suitable measures to ensure that surface water is managed in such a way as not to exacerbate, and where possible reduce, existing flooding problems either within the site or elsewhere in the town;
- i) should minimise the impact on general amenity and give careful consideration to noise, odour, light and loss of light to existing properties;
- j) appropriate and adequate external lighting should be included. Light pollution should be minimised wherever possible; and
- k) where on the edge of settlements it should improve access to the countryside, enhance the local landscape and respect important views in to and out of the site.

Appendix B: Annex I Projects

1. Crude-oil refineries (excluding undertakings manufacturing only lubricants from crude oil) and installations for the gasification and liquefaction of 500 tonnes or more of coal or bituminous shale per day.
2. Thermal power stations and other combustion installations with a heat output of 300 megawatts or more, and nuclear power stations and other nuclear reactors (except research installations for the production and conversion of fissionable and fertile materials, whose maximum power does not exceed 1 kilowatt continuous thermal load).
3. (a) Installations for the reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel
(b) Installations designed:-
 - for the production or enrichment of nuclear fuel,
 - for the processing of irradiated nuclear fuel or high-level radioactive waste,
 - for the final disposal of irradiated nuclear fuel,
 - solely for the final disposal of radioactive waste,
 - solely for the storage (planned for more than 10 years) of irradiated nuclear fuels or
 - radioactive waste in a different site than the production site.
4. (a) Integrated works for the initial smelting of cast-iron and steel
(b) Installations for the production of non-ferrous crude metals from ore, concentrates or secondary raw materials by metallurgical, chemical or electrolytic processes.
5. Installations for the extraction of asbestos and for the processing and transformation of asbestos and products containing asbestos: for asbestos-cement products, with an annual production of more than 20 000 tonnes of finished products, for friction material, with an annual production of more than 50 tonnes of finished products, and for other uses of asbestos, utilization of more than 200 tonnes per year.
6. Integrated chemical installations, i.e. those installations for the manufacture on an industrial scale of substances using chemical conversion processes, in which several units are juxtaposed and are functionally linked to one another and which are:
 - i) for the production of basic organic chemicals;
 - ii) for the production of basic inorganic chemicals;
 - iii) for the production of phosphorous-, nitrogen- or potassium-based fertilizers (simple or compound fertilizers);
 - iv) for the production of basic plant health products and of biocides;
 - v) for the production of basic pharmaceutical products using a chemical or biological process;
 - vi) for the production of explosives.
7. (a) Construction of lines for long-distance railway traffic and of airports with a basic runway length of 2,100 m or more;
(b) Construction of motorways and express roads
(c) Construction of a new road of four or more lanes, or realignment and/or widening of an existing road of two lanes or less so as to provide four or more lanes, where such new road, or realigned and/or widened section of road would be 10 km or more in a continuous length.
8. (a) Inland waterways and ports for inland-waterway traffic which permit the passage of vessels of over 1 350 tonnes;

- (b) Trading ports, piers for loading and unloading connected to land and outside ports (excluding ferry piers) which can take vessels of over 1 350 tonnes.
- 9. Waste disposal installations for the incineration, chemical treatment as defined in Annex IIA to Directive 75/442/EEC (3) under heading D9, or landfill of hazardous waste (i.e. waste to which Directive 91/689/EEC (4) applies).
- 10. Waste disposal installations for the incineration or chemical treatment as defined in Annex IIA to Directive 75/442/EEC under heading D9 of non-hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 100 tonnes per day.
- 11. Groundwater abstraction or artificial groundwater recharge schemes where the annual volume of water abstracted or recharged is equivalent to or exceeds 10 million cubic metres.
- 12. (a) Works for the transfer of water resources between river basins where this transfer aims at preventing possible shortages of water and where the amount of water transferred exceeds 100 million cubic metres/year;
(b) In all other cases, works for the transfer of water resources between river basins where the multi-annual average flow of the basin of abstraction exceeds 2 000 million cubic metres/year and where the amount of water transferred exceeds 5 % of this flow.
In both cases transfers of piped drinking water are excluded.
- 13. Waste water treatment plants with a capacity exceeding 150 000 population equivalent as defined in Article 2 point (6) of Directive 91/271/EEC (5).
- 14. Extraction of petroleum and natural gas for commercial purposes where the amount extracted exceeds 500 tonnes/day in the case of petroleum and 500 000 m³/day in the case of gas.
- 15. Dams and other installations designed for the holding back or permanent storage of water, where a new or additional amount of water held back or stored exceeds 10 million cubic metres.
- 16. Pipelines for the transport of gas, oil or chemicals with a diameter of more than 800 mm and a length of more than 40 km.
- 17. Installations for the intensive rearing of poultry or pigs with more than:
 - (a) 85 000 places for broilers, 60 000 places for hens;
 - (b) 3 000 places for production pigs (over 30 kg); or
 - (c) 900 places for sows.
- 18. Industrial plants for the
 - (a) production of pulp from timber or similar fibrous materials;
 - (b) production of paper and board with a production capacity exceeding 200 tonnes per day.
- 19. Quarries and open-cast mining where the surface of the site exceeds 25 hectares, or peat extraction, where the surface of the site exceeds 150 hectares.
- 20. Construction of overhead electrical power lines with a voltage of 220 kV or more and a length of more than 15 km.
- 21. Installations for storage of petroleum, petrochemical, or chemical products with a capacity of 200,000 tonnes or more.

Annex II Projects

1. Agriculture, silviculture and aquaculture

- (a) Projects for the restructuring of rural land holdings;
- (b) Projects for the use of uncultivated land or semi-natural areas for intensive agricultural purposes;
- (c) Water management projects for agriculture, including irrigation and land drainage projects;
- (d) Initial afforestation and deforestation for the purposes of conversion to another type of land use;
- (e) Intensive livestock installations (projects not included in Annex I);
- (f) Intensive fish farming;
- (g) Reclamation of land from the sea.

2. Extractive industry

- (a) Quarries, open-cast mining and peat extraction (projects not included in Annex I);
- (b) Underground mining;
- (c) Extraction of minerals by marine or fluvial dredging;
- (d) Deep drillings, in particular:
 - geothermal drilling,
 - drilling for the storage of nuclear waste material,
 - drilling for water supplies;
- (e) Surface industrial installations for the extraction of coal, petroleum, natural gas and ores, as well as bituminous shale.

3. Energy industry

- (a) Industrial installations for the production of electricity, steam and hot water (projects not included in Annex I);
- (b) Industrial installations for carrying gas, steam and hot water; transmission of electrical energy by overhead cables (projects not included in Annex I);
- (c) Surface storage of natural gas;
- (d) Underground storage of combustible gases;
- (e) Surface storage of fossil fuels;
- (f) Industrial briquetting of coal and lignite;
- (g) Installations for the processing and storage of radioactive waste (unless included in Annex I);
- (h) Installations for hydroelectric energy production;
- (i) Installations for the harnessing of wind power for energy production (wind farms).

4. Production and processing of metals

- (a) Installations for the production of pig iron or steel (primary or secondary fusion) including continuous casting;
- (b) Installations for the processing of ferrous metals:
 - (i) hot-rolling mills;
 - (ii) smithies with hammers;
 - (iii) application of protective fused metal coats;

- (c) Ferrous metal foundries;
 - (d) Installations for the smelting, including the alloyage, of non-ferrous metals, excluding precious metals, including recovered products (refining, foundry casting, etc.);
 - (e) Installations for surface treatment of metals and plastic materials using an electrolytic or chemical process;
 - (f) Manufacture and assembly of motor vehicles and manufacture of motor-vehicle engines;
 - (g) Shipyards;
 - (h) Installations for the construction and repair of aircraft;
 - (i) Manufacture of railway equipment;
 - (j) Swaging by explosives;
 - (k) Installations for the roasting and sintering of metallic ores.
5. Mineral industry
- (a) Coke ovens (dry coal distillation);
 - (b) Installations for the manufacture of cement;
 - (c) Installations for the production of asbestos and the manufacture of asbestos-products (projects not included in Annex I);
 - (d) Installations for the manufacture of glass including glass fibre;
 - (e) Installations for smelting mineral substances including the production of mineral fibres;
 - (f) Manufacture of ceramic products by burning, in particular roofing tiles, bricks, refractory bricks, tiles, stoneware or porcelain.
6. Chemical industry (Projects not included in Annex I)
- (a) Treatment of intermediate products and production of chemicals;
 - (b) Production of pesticides and pharmaceutical products, paint and varnishes, elastomers and peroxides;
 - (c) Storage facilities for petroleum, petrochemical and chemical products.
7. Food industry
- (a) Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats;
 - (b) Packing and canning of animal and vegetable products;
 - (c) Manufacture of dairy products;
 - (d) Brewing and malting;
 - (e) Confectionery and syrup manufacture;
 - (f) Installations for the slaughter of animals;
 - (g) Industrial starch manufacturing installations;
 - (h) Fish-meal and fish-oil factories;
 - (i) Sugar factories.
8. Textile, leather, wood and paper industries
- (a) Industrial plants for the production of paper and board (projects not included in Annex I);
 - (b) Plants for the pre-treatment (operations such as washing, bleaching, mercerization) or dyeing of fibres or textiles;
 - (c) Plants for the tanning of hides and skins;

(d) Cellulose-processing and production installations.

9. Rubber industry - Manufacture and treatment of elastomer-based products.

10. Infrastructure projects

- (a) Industrial estate development projects;
- (b) Urban development projects, including the construction of shopping centres and car parks;
- (c) Construction of railways and intermodal trans-shipment facilities, and of intermodal terminals (projects not included in Annex I);
- (d) Construction of airfields (projects not included in Annex I);
- (e) Construction of roads, harbours and port installations, including fishing harbours (projects not included in Annex I);
- (f) Inland-waterway construction not included in Annex I, canalisation and flood-relief works;
- (g) Dams and other installations designed to hold water or store it on a long-term basis (projects not included in Annex I);
- (h) Tramways, elevated and underground railways, suspended lines or similar lines of a particular type, used exclusively or mainly for passenger transport;
- (i) Oil and gas pipeline installations (projects not included in Annex I);
- (j) Installations of long-distance aqueducts;
- (k) Coastal work to combat erosion and maritime works capable of altering the coast through the construction, for example, of dykes, moles, jetties and other sea defence works, excluding the maintenance and reconstruction of such works;
- (l) Groundwater abstraction and artificial groundwater recharge schemes not included in Annex I;
- (m) Works for the transfer of water resources between river basins not included in Annex I.

11. Other projects

- (a) Permanent racing and test tracks for motorised vehicles;
- (b) Installations for the disposal of waste (projects not included in Annex I);
- (c) Waste-water treatment plants (projects not included in Annex I);
- (d) Sludge-deposition sites;
- (e) Storage of scrap iron, including scrap vehicles;
- (f) Test benches for engines, turbines or reactors;
- (g) Installations for the manufacture of artificial mineral fibres;
- (h) Installations for the recovery or destruction of explosive substances;
- (i) Knackers' yards.

12. Tourism and leisure

- (a) Ski-runs, ski-lifts and cable-cars and associated developments;
- (b) Marinas;
- (c) Holiday villages and hotel complexes outside urban areas and associated developments;
- (d) Permanent camp sites and caravan sites;

(e) Theme parks.

13. Any change or extension of projects listed in Annex I or Annex II, already authorised, executed or in the process of being executed, which may have significant adverse effects on the environment; Projects in Annex I, undertaken exclusively or mainly for the development and testing of new methods or products and not used for more than two years.

Draft