

# London Borough of Haringey

## Pre-submission Core Strategy

### Habitats Regulations Assessment

---

#### Screening Report Update



[www.haringey.gov.uk](http://www.haringey.gov.uk)



**Hyder Consulting (UK) Limited**

2212959

29 Bressenden Place  
London SW1E 5DZ  
United Kingdom

Tel: +44 (0)20 7316 6000

Fax: +44 (0)20 7316 6125

www.hyderconsulting.com

# London Borough of Haringey

## Pre-submission Core Strategy

### Habitats Regulations Assessment

---

#### Screening Report Update

**Author** Lourdes Cooper/Kate Burrows

*L. M. Cooper* / *K. Burrows*

**Checker** Caroline Soubry-Smith

*C. Smith*

**Approver** Andrew Saunders

*A. Saunders*

**Report No** 5002-LN00993-LNR-03

**Date** April 2010

This report has been prepared for London Borough of Haringey in accordance with the terms and conditions of appointment for Habitats Regulations Assessment update dated 16 October 2009. Hyder Consulting (UK) Limited (2212959) cannot accept any responsibility for any use of or reliance on the contents of this report by any third party.



# CONTENTS

---

1	Introduction .....	1
1.1	The Purpose of Habitats Regulations Assessment and Appropriate Assessment .....	1
1.2	Purpose of the Report .....	2
1.3	Legislation and Guidance .....	2
2	The Habitats Regulations Assessment Process .....	3
2.1	HRA Methodology .....	3
2.2	Applying HRA to the Pre-Submission Core Strategy .....	4
2.3	In Combination Effects .....	5
3	The European Sites .....	8
4	Habitats Regulations Screening of the Pre- Submission Core Strategy .....	9
4.1	Introduction.....	9
4.2	Screening of Core Strategy Preferred Option Policies.....	9
5	Conclusions .....	26
5.1	Mitigation.....	26
5.2	Recommendations .....	26

## Appendices

- Appendix A
- Conservation Objectives
- Appendix B
- Map of Habitats Regulations Screening
- Appendix C
- 'In Combination' Assessment

## Abbreviations

BREEAM	British Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methodology
cSAC	Candidate Special Area of Conservation
EC	European Community
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
IROPI	Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
LDF	Local Development Framework
pRamsar	Possible Ramsar
pSPA	Potential Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SPA	Special Protection Area

# 1 Introduction

The London Borough of Haringey is currently preparing its Core Strategy for the period 2007-2016. The Core Strategy is the central document of the Local Development Framework (LDF) and produced under 'The Planning and Compulsory Act 2004'. The Core Strategy, once adopted, will be used to inform the determination of planning applications, and planning decisions will be made in accordance with it.

There are three sites that form part of the Natura 2000 Network within 10km of the London Borough of Haringey. Natura 2000 is a network of areas designated to conserve natural habitats and species that are rare, endangered, vulnerable or endemic within the European Community. The sites forming part of the network are frequently referred to as 'European Sites' and include Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) designated under the EC Habitats Directive 1992 (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) for their habitats and/or species of European importance and Special Protection Areas (SPA) classified under the EC Birds Directive 1979 (Council Directive 79/409/EEC) for rare, vulnerable and regularly occurring migratory bird species. There are also Ramsar Sites which are wetlands of international importance designated under the Convention on Wetlands, signed in Ramsar, Iran in 1971.

Prior to the adoption of the Core Strategy, it is the responsibility of the London Borough of Haringey to consider the potential effects of the Core Strategy on European Sites. This process is referred to as Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).

An initial HRA Screening Report for the Core Strategy was produced in June 2007. This HRA Screening was undertaken for the Issues and Options Report for the Core Strategy, which was sent out for consultation in December 2007. The Initial Screening Report was submitted to Natural England, who suggested that the recommendations proposed should be carried through the Core Strategy process.

Since then, the preferred options and policies for the Core Strategy have been developed. Also, guidance on HRA has been developed and applied in the London Plan and other HRA screening exercises by other London boroughs. As good practice, an update of the HRA Screening, which allows a more detailed appraisal of the impacts of policies on the European Sites has been undertaken. This reflects Haringey's continued commitment to environmental conservation and enhancement as policies and recommendations for the protection of European Sites are integral to Haringey's Core Strategy.

## 1.1 The Purpose of Habitats Regulations Assessment and Appropriate Assessment

Under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive, an assessment is required where a plan or project may give rise to significant effects upon a site within the Natura 2000 network. This requirement is transposed into national legislation in the Conservation (Natural Habitats & c) (Amendment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007.

As part of the assessment, effects upon SACs, SPAs and internationally important wetlands (Ramsar sites) must be considered. Additionally, it is a matter of law that potential SPAs (pSPAs), candidate SACs (cSACs) and possible Ramsar sites (pRamsar) are considered in this process as if they were fully designated.

The overarching aim of HRA is to determine, in view of a site's conservation objectives and qualifying interests, whether a plan, either in isolation and/or in combination with other plans, would have a significant adverse effect on the European Site. If the Screening Report

concludes that significant adverse effects are likely then Appropriate Assessment must be undertaken to determine if there will be adverse effects on site integrity.

## 1.2 Purpose of the Report

This Screening Report will be used to identify whether Haringey's Core Strategy - either alone or in combination with other plans or projects – is likely to have a significant effect on a European Site. This report will include policy recommendations, if necessary, to avoid any significant adverse effects at the earliest possible stage in decision making.

This report follows European Commission (2001)<sup>1</sup> guidance which recommends that screening should:

- 1 Determine whether the plan is directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site – if it is, then no further assessment is necessary;
- 2 Describe the plan and other plans and projects that, 'in combination', have the potential to have significant effects on a European Site;
- 3 Identify the potential effects on the European Site; and
- 4 Assess the significance of any effects on the European Site.

## 1.3 Legislation and Guidance

In addition to the guidance mentioned in section 1.2 this HRA has drawn upon the following pieces of legislation and guidance:

- The Conservation (Natural Habitats & c) (Amendment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007.
- Department for Communities and Local Government (2006) Planning for the Protection of European Sites: Appropriate Assessment. Guidance for Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents.
- European Commission, Managing Natura 2000 sites: The provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC.
- European Commission, Guidance document on Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC.

---

<sup>1</sup> European Commission (2001). Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites. Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC

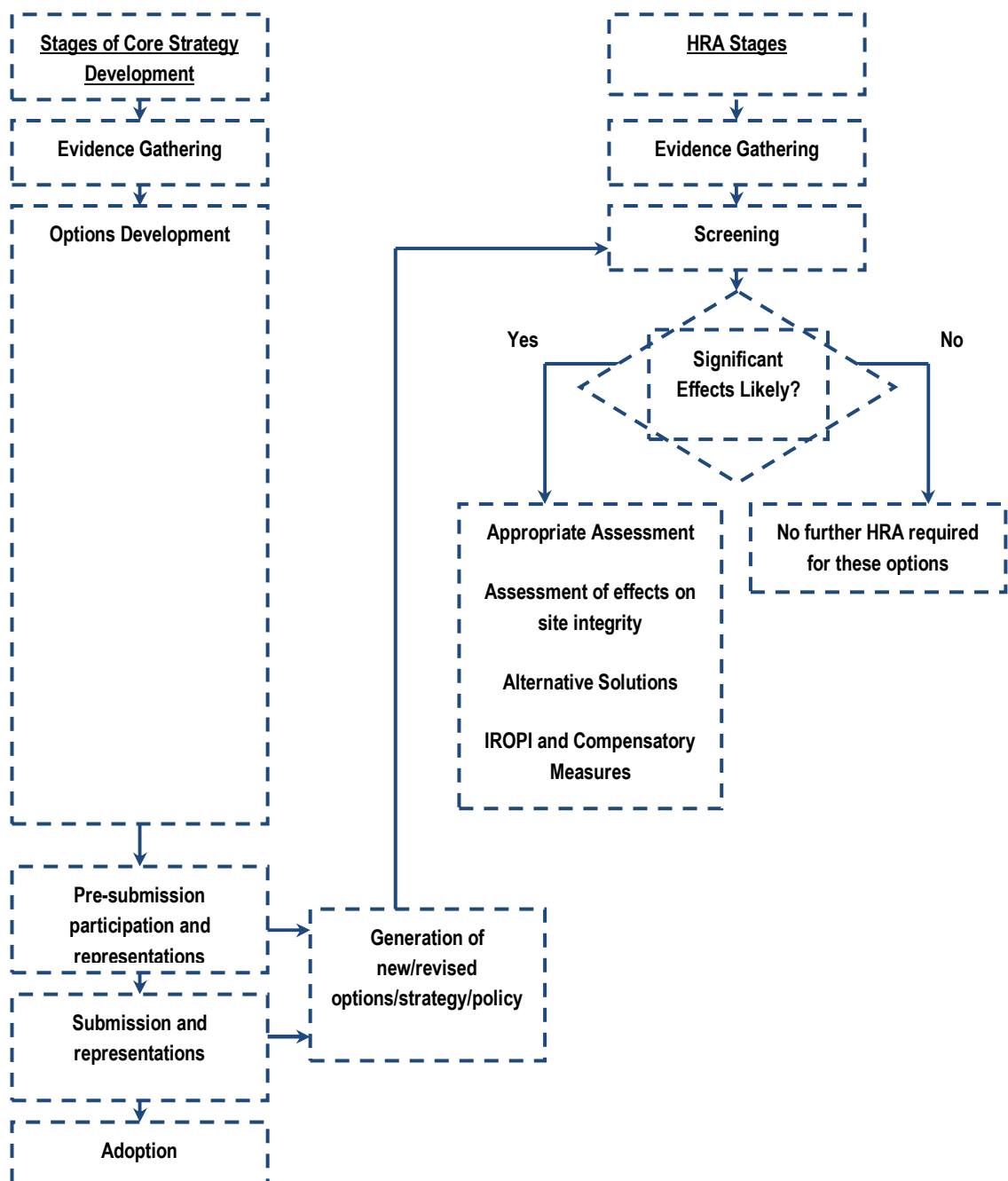
## 2 The Habitats Regulations Assessment Process

This section provides an outline of the stages involved in HRA and the specific methods that have been used in preparing this report.

### 2.1 HRA Methodology

The purpose of the HRA Screening Report, as shown on Diagram 2-1, is to determine the likelihood of significant adverse effects occurring, as a result of the implementation of the strategy and policies in the Core Strategy. Should significant adverse effects be considered likely, then Appropriate Assessment will be required to accompany the Pre-Submission Core Strategy. Alternatively, concluding that no significant impacts are likely will enable the Pre Submission Core Strategy to proceed without further HRA.

Diagram 2-1 Stages in the HRA Process





## 2.2 Applying HRA to the Pre-Submission Core Strategy

The HRA process should be applied to all aspects of the Core Strategy which could have potential impacts upon a European Site.

The preferred strategy and policies should be subject to the process outlined in Diagram 2-1. However, it is also important that the alternative options are subject to the principles of HRA as they are developed to avoid options being taken forward which may affect a European Site.

### Definition of Significant Effects

The critical part of the HRA screening process is determining whether the Core Strategy is likely to have a significant effect on European Sites and, therefore, if it will require an Appropriate Assessment. Judgements regarding significance should be made in relation to the qualifying interests for which the site is of European importance and also its conservation objectives. A definition of significant effects is provided in the planning guidance<sup>2</sup> on the assessment of development plans under the provisions of the Habitats Regulations. The Draft Annex to Technical Advice Note 5 states:

*'...likely' means readily foreseeable not merely a fanciful possibility; significant means not trivial or inconsequential but an effect that is potentially relevant to the site's conservation objectives'.*

### 2.2.1 Possible Effects of Haringey's Core Strategy

The Core Strategy is the central document of the Local Development Framework (LDF) and is produced under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Once adopted the Core Strategy will be used to assess planning applications against and decisions will be made in accordance with it.

The Core Strategy comprises the following elements:

- A strategic vision and objectives for the Borough;
- A series of thematic policies which will form the fundamental basis of the plan and cover: The development strategy; housing; economy; environment; and community infrastructure; and

Haringey's Core Strategy provides for:

- 11,195 dwellings between 2011 and 2026;
- 137,000 m<sup>2</sup> of additional floor space between 2006-2026;
- Population growth of 15% by 2026 i.e. an increase to over 260,000 people; and
- Significant focus on intensification of existing housing stock/sites and utilisation of Previously Used Land.

As such, the possible effects of the Core Strategy on the SAC, SPA and Ramsar sites could arise from:

- Urbanisation in general: intensification of development, rising population density, increasing mobility, greater noise and light pollution.

---

<sup>2</sup> Tyldesley and Associates and the Welsh Assembly Government (2006) The Assessment of Development Plans in Wales under the Provisions of the Habitats Regulations. Draft Guidance.

- Increased visitor numbers at each site, with associated disturbance of fauna and impacts on the habitats.
- Increased traffic, leading to increased air pollution, which could affect habitats and species sensitive to air quality.
- A decrease in water quality in the River Lee owing to greater volume of untreated water discharge.

The effects shown are discussed in greater detail in Section 4.

## 2.3 In Combination Effects

It is necessary for the HRA to consider not only the strategy and policies within the Pre Submission Core Strategy that may lead to significant impacts upon European Sites on their own, but those that may have a significant impact in combination with other plans. These may be general spatial planning documents produced by neighbouring planning authorities, or sector specific strategic plans on such topics as waste, water resources or transport. A review has been undertaken of plans and projects with the potential for an 'in-combination' effect with the Pre Submission Core Strategy.

### 2.3.1 Existing Trends and Possible Future Development

Policies within the strategies and plans of neighbouring authorities also have the potential to affect European Sites at a wider level than individual LPAs.

Table 2-1 lists key plans and programmes of London, North London and the London Boroughs of Enfield, Barnet, Waltham Forest, Hackney, Islington and Camden that could potentially lead to 'in combination' effects on Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar and Epping Forest SAC.

**Table 2-1 Plans and Projects Considered for In Combination Effects**

<b>Plan Owner/Competent Authority</b>	<b>Plan Name</b>
London Borough of Enfield	Core Strategy Preferred Options Report (2008)
London Borough of Barnet	Local Development Framework, Core Strategy: Issues and Options Paper (2008)
London Borough of Waltham Forest	Local Development Framework Core Strategy – Issues and Options Consultation (2008)
London Borough of Hackney	Core Strategy Proposed Submission Document (June 2009)
London Borough of Camden	Camden Core Strategy Proposed Submission
London Borough of Islington	Islington's Core Strategy Proposed Submission October 2009
London Borough Councils of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest	North London Waste Plan Preferred Options (2009)
Greater London Authority	The London Plan Sub-Regional Development Framework North London May 2006
Greater London Authority	The London Plan Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London, Consultation draft replacement plan October 2009

Plan Owner/Competent Authority	Plan Name
--------------------------------	-----------

Lee Valley Regional Park Authority	Lee Valley Park Plan 2000
London Borough of Haringey and Enfield	A Joint Plan for Enfield's Local Development Framework and Haringey's Local Development Framework Central Leaside Area Action Plan - Issues and Options Report February 2008
Thames Water	Thames Water's Revised Draft Water Resource Management Plan (September 2009)

The above documents have been reviewed in more detail and are presented in Appendix C.

## 2.3.2 Summary

In summary, the assessment of the documents listed in Table 3-1 (see Appendix C) identified many projects/plans with the potential to have 'in combination' effects on the European Sites. In isolation many of the projects/plans would not have significant effects on the European Sites, however due to the number of anticipated major development schemes in neighbouring authorities, such as, the creation of an economic hub at Brent Cross and Cricklewood (London Borough of Barnet), the intensification of existing land use and regeneration of Dalston (London Borough of Hackney), major growth and change within the Thames Gateway to the east and the M11 corridor (London Borough of Islington) and new housing in the Upper Lee Valley, (London Borough of Enfield), cumulative and 'in combination' effects could arise causing adverse effects on the European Sites. As major development is likely to result in a reduction in air quality and increase traffic movements through the Borough and could potentially have an adverse effect on migrating birds using the SPA at Lee Valley, as migrating birds follow recognised flight paths.

The Waltham Forest (in which the European Sites are located) Local Development Framework Core Strategy – Issues and Options Consultation document does not include specific details at this stage as to where development is likely to occur. It is therefore not possible to assess the effects of their Core Strategy on the European Sites.

The HRA Screening Report for The London Plan states that the Thameslink (extensions) could have an 'in combination effect' resulting from visitor pressure on habitats and species combined with visitor pressure from Opportunity Areas for all European Sites and in particular Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar, Epping Forest SAC and Southwest London Waterbodies SPA/Ramsar.

The Sub-Regional Development Framework for North London indicates that some existing industrial land uses in the Lower Lea Area may be relocated to industrial parts of North London, notably the Upper Lee Valley. The relocation of industrial works could lead to adverse effects on the Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar sites especially with regard to air quality due to increased traffic movements. This in turn could lead to 'in combination' effects with other major developments in neighbouring authorities on the European Sites i.e. with the two Opportunity Areas along the Lee Valley, the major Area for Regeneration within the sub-region.

A Joint Plan for Enfield's Local Development Framework and Haringey's Local Development Framework Central Leaside AAP - Issues and Options Report February 2008 is currently at the options stage and contains many developments that could lead to 'in combination' effects on the European Sites with other developments, especially those proposed within the Lee Valley Regional Park Plan.

There is a potential that increased abstraction to meet the needs of an increasing population in Haringey could ('in combination' with increased population in North London) lower water levels

within the River Lee that are designated or feed Lee Valley Ramsar and SPA, reducing freshwater inputs, which could potentially lead to increased sedimentation of the river channel due to reduced flows and a reduction in the freshwater available to qualifying birds for drinking, feeding, roosting, loafing and bathing.

There are no adverse or 'in combination' effects anticipated to arise with the North London Waste Plan Preferred Options Report.

### 3 The European Sites

Three European Sites have been identified within a 10km radius of the London Borough of Haringey:

- The Lee Valley Ramsar Site;
- The Lee Valley SPA; and
- Epping Forest SAC.

The 10km radius from the Borough boundary represents a 'sphere of influence', an area which Haringey's Core Strategy may affect, either alone or 'in combination' with other plans. The 10km radius from the Borough boundary was agreed in consultation with Natural England (during the production of the initial HRA Screening Report).

The locations of the European Sites are illustrated in Appendix B. The figure also includes buffers at 5 and 10km from the Haringey borough boundary. Table 3-1 outlines each European Site, along with their qualifying features, that could potentially be adversely affected by Haringey's Pre Submission Core Strategy.

**Table 3-1 European Sites that could potentially be affected by Haringey's Core Strategy**

Name	Designation	Definition	Feature	Level of Interest
The Lee Valley	Ramsar Site	A wetland site listed under the Convention of Wetlands of International Importance, especially as wildfowl habitat	<b>Criteria 1:</b> Migratory Species of Bird: Northern Shoveler and Gadwell	International importance
			<b>Criteria 2:</b> Plant Species: whorled water-milfoil Invertebrate: water-boatman.	Nationally scarce species
	SPA	An area protected under the European Commission Directive of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)	Bittern, Northern Shoveler and Gadwall populations	International Importance.
Epping Forest	SAC	An area protected under the European Commission Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	<b>Annex I Habitat:</b> Beech forest, Atlantic Wet Heath and European Dry Heath	Significant presence of flora
			<b>Annex II Species:</b> Stag Beetle	One of four outstanding sites supporting stag beetle populations in the UK

## 4 Habitats Regulations Screening of the Pre-Submission Core Strategy

### 4.1 Introduction

This section provides a screening for likely significant effects of the Pre Submission Core Strategy policies. It evaluates the potential impacts of the Core Strategy and policies on the European sites.

### 4.2 Screening of Core Strategy Preferred Option Policies

The potentially adverse impacts were screened according to the approach used in the Appropriate Assessment of the Further Alterations to the London Plan<sup>3</sup>. This approach has been adopted by a number of local planning authorities in London. However, two criteria were not considered because these are applicable to the assessment of Regional Spatial Strategies and not Development Plan Documents. Although this approach does not follow the screening matrix in Annex 2 of the EC Guidance (2001), the elements in the blank forms provided have been covered in the assessment.

The coding used for recording effects/impacts on European Sites is shown in Table 4-1.

**Table 4-1 Coding<sup>4</sup> used for recording effects/impacts on European Sites**

---

**Reason why policy will have no effect on a European Site**

---

1. The policy will not itself lead to development (e.g. it relates to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or it is not a land use planning policy)
  4. Concentration of development in urban areas will not affect European Site and will help to steer development and land use change away from a European Site and associated sensitive areas.
  5. The policy will help to steer development away from a European Site and associated sensitive areas, e.g. not developing in areas of flood risk or areas otherwise likely to be affected by climate change.
  6. The policy is intended to protect the natural environment, including biodiversity.
  7. The policy is intended to conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment and enhancement measures will not be likely to have any effect on a European site.
- 

**Reason why policy could have a potential effect**

---

8. The Development Plan Document (DPD) steers a quantum or type of development towards, or encourages development in, an area that includes a European Site or an area where development may indirectly affect a European Site.
- 

**Reason why policy would be likely to have a significant effect**

---

9. The policy makes provision for a quantum, or kind of development that in the location(s) proposed, would be likely to have a significant effect on a European Site. The proposal must be subject to Appropriate Assessment to establish, in light of the site's conservation objectives, whether it can be ascertained that the proposal would not adversely affect the integrity of the site.
- 

Tables 4-1 and 4-2 document the screening of the Core Strategy policies.

---

<sup>3</sup> Forum for the Future (2006) (re-issued 2007) AA Screening Report: Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan.

<sup>4</sup> Based on Tyldesley and Associates (2006) The Habitats Regulations Assessment of Regional Spatial Strategies and Sub-Regional Strategies, Draft Guidance prepared for Natural England. Appendix A.

**Table 4-1 Screening of the Pre Submission Core Strategy upon Epping Forest SAC**

Site Names	Epping Forest	Type of Site	SAC	Size of Site	1604.95ha
<b>Site Description</b>	Epping Forest located within Essex supports areas of inland water bodies (standing water, running water) (6%), bogs - marshes - water fringed vegetation - fens (0.2%), heath – scrub - maquis and garrigue - phygrana (3.8%), dry grassland and steppes (20%), and broad-leaved deciduous woodland (70%).				
<b>Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site</b>	Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with <i>Ilex</i> and sometimes also <i>Taxus</i> in the shrublayer ( <i>Quercion roburi-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i> )				
<b>Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site</b>	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> European dry heaths				
<b>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site</b>	Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i>				
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	To achieve the Favourable Conservation Status of the above Species. Further details are provided in Appendix A.				
<b>Vulnerability</b>	After neglect of the pollard cycle for over 100 years, re-pollarding of ancient beech trees was started in the early 1990s, and creation of maiden pollards was begun in 1995. The forest's epiphytic bryophyte population had been declining due to the death of pollards, shading and pollution from acid rain. The reintroduction of pollarding and wood pasture management is helping to reverse the decline. The slow recovery can also be attributed to the reduction of atmospheric pollutants since the passing of the 1956 Clean Air Act. There is an active policy to leave felled timber on the ground to increase the habitat for stag beetle and other saproxylic insects. In 1988, the Corporation of London, who own and manage the forest, agreed a management strategy with English Nature to take forward the management outlined above. A comprehensive management plan was completed and consented in 1998. The site is subject to the provisions of the Epping Forest Act of 1878.				

Core Strategy Policies	Why option will have no impact on Natura 2000 sites	Likely to have an impact	Adverse impact on integrity of the site	Essential recommendations to avoid potential negative effects on European sites	Commentary
<b>SP1 Managing Growth</b>	4, 5				Epping Forest SAC is not located within the London Borough of Haringey and no development proposed in Haringey is located within close proximity therefore no

Core Strategy Policies	Why option will have no impact on Natura 2000 sites	Likely to have an impact	Adverse impact on integrity of the site	Essential recommendations to avoid potential negative effects on European sites	Commentary
					<p>direct impacts are anticipated on the European Sites stag beetle population.</p> <p>The policy states that Haringey's growth will be focused in growth areas, as these areas are not located close to the Epping Forest SAC no indirect adverse effects are anticipated on the stag beetle population.</p> <p>Development within Haringey could potentially increase local air emissions during construction phases however it is not anticipated this would have a significant effect on the SAC due to its distance from proposed development.</p> <p>The policy also states that the Council expects development in growth areas to be in accordance with its full range of planning policies and objectives. Therefore policy SP12 Open Space and Biodiversity will ensure development will not lead to adverse effects on conservation sites.</p>
<b>SP2 Housing</b>	5				Epping Forest SAC is not located within the London Borough of Haringey and no proposed housing development in Haringey is located within close proximity to the European Site therefore no direct impacts are anticipated on the stag beetle population at Epping Forest.
<b>SP3 Gypsies and Travellers</b>	1, 5, 7				Epping Forest SAC is not located within the London Borough of Haringey therefore no direct impacts are anticipated resulting from the implementation of this policy on the stag beetle population.



Core Strategy Policies	Why option will have no impact on Natura 2000 sites	Likely to have an impact	Adverse impact on integrity of the site	Essential recommendations to avoid potential negative effects on European sites	Commentary
					This policy seeks to conserve the natural environment through the protection of designated Metropolitan Open Land, Sites of Nature Conservation Importance, woodlands and water courses, the protection of the natural environment could have indirect beneficial effect on the stag beetle population at Epping Forest SAC. Existing sites for gypsies and travellers will be protected and redevelopment of sites will not be permitted unless they are replaced by equivalent or improved sites within Haringey and so they would not be displaced and indirectly cause damage to Epping Forest SAC by relocating there.
<b>SP4 Working towards Low Carbon Haringey</b>	1, 6,7				This policy details that new homes in Haringey are to achieve the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 from 2010 AND Code Level 6 from 2011 onwards and shall be Zero Carbon by 2016. New non-residential development shall be built to at least BREEAM “very good” standard from 2011 and aim to achieve “excellent”. All new non-residential development to achieve zero carbon from 2019. These measures could lead to indirect beneficial effects on Epping Forest’s local stag beetle population in the long term by not contributing to carbon emissions.
<b>SP5 Water Management and Flooding</b>	1, 5				Epping Forest SAC is not located within the London Borough of Haringey therefore no direct impacts are anticipated on the stag beetle population at the SAC. The Core Strategy includes Policy SP5 which seeks to manage water resources and flooding in the borough. Measures include Sustainable Drainage Systems, flood risk assessments and PPS25 sequential test to be applied in

Core Strategy Policies	Why option will have no impact on Natura 2000 sites	Likely to have an impact	Adverse impact on integrity of the site	Essential recommendations to avoid potential negative effects on European sites	Commentary
					flood risk areas.
<b>SP6 Waste and Recycling</b>	1, 4, 5				This policy indirectly seeks to protect the natural environment through sustainable waste management. However, due to the proximity of Haringey to Epping Forest it is unlikely to have any effect on the stag beetle population.
<b>SP7 Transport</b>	4, 5, 6				Epping Forest SAC is not located within the London Borough of Haringey therefore no direct impacts are anticipated regarding the key infrastructure proposals in Haringey.  The policy does seek to reduce car dependency and use, combat climate change and improve environmental quality. Therefore indirect effects may arise over the long term with regard to emissions from cars if less people are dependent on them. However due to the location of Epping Forest it is unlikely these will be significant effects.
<b>SP8 Employment</b>	4, 5				Due to the distance of Epping Forest SAC from proposed employment development in Haringey it is unlikely that any significant effects would impact on the SAC and its stag beetle population.
<b>SP9 Improving skills and training to support access to jobs and community cohesion and inclusion</b>	4, 5				Due to the distance of Epping Forest SAC from proposed employment development in Haringey it is unlikely that any significant effects would impact on the SAC and its stag beetle population.

Core Strategy Policies	Why option will have no impact on Natura 2000 sites	Likely to have an impact	Adverse impact on integrity of the site	Essential recommendations to avoid potential negative effects on European sites	Commentary
<b>SP10 Town Centres</b>	4, 5				Due to the distance of Epping Forest SAC from proposed employment development in Haringey it is unlikely that any significant effects would impact on the SAC and its stag beetle population.
<b>SP11 Design</b>	1, 7				Epping Forest SAC is not located within the London Borough of Haringey therefore no direct impacts are anticipated on the stag beetle population at the SAC.
<b>SP12 Conservation</b>	1,7				<p>Epping Forest SAC is not located within the London Borough of Haringey therefore no direct impacts are anticipated on the stag beetle population at the SAC.</p> <p>The conservation, protection and enhancement of historic parks and gardens in Haringey would lead to indirect beneficial effects on local biodiversity. However, it is unlikely to lead to beneficial effects on the SAC.</p>
<b>SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity</b>	1, 5, 6, 7				Epping Forest SAC is not located within the London Borough of Haringey therefore no direct impacts are anticipated. However this policy seeks to protect, improve and enhance the boroughs Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, open/green spaces, sites of biodiversity and nature conservation, which will all have beneficial effects on local biodiversity. The policy also states that the council aim to work with adjoining boroughs and partners to safeguard the existing green infrastructure, this would lead to indirect beneficial effects on local biodiversity and the European Site in Waltham Forest.

Core Strategy Policies	Why option will have no impact on Natura 2000 sites	Likely to have an impact	Adverse impact on integrity of the site	Essential recommendations to avoid potential negative effects on European sites	Commentary
<b>SP14 Health and Well-being</b>	1, 4, 5				Epping Forest SAC is not located within the London Borough of Haringey therefore no direct impacts are anticipated associated with this policy. New health infrastructure will be located especially within Haringey's growth areas, as none of these areas are located close to Epping Forest no impacts are anticipated.
<b>SP15 Culture and Leisure</b>	1, 5, 7				As Epping Forest SAC is not located within the London Borough of Haringey no direct impacts are anticipated as a result of this policy. The promotion of Haringey's cultural heritage and cultural industries, along with safeguarding and fostering the boroughs recreational and sporting facilities is unlikely to affect the stag beetle population at the SAC.
<b>SP16 Community Infrastructure</b>	4, 5				The provision of a new Primary School at Tottenham Hale is unlikely to lead to significant adverse effects on Epping Forest SAC. Due to the distance of developments proposed in this policy from the SAC it is unlikely that the stag beetle population would be affected.
<b>SP17 Delivering and Monitoring the Core Strategy</b>	1				This policy is unlikely to lead to adverse effects on the Epping Forest SAC and its stag beetle population. This is because none of the policies screened with the SAC determined there were any significant effects.

**Table 4-2 Screening of the Pre Submission Core Strategy upon the Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar**

Site Names	Lee Valley	Type of Site	SPA and Ramsar	Size of Site	447.87 ha
Site Description	The Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar is located to the north-east of London, where a series of wetlands and reservoirs occupy about 20km of the valley. The site comprises embanked water supply reservoirs, sewage treatment lagoons and former gravel pits that support a range of man-made, semi-natural and valley bottom habitats. These wetland habitats support wintering wildfowl, in particular Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i> and Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i> , which occur in numbers of European importance. Areas of reedbed within the site also support significant numbers of wintering Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> .				
Annex I species that are the primary reason for site selection	<p>This site qualifies under Article 4.1 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting populations of European importance of the following species listed on Annex I of the Directive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over winter; Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>, 6 individuals representing at least 6.0% of the wintering population in Great Britain (5 year peak mean, 1992/3-1995/6).</li> </ul> <p>This site also qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting populations of European importance of the following migratory species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over winter; Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i>, 515 individuals representing at least 1.7% of the wintering Northwestern Europe population (5 year peak mean 1991/2 - 1995/6).</li> <li>Over winter; Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i>, 748 individuals representing at least 1.9% of the wintering Northwestern/Central Europe population (5 year peak mean 1991/2 - 1995/6).</li> </ul>				
Conservation Objectives	To achieve the Favourable Conservation Status of the above Species. Further details are provided in Appendix A.				

Core Strategy Policies	Why option will have no impact on Natura 2000 sites	Likely to have an impact	Adverse impact on integrity of the site	Essential recommendations to avoid potential negative effects on European sites	Commentary
<b>SP1 - Managing Growth</b>	1	8	This policy is unlikely to lead to significant adverse	It will be necessary to undertake construction activities at certain times of the year to avoid disturbance to birds at the European Site including the overwintering	Although there are no European Sites within the London Borough of Haringey, development is proposed within the growth area of Tottenham Hale which lies adjacent to the Lee Valley SPA and

Core Strategy Policies	Why option will have no impact on Natura 2000 sites	Likely to have an impact	Adverse impact on integrity of the site	Essential recommendations to avoid potential negative effects on European sites	Commentary
			effects on the European Site.	populations of Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> , Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i> and Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i> .	Ramsar site located in the London Borough of Waltham Forest. However, the policy states that development within the growth area should be in accordance with the full range of the council's planning policies and objectives. This means that the European Site along with its biodiversity resources will be protected through the implementation of policy SP12 Open Space and Biodiversity which ensures development will not lead to adverse effects on the natural environment. Tottenham Hale is also an area that has suffered continued decline, characterised by deprivation and dominated by traffic. Sensitive regeneration within this area could lead to long term beneficial effects on the European Site through the reduction in the numbers of cars passing through which could then lead to reduced air emissions within the local area. Development within Haringey could also increase local air emissions during construction phases however, it is not anticipated this would have a significant effect on the SPA and Ramsar site and its bird population.
<b>SP2- Housing</b>		8	This policy is unlikely	It will be necessary to undertake construction activities at certain	680 new homes are proposed per annum in Haringey some of which are proposed

Core Strategy Policies	Why option will have no impact on Natura 2000 sites	Likely to have an impact	Adverse impact on integrity of the site	Essential recommendations to avoid potential negative effects on European sites	Commentary
			to lead to significant adverse effects on the European Site.	<p>times of the year to avoid disturbance to birds at the European Site including the overwintering populations of Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>, Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i> and Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i>.</p> <p>It may be useful to include in the policy a cross reference to SP12 Open Space and Biodiversity.</p>	<p>in Tottenham Hale. These homes will be situated relatively close to the Lee Valley. However, due to the small number of homes required across the whole of Haringey to be built each year it is likely construction activity will be minimal along with the number of units, therefore unlikely they will lead to significant effects on the European Sites bird population. The provision of new homes in Haringey could also lead to increased recreational pressure on the Lee Valley however, new homes erected within the area does not necessarily mean these homes will be occupied by new residents from outside the area, therefore effects on recreational pressure is unlikely to increase dramatically.</p>
<b>SP3 – Gypsies and Travellers</b>	1, 6				<p>This policy will not directly lead to permanent development. The policy states that new gypsy/traveller sites must not cause harm to/or the loss of designated Metropolitan Open Land, Sites of Nature Conservation Importance, woodlands or watercourses. The protection of these habitats could potentially lead to the indirect protection of the European Site. Ensuring Haringey has high quality areas of open space this could lead to a reduction in recreational</p>

Core Strategy Policies	Why option will have no impact on Natura 2000 sites	Likely to have an impact	Adverse impact on integrity of the site	Essential recommendations to avoid potential negative effects on European sites	Commentary
					pressures on the Lee Valley as those living in Haringey could visit areas within the borough rather than travelling outside.
<b>SP4 – Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey</b>	1,6,7				Ensuring homes are more energy efficient could lead to a long term reduction in climate change. Although Haringey is relatively small when compared with the UK, ensuring homes are more energy efficient will contribute to the UK's low carbon development targets. This may have beneficial effects (over the long term) on the bird population at Lee Valley.
<b>SP5 – Water Management and Flooding</b>	1				Lee Valley lies within Waltham Forest located adjacent to the London Borough of Haringey therefore no direct impacts are anticipated on the overwintering bird population at the SPA and Ramsar site.
<b>SP6 – Waste and Recycling</b>	1, 5				This policy indirectly seeks to protect the natural environment through sustainable waste management. The locations of potential waste management sites are not included within this policy. However, it is unlikely that any new sites will lead to adverse effects on the overwintering bird populations at Lee Valley.
<b>SP7 - Transport</b>	4, 5, 6				Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar lies within the London Borough of Waltham Forest



Core Strategy Policies	Why option will have no impact on Natura 2000 sites	Likely to have an impact	Adverse impact on integrity of the site	Essential recommendations to avoid potential negative effects on European sites	Commentary
					<p>along its eastern boundary adjacent to the London Borough of Haringey however no direct impacts are anticipated regarding the key infrastructure proposals in Haringey.</p> <p>The policy does seek to reduce car dependency and use, combat climate change and improve environmental quality. Therefore indirect effects may arise over the long term with regard to emissions from cars if less people are dependent on them.</p>
<b>SP8 - Employment</b>		8	This policy is unlikely to lead to significant adverse effects on the European Site.	<p>It will be necessary to undertake construction activities at certain times of the year to avoid disturbance to birds at the European Site including the overwintering populations of Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>, Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i> and Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i>.</p> <p>It may also be useful to include in the policy a cross reference to SP12 Open Space and Biodiversity and a statement to say that 'all works associated with new employment development at Tottenham Hale would be designed in a way that would not cause adverse effects to</p>	<p>The policy states that the council will support some change of use in Tottenham Hale (which borders the SPA and Ramsar Site), which means it is likely development will occur within this area. Tottenham Hale is an area that has suffered continued decline, is characterised by deprivation and dominated by traffic. Sensitive regeneration within this area could lead to long term beneficial effects on the European Site through the reduction in the numbers of cars that could lead to reduced air emissions within the local area.</p>

Core Strategy Policies	Why option will have no impact on Natura 2000 sites	Likely to have an impact	Adverse impact on integrity of the site	Essential recommendations to avoid potential negative effects on European sites	Commentary
				the European Site and its bird population in the neighbouring authority of Waltham Forest’.	
<b>SP9 – Improving skills and training to support access to jobs and community cohesion and inclusion</b>		8	This policy is unlikely to lead to significant adverse effects on the European Site.	<p>It will be necessary to undertake construction activities at certain times of the year to avoid disturbance to birds at the European Site including the overwintering populations of Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>, Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i> and Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i>.</p> <p>It may also be useful to include in the policy a cross reference to SP12 Open Space and Biodiversity and a statement to say that ‘all works associated with new education and training facilities at Tottenham Hale would be designed in a way that would not cause adverse effects to the European Site and its bird population in the neighbouring authority of Waltham Forest’.</p>	The policy states that education and training facilities provision will be encouraged in Tottenham Hale (which borders the SPA and Ramsar Site), which means it is likely development will occur within this area. Tottenham Hale is an area that has suffered continued decline, is characterised by deprivation and dominated by traffic. Sensitive regeneration within this area could lead to long term beneficial effects on the European Site through the reduction in the numbers of cars that could lead to reduced air emissions within the local area.
<b>SP10 - Town Centres</b>		8	This policy is unlikely to lead to significant adverse effects on	It will be necessary to undertake construction activities at certain times of the year to avoid disturbance to birds at the European Site including the overwintering populations of Bittern <i>Botaurus</i>	This policy states that the majority of additional retail growth will occur at Tottenham Hale and Haringey Heartlands. Tottenham Hale is an area that has suffered continued decline, is characterised by deprivation and

Core Strategy Policies	Why option will have no impact on Natura 2000 sites	Likely to have an impact	Adverse impact on integrity of the site	Essential recommendations to avoid potential negative effects on European sites	Commentary
			the European Site.	<p><i>stellaris</i>, Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i> and <i>Shoveler Anas clypeata</i>.</p> <p>It may also be useful to include in the policy a cross reference to SP12 Open Space and Biodiversity and a statement to say that 'all works associated with retail development at Tottenham Hale would be designed in a way that would not lead to adverse effects on the European Site and its bird population in the neighbouring authority of Waltham Forest'.</p>	dominated by traffic. Sensitive regeneration within this area could lead to long term beneficial effects on the European Site through the reduction in the numbers of cars that could lead to reduced air emissions within the local area.
<b>SP11 - Design</b>	1, 7				Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar lies within the London Borough of Waltham Forest along its eastern boundary adjacent to the London Borough of Haringey no direct impacts are anticipated on the overwintering bird population at the SPA and Ramsar Site.
<b>SP12 - Conservation</b>	1,7				<p>Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar lies within the London Borough of Waltham Forest along its eastern boundary adjacent to the London Borough of Haringey no direct impacts are anticipated on the overwintering bird populations.</p> <p>The conservation, protection and</p>

Core Strategy Policies	Why option will have no impact on Natura 2000 sites	Likely to have an impact	Adverse impact on integrity of the site	Essential recommendations to avoid potential negative effects on European sites	Commentary
					enhancement of historic parks and gardens in Haringey would lead to indirect beneficial effects on local biodiversity, which could lead to beneficial effects on the SPA and Ramsar Site.
<b>SP13 – Open Space and Biodiversity</b>	1, 5, 6, 7				Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar lies within the London Borough of Waltham Forest along its eastern boundary adjacent to the London Borough of Haringey no direct impacts are anticipated. Although, this policy seeks to protect, improve and enhance the boroughs Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, open/green spaces, sites of biodiversity and nature conservation, which will all have beneficial effects on local biodiversity. The policy also states that the council aim to work with adjoining boroughs and partners to safeguard the existing green infrastructure, this would lead to indirect beneficial effects on local biodiversity and the European Site in Waltham Forest.
<b>SP14 - Health and Well-being</b>	1				Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar site is not located within the London Borough of Haringey however one of its growth areas Tottenham Hale is located on the boundary directly adjacent to the Lee Valley. No significant impacts are predicated with regard to this policy as

Core Strategy Policies	Why option will have no impact on Natura 2000 sites	Likely to have an impact	Adverse impact on integrity of the site	Essential recommendations to avoid potential negative effects on European sites	Commentary
					major development is not anticipated.
<b>SP15 - Culture and Leisure</b>	1, 5, 7				Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar lies within the London Borough of Waltham Forest along its eastern boundary adjacent to the London Borough of Haringey however, no direct impacts are anticipated as a result of this policy. The promotion of Haringey's cultural heritage and cultural industries, along with safeguarding and fostering the boroughs recreational and sporting facilities is unlikely to affect the bird population at the SPA and Ramsar site.
<b>SP16 - Community Infrastructure</b>		8	No significant adverse effect is predicted on the Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar site due to the small scale nature of the works.	<p>It will be necessary to undertake construction activities at certain times of the year to avoid disturbance to birds at the European Site including the overwintering populations of Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>, Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i> and Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i>.</p> <p>It may also be useful to include in the policy a cross reference to SP12 Open Space and Biodiversity and a statement to say that 'all works associated with the development of community infrastructure at Tottenham Hale would be designed in a way that would not cause</p>	The provision of a new Primary School at Tottenham Hale listed within the policy is unlikely to lead to significant adverse effects on the Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar site due to the scale of the works.

Core Strategy Policies	Why option will have no impact on Natura 2000 sites	Likely to have an impact	Adverse impact on integrity of the site	Essential recommendations to avoid potential negative effects on European sites	Commentary
				adverse effects to the European Site and its bird population in the neighbouring authority of Waltham Forest'.	
<b>SP17 –Delivering and Monitoring the Core Strategy</b>	1				This policy is unlikely to lead to adverse effects on the Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar site and its bird population. This is because none of the policies screened with the SPA and Ramsar site determined there were any significant effects.

## 5 Conclusions

The screening exercise determined that none of the policies within the Core Strategy were found likely to have a significant adverse impact on European Sites, therefore an Appropriate Assessment process is not considered necessary.

### 5.1 Mitigation

In preparing this HRA Screening Report, consideration has been given to potential avoidance and mitigation measures which would serve to avoid adverse effects on the integrity of European Sites, for example the provision of specific clauses within the policies that may prevent effects occurring.

### 5.2 Recommendations

Recommendations have been made within the screening process to strengthen policies. It was recommended that Policies SP2, SP8, SP10 and SP15 all include a cross reference to Policy SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity to ensure that the Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar site in the neighbouring authority of Waltham Forest is protected. It was also recommended that Policies SP8, SP9 and SP15 include the statement 'all works associated with [relevant to the policy] development at Tottenham Hale would be designed in a way that would not lead to adverse effects on the European Site and its bird population in the neighbouring authority of Waltham Forest' to strengthen them further.

Furthermore, the Core Strategy should include a policy statement to the following effect:

"Sites of International Importance":

"No development will be permitted unless either it is established that it is not likely to have a significant effect on any Ramsar site or Natura 2000 site (including Special Protection Areas, potential Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, candidate or possible Special Areas of Conservation), or it is ascertained, following Appropriate Assessment, that it will not adversely affect the integrity of any Ramsar site or Natura 2000 site."

## Appendix A

---

### Conservation Objectives



<b>Epping Forest SAC</b>	
<i>Epping Forest Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</i>	<i>Conservation Objectives</i>
Conservation Objective for habitat extent	To maintain the designated habitats in favourable condition, which is defined in part in relation to a balance of habitat extent (extent attribute).
Conservation Objective for habitat extent	To maintain the designated habitats in favourable condition, which is defined in part in relation to the levels of atmospheric pollutants to which they are exposed (air quality attribute).
Conservation Objective for species populations	To maintain the 'Lowland wood pastures and parkland', 'Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland' and other applicable habitats in favourable condition, to support the species features of national/ international importance
Conservation Objective for species populations	To maintain the 'Standing open water and canals' habitats in favourable condition, to support the species features of national importance
Conservation Objective for species populations	To maintain the 'Veteran trees', 'Lowland wood pastures and parkland' and the 'Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland' habitats in favourable condition, to support the species features of national importance.
Conservation Objective for lowland heath	To maintain the 'lowland heath' habitats (dry heath and wet heath) in favourable condition, with particular reference to relevant specific designated interest features.
Conservation Objective for acidic grassland	To the Acid Grassland habitat in favourable condition, with particular reference to relevant specific designated interest features.
Conservation Objective for neutral grassland	To maintain the Neutral Grassland habitat in favourable condition, with particular reference to relevant specific designated interest features.
Conservation Objective for fen, marsh and swamp habitats'	To maintain the 'fen, marsh and swamp habitats' and the 'standing open water and canals habitats' at this site in favourable condition, with particular reference to their ability to support relevant specific designated interest features.
Please note, at the time of writing this report the Conservation Objectives were at a draft stage. The Conservation Objectives also relate to all designated features on the Epping Forest SSSI, whether designated as SSSI, SPA, SAC or Ramsar features. There are no Conservation Objectives specifically for the SAC.	

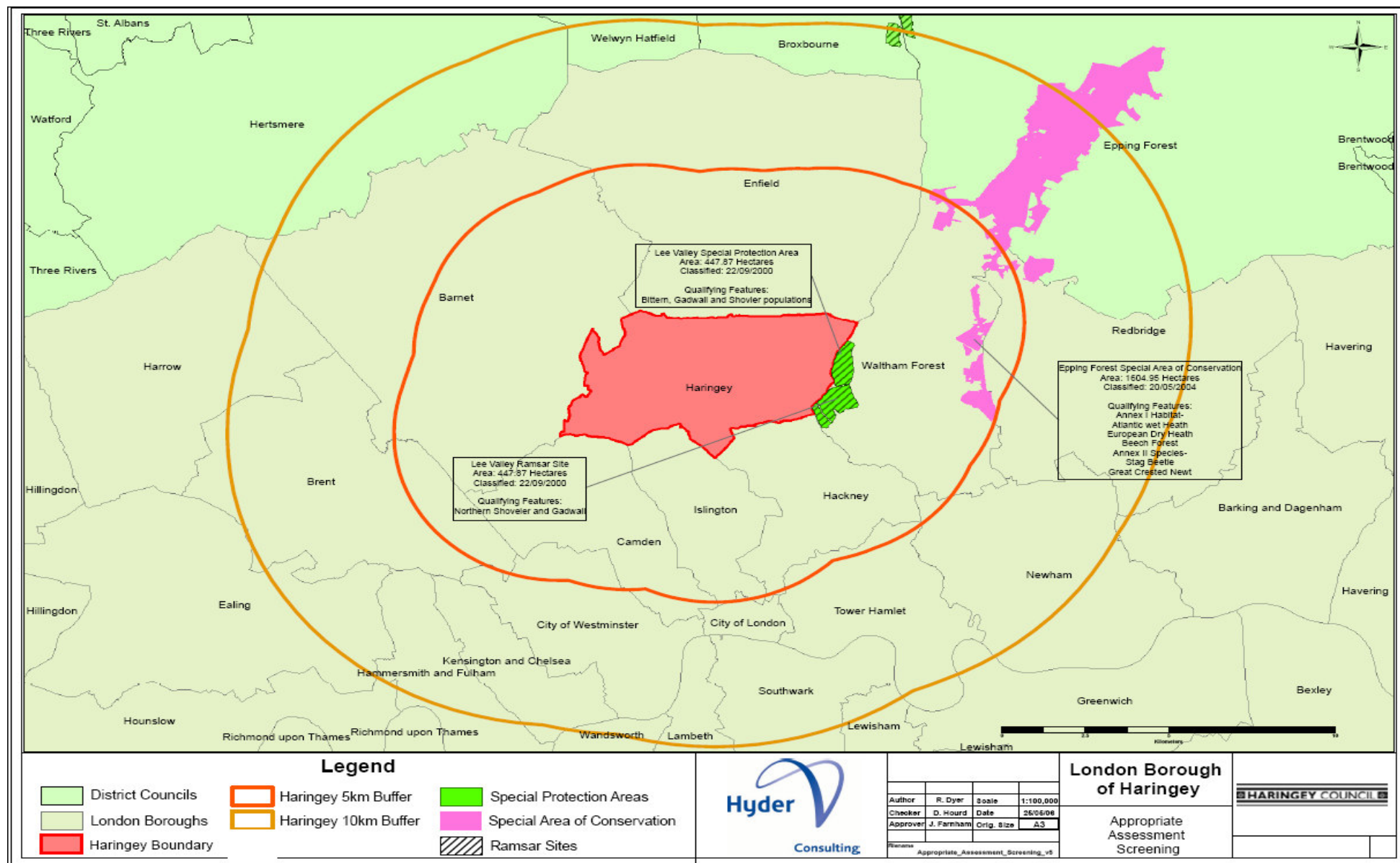
<b>Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar</b>	
<i>Walthamstow Reservoirs SSSI</i>	<i>Conservation Objectives</i>
Conservation Objective for habitat extent	To maintain the designated habitats in favourable condition, which is defined in part in relation to a balance of habitat extent.
Conservation Objective for species populations	To maintain the designated species in favourable condition, which is defined in part in relation to their population attributes.
<i>Rye Meads SSSI</i>	<i>Conservation Objectives</i>
Conservation Objective for habitat extent	To maintain the designated features in favourable condition, which is defined in part in relation to a balance of habitat extents (extent attribute).
Conservation Objective for species populations	To maintain the designated species in favourable condition, which is defined in part in relation to their population attributes.
Conservation Objective for Standing waters and canals habitat	To maintain the Standing waters and canals habitat at Rye Meads SSSI in favourable condition, with particular reference to relevant specific designated interest features.
Conservation Objective for Fen, marsh and swamp (lowland) habitat	To maintain the Fen, marsh and swamp (lowland) habitat at Rye Meads SSSI in favourable condition, with particular reference to relevant specific designated interest features.
Conservation Objective for Lowland neutral grassland habitat	To maintain the Lowland neutral grassland habitat at Rye Meads SSSI in favourable condition, with particular reference to relevant specific designated interest features.
<i>Amwell Quarry SSSI</i>	<i>Conservation Objectives</i>
Conservation Objective for habitat extent	To maintain the designated habitats in favourable condition, which is defined in part in relation to a balance of habitat extent (extent attribute).
Conservation Objective for species features	To maintain the Standing Water and Canals habitats in favourable condition, to support the species features of national/ international importance
Conservation Objective for open water and fen, marsh and swamp habitats	To maintain the open water and fen, marsh and swamp habitats at this site in favourable condition, with particular reference to their ability to support relevant specific designated interest features.

<i>Turnford and Cheshunt Pits SSSI</i>	<i>Conservation Objectives</i>
Conservation Objective for habitat extent	To maintain the designated habitats in favourable condition, which is defined in part in relation to a balance of habitat extent (extent attribute).
Conservation Objective for species features	To maintain the Standing Water and Canals and the Fen, Marsh and Swamp habitats in favourable condition, to support the species features of national/ international importance
Conservation Objective for open water and fen, marsh and swamp habitats	To maintain the open water and fen, marsh and swamp habitats at this site in favourable condition, with particular reference to their ability to support relevant specific designated interest features.
The Conservation Objectives above relate to all designated features on the Turnford and Cheshunt Pits SSSI, Amwell Quarry SSSI, Rye Meads SSSI and Walthamstow SSSI, whether designated as SSSI, SPA, SAC or Ramsar features. There are no Conservation Objectives specifically for the SPA and Ramsar.	

## Appendix B

---

### Map of Habitats Regulations Screening



## Appendix C

---

### 'In Combination' Assessment

### Enfield Core Strategy Preferred Options Report (2008)

Plan Type	Local Development Framework Document
Plan Owner/Competent Authority	London Borough of Enfield Council
Region/Geographic Coverage	London Borough of Enfield
Sector	Planning
Related Work SA / SEA / HRA / AA	SEA

#### Document Details

#### Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects

The Enfield Core Strategy Preferred Options Document sets out the Council's spatial vision, strategic objectives and spatial strategy in conformity with the London Plan on how the borough should develop over the next fifteen years along with core policies and information on monitoring and implementation.

The Upper Lee Valley is identified as being an Opportunity Area, the London Plan housing provision targets will be met and further opportunities to secure new housing will be sought, within this area.

The document states that 'the greatest physical development opportunities occur in the east of the Borough in the Upper Lee Valley where deprivation and the need for intervention are greatest'. Within the Upper Lee Valley corridor lies the Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar site therefore new development in this area could lead to 'in combination effects' with development from neighbouring authorities. Enfield also state within their document that they 'will maximise the use of its open spaces and countryside, the greatest part of which lies in the north of the Borough and along the Lee Valley corridor, making it more accessible and using it as a catalyst for outdoor leisure and cultural activities'. Encouraging recreational use within the Lee Valley corridor could lead to adverse effects on the SPA and Ramsar site and lead to 'in combination' effects if neighbouring authorities have the same idea.

The Enfield Core Strategy outlines a proposal for the provision of new housing in the Upper Lee Valley, close to public transport links, and in town centres. This proposal in isolation may not cause adverse effects to the SPA and Ramsar site however it may lead to 'in combination' effects with the proposals to build new houses in Haringey in a similar area.

### Barnet Local Development Framework, Core Strategy: Issues and Options Paper (2008)

Plan Type	Local Development Framework Document
Plan Owner/Competent Authority	London Borough of Barnet Council

Region/Geographic Coverage	London Borough of Barnet
Sector	Planning
Related Work SA / SEA / HRA / AA	SA and HRA Screening
<b>Document Details</b>	<b>Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects</b>
This document sets out to provide the background context and policy that will influence the development of Barnet's Core Strategy. The issues that need to be considered are outlined and various options are suggested that could address these issues in alternative ways.	<p>The London Borough of Barnet is located on the western boundary of Haringey. It is unlikely that minor development occurring within this Borough will result in adverse effects on the Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar site or Epping Forest SAC.</p> <p>However, major development is anticipated over the next 15 to 20 years creating a new economic hub at Brent Cross and Cricklewood which will emerge as the Gateway of North London. This development will result in the creation of over 20,000 new jobs and a new Metropolitan town centre which will transform the sub regional economy of north London. The hub will be well connected by new and improved transport links to central London, including a new station on the Midlands Mainline route and Thameslink and form one of the critical nodes on the emerging London – Luton - Bedford growth corridor. It is possible that this development could have an adverse effect on migrating birds using the SPA at Lee Valley, as migrating birds follow recognised flight paths.</p>

### Islington's Core Strategy Proposed Submission October 2009

Plan Type	Local Development Framework Document
Plan Owner/Competent Authority	London Borough of Islington Council
Region/Geographic Coverage	London Borough of Islington
Sector	Planning
Related Work SA / SEA / HRA / AA	SA and HRA Screening
<b>Document Details</b>	<b>Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects</b>
The Core Strategy should be read alongside the Sustainable Community	Minor development within this Borough is unlikely to cause adverse or 'in combination'



Strategy, which sets out priorities for action by the council and its partners in the Islington Strategic Partnership, and the London Plan, which sets out the Mayor of London's priorities for the city. The Core Strategy provides the local picture. It sets out where and how change will happen in Islington, indicates what supporting infrastructure will be needed, and how any environmental impact can be reduced. Eventually the Core Strategy will be supported by a range of accompanying documents that will set out in more detail, potential development sites, policies to manage development and action plans for specific parts of the borough. All these documents with the Core Strategy create the Local Development Framework.

effects on the European Sites, however, it is anticipated that major growth and change will occur within the Thames Gateway to the east and the M11 corridor to the north east. To the east of Islington is the Olympic site London's biggest rail project, Crossrail, will bring new services to Islington and the arrival of the Eurostar at St Pancras will mean that Paris and Brussels will be approximately two hours away from Islington. The expansion of the Central Activities Zone to include the Angel Town Centre means that the south of the Borough (below Pentonville Road) is now part of the main commercial centre of the city. Large scale development such as mentioned above is likely to result in a reduction in air quality and increase traffic movements through the Borough. Again, it is possible that these developments cumulatively could have an effect adverse effect on migrating birds using the SPA at Lee Valley, as migrating birds follow recognised flight paths.

## Waltham Forest Local Development Framework Core Strategy – Issues and Options Consultation (2008)

Plan Type	Local Development Framework Document
Plan Owner/Competent Authority	London Borough of Waltham Forest Council
Region/Geographic Coverage	London Borough of Waltham Forest
Sector	Planning
Related Work SA / SEA / HRA / AA	SA
<b>Document Details</b>	<b>Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects</b>
<p>The LDF Core Strategy will show how Waltham Forest will change or how new development will be planned for and managed over the next 15 years. It will deal with the big, strategic planning issues facing the borough. It does not deal with individual development sites or detailed policies.</p> <p>Its purpose is to set the overall framework for the future. It seeks to 'join up' town planning issues with plans and strategies that deal with community uses such as health, community safety, social cohesion, housing, employment, education, transport, the environment and regeneration. All other planning documents are prepared in line with the strategic direction provided by the Core Strategy</p>	<p>This document is currently at the options stage and does not identify exactly where new development will occur, and therefore it is not possible to identify if there will be any adverse or 'in combination' effects on the European Sites.</p> <p>Although, the Core Strategy Options Document does state that a minimum of 665 additional homes will be required each year to meet London's housing needs and that Waltham Forest has over 1,200 sites on which it will be possible to meet these needs it does not identify where these sites are therefore it is not possible to say if they will cause any adverse effects.</p> <p>It is advised that that this document is revisited once published.</p>

## Hackney LDF Core Strategy: Proposed Submission Document and Proposals Map, Summary Guide 29 June 2009 to 7 August 2009

Plan Type	Local Development Framework Document
Plan Owner/Competent Authority	London Borough of Hackney Council
Region/Geographic Coverage	London Borough of Hackney
Sector	Planning
Related Work SA / SEA / HRA / AA	SA and HRA Screening
<b>Document Details</b>	<b>Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects</b>
The Core Strategy is a primary and strategic document in the Local Development Framework (LDF). It sets out a long term spatial vision and strategic objectives for future development in the area. It is characterised as the "spatial expression" of Hackney's Sustainable Community Strategy and is shown diagrammatically in Hackney's Proposals Map.	The Core Strategy Proposed Submission Document identifies that Dalston will contribute 16,073m <sup>2</sup> of new employment space to meet future needs, with different sized floor plates to accommodate office, retail and mixed retail developments of anchor stores and independents, including 2,719m <sup>2</sup> of convenience shopping. Dalston is also named in the London Plan (2009) as an area for intensification of existing landuse and regeneration. A major development such as this could lead to adverse effects on the Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar site and 'in combination' effects with other large scale developments within other Boroughs. Major development will increase traffic movements and decrease local air quality which could lead to adverse effects on the European Sites.

## Camden Core Strategy Proposed Submission (2009)

Plan Type	Local Development Framework Document
Plan Owner/Competent Authority	London Borough of Camden Council
Region/Geographic Coverage	London Borough of Camden
Sector	Planning
Related Work SA / SEA / HRA / AA	SA
<b>Document Details</b>	<b>Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects</b>
The Core Strategy will be the central part of Camden's Local Development	The Core Strategy Proposed Submission Document outlines that development will be

Framework and will set out the key elements of our planning vision and strategy.

concentrated in the growth areas of King's Cross, Euston, Tottenham Court Road, Holborn and West Hampstead Interchange. Also within other highly accessible locations, in particular Central London and the town centres of Camden Town, Finchley Road / Swiss Cottage, Kentish Town, Kilburn High Road and West Hampstead. The main development opportunity sites in the Borough are identified within the Camden Site Allocations Local Development Framework document which is currently in the form of a consultation document. It is unlikely that development within Camden will result in adverse effects on Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar and Epping Forest SAC due to the distance of the Borough from these sites, however, an 'in combination' effect may arise due to large development taking place within other neighbouring Boroughs especially with regard to migrating birds using the SPA.

### The London Plan Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London, Consultation draft replacement plan October 2009

Plan Type	Development Plan
Plan Owner/Competent Authority	Greater London Authority
Region/Geographic Coverage	Greater London
Sector	Planning
Related Work SA / SEA / HRA / AA	HRA Screening Report

#### Document Details

#### Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects

The Mayor's London Plan sets out an integrated economic, environmental, transport and social framework for the development of the capital over the next 20-25 years.

The Upper Lee Valley is identified within the London Plan as an industrial development centre where a minimum of 9,000 new homes are to be constructed. However, it also states that 'the location, construction and design of new development and infrastructure should avoid significant and cumulative impacts on European biodiversity sites', and that 'The Lee Valley Regional Park Authority and water utilities should collaborate with relevant boroughs in relating development to the environmental assets of the Lee Valley'. It is therefore not anticipated that any significant effects will arise with the implementation of the London Plan.

However, a HRA Screening Report has been produced for this plan that states that the Thameslink (extensions) could have an 'in combination effect' resulting from visitor

pressure on habitats and species combined with visitor pressure from Opportunity Areas for all European Sites and in particular Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar, Epping Forest SAC and Southwest London Waterbodies SPA/Ramsar.

### The London Plan Sub-Regional Development Framework North London May 2006

Plan Type	Sub-Regional Development Framework
Plan Owner/Competent Authority	Greater London Authority
Region/Geographic Coverage	North London
Sector	Planning
Related Work SA / SEA / HRA / AA	Unknown

#### Document Details

#### Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects

The North London Sub Regional Development Framework (SRDF) brings together a wide range of information about the sub-region and makes many suggestions to boroughs and others on the issues that should be addressed in implementing the London Plan.

It outlines the structural challenges facing North London and highlights the growth potential of its town centres, Opportunity and Intensification Areas, as well as identifying other potential areas for regeneration. The scale of change means that this SRDF emphasises the need to co-ordinate the provision of new housing, transport infrastructure, jobs, schools, shops, local facilities and new or enhanced green spaces.

London's successful bid for the 2012 Olympic Games is centred on the Lower Lea area which includes a small part of the south eastern corner of the sub-region. It will bring significant benefits for much of North London in several ways. The construction programme will create many job opportunities for residents in North London; some of the most deprived parts of the sub-region are those closest to the main Olympic site. The sub-region will also benefit from having access to the Olympic facilities, after the 2012 Games there will be a significant sporting legacy. Some of the existing industrial land uses may be relocated to industrial parts of North London, notably the Upper Lee Valley. The relocation of industrial works could lead to adverse effects on the Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar sites especially with regard to air quality due to increased traffic movements. This in turn could lead to 'in combination' effects with other major developments in neighbouring authorities on the European Sites i.e. with the two Opportunity Areas along the Lee Valley, the major Area for Regeneration within the sub-region.

### North London Waste Plan Preferred Options (2009)

Plan Type	Waste Plan (to form part of North London's individual Local Development Frameworks)
Plan Owner/Competent Authority	London Borough Councils of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and

	Waltham Forest
Region/Geographic Coverage	North London
Sector	Waste
Related Work SA / SEA / HRA / AA	SA and HRA Screening
<b>Document Details</b>	<b>Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects</b>
<p>The North London Waste Plan (the Plan) is being produced jointly by seven North London Boroughs: Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest. The Plan will once adopted provide a planning framework that identifies sites suitable for waste facilities to meet North London's needs and will aim to ensure that benefits of these facilities are maximised and the negative aspects minimised. The Plan will be part of each Borough's Local Development Framework and is being drawn up in conformity with national planning policy and the Mayor of London's planning strategy. The Plan complements the Joint Waste Strategy drawn up by the seven Boroughs and the North London Waste Authority. This stage of the Plan identifies preferred site options for waste facilities in North London and introduces policies with which developers must comply.</p>	<p>Four of the policies within this document were considered to have some potential to affect some of the European Sites identified, either directly or indirectly. Epping Forest SAC and Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar sites were considered to be particularly vulnerable to potential adverse impacts as a result of some of the policies contained within the Plan. However, the Plan policies have now been updated to incorporate recommendations from a HRA Screening. The Screening Report concluded that the revised Plan is unlikely to have an adverse effect on the qualifying features of any European Sites and therefore no further work is required.</p>

### **A Joint Plan for Enfield's Local Development Framework and Haringey's Local Development Framework Central Leaside AAP - Issues and Options Report February 2008**

Plan Type	Local Development Framework Document
Plan Owner/Competent Authority	London Borough of Haringey and Enfield Councils
Region/Geographic Coverage	London Borough of Haringey and Enfield
Sector	Planning
Related Work SA / SEA / HRA / AA	SA Scoping Report
<b>Document Details</b>	<b>Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects</b>
<p>Central Leaside is the collective name given to the strategic employment areas that lie in the South East of Enfield on the border between the London</p>	<p>This document is currently at the options stage and contains many alternative options for Central Leaside; that cumulatively could lead to 'in combination' effects on Lee Valley</p>

Boroughs of Enfield and Haringey. The Area Action Plan is being taken forward jointly with Haringey Council. When it is finally adopted, the Area Action Plan will be a statutory planning document, and part of both councils' local development frameworks.

The Central Leaside business area itself is designated as a Strategic Employment Location in the London Plan (and more particularly as one of three Preferred Industrial Locations in Enfield). It is also identified as a Primary Industrial Area in the London Borough of Enfield's Adopted UDP 1994 and as a Strategic Employment Location in Haringey's UDP (Proposed Modifications, April 2006).

Central Leaside itself is strategically important because of its large cluster of industrial estates, its big shops such as IKEA and Tesco, and its leisure and recreational assets such as the national athletics centre at Pickett's Lock, and the Lee Valley Regional Park. A great many people live nearby, particularly in the communities to the west.

SPA and Ramsar site and Epping Forest SAC.

The Meridian Way/Glover Drive/Kimberley Road sites (within close proximity of Lea Valley SPA and Ramsar site <1km) also offer a 'significant future development opportunity' however, their current isolation from other residential uses and amenities means that a masterplan would be required if the viability of these sites were to be feasible.

Other options within this document are outlined below:

- To provide new housing within mixed use development on currently under-utilised or vacant sites within the Central Leaside Strategic Employment Area.
- Provide a higher level of new housing within a major new mixed use development area, incorporating underutilised or vacant employment land, as well as some surrounding existing employment estates.
- Improve the walking and cycling connections to the wider area beyond Central Leaside, helping to connect the area to key facilities and amenities.

Again these developments could lead to 'in combination' effects on the European Sites with other developments especially those proposed within the Lee Valley Park Plan

## Lee Valley Park Plan 2000

Plan Type	Regional Park Plan
Plan Owner/Competent Authority	Lee Valley Regional Park Authority
Region/Geographic Coverage	Lee Valley
Sector	Planning
Related Work SA / SEA / HRA / AA	N/A

## Document Details

## Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects

The Lee Valley Regional Park is Britain's first Regional Park and stretches for 26 miles along the River Lea from the River Thames in East London to Ware in Hertfordshire. Established by Parliament in 1967 the Regional Park was created to meet the recreation, leisure and nature conservation needs of London, Hertfordshire and Essex.

The Lee Valley Regional Park Authority intends, in addition to providing a route for wildlife, proposes a complementary Pathway Corridor following the water way. This could potentially lead to adverse impacts on the Ramsar and SPA sites due to increased disturbance. This could also lead to 'in combination' effects with other projects planned in the Regional Park. For example, the Regional Park Authority welcomes public and

## Lee Valley Park Plan 2000

---

The Lee Valley Regional Park Authority prepared this Plan in order to show the future use and development of the Regional Park. The current Lee Valley Regional Park Plan was adopted in April 2000 and consists of two parts. Part One Strategic Policy Framework, outlines the policies and objectives for the Regional Park, providing the strategic policy framework for its future use and development. Part Two Proposals, consists of particular proposals for the future use and development of individual sites and areas that collectively form the totality of the Regional Park.

private sector investment in recreation and leisure facilities (appropriate to the Park) as this investment would enable the redevelopment and regeneration of the Park for recreation and leisure activities and also promote the economic regeneration of surrounding urban areas. Small developments in isolation may not have adverse effects on the SPA and Ramsar site within the Regional Park however if many developments occur and the numbers of visitors increases this may lead to 'in combination' effects.

Many projects are identified within this Plan including the following:

- Entrances to the Park required to be developed and enhanced to create points on road, rail, water, pedestrian, cycle and equestrian routes that distinguish and identify the Park as a unique and special place.
- Dedicated car parking areas to relieve the impact of roadside parking on the rural environment and provide a safe arrival point for visitors.
- The project at Rye Meads would form the cornerstone for increasing the area's attractiveness and accessibility. With the services offered in Stanstead Abbots linked through to a major visitor entrance at Rye House. *Note: Much of Rye House/Rye Meads area forms part of the Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar site.*
- The development of a hierarchy for water sports throughout the Regional Park created. The proposal aims for the reservoirs to be at the pinnacle of the hierarchy for water sports at the same time as being of the highest order of designated sites for nature conservation. Proposals in the rest of the Park Plan have been drafted in order to support and enable this to be achieved. For example, water bodies elsewhere have been designated for leisure use to provide opportunities for progressing along the sports development continuum from beginner to levels of excellence. In addition, refuges have been proposed to provide feeding and resting sites to support the role of the reservoirs as wintering sites for water fowl.
- Attractive riverside and wetland parkland will be created from derelict land for both day and short break visitors.
- The development of the destination of Waltham Abbey aims to make the most of the important historic heritage of the area.
- New ecological areas established on Tottenham Marshes.

As mentioned above in isolation these projects may not have an adverse effect on the SPA and Ramsar site however if all projects go ahead this could lead to an 'in

## Lee Valley Park Plan 2000

combination' effect. However, the Lee Valley Park Plan aims to protect and enhance the Park where possible and minimise impacts of new development.

## Thames Water's Revised Draft Water Resource Management Plan (September 2009)

Plan Type	Management Plan
Plan Owner/Competent Authority	Thames Water
Region/Geographic Coverage	Thames Catchment
Sector	Water
Related Work SA / SEA / HRA / AA	Unknown

### Document Details

Thames Water, as a statutory water undertaker, has a duty to maintain the security of water supply. Every five years we are required to produce a Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP), which set outs how we plan to provide water to meet customers' needs while protecting the environment over a 25-year period. The WRMP follows the Water Resources Planning Guideline set down by the Environment Agency.

The key areas of interest with respect to water resources are the need to maintain security of water supply, wide support for continued investment to achieve further reductions in leakage and support for greater efforts to manage demand through the promotion of water efficiency and metering. There is also a general acceptance of the need for new resources if all existing options have been fully utilised.

### Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects

There is the potential that increased abstraction to meet the needs of the increased population of Haringey will ('in combination' with increased population in North London) lower water levels within the River Lee that are designated or feed Lee Valley Ramsar and SPA, reducing freshwater inputs, which could potentially lead to increased sedimentation of the river channel due to reduced flows and a reduction in the freshwater available to qualifying birds for drinking, feeding, roosting, loafing and bathing.