



Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

Screening of the
Catford Town Centre Local Plan
at pre-submission stage

August 2013

Executive summary

This report sets out the results of a Habitats Regulations Assessment screening exercise undertaken on the Catford Town Centre Local Plan at pre-submission stage, in compliance with the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and the Regulations. The report assesses whether the two DPDs are likely to have any significant effects, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, on any designated European Sites in proximity to the borough area. European Sites (known as the 'Natura 2000' network) consist of Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas of exceptional importance for rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and species.

Section 1 Introduction outlines the purpose of the screening exercise and provides details of the methodology used in order to establish the potential impacts of the two land use plans on European Sites in proximity to the borough area.

Section 2 Identification and description of European Sites identifies Richmond Park, Wimbledon Common and Epping Forest Special Areas of Conservation and the Lee Valley Special Protection Area for screening purposes. Key habitats, species, qualifying features, conservation objectives, current condition and key ecosystem factors are presented.

Section 3 Screening of the plans provides details of the results of the screening by allocating the most appropriate category (or categories) describing the likely effect that the site allocations and policies set out in the proposed submission plans, would have on the relevant European Sites. This includes in combination and cumulative effects.

Section 4 Conclusions observes that none of the proposed site allocations contained in either plan are located on or immediately adjacent to a European Site. Further none of the policies in either plan at pre-submission stage, on their own or in combination with other plans or projects, are likely to result in significant adverse impacts on European Sites. In particular, the proposed site allocations policies are unlikely to result in a significant effect on the primary reasons for the designation of the European Sites and there is therefore no need to undertake Task 2 and Task 3 of the Habitats Regulations process.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of Habitats Regulations Assessment

The purpose of this report is to document the process and findings undertaken by the London Borough of Lewisham of a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) screening exercise of the Lewisham Local Development Framework (LDF) Catford Town Centre Local Plan (CTCLP) at pre-submission stage.¹

The HRA screening exercise has been undertaken to meet the requirements of *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulation 2010*. This report provides the supporting information and technical guidance to inform the decision making process undertaken by the competent authority (London Borough of Lewisham) with respect to whether the CTCLP is compliant with the regulations.

The purpose of the HRA is to assess whether any of the site allocations or policies currently being developed for inclusion in the CTCLP is likely to have significant effects, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, on the protection or integrity of any designated European Site within or adjacent to the plans area. European Sites (known as the 'Natura 2000' network) consist of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) of exceptional importance for rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and species, located within the European Union.

This report has been prepared having regard to draft guidance issued by Natural England which complements guidance issued by the Department for Communities and Local Government.² This suggests the following three stage process:

- Stage 1 - Assess the likely significant effects (screening)
- Stage 2 - Appropriate Assessment and ascertaining the effect on site integrity and
- Stage 3 - Mitigation measures and alternative solutions.

1.2 Lewisham Local Development Framework

Local development framework or LDF is a generic term used to describe the portfolio of planning documents, prepared by Lewisham Council, which collectively deliver the borough's planning strategy. Preparation of such documents is a requirement of the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004* and LDF documents need to be in general conformity with the London Plan³. The documents included as part of the Lewisham LDF are either procedural or policy based. HRA is only required for Lewisham's policy based documents, which are listed below.

- Local Plans (development plan documents) which include the following:
 - [Core Strategy](#) (adopted)
 - [Site Allocations](#) Local Plan (to be adopted in Summer 2013)
 - [Development Management](#) Local Plan (pre-submission stage)

¹ The proposed submission DPDs is scheduled for public consultation in August/September 2013

² Revised Draft Guidance The Habitats Regulations Assessment of Local Development Documents, Natural England (2009) and Planning for the Protection of European Sites: Appropriate Assessment, Guidance for Regional Spatial Strategies Local Development Documents, DCLG (2006)

³ Replacement London Plan adopted July 2011

- [Lewisham Town Centre](#) Local Plan (further consultation required following additional hearing day in July 2013)
- [Catford Town Centre](#) Local Plan (pre-submission stage)
- [Supplementary Planning Documents](#) providing further detail to the policies contained in the local plans listed above.

All LDF policy documents are subject to consultation during the preparation period. Local Plans are required to be examined by an independent Planning Inspector prior to approval while SPDs are approved by the Council itself.

The Core Strategy (the principal and over arching LDF document) was subject to HRA screening and was submitted for Examination in October 2010. The Core Strategy was found sound by an independent Planning Inspector. It was adopted by the Lewisham Mayor and Cabinet on 11 May and the Full Council on 29 June 2011.

The Site Allocations Local Plan was subject to HRA screening and was submitted for Examination in September 2012. The local plan was found sound by an independent Planning Inspector in March 2013 and is scheduled to be adopted by the Lewisham Mayor and Cabinet in May and the Full Council in June 2013.

The Lewisham Town Centre Local Plan was subject to HRA screening and was submitted for Examination in September 2012. The local plan was the subject of an Examination in Public in January 2013 where the Inspector recommended a further round of public consultation on main modifications. This is scheduled to take place in April 2013. The consultation responses will then be resubmitted to the Inspector for further consideration.

1.3 Catford Town Centre Local Plan

The CTCLP sets out the detailed planning framework and policies for significant change and conservation to guide development in Catford Town Centre. The CTCLP includes major redevelopment opportunities and major traffic and transport infrastructure changes.

Preparation of the CTCLP began in 2005 as the Catford Town Centre Area Action Plan. Scoping (2005), Issues and Options (2005) and Preferred Options (2007) were prepared and consulted. The plan was then placed on hold while the Council prioritised its Core Strategy. Preparation on the CTCLP recommenced in 2012 and an [updated scoping report](#) was prepared and consultation took place in June and July 2012 (this included Natural England).

A further options report for the CTCLP was publicly consulted during February to April 2013. The CTCLP is scheduled to be submitted to the Secretary of State in Autumn 2013 and will then be subject to an Examination in Public.

Catford Town Centre is planned to be the subject of considerable development over the next 10 years, with the Council seeking to provide new housing, retail and leisure/recreational development. The extent of change envisaged makes it essential that a detailed and location specific planning document is in place to guide and manage future changes and to maximise the benefit derived from the expected development. The CTCLP implements Core Strategy Spatial Policies 1 and 2. Spatial Policy 2 states the following.

Catford Town Centre will:

1. *be designated as a Major town centre with new development seeking to maintain and enhance its status, to secure its physical regeneration and ensure its continued contribution to the local night-time economy*
2. *build on its role as the civic heart of the borough*
3. *accommodate up to 22,000 square metres of additional retail floorspace by 2026*
4. *accommodate 650 additional new homes by 2016 and up to 1,100 additional new homes by 2026*
5. *be one of the borough's preferred locations for new office development.*

The Council will prepare an Area Action Plan for the Catford Town Centre to ensure the forecast growth is managed and delivered. The Area Action Plan is the implementation and delivery plan for the changes that will occur in the town centre during this period. In particular, it will provide a detailed planning and implementation strategy for major opportunity sites within the town centre.

Direction about the appropriate scale of housing growth and its distribution across the borough is provided by both the adopted Core Strategy and the London Plan (July 2011). The Core Strategy was prepared in general conformity with the London Plan (2008) however, the review of that plan and the subsequent preparation of the draft replacement London Plan (in 2009 which became the adopted plan in 2011) was considered at all times during the Core Strategy's preparation. Therefore the London Plan 2011 does not present a new context for the CTCLP.

1.4 Requirement to undertake Habitats Regulation Assessment

The requirement to assess plans or projects is outlined in Article 6(3) and (4) of the European Communities (1992) Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (known as the 'Habitats Directive'). The Habitats Directive established a Europe-wide network of sites known as Natura 2000, which provides for the protection of sites that are of exceptional importance for rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and species within the European Union. These sites also referred to as 'European Sites', consist of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) (designated under the Conservation of Wild Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)) and Offshore Marine Site (OMS). RAMSAR sites (wetlands of international importance) are included as if they are fully designated European Sites for the purpose of considering development proposals that may affect them.

The Habitats Directive was implemented in the UK through the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations 1994. The Regulations are responsible for safeguarding designated European Sites and therefore protecting the habitats and species listed in the Annexes of the Directive.

The purpose of undertaking a HRA in the preparation of land use plans is to ensure that the protection and integrity of European Sites is part of the planning process at the regional and local level. The assessment must be appropriate to its purpose under the Habitats Directive (HRA is also known as Appropriate Assessment or AA). In October 2005, the European Court of Justice ruled that AA must be carried out on all land use planning documents in the

UK. In response to this ruling, a new section (Part IVA) was inserted into the Habitats Regulations in August 2007 (Regulations 85A-85E), which requires local planning authorities to undertake AA of land use plans in England and Wales in accordance with the Directive.⁴

Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive sets out the decision-making tests for plans or projects affecting Natura 2000 sites.

Article 6(3) establishes the requirement for Appropriate Assessment:

Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives. In the light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public.

Article 6(4) goes on to discuss alternative solutions, the test of 'imperative reasons of overriding public interest' (IROPI) and compensatory measures:

If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the site and in the absence of alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of social or economic nature, the Member State shall take all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected. It shall inform the Commission of the compensatory measures adopted.

For the purpose of this assessment, the whole process of assessing the effects of a plan on European and Ramsar Sites in Great Britain is referred to as 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' (HRA) with 'Appropriate Assessment' being just one step within the whole process of HRA.

1.5 Overview of methodology

The European Commission has developed guidance which recommends the adoption of a four stage approach to addressing the requirements of Articles 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive for both projects.⁵ This is set out below.

Stage 1 Formal Screening

This stage identifies the likely impacts upon a European or Ramsar site of a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, and considers whether these impacts are likely to be significant.

Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment (AA)

Where there are likely significant impacts, this stage considers the impacts of the plan or project on the integrity of the European or Ramsar site of a project or plan, either

⁴ The new section was entitled Appropriate Assessments for Land Use Plans in England and Wales

⁵ *Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC*, IEC 2002

alone or in combination with other projects or plans, with respect to the sites' structure and function and their conservation objectives. Where there are adverse impacts, it also includes an assessment of the potential mitigation of those impacts.

Stage 3 Assessment of alternative solutions

Where impacts are predicted, this stage examines alternative ways of achieving the objectives of the project or plan that avoid adverse impacts on the integrity of European and Ramsar sites (mitigation measures).

Stage 4 Assessment where no alternative solutions exist and where adverse impacts remain

This stage assesses compensatory measures where it is deemed that the project or plan should proceed for imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI). The guidance does not deal with the assessment of IROPI.

The purpose of Task 1 is to identify whether an emerging plan option is 'likely to have a significant effect' on a European Site within or adjacent to the borough. This task is referred to as 'screening' under the Regulations.

The outcome of screening (Task 1) determines whether Tasks 2 and 3 are required. Under the Regulations, Tasks 2 and 3 are required when, in view of a European Site's conservation objectives, the effect of a land use plan:

- (a) is likely to have a significant impact on a European Site in Great Britain (either alone or in combination with other plans and projects) and
- (b) is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site.

In situations where significant indirect impacts of plan implementation could occur within Natura 2000 sites beyond the borough boundary, these remote sites should be considered during Task 1 (screening). If the potential for significant adverse impacts on European Sites is identified during Task 1, the HRA should consider the potential for impacts in more detail and whether alternative measures can be adopted. If there are no viable alternatives, the plan can only be implemented if there are 'imperative reasons of overriding public interest' (Article 6(4)).

This report represents the outcome of Task 1 in relation to the emerging CTCLP.

Throughout this report, the following definitions have been used.

- Likely: *'probably, not merely a fanciful possibility'* and
- Significant: *'any effect that may reasonably be predicted as a consequence of a plan or project that may affect the conservation objectives of the features for which the site was designated but excluding trivial and inconsequential effects'*.

A HRA has been undertaken of the London Plan and regard has been had to that work.⁶

⁶ HRA was prepared for the Consultation Draft Replacement London Plan 2009. The London Plan was adopted in July 2011.

HRA work was also been undertaken for the Lewisham Core Strategy and this report draws on that work.

The following guidance has been used within this assessment process.

- Tyldesley, D., 2009, *The Habitats Regulations Assessment of Local Development Documents Revised Draft Guidance for Natural England* Natural England, Sheffield
- Department of Communities and Local Government, 2006, *Planning for the Protection of European Sites: Appropriate Assessment. Guidance for Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents*, DCLG, London.

1.6 Consultation with Natural England

The Regulations require plan-making authorities to consult the appropriate nature conservation body (Natural England) regarding the assessment within such reasonable time as the plan-making authority may specify. Natural England have stated that they agree with the conclusions reached by the Council that the CTCLP does not require stage 2 or 3 of the Habitats Regulation Assessment, in respect of requiring Appropriate Assessment.

2. Identification and description of European Sites

There are no designated European sites within the London Borough of Lewisham. Through consultation with Natural England, the European Sites to be included within this assessment were those located within a 15 kilometre radius of the borough boundary and are considered to be in close enough proximity to *potentially* be impacted by the CTCLP and therefore necessary to be considered as part of the HRA.

Specific information regarding the key habitats, species, qualifying features, conservation objectives, current condition, sensitivities and threats were acquired. The baseline data was then interpreted in order to identify specific vulnerabilities and areas of concern for each of the European Sites that could be assessed directly against each policy and site allocation in the CTCLP.

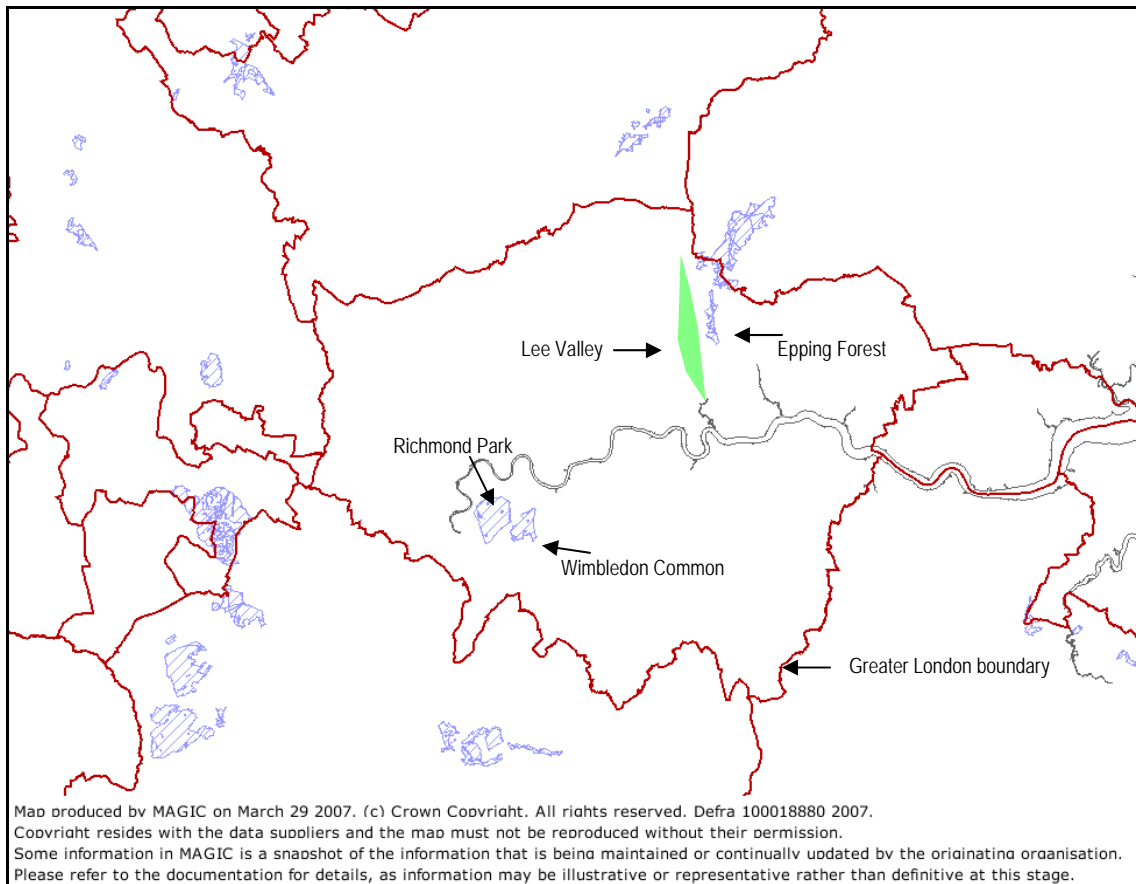
Table 2.1 Designated European Sites within 15 km of LB Lewisham⁷

| Site name | Site designation | Site Ref. No |
|---------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Lee Valley | Special Protection Area Ramsar (wetland) | UK9012111 UK11034 |
| 2. Richmond Park | Special Areas of Conservation | UK0030246 |
| 3. Wimbledon Common | Special Areas of Conservation | UK0030301 |
| 4. Epping Forest | Special Areas of Conservation | UK0012720 |

An overview of each designated site is provided in Table 2.2. A summary of the qualifying habitats/species, conservation objectives, site sensitivities, current condition and threats is provided in Table 2.3. Information is sourced from the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (www.jncc.gov.uk) and the HRA prepared for the Consultation Draft Replacement London Plan 2009, which was informed by consultation with Natural England. This information highlights the importance of the Lee Valley and Epping Forest sites for their habitats of Atlantic acidophilous beech forests but also the vulnerability of these sites from pollution. All sites are of importance for their species of stag beetle (*Lucanus cervus*) whilst Richmond Park and Wimbledon Common were highlighted as being in urbanised areas and vulnerable to recreational pressures.

⁷ Sources:- Joint Nature Conservation Committee (www.jncc.gov.uk) and www.magic.gov.uk

Map 2.1 Designated European Sites within 15 km of Lewisham



(Source: part www.magic.gov.uk and part LB Lewisham)

Table 2.2 European Site descriptions

| European Site name | Reasons for designation |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar (wetland)</p> | <p>General site character</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inland water bodies (standing water, running water) (67%) • Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens (4%) • Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland (8%) • Improved grassland (10%) • Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (10%) • Other land (including towns, villages, roads, waste places, mines, industrial sites) (1%) <p>The Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar (wetland) is located to the north-east of London, where a series of wetlands and reservoirs occupy about 20 kilometres 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. Open water, plus associated wetland habitats including reedbeds, fen grassland and woodland support a number of wetland plant and animal species including internationally important numbers</p> |

| European Site name | Reasons for designation |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| | <p>of 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>.</p> |
| <p>2. Richmond Park SAC</p> | <p>General site character</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inland water bodies (standing water, running water) (1.5%) • Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens (0.5%) • Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana (25%) • Dry grassland. Steppes (18%) • Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland (5%) • Improved grassland (20%) • Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (25%) • Mixed woodland (5%) <p>Richmond Park is located in south west London an has a large number of ancient trees with decaying timber. It is at the heart of the south London centre of distribution for stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i>, and is a site of national importance for the conservation of the fauna of invertebrates associated with the decaying timber of ancient trees.</p> |
| <p>3. Wimbledon Common SAC</p> | <p>General site character</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inland water bodies (standing water, running water) (1%) • Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens (0.5%) • Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana (5%) • Dry grassland. Steppes (45%) • Improved grassland (3.5%) • Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (45%) <p>Wimbledon Common has a large number of old trees and much fallen decaying timber. It is at the heart of the south London centre of distribution for stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i>. The site supports a number of other scarce invertebrate species associated with decaying timber.</p> |
| <p>4. Epping Forest SAC</p> | <p>General site character</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. Steppes (20%) • Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (70%) <p>Epping Forest straddles the Essex and east London population centres and represents one of the best examples Atlantic acidophilous beech forests in the north-eastern part of the habitat's UK range. Although the epiphytes at this site have declined, largely as a result of air pollution, it remains important for a range of rare species, including the moss <i>Zygodon forsteri</i>. The long history of pollarding, and resultant large number of veteran trees, ensures that the site is also rich in fungi and dead-wood invertebrates. Records of stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i> are widespread and frequent; and this is a site of national importance for the conservation of the fauna of invertebrates associated with the decaying timber of ancient trees.</p> |

Table 2.3 European Site information

| Natura 2000 site | Designation code | Qualifying interest ⁸ (Habitats and species) | Conservation objectives | Site sensitivities | Current condition ⁹ | Threats |
|---|----------------------|--|---|--|---|--|
| Lee Valley SPA / Ramsar (447.87 ha) | UK9012111 UK11034 | <p>SPA:</p> <p>Over winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Botaurus stellaris (bittern) <p>Over winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anas strepera (gadwall) • Anas clypeata (shoveler) <p>Ramsar:</p> <p>The site also qualifies as a Ramsar Wetland of assemblage qualification: A wetland of international importance.</p> | <p>The conservation objectives for the European interest on the SSSI are to maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species + of European importance, with particular reference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • open water and surrounding marginal habitats • Gadwall, Shoveler <p>*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.</p> <p>The Conservation Objectives for the Lee Valley SPA are, in accordance with para C 10 of PPG9 9, the reasons for which the SPA was classified.</p> <p>The SPA includes land</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality - eutrophication is a threat, particularly from point source pollution (e.g. sewage outfalls) but also from surface run-off or groundwater pollution and atmospheric deposition • Water levels – a high and stable water table is fundamental • Disturbance to bird feeding and roosting habitat (noise / visual) • Siltation (e.g. excessive poaching of lake margins by stock, suspended sediments leading to transport of nutrients) | <p>Walthamstow Reservoirs, Waltham Abbey and Turnford and Cheshunt Pits are 100% favourable.</p> <p>Walthamstow Marshes are 36% favourable and 63% unfavourable but recovering.</p> | <p>Most of the site is in favourable condition, though an increase in recreational use could affect wintering wildfowl numbers.</p> <p>There are currently no factors having a significant adverse effect on the site's character.</p> |

⁸ Denotes the habitats and species for which the sites have been awarded EU conservation status. It is these features which the HRA must safeguard. Obtained from Natura 2000 and Ramsar forms. The qualifying features form the basis of Natural England's 'conservation objectives' for the European interest on SSSIs', which were drawn up for information.

⁹ Natural England July 2006 condition survey

| Natura 2000 site | Designation code | Qualifying interest ⁸ (Habitats and species) | Conservation objectives | Site sensitivities | Current condition ⁹ | Threats |
|--|------------------|---|--|---|---|--|
| | | | within: Amwell Quarry SSSI, Rye Meads SSSI, Turnford and Cheshunt Pits SSSI and Walthamstow Reservoirs SSSI. | | | |
| Richmond Park (846.68 ha) | UK0030246 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Lucanus cervus</i> (stag beetle) | <p>The conservation objectives for the European interest on the SSSI are: to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the population of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Lucanus cervus</i> (stag beetle) <p>The conservation objectives for the Richmond Park proposed Special Area of Conservation are, in accordance with para C 10 of PPG 9, the reasons for which the SAC was proposed.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water level Water quality – nutrient enrichment from fertiliser run-off etc. Scrub encroachment (often due to undergrazing) Development pressure Spread of introduced non-native species Human disturbance (off-road vehicles, burning (vandalism)) Atmospheric pollution e.g. nitrous oxides from vehicle exhausts | <p>Area favourable 6%</p> <p>Area unfavourable recovering 8%</p> <p>Area unfavourable no change 86%</p> | Site is surrounded by urban areas and experiences high levels of recreational pressure. This does not directly affect the European interest feature however. |
| Wimbledon Common SAC (348.31 ha) | UK0030301 | <p><i>Lucanus cervus</i> (stag beetle)</p> <p>Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of</p> | <p>The conservation objectives for the European interest on the SSSI are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to maintain*, in favourable condition, the: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality – e.g. pollution through groundwater and surface run-off sources | <p>Area favourable 40%</p> <p>Area unfavourable but recovering 59%</p> | Site is located in an urban area and experiences intensive recreational |

| Natura 2000 site | Designation code | Qualifying interest ⁸ (Habitats and species) | Conservation objectives | Site sensitivities | Current condition ⁹ | Threats |
|---|------------------|---|--|--|--|---|
| | | <p>this site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> European dry heaths | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> European dry heaths <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the population of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stag beetle (<i>Lucanus cervus</i>) <p>*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water level – maintenance of water table Heavy recreational pressure Spread of non-native/invasive species Scrub encroachment Atmospheric pollution (nutrient deposition and acidification) | | <p>pressure which can result in damage, particularly to the sensitive areas of heathland.</p> <p>Air pollution is also thought to be having an impact on the quality of heathland habitat.</p> |
| Epping Forest SAC (1,604.95 ha) | UK0012720 | <p>Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with <i>Ilex</i> and sometimes also <i>Taxus</i> in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robur-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>) <p>Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern Atlantic wet heaths | <p>The Conservation Objectives for this site are, subject to natural change, to maintain the following habitats and geological features in favourable condition, with particular reference to any dependent component special interest features (habitats, vegetation types, species, species assemblages etc.) for which the land is designated (SSSI, SAC,</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality – e.g. pollution through groundwater and surface run-off sources Water level – maintenance of water table essential e.g. restrict new drainage ditches around wet woodlands Heavy recreational pressure Spread of non-native/ | <p>Area favourable 30%</p> <p>Area unfavourable recovering 34%</p> <p>% area unfavourable no change 26%</p> <p>% area unfavourable declining 10%</p> <p>Reintroduction of pollarding and wood pasture management</p> | <p>Existing air pollution, particularly arising from traffic is thought to contribute to poor condition of parts of the site.</p> <p>Increasing recreational pressure could have an impact on heathland</p> |

| Natura 2000 site | Designation code | Qualifying interest ⁸ (Habitats and species) | Conservation objectives | Site sensitivities | Current condition ⁹ | Threats |
|------------------|------------------|---|---|---|---|---------------|
| | | <p>with <i>Erica tetralix</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European dry heaths <p>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Lucanus cervus</i> (stag beetle) | <p>SPA, Ramsar) as individually listed in Table 1. Habitat Types represented (Biodiversity Action Plan categories)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowland wood pastures and parkland • Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland • Dwarf shrub heath • Acid grassland • Neutral grassland • Standing open water and canals • Fen marsh and swamp | <p>invasive species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scrub encroachment • Atmospheric pollution (nutrient deposition and acidification) • Development pressure | <p>is helping to reverse the decline of the epiphytic bryophyte population.</p> | <p>areas.</p> |

3. Screening of the plans

3.1 Policy screening

Having ascertained the designated European Sites of relevance to this HRA, it is necessary to screen each proposed policy contained in the CTCLP against a set of criteria in order to identify whether or not the policies will have a potentially significant effect on a European Site.¹⁰ Every proposed policy was assessed and the relevant criterion/criteria determined for each. Those that fall into one of the following categories have been screened out and do not require further assessment.

- Category A: No negative effect
 - A1 Options / policies that will not themselves lead to development e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or it is not a land use planning policy
 - A2 Options / policies intended to protect the natural environment, including biodiversity
 - A3 Options / policies intended to conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on a European Site
 - A4 Options / policies that positively steer development away from European Sites and associated sensitive areas
 - A5 Options / policies that could have no effect because no development could occur through the policy itself, the development being implemented through later policies in the same plan, which are more specific and therefore more appropriate to assess for their effects on European Sites and associated sensitive areas

Policies that can not be initially screened out are considered further against the following categories:

- Category B: No significant effect
Elements of the plan / options that could have an effect, but the likelihood is there would be no significant negative effect on a European Site either alone or in combination with other elements of the same plan, or other plans or projects
- Category C: Likely significant effect alone
- Category D: Likely significant effects in combination

Tables 3.1 and 3.2 show the specific categories that have been assigned to each policy. Categories B, C and D have not been used in this instance. It is acknowledged that this exercise is subject to value judgements associated with all environmental assessments and although guided by criteria is still subjective.

¹⁰ The categories are taken from the following publication - Tyldesley, D., 2009, *The Habitats Regulations Assessment of Local Development Documents Revised Draft Guidance for Natural England* Natural England, Sheffield

Table 3.1: Screening of the policies in the Catford Town Centre Local Plan

| Policy number and name | | Assessment category | Comment |
|------------------------|--|---------------------|---|
| CLP1 | Traffic and transport including the South Circular | A4 | This policy establishes the key traffic and transport issues that will be addressed in the local plan |
| CLP2 | Catford Centre | A3 A4 | This policy designates this area of the town centre for mixed use including 200 additional dwellings |
| CLP3 | Civic Centre | A3 A4 | This policy designates this area of the town centre for mixed use excluding housing |
| CLP4 | Laurence House | A3 A4 | This policy designates this area of the town centre for mixed use including 250 additional dwellings |
| CLP5 | Plassy Road Island | A3 A4 | This policy designates this area of the town centre for mixed use including 350 additional dwellings |
| CLP6 | Former Catford Greyhound Stadium | A3 A4 | This policy designates this area of the town centre for mixed use including 579 additional dwellings |
| CLP7 | Wickes and Halfords | A3 A4 | This policy designates this area of the town centre for mixed use including 350 additional dwellings |
| CLP8 | Presumption in favour of sustainable development | A1 | This policy will not itself lead to development because it relates to qualitative criteria for development |
| CLP9 | Providing new homes | A1 | Part of this policy will not itself lead to development because it relates to qualitative criteria for development |
| CLP10 | Economic growth for Catford | A4 A5 | This policy outlines criteria for development to support the local economy |
| CLP11 | Mixed use | A1 | This policy will not itself lead to development because it relates to qualitative criteria for development |
| CLP12 | Employment uses | A4 | This policy seeks to ensure employment uses (B Use Class) are provided and retained in the town centre |
| CLP13 | Town centre vitality and viability | A1 A4 | Parts of this policy will not itself lead to development because it relates to qualitative criteria for development. Part of this policy supports the operations of Catford Market. |
| CLP14 | Evening economy | A1 | This policy will not itself lead to |

| Policy number and name | | Assessment category | Comment |
|------------------------|--|---------------------|---|
| | | | development because it relates to qualitative criteria for development |
| CLP15 | Carbon dioxide emission reduction | A3 | This policy seeks to reduce carbon dioxide emissions arising from new development |
| CLP16 | Managing flooding and adapting to climate change | A1 A3 | This policy will not itself lead to development because it relates to qualitative criteria for development |
| CLP17 | Design and public realm | A3 | This policy seeks to ensure all public spaces are designed as safe, accessible, healthy, attractive and robust spaces |
| CLP18 | Tall buildings | A3 | This policy seeks to conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment |
| CLP19 | Heritage assets | A3 | This policy seek to preserve the historic environment |
| CLP20 | Social infrastructure | A4 | This policy seeks to provide appropriate social infrastructure within the town centre |
| CLP21 | Implementation | N/A | This policy states how the AAP will be implemented |
| CLP22 | Monitoring | N/A | This policy relates to monitoring the AAP |

3.2 Assessment outcomes

The assessment suggests that the proposed policies contained in the CTCLP have been screened out and will have no negative effects upon the qualifying habitats and species or site sensitivities. Certain policies are not land use based policies, but are policies to address climate change, promote economic growth, improve design standards as well as promoting the consideration of environmental effects of development. Many of the policies encourage environmental benefits such as the reduction of pollutants, focus development away from European Sites and includes protective designations which preserve and enhance local biodiversity.

Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires planning decisions to be made in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The development plan in Lewisham is the London Plan, the Lewisham Core Strategy (adopted 29 June 2011) and the saved policies in the Lewisham Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 2004. . Material considerations include the National Planning Policy Framework. Policy 7.19 of the London Plan (2011) relates to biodiversity and access to nature and all planning decisions will need to be made in accordance with this policy. The policy states:

Any proposals promoted or brought forward by the London Plan will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site of nature conservation importance (to include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Ramsar, proposed and candidate sites) either alone or in combination with other plans and projects. Whilst all development proposals must address this policy, it is of particular importance when considering the following policies within the London Plan: 1.1, 2.1-2.17, 3.1, 3.3, 5.14, 5.15, 5.17, 5.20, 6.3, 7.14, 7.15, 7.25, and 7.29. Whilst all Opportunity and Intensification Areas must address the policy in general, specific locations requiring consideration are referenced in Annex 1.¹¹

3.3 Other plans and projects that may act in combination

In considering the likely significant effects of the CTCLP on designated European sites, the cumulative impact of other plans and projects needs to be considered. When undertaking this part of the assessment it is essential to bear in mind the principal intention behind the legislation i.e. to ensure that those projects or plans which in themselves have minor impacts are not simply dismissed on that basis, but are evaluated for any cumulative contribution they may make to an overall significant effect. In practice, in combination assessment is therefore of greatest relevance when the plan would otherwise be screened out because its individual contribution is inconsequential.

It is neither practical nor necessary to assess the 'in combination' effects of the local plan within the context of all other plans and projects within London. The plans and projects of all other London boroughs (in particular, their LDFs) are relevant but in practice the London Plan, as the overriding Regional Spatial Strategy for London, encompasses their directions at a strategic level outlining additional housing, transportation and commercial/industrial allocations proposed. Other plans and projects considered to be of potential interest such as those of Transport for London are accommodated as part of the London Plan.

The key overriding provision in the London Plan (and reflected through the plans and programs of other London Local Planning Authorities) is the requirement that London will accommodate at least an annual average of 32,210 net additional homes or 322,100 over a ten year period (2011-2021) of which Lewisham must provide 1,105 annually or 11,050 over the ten year period.

¹¹ Annex 1 of the London Plan

Neighbouring boroughs Local Plans considered as part of the in combination assessment are listed below.

- London Borough of Bexley Core Strategy (Adopted 22 February 2012)
- London Borough of Greenwich Core Strategy (Submission version 2013)
- London Borough of Southwark Core Strategy (Adopted 6 April 2011)
- London Borough of Tower Hamlets Core Strategy (Adopted 15 September 2010)

Table 3.3: Potential 'in combination' and cumulative effects

| Threat | Potential causes of likely significant effect | Comment |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| Recreational pressure | Increases in population and tourism resulting in increased public access to European Sites | An accessible, connected green infrastructure network throughout Lewisham and other SE London boroughs ensures the provision of local and regional open space recreational areas. The Lewisham Core Strategy seeks to maintain and improve this network as well as providing a network of high quality, connected and accessible walking routes across the borough. This includes improving the quality of existing open space and seeking new on-site provision of public and private open space as part of new development. These aspects of the Core Strategy are clearly reflected in the CTCLP. The demand to travel to the identified European Sites, combined with their distance from the borough, is considered unlikely to result in a large number of visitors from either Lewisham or other SE London boroughs. The Lee Valley Park Development Framework provides detailed guidance as to how the area is to be managed, including the management of recreation and visitor numbers. |
| Air pollution | Increased traffic | Lewisham's Air Quality Management Plan outlines the main sources of air pollution and the measures to improve air quality. Emissions from vehicular traffic are not likely to be significant beyond 200m from a road. Therefore the impact of air pollution from traffic is not likely to impact the European Sites. The plans promote sustainable transport options, restrictive car parking provision and where appropriate support the implementation of the Air Quality Management Plan. |

4. Conclusion

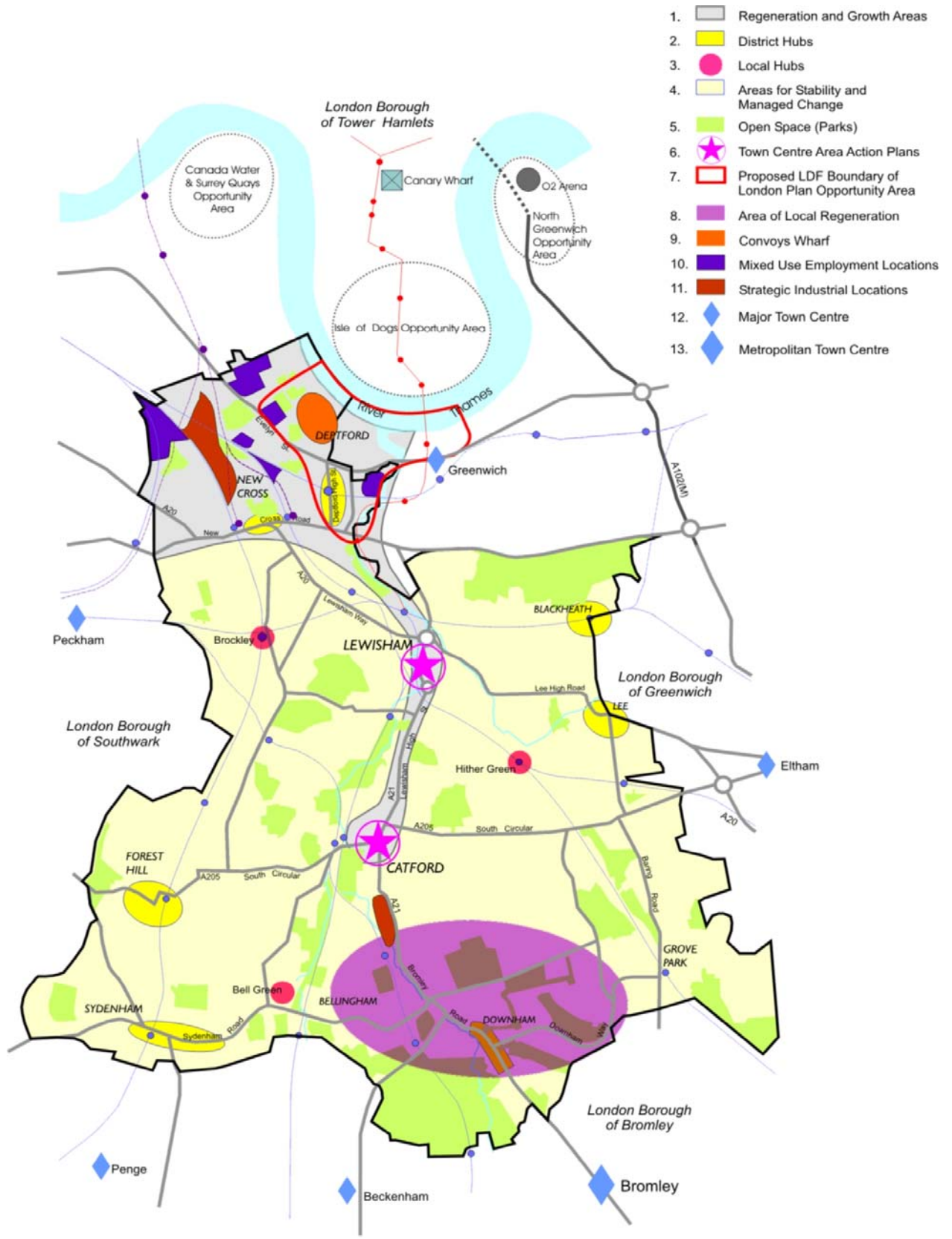
Screening of the emerging CTCLP has been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive and Regulations in order to ensure that the protection and integrity of the following European Sites is included as part of the local plan preparation process:

- Lee Valley SAC and Ramsar
- Richmond Park SAC
- Wimbledon Common SAC
- Epping Forest SAC.

As detailed in the CTCLP, the plan support the implementation of higher level plans namely the Lewisham Core Strategy and the London Plan. Since there are no European Sites within the borough and those identified for the screening are within 15km of the borough boundary, **the conclusion of this assessment is that no site allocation or policy has been found to have a likely significant effect on any designated European Site.**

In particular, the proposed policies, on their own or in combination with any other relevant plans and projects, are unlikely to result in significant effect on the primary reasons for the designation of the European Sites and there is therefore no need to undertake task two and task three of the Habitats Regulations process.

Appendix 1 Core Strategy spatial areas



Geographic Information & Research
Regeneration Growth Scenario Dec 2009.cdr