

Wandsworth Local Plan

Habitats Regulations Assessment

April 2015



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1 Introduction

1.1 The Council has produced a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) to assess the impacts of the revised Local Plan policies on the sites designated under the European Directive (92/43/EEC The Habitats Directive). This is a requirement of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended 2012).

1.2 This report addresses the Screening and Appropriate Assessment stages of HRA. Although HRA is also commonly referred to as Appropriate Assessment (AA), the requirement for AA is first determined by an initial 'screening' stage undertaken as part of the HRA. This report firstly details the process and findings of the screening stage which considers the likely significant effects of the plan on designated European sites. The AA will then consider how the likely significant effects identified through the initial screening stage may have adverse effects on the integrity of European sites.

1.3 The sites and species designated under The Habitats Directive are also known as the 'Natura 2000' sites and include:

- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
- Special Protection Areas (SPA)
- Ramsar sites (which support internationally important wetland habitats listed under the Ramsar Convention) are also included in the sites protected through these regulations.

1.4 A HRA was conducted as part of the preparation of the original Core Strategy and formed the basis for the assessment of all other subsequent Local Plan documents. As the original assessment took place in 2007 it was considered necessary to conduct a new HRA for the Local Plan review. It should be noted that the previous HRA screening assessment concluded that the Core Strategy was not likely to result in significant effects or impact on the integrity of any European Site. The new Local Plan has been revised to ensure the policies are in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and entails a partial review of the Core Strategy which was adopted in 2010 and the Development Management Policies Document (DMPD) and Site Specific Allocations Document (SSAD) which were adopted in 2012. A review of policy approach has only taken place in small number of areas, principally the housing targets from the London Plan 2015 which have been incorporated as part of the revisions. While the overarching aims for the regeneration of Roehampton were included in the original adopted document, the revised documents include an Area Spatial Strategy for Roehampton in the SSAD as well as specific site allocations. The spatial strategy, vision and strategic objectives of the Core Strategy are not subject of the review, and will remain unchanged save for factual updating where appropriate.

2 Methodology

2.1 In accordance with Regulation 61 of the Habitats Regulations:

"(1) A competent authority, before deciding to undertake, or give consent, permissions or other authorisation for, a plan or project which –

- a. is likely to have a significant effect on a European site or a European offshore marine site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), and*
- b. is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the that site,*
- c. must make an appropriate assessment of the implications for that site in view of that site's conservation objectives."*

2.2 The application of the Habitats Regulations involves a staged process (as set out below in Table 2.1) in accordance with this methodology, the screening stages may determine that significant effects are not likely and as such, applying further stages of the methodology to the plan may not be necessary.

Table 2.1 Stages in applying the Habitats Regulations (amended from D Tyldesley and Associates guidance 2012)

Assessing likely significant effects
The process of identifying the European sites potentially affected, the conservation objectives of each interest feature of each European site, consideration of policies and proposals that may be relevant, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, directly or indirectly
Scoping
Assessing whether significant effects are likely or if it is uncertain whether there would be significant effects
Appropriate Assessment
Undertake an appropriate assessment of the implications for each affected site in light of its conservation objectives, using the best information, science and technical know-how available
Adding avoidance/mitigation measures
Consider whether any possible adverse effect on integrity of any site could be avoided by changes to the plan, such as an alternative policy or proposal whilst still achieving plan's aims and objectives
Formal consultation
Draft a report on the appropriate assessment and consult the public if necessary
Recording the outcome
Taking account of any representations, can it be ascertained that the plan will not adversely affect the integrity of any international site?

2.3 The baseline information is intended to provide:

- The locations of each European site, which are illustrated in Map 3.1;
- An understanding of the qualifying interest features (habitats and species for which the site is designated) of the European sites with a focus on the types of habitats and species that they are designated for; and
- The key sensitivities / vulnerabilities of each habitat type / species, and the current condition status of the sites together with current known threats (Table 3.2).

3 Sites

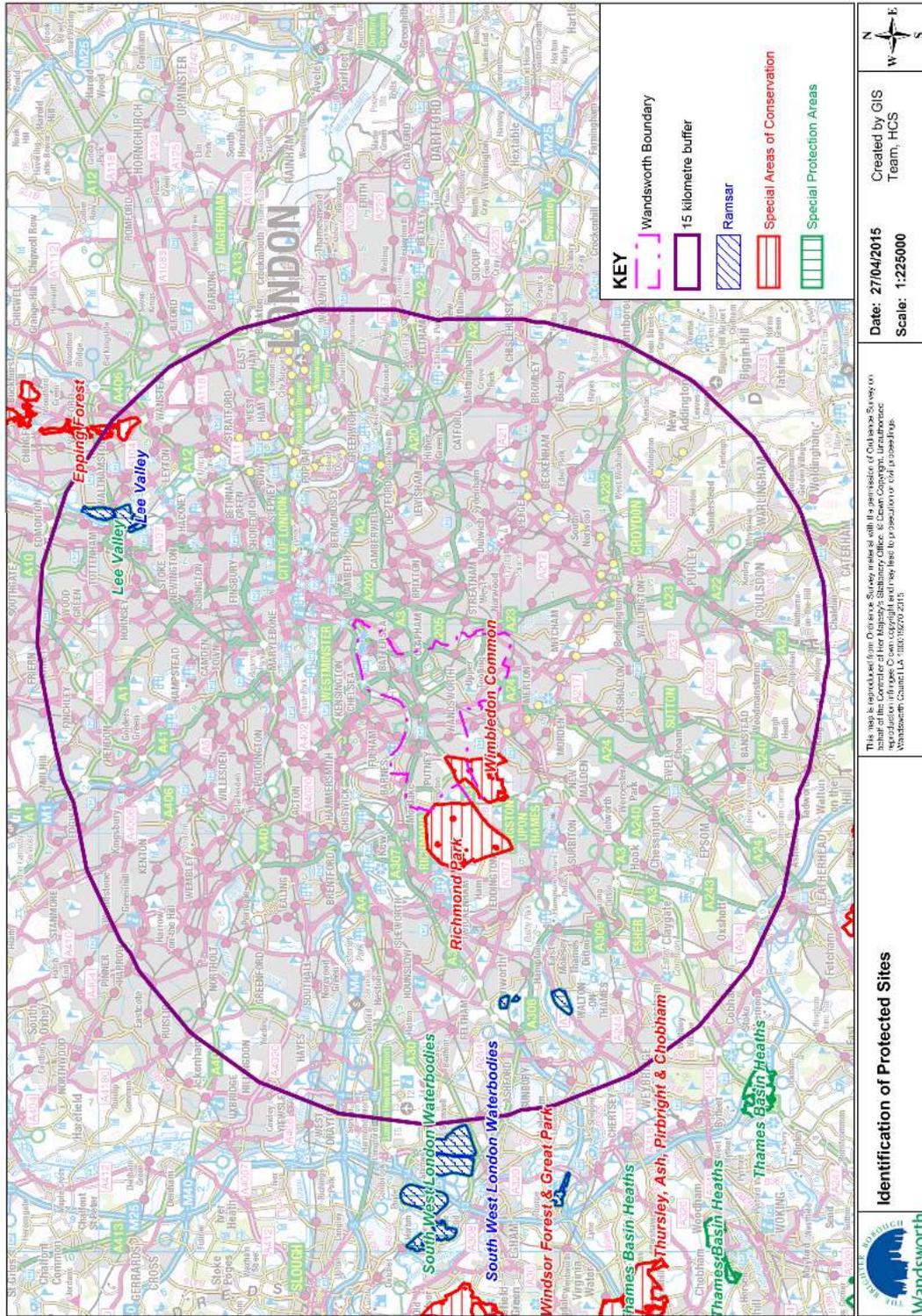
Proximity to Protected sites

3.1 One site lies partly within the borough (Wimbledon Common) and one adjacent to the borough boundary (Richmond Park). It was also considered appropriate to consider sites within a wider catchment area. The Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report for the Further Alterations to the London Plan used a distance of 15km from the London boundary and this is also considered an appropriate distance for Wandsworth. Using this buffer, the following protected European sites were identified wholly or partly within 15km of the borough boundary:

Identified sites

- Wimbledon Common (SAC)
- Richmond Park (SAC)
- Lee Valley (SPA & RAMSAR site)
- Epping Forest (SAC)
- South West London Waterbodies (SPA & RAMSAR site)

Map 3.1 European sites in relation to London Borough of Wandsworth



Baseline Review

3.2 The following information on the European sites considered relevant to this HRA is taken from the London Plan Review screening report 2009. The assessment of site condition uses data based on the condition assessments from the component SSSIs. A review of the 2009 data for the 2013 HRA associated with the Further Alterations to the London Plan (FALP) confirmed there were no significant changes in the sensitivities of the interest features, or threats to their integrity from those noted in the 2009 baseline in Table 3.2. Natural England have revised the conservation objectives for the sites since the 2009 report so these have been amended accordingly in the table. It was agreed that the baseline data provided a valid basis for the FALP, the changes proposed in which were adopted in March 2015.

Changes since 2009 assessment

3.3 The 2013 HRA associated with the FALP identified only one site that is relevant to this HRA that had deteriorated since 2009:

Table 3.1 European sites where condition has deteriorated between 2009 and 2013 and summary of reasons (extract from FALP HRA 2013)

European site and component SSSI with deterioration	Reasons for apparent deterioration 2009-2013 (based on Natural England assessments)
Lea Valley SPA/RAMSAR - Walthamstow reservoirs SSSI	There has been a slight fall in the number of breeding grey heron and tufted duck since 2009 although the site habitats are in good condition and the fall in numbers reflects external factors rather than site management/condition

3.4 Due to the reasons given for the slight deterioration in the Lee Valley it is considered that the 2009 site descriptions set out in Table 3.2 below remain relevant and the data provides an appropriate basis for this report.

Table 3.2 European Site Information (amended extract from London Plan Review screening report 2009)

Natura 2000 Site	Location*	Qualifying Interest (Habitats and Species)	Conservation Objectives**	Site Sensitivities	Current Condition (July 2006 condition survey)	Threats
Richmond Park SAC (Total Area= 846.68 ha)	Adjacent to Borough boundary	<i>Lucanus cervus</i> (stag beetle)	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species ● The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species ● The supporting processes on the habitats of 	<p>Water level</p> <p>Water quality – nutrient enrichment from fertiliser run-off etc</p> <p>Scrub encroachment (often due to undergrazing)</p> <p>Development pressure</p> <p>Spread of introduced non-native species</p> <p>Human disturbance (off-road vehicles, burning (vandalism))</p> <p>Atmospheric pollution e.g. nitrous oxides from vehicle exhausts</p>	<p>Area favourable 6%</p> <p>Area unfavourable recovering 8%</p> <p>Area unfavourable no change 86%</p>	<p>Site is surrounded by urban areas and experiences high levels of recreational pressure. This does not directly affect the European interest feature however.</p>

Natura 2000 Site	Location*	Qualifying Interest (Habitats and Species)	Conservation Objectives**	Site Sensitivities	Current Condition (July 2006 condition survey)	Threats
Wimbledon Common SAC (Total Area= 348.31 ha)	Partly within Borough boundary	<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 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"> • The populations of qualifying species, and, The distribution of qualifying species within the site. • Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species 	<p>Water quality – e.g. pollution through groundwater and surface run-off sources</p> <p>Water level – maintenance of water Table</p> <p>Heavy recreational Pressure</p> <p>Spread of non-native / invasive species</p> <p>Scrub encroachment</p> <p>Atmospheric pollution (nutrient deposition and acidification)</p>	<p>Area favourable 40%</p> <p>Area unfavourable but recovering 59%</p>	<p>Site is located in an urban area and experiences intensive recreational 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>

Natura 2000 Site	Location *	Qualifying Interest (Habitats and Species)	Conservation Objectives**	Site Sensitivities	Current Condition (July 2006 condition survey)	Threats
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats ● The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species ● The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely ● The populations of qualifying species, and, ● The distribution of qualifying species within the site. 			

Natura 2000 Site	Location*	Qualifying Interest (Habitats and Species)	Conservation Objectives**	Site Sensitivities	Current Condition (July 2006 condition survey)	Threats
Epping Forest SAC (Total Area= 1604.95 ha)	Outside Borough boundary (approx 13.9km)	Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with <i>Ilex</i> and sometimes also Taxus in the shrub layer (<i>Quercion robur-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>) Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> • European dry heaths Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Lucanus cervus</i> (stag beetle) 	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats 	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 / invasive species Scrub encroachment Atmospheric pollution (nutrient deposition and acidification) Development pressure	Area favourable 30% Area unfavourable recovering 34% % area unfavourable no change 26% % area unfavourable declining 10% Reintroduction of pollarding and wood pasture management is helping to reverse the decline of the epiphytic bryophyte population.	Existing air pollution, particularly arising from traffic is thought to contribute to poor condition of parts of the site. Increasing recreational pressure could have an impact on heathland areas.

Natura 2000 Site	Location*	Qualifying Interest (Habitats and Species)	Conservation Objectives**	Site Sensitivities	Current Condition (July 2006 condition survey)	Threats
Lee Valley SPA /Ramsar (Total Area= 447.87 ha)	Outside Borough boundary (approx 10.9km)	SPA: Over winter: • <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> (bittern)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> of qualifying species The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely The populations of qualifying species, and, The distribution of qualifying species within the site. 	<p>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</p> <p>Water levels – a high and stable water table is fundamental.</p> <p>Disturbance to bird feeding and roosting habitat (noise / visual)</p>	<p>Walthamstow Reservoirs, Waltham Abbey and Turnford and Cheshunt Pits are 100% favourable.</p> <p>Walthamstow Marshes are 36%</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>

Natura 2000 Site	Location *	Qualifying Interest (Habitats and Species)	Conservation Objectives**	Site Sensitivities	Current Condition (July 2006 condition survey)	Threats
	Over winter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Anas strepera</i> (gadwall) • <i>Anas clypeata</i> (shoveler) Ramsar: The site also qualifies as a Ramsar Wetland of assemblage qualification: A wetland of international importance.	contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and, • The distribution of the qualifying features 	Siltation (e.g. Excessive poaching of lake margins by stock, suspended sediments leading to transport of nutrients) Scrub or tree encroachment (leading to shading, nutrient and hydrological effects) Spread of introduced non-native species Recreational pressure / disturbance (particularly on-water activities with potential to disturb sediment and increase turbidity in lakes) Development pressure Diffuse air pollution from traffic and agriculture.	favourable and 63% unfavourable but recovering.		

Natura 2000 Site	Location*	Qualifying Interest (Habitats and Species)	Conservation Objectives**	Site Sensitivities	Current Condition (July 2006 condition survey)	Threats
South West London Waterbodies SPA / Ramsar (Total Area= 828.14 ha)	Outside Borough boundary (approx 9.4km)	SPA: Over winter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Anas strepera</i> (gadwall) • <i>Anas clypeata</i> (shoveler) Ramsar: The site also qualifies as a Ramsar Wetland of International Importance under the following criteria: Criterion 6: The site supports species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Anas clypeata</i> (shoveler) • <i>Anas strepera</i> (gadwall) 	within the site. Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely 	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 Disturbance to bird feeding and roosting habitat (noise / visual) Water levels – a high and stable water table is fundamental. Siltation (e.g. excessive poaching of lake margins by stock, suspended sediments leading to transport of nutrients) Scrub or tree encroachment (leading to shading, nutrient and hydrological effects) Spread of introduced non-native species Recreational pressure / disturbance (particularly on-water activities with potential to disturb sediment and increase turbidity in lakes) Development pressure	This site is made up of 6 SSSIs of which the majority are 100% favourable with one notable exception, Wraysbury No 1 gravel pit which is 100% unfavourable and declining. Staines Moor was 73% favourable and 25% unfavourable but recovering.	High levels of disturbance at Wraysbury gravel pits from recreational activities. Potential for other parts of the site to be adversely affected by increased recreational pressure.

Natura 2000 Site	Location *	Qualifying Interest (Habitats and Species)	Conservation Objectives**	Site Sensitivities	Current Condition (July 2006 condition survey)	Threats
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The population of each of the qualifying features, and, ● The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. 	Diffuse air pollution from traffic and agriculture.		

* The location has been amended from the London Plan HRA to be relevant to the London Borough of Wandsworth

**The conservation objectives have been amended in line with those revised by Natural England published in 2014.

4 Impacts

Type of Impact

4.1 There are a number of types of potential impact the Wandsworth Local Plan could have on European sites either directly or through a link via a known 'pathway'; i.e. a change in activity caused by the Local Plan that could lead to an effect on a European site.

4.2 Using the information on threats to the selected protected sites in Table 3.2, two principal types of impact have been identified as being of potential importance:

Recreation

4.3 Recreational pressure is considered to be the main type of potential impact relevant to assessing the Local Plan as it is the most commonly-occurring 'threat' to sites and all the identified protected sites are in some way sensitive to this type of impact.

4.4 Recreation connected with the protected sites has the potential to cause damage or disturbance to the species of interest. In the case of heathland habitats this could be caused by excessive trampling, compaction and erosion of soil by walkers or other recreational users, disturbance or fouling by dogs or incidental fires. For water-based protected sites disturbance could be caused through water-borne recreation or disturbance or harassment of wildlife by people or dogs.

4.5 Most of the terrestrial sites identified in this report are primarily designated for their populations of stag beetles. Stag beetle populations are dependent primarily on the availability of dead and rotting wood which is essentially a factor that can only be controlled through the management of the habitats where the beetles are found. It is therefore considered that these populations are not likely to be impacted even when there is an increase in recreational pressure provided these areas are managed appropriately.

Potential effects of Wandsworth's Local Plan

4.6 It is expected that the population of Wandsworth will increase by 21,600 (6.8%) over the plan period between 2015 and 2030 (2013 GLA trend-based projection [central]). The Local Plan does not seek to increase the population in itself, rather to cater for needs of population which is growing across London. It is therefore possible that new residents will visit one of the protected sites for recreational purposes. However the impact of this is not considered to be significant; both because the additional pressure the rise in population creates is expected to be small, and because Wandsworth is already very well served by large public open spaces distributed across the borough such as Clapham Common, Wandsworth Common, King George's Park, Wandsworth

Park and Battersea Park which are protected by policies in the Local Plan. New and improved public open spaces are also required through the Local Plan and some significant new spaces are proposed as part of new developments. This includes a new linear park to serve the development in Nine Elms and improvements to spaces and routes as part of the Wandle Valley Regional Park. It is considered these existing and proposed spaces will mitigate pressure on similar open space at Wimbledon Common, Richmond Park and Epping Forest. In the case of protected wetland sites, the borough has access to a large stretch of the Thames and is in close proximity to the London Wetlands Centre at Barnes. These are considered to be more likely recreational destinations for residents of the borough than the South West London Waterbodies or Lee Valley for those taking part in watersports and other water-based recreation and those interested in visiting wetland habitats.

Air pollution

4.7 Air pollution is considered to be the second potential source of impacts with all the identified sites being sensitive in some way, although it is only identified as a 'threat' for Epping Forest and Wimbledon Common.

4.8 While there is limited specific evidence on the impacts of atmospheric pollution on the species and habitats of concern in this report, it is known that oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) can have a toxic effect on vegetation. Domestic combustion can make a contribution to emissions, however road traffic is the main source of NO_x through vehicle exhaust emissions so any increase in vehicle use may lead to increased NO_x pollution. Other types of air pollution which may be harmful such as sulphur dioxide (SO_2) and ammonia (NH_3) emissions are mainly associated with coal-based combustion and agriculture respectively, neither of which are within the direct sphere of influence of policies in the Local Plan.

4.9 In London, dry deposition of nitrogen from vehicle emissions is thought to contribute to impacts for protected sites close to major roads. The London Plan HRA screening report (2009) identifies this as an issue for Epping Forest and Wimbledon Common SACs in particular. Using data from the Air Pollution Information System (APIS), the critical NO_x threshold for the protection of vegetation is considered to be $30 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ as an annual mean with $75 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ over a 24 hour period. Sensitivities of different protected species and habitats and concentrations of nitrogen deposition for individual European sites are set out in the site analysis below where relevant.

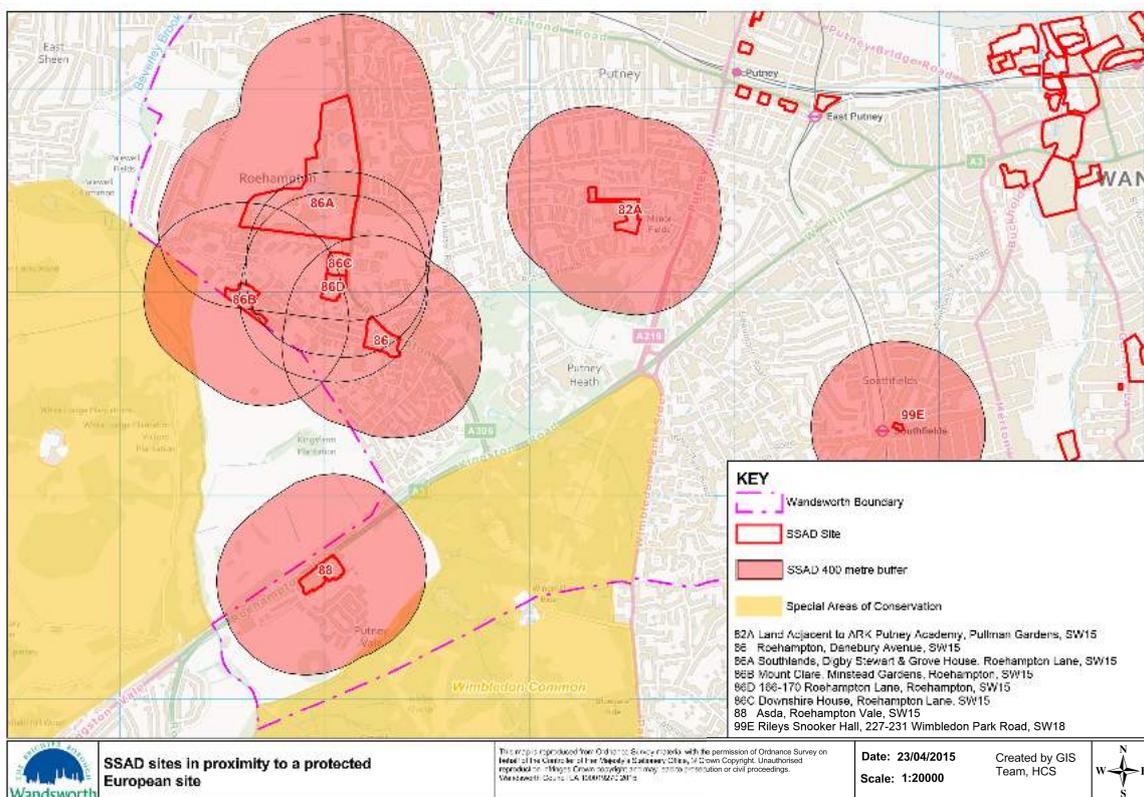
4.10 The characteristics of exceeding the critical concentrations include reduction in species richness, increase in plant production, decrease or loss of sensitive lichens and bryophytes, increases in nitrate leaching and a change in species composition towards species associated with higher nitrogen availability such as tall grasses.

Potential effects of Wandsworth's Local Plan

4.11 The Local Plan proposes an increased level of housing development which is likely to lead to some increase in associated vehicle use and associated NO_x emissions with European sites close to major roads more likely to be negatively impacted. However only a comparatively small proportion of the traffic in the borough is directly under the influence of policies in the Local Plan, and policies in the Local Plan aim to ensure that as much travel as possible is by sustainable means i.e. walking, cycling and public transport which will mitigate the impact to some degree. Levels of car ownership are relatively low in Wandsworth with 45% of households having no access to a car or van compared with 41% across London (2011 Census). There has also been a fall in car ownership per household in Wandsworth between 2001 and 2011 from 0.77 to 0.69 cars per household. The majority of new development proposed as part of the Local Plan is to be delivered as part of a major development site (e.g. In Nine Elms Opportunity Area). As part of any planning application for major development an applicant will need to demonstrate that their site is 'air quality neutral' in accordance with the guidance set out in the Mayor's Sustainable Design and Construction SPG as such the Local Plan is ultimately considered to have a negligible impact on the current levels of NO_x affecting protected sites.

Specific Site Impacts

Map 4.1 SSAD sites in proximity to protected European sites



4.12 Map 4.1 shows sites allocated as part of the Site Specific Allocations Document (SSAD) that are in proximity to protected European sites. The proposed site allocations and likely future uses of those selected sites are as follows:

- SSAD Site 8.1.1 - (Policies Map ref: 86) Roehampton, Danebury Avenue, SW15 - mixed uses as part of the Roehampton masterplan including retail, office, housing, open space and community uses.
- SSAD Site 8.1.2 - (Policies Map ref: 86A) Southlands, Digby Stewart & Grove House, Roehampton Lane SW15 - intensification of current education and student housing use.
- SSAD Site 8.1.3 - (Policies Map ref: 86B) Mount Clare, Minstead Gardens, Roehampton SW15 - student accommodation and other uses as part of the Roehampton masterplan.
- SSAD Site 8.1.4 - (Policies Map ref: 86C) Downshire House, Roehampton Lane, SW15 - student housing and education uses.
- SSAD Site 8.1.5 - (Policies Map ref: 86D) 166-170 Roehampton Lane, Roehampton, SW15 - student housing and education uses.
- SSAD Site 8.3 - (Policies Map ref: 88) ASDA, Roehampton Vale, SW15 - residential and retention of existing retail use.
- SSAD Site 9.15 - (Policies Map ref: 99E) Rileys Snooker Hall, 227-231 Wimbledon Park Road, SW18 - mixed use leisure, commercial and residential.

4.13 These sites are given particular attention as they are within, or close to, a 400m radius (generally considered to be an appropriate measure of walking distance) of a European site. The majority of the sites are not within 400m of a protected site apart from sites 86A 86B and 88 which, although partly within the 400m buffer, are not within walking distance of a current official access route or entrance to a protected site. It is recognised nonetheless that these sites may still have some potential to result in a very minor increase in recreational pressure on nearby protected sites. It is not considered that the changes in use of any of these sites will result in increased vehicle movements that would result in a significant increase in NO_x pollution.

Wimbledon Common

4.14 Wimbledon Common SAC is the only protected European site partly within the borough boundary. The primary reason for its designation is the presence of stag beetles with North Atlantic wet heath and European dry heath of interest.

4.15 Using the site condition assessments from the London Plan HRA 2009 (see Table 3.2) the main threat to this site is considered to be recreational pressure, along with air pollution having a potential impact on the heathland habitat.

4.16 As the only European site partly within the borough boundary, the north of Wimbledon Common is protected by policies in the Local Plan and no development or land take is proposed for any part of the designated site with the borough boundary.

Overall, for developments elsewhere in the borough likely to come forward during the lifetime of the plan, it is not expected that the small increase in potential recreational pressure will impact the protected species. The majority of development and increase in population planned as part of the Local Plan is concentrated in the north-east of the borough at Nine Elms. The nearest part of the protected site is 5.8km away from Nine Elms where a new linear park is planned to mitigate any increase in recreational pressure.

4.17 The main access routes to Wimbledon Common are not within the 400m buffer of the nearest SSAD site (site 88). In any case the allocation for site 88 involves retaining the current retail use with an additional small-scale element of housing which is not expected to result in any significant impacts. It is possible to access the common by crossing the sports pitches at Richardson Evans Memorial fields although this is not a commonly-used route. There is also a footpath leading onto the common from the north-east end of Putney cemetery. For SSAD sites further north it is likely that the new and enhanced open spaces including the central park proposed as part of the regeneration of Roehampton will mitigate the impacts of any increased recreational pressure.

4.18 The general critical load for NO_x for protection of vegetation is considered to be 30 µg/m³ while the critical nitrogen deposition loads given by the APIS website for wet and dry heaths is 10-20 kgN/ha/yr. Using the same data source, the site currently experiences a NO_x concentration of N 24 µg/m³ and a nitrogen deposition level of 14.6 (kgN/ha/yr). While there is some sensitivity to nitrogen for the broad habitat of stag beetles which are one of the qualifying interests of this site, there is no expected negative impact on the species itself through atmospheric pollution.

4.19 While the NO_x concentration does not appear to be above the critical load, the levels of nitrogen deposition indicate that air pollution at Wimbledon Common may currently be in a range that could cause negative impacts on the heathland species. However, the major cause of this pollution at this site is from vehicle exhausts and very little of this traffic is under the influence of policies in the Local Plan, as described in paragraph 4.11. Where the plan can have influence, policies have been included to support sustainable modes of transport and to promote air quality neutral development, as such the impact of the Local Plan on levels of pollution at this site are thought to be negligible.

Richmond Park

4.20 The Richmond Park SAC is adjacent to the borough boundary. The SAC boundary does not exactly match the boundary of Richmond Park, the golf-course area to the east, closest to the borough boundary, is not part of the protected European designation. The qualifying interest and reason for designation for this site is the presence of stag beetles. While it is noted that this SAC experiences a high level of recreational pressure, this is not thought to directly affect the European interest feature. As with Wimbledon

Common, most of the development in the borough is concentrated in Nine Elms which is 7.7km away from the nearest part of the Richmond Park SAC. Nevertheless it is considered appropriate to briefly assess the potential impact of any increase in this pressure.

4.21 As with Wimbledon Common, Richmond Park is likely to be used for recreational purposes by residents and users of the proposed/future developments in the west of the borough, however, access to Richmond Park is limited in places with the eastern boundary with Roehampton being particularly impermeable. The potential to open up a pedestrian connection from the Roehampton area into Richmond Park has been explored and is one of the aims of the Roehampton masterplan and draft Roehampton SPD (including SSAD sites 86, 86B, 86C and 86D) however there are currently no firm plans for this to be delivered. While this new connection is likely to increase access and the use of the park by new and existing residents and users of the developments in this part of Roehampton, it is expected that the delivery of the new access route will be tied to the wider development in the area which also involves improvements to the open spaces and 'central park' (Sub-area 4 - central landscape). The new and redesigned open spaces set out in the Roehampton SPD are expected to cater for the recreational needs of the development and mitigate any increased pressure on Richmond Park.

4.22 Data from the APIS website indicates that while there is some sensitivity to nitrogen for the broad habitat of qualifying interest of this site (stag beetles), there is no expected negative impact on the species itself through atmospheric pollution at this site.

Epping Forest

4.23 Epping Forest is located approximately 13.9km from the borough boundary. The site is primarily designated for the presence species associated with beech forest as well as stag beetles.

4.24 The heathland areas of Epping Forest are identified as sensitive to recreational pressure, however the heathland species are not part of the primary designation of the site. Given the distance to this site, it is considered that Wandsworth residents are very unlikely to travel across London either by car or public transport to visit the site in any numbers that would be significant.

4.25 The main threat to this site is attributed to atmospheric pollution, however it is not thought the Wandsworth Local Plan would have any impact on the nitrogen pollution levels for this site given the distance from the borough.

Lee Valley

4.26 The nearest part of the Lee Valley SPA/RAMSAR is located approximately 10.9km from the borough boundary. It includes a number of man-made and natural/semi-natural reservoirs and wetlands and is designated mainly for the presence of bittern, gadwall and shoveler.

4.27 The site is sensitive to increased recreational pressure due to the potential for disturbance of protected species, However it is not considered that residents of Wandsworth are likely to visit the Lee Valley for recreational purposes given the distance from the borough. The Thames offers opportunities for water-based recreation and that the London Wetland Centre in Barnes is in closer proximity for recreation connected to wetland habitats. This is likely to alleviate any potential increase in recreation pressure.

4.28 Data from the APIS website indicates that bittern is the only species with sensitivity to nitrogen pollution, however it is not thought the Wandsworth Local Plan would have any impact on the nitrogen pollution levels for this site given the distance from the borough.

South West London Waterbodies

4.29 The nearest part of the South West London Waterbodies SPA/RAMSAR is located approximately 9.4km from the borough boundary although the main parts of the site are in excess of 15km from the borough. It includes a number of different lake and reservoir sites and is designated mainly for the presence of gadwall and shoveler.

4.30 The site is sensitive to increased recreational pressure due to the potential for disturbance of protected species, However, as with the Lee Valley SPA/RAMSAR, it is considered that any increase in recreation pressure is more likely to be directed towards the Thames and the London Wetland Centre which is likely to mitigate any potential increase.

4.31 Using data from the APIS website, no critical loads of atmospheric pollution have been identified. These freshwater habitats tend to be phosphorus limited rather than nitrogen limited meaning that air pollution is unlikely to result in negative impacts to the protected species. It is not thought the Wandsworth Local Plan would have any impact on the nitrogen pollution levels for this site given the distance from the borough.

In combination effects

4.32 The analysis and information so far considered determines that the Wandsworth Local Plan not would result in any significant effects on any of the identified European sites. However, while the Wandsworth Local Plan in isolation does not cause any significant impacts, it is also necessary to take a wider view to determine whether the Plan might cause impacts when combined with development proposed in other boroughs.

It is not considered practical or necessary to assess all the potential effects of the Wandsworth Local Plan in combination with all possible effects of other Plans in London and surrounding LPAs in the wider south-east. For the purposes of this assessment it is considered that the most relevant aspect to assess is whether the combined scale of proposed development (that would otherwise be screened out in individual assessments) is significant.

4.33 The HRA for the recent revision to the London Plan concludes that no direct adverse impacts are expected from the policies. Parts of the London Plan HRA determine that further assessment needs to be done at a lower tier, of which those areas relevant to the Wandsworth Local Plan have been assessed in this report. This includes an analysis of development sites in neighbouring boroughs that may act in combination with development sites in Wandsworth. This has indicated no sites outside the borough will impact in combination at the site level identified in Map 4.1. The London Plan contains policies that explicitly protect all European sites from adverse effects as well as policies that are specifically aimed to mitigate any negative effects of increased recreational pressure or any potential increase in air pollution by requiring the protection of existing, and provision of new open space and by requiring development proposals to be 'air quality neutral'. Many of the main changes proposed as part of the revised Local Plan, namely increased housing targets, have lead directly from changes in the revised London Plan so it is not considered necessary to assess this further.

4.34 HRA screening reports for neighbouring and nearby boroughs that have had Local Plans examined recently such as Lambeth and Hounslow have also not identified any significant individual or in-combination effects on European sites.

4.35 Given the nature of the likely types of impact, the limited degree of potential increase in these impacts and the range of mitigation measures proposed in the plans, it is not considered that there will be any in combination effects that adversely impact a European site.

5 Screening Analysis

5.1 The documents that comprise Wandsworth's Local Plan are the Core Strategy, Development Management Policies Document (DMPD) and the Site Specific Site Allocations Document (SSAD). They have been assessed against the criteria in Table 5.1 which have been derived from best practice and guidance written by Tyldesley and Associates (2009). Table 5.1 includes four categories of potential effects which are as follows:

- **Category A:** elements of the plan/options that would have no negative effect on a European site at all;
- **Category B:** 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:** elements of the plan/options that could or would be likely to have a significant effect alone and will require the plan to be subject to an appropriate assessment before the plan before the plan may be adopted; and,
- **Category D:** elements of the plan/options that would be likely to have a significant effect in combination with other elements of the same plan, or other plans or projects and will require the plan to be subject to an appropriate assessment before the plan may be adopted.

5.2 Categories A,C and D are subdivided to provide greater detail on the ways in which the Local Plan may affect the Local Plan.

Table 5.1 Criteria used to determine adverse effects on European sites

Category	Reference	Explanation
Category A: No negative effect	A1	Policies that will not themselves lead to development e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy.
	A2	Policies intended to protect the natural environment, including biodiversity.
	A3	Policies intended to conserve/enhance the natural/built/historic environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on a European site.
	A4	Policies that positively steer development away from European sites and associated sensitive areas.
	A5	Policies that would 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

Category	Reference	Explanation
		more appropriate to assess for their effects on European sites and associated sensitive areas.
Category B: No significant effect	B	Effects are trivial or "de minimis", even if combined with other effects.
Category C: Likely significant effect alone	C1	The option, policy or proposal could directly affect a European site because it provides for, or steers, a quantity or type of development onto a European site, or adjacent to it.
	C2	The option, policy or proposal could indirectly affect a European site because it provides for, or steers, a quantity or type of development that may be very close to it, or ecologically, hydrologically or physically connected to it or it may increase disturbance as a result of increased recreational pressures.
	C3	Proposals for a magnitude of development that, no matter where it was located, the development would be likely to have a significant effect on a European site.
	C4	An option, or policy that makes provision for a quantity/type of development (and may indicate one or more broad locations e.g. a particular part of the plan area), but the effects are uncertain because the detailed location of the development is to be selected following consideration of options in a later, more specific plan. The consideration of options in the later plan will assess potential effects on European sites, but because the development could possibly affect a European site with a significant effect cannot be ruled out on the basis of objective information.
	C5	Options, policies or proposals for developments or infrastructure projects that could block options or alternatives for the provision of other development or projects in the future, which will be required in the public interest, that may lead to adverse effects on European sites, which would otherwise be avoided.
	C6	Options, policies or proposals which depend on how the policies etc. are implemented in due course, for example, through the development management. There is a theoretical possibility that if implemented in one or more particular ways, the proposal could possibly have a significant effect on a European site.
	C7	Any other options, policies or proposals that would be vulnerable to failure under the Habitats Regulations at project assessment stage; to include them in the plan would be regarded by the EC as "faulty planning".
	C8	Any other proposal that may have an adverse effect on a European site, which might try to pass the tests of the Habitats regulations at project

Category	Reference	Explanation
		assessment stage by arguing that the plan provides the imperative reasons of overriding public interest to justify its consent despite a negative assessment.
Category D: Likely significant effect in combination	D1	The option/policy/proposal alone would not be likely to have significant effects but if its effects are combined with the effects of other policies/proposals provided for or coordinated by the LDD (internally), cumulative effects would be likely to be significant.
	D2	Options, policies or proposals that alone would not be likely to have significant effects but if their effects are combined with the effects of other plans or projects, and possibly the effects of other developments provided for in the LDD as well, the combined effects would be likely to be significant.
	D3	Options or proposals that are, or could be, part of a programme or sequence of development delivered over a period, where the implementation of the early stages would not have a significant effect on European sites, but which would dictate the nature, scale, duration, location, timing of the whole project, the later stages of which could have an adverse effect on such sites.

Table 5.2 Assessment of Local Plan Policies

Policy	Likely to have an impact	Reason	Essential recommendations to avoid adverse effect
Core Strategy			
SD1 – Presumption in favour of sustainable development	No	A5	None
PL1 – Attractive and distinctive neighbourhoods and regeneration initiatives	No	A3	None
PL2 – Flood risk	No	A3	None
PL3 – Transport	No	A3	None
PL4 – Open space and the natural environment	No	A2	None
PL5 – Provision of new homes	No	A4	None
PL6 – Meeting the needs of the local economy	No	A4	None
PL7 – Land for industry and waste	No	A4	None
PL8 – Town and local centres	No	A4	None

Policy	Likely to have an impact	Reason	Essential recommendations to avoid adverse effect
PL9 – River Thames and the riverside	No	A2/A3	None
PL10 – The Wandle Valley	No	A2/A3/A4	None
PL11 – Nine Elms and the adjoining area in north east Battersea	No	A3/A4	None
PL12 – Central Wandsworth and the Wandle Delta	No	A3/A4	None
PL13 – Clapham Junction and the adjoining area	No	A3/A4	None
PL14 – East Putney and Upper Richmond Road	No	A3/A4	None
PL15 – Roehampton	No	B	None
IS1 – Sustainable Development	No	A2/A3	None
IS2 – Sustainable design, low carbon development and renewable energy	No	A2/A3	None
IS3 – Good quality design and townscape	No	A1	None
IS4 – Protecting and enhancing environmental quality	No	A2/A3	None
IS5 – Achieving a mix of housing including affordable housing	No	A1	None
IS6 – Community services and the provision of infrastructure	No	A3/A4	None
IS7 – Planning obligations	No	A1	None
Development Management Policies Document			
DMS1 – General development principles – sustainable urban design and the quality of the environment	No	A1	None
DMS2 – Managing the historic environment	No	A3	None
DMS3 – Sustainable design and low-carbon energy	No	A1/A2	None
DMS4 – Tall buildings	No	A1/A3	None
DMS5 – Flood risk management	No	A3	None
DMS6 – Sustainable drainage systems	No	A3	None

Policy	Likely to have an impact	Reason	Essential recommendations to avoid adverse effect
DMS7 – Consultation with the Environment Agency	No	A5	None
DMS8 – Advertisements	No	A1/A3	None
DMS9 – Telecommunications	No	A3	None
DMH1 – Protection of residential land and buildings	No	A1	None
DMH2 – Conversions	No	A4	None
DMH3 – Unit mix in new housing	No	A1	None
DMH4 – Residential development including conversions	No	A3/A4	None
DMH5 – Alterations and extensions	No	A1	None
DMH6 – Residential space standards	No	A1	None
DMH7 – Residential gardens and amenity space	No	A1	None
DMH8 – Implementation of affordable housing	No	A1	None
DMH9 – Hostels, staff and shared accommodation (including student housing), specialist and supported housing	No	A3/A4	None
DMTS1 – Town centre development uses	No	A4	None
DMTS2 – Out-of-centre development	No	A4	None
DMTS3 – Core shopping frontages	No	A3/A4	None
DMTS4 – Secondary shopping frontages	No	A3/A4	None
DMTS5 – Other frontages	No	A3/A4	None
DMTS6 – Important local parades	No	A3/A4	None
DMTS7 – Loss of shops outside protected shopping frontages and parades	No	A3/A4	None
DMTS8 – Protection of public houses and bars	No	A3	None
DMTS9 – Shopfronts and signs	No	A1/A3	None

Policy	Likely to have an impact	Reason	Essential recommendations to avoid adverse effect
DMTS10 – Northcote Road area of special shopping character	No	A3/A4	None
DMTS11 – Markets	No	A4	None
DMTS12 – Arts, culture and entertainment	No	A4	None
DMTS13 – Hotel development	No	A4	None
DMTS14 – Offices	No	A4	None
DMI1 – Strategic Industrial Locations (SILs) and Locally Significant Industrial Areas (LSIAs)	No	A4	None
DMI2 – Mixed Use Former Industrial Employment Areas (MUFIEAs)	No	A4	None
DMI3 – Thames policy area	No	A4	None
DMI4 – Provision of flexible employment floorspace	No	A1	None
DMI5 – Allocated site for waste management facilities	No	A4	None
DMI6 – Development of waste management facilities on unallocated sites	No	A3/A4	None
DMI7 – Development criteria for waste sites	No	A3	None
DMO1 – Protection and enhancement of open spaces	No	A2/A3	None
DMO2 – Playing fields and pitches, sport, play and informal recreation	No	A3	None
DMO3 – Open spaces in new development	No	A3	None
DMO4 – Nature conservation	No	A2	None
DMO5 – Trees	No	A2	None
DMO6 – Riverside development	No	A2/A3	None
DMO7 – Development in the river and on the foreshore	No	A2/A3	None
DMO8 – Focal points of activity	No	A4	None

Policy	Likely to have an impact	Reason	Essential recommendations to avoid adverse effect
DMC1 – Protection of existing community facilities	No	A4	None
DMC2 – Provision of new and improved community facilities	No	A4	None
DMC3 – Provision of health and emergency service facilities	No	A4	None
DMT1 – Transport impacts of development	No	A3	None
DMT2 – Parking and servicing	No	A3	None
DMT3 – Riverside walking and cycling routes	No	A3	None
DMT4 – Land for transport functions	No	A4	None
DMT5 – Taxi and private hire	No	A3	None
Site Specific Allocations Document			
Nine Elms			
1 – Battersea Power Station and Goods Yard, Kirtling Street, SW8 (2.1.1)	No	A3/A4	None
2 – Depot, Kirtling Street, SW8 (2.1.2)	No	A4	None
3 – Former Petrol Filling Station, 2 Battersea Park Road, SW8 (2.1.3)	No	A3/A4	None
4 – Battersea Gas Holders, Prince of Wales Drive, SW8 (2.1.4)	No	A4	None
5 – Marco Polo House, 346 Queenstown Road, SW8 (2.1.5)	No	A3/A4	None
6 – Cringle Dock, Nine Elms, SW8 (2.1.6)	No	A4	None
7 – Kirtling Wharf, Nine Elms, SW8 (2.1.7)	No	A4	None
8 – Warehouse, 88 Kirtling Street, SW8 (2.1.8)	No	A4	None
9 – Tideway Industrial Estate, Kirtling Street, SW8 (2.1.9)	No	A3/A4	None
10 – Middle Wharf, Nine Elms, SW8 (2.1.10)	No	A3/A4	None
11 – Cable and Wireless, Ballymore Site 6, Unit 2a, Battersea Park Road, SW8 (2.1.11)	No	A3/A4	None

Policy	Likely to have an impact	Reason	Essential recommendations to avoid adverse effect
12 – Market Towers, Nine Elms, SW8 (2.1.12)	No	A3/A4	None
13 – Booker Cash and Carry, 41-49 Nine Elms Lane, SW8 (2.1.13)	No	A3/A4	None
14 – Sleaford Street, SW8 (2.1.14)	No	A4	None
15 – US Embassy, SW8 (2.1.15)	No	A3/A4	None
16 – Main Site, Ballymore, Ponton Road, SW8 (2.1.16)	No	A3/A4	None
17 – Securicor Site, 80 Kirtling Street, SW8 (2.1.17)	No	A3/A4	None
18 – Royal Mail Group Site, Ponton Road, SW8 (2.1.18)	No	A3/A4	None
19 – Christies Auctioneers Depot, Ponton Road, SW8 (2.1.19)	No	A3/A4	None
20 – Government Car and Dispatch Agency, Ponton Road, SW8 (2.1.20)	No	A4	None
21 – Metropolitan Police Warehouse Garage, Ponton Road, SW8 (2.1.21)	No	A4	None
22 – Heathwall Pumping Station, 54-56 Nine Elms Lane, SW8 (2.1.22)	No	A3/A4	None
23 – Brooks Court, Kirtling Street, SW8 (2.1.23)	No	A4	None
24 – 49-59 Battersea Park Road, SW8 (2.1.24)	No	A4	None
25 – Dairy Crest Milk Distribution Depot, 55 Sleaford Street, SW8 (2.1.25)	No	A4	None
26 – Tidbury Court, Stewarts Road, SW8 (2.1.26)	No	A4	None
27 – New Covent Garden Market, Main Market Area, Nine Elms, SW8 (2.1.27)	No	A4	None
28 – New Covent Garden Market, Flower Market, Nine Elms, SW8 (2.1.28)	No	A3/A4	None
29 – New Covent Garden Market, Entrance Site, Nine Elms Lane, SW8, (2.1.29)	No	A3/A4	None

Policy	Likely to have an impact	Reason	Essential recommendations to avoid adverse effect
30 – Patcham Terrace and St. Mary's School, Battersea, SW8 (2.1.30)	No	A3/A4	None
31 – Silverthorne Road Road (Network Rail site) Battersea, SW8 (2.1.31)	No	A4	None
32 – National Express Bus Depot, Land off Silverthorne Road, SW8 (2.1.32)	No	A4	None
33 – Pensbury Place Waste Management Site, SW8 (2.1.33)	No	A4	None
Central Wandsworth and the Wandle Delta			
34 – Wandsworth Business Village, Buckhold Road/Broomhill Road, SW18 (3.1.1)	No	A4	None
36 – Ram Brewery/Capital Studios/Formal Dexion/Duvall site, Ram Street/Armoury Way/Wandsworth, SW18 (3.1.3)	No	A3/A4	None
37 – Southside Shopping Centre (northern end), Wandsworth High Street, SW18 (3.1.4)	No	A3/A4	None
39 – South Thames College/Wellbeck House/17-27 Garratt Lane, SW18 (3.1.6)	No	A3/A4	None
40 – Causeway Island including land to the east, SW18 (3.2.1)	No	A3/A4	None
41 – Hunts Trucks and adjoining Gasholder, Armoury Way, SW18 (3.2.2)	No	A4	None
42 – Keltbray site, Wentworth House and adjacent land at Dormay Street, SW18 (3.2.3)	No	A3/A4	None
43 – Wandsworth Riverside Quarter, Point Pleasant, SW18 (3.3.1)	No	A3/A4	None
44 – 3-4 Osiers Road, SW18 (3.3.2)	No	A4	None
45– 9,11 and 19 Osiers Road, SW18 (3.3.3)	No	A4	None
47 – Linton Fuels site, Osiers Road, SW18 (3.3.5)	No	A3/A4	None
48 – Feather's Wharf, The Causeway, SW18 (3.3.6)	No	A3/A4	None
49 – Land at the Causeway, SW18 (3.3.7)	No	A3/A4	None

Policy	Likely to have an impact	Reason	Essential recommendations to avoid adverse effect
50 – Cory Environmental Materials Recycling Facility, Smugglers Way, SW18 (3.4)	No	A4	None
51 – Western Riverside Waste Transfer Station, SW18 (3.5)	No	A4	None
52 – Homebase, Swandon Way, SW18 (3.6)	No	A4	None
53 – B+Q, Smugglers Way, SW18 (3.7)	No	A4	None
54 – McDonalds, Swandon Way, SW18 (3.8)	No	A4	None
55 – Mercedes Benz and Bemco, Bridgend Road, SW18 (3.9)	No	A4	None
56 – Wandsworth Bridge Roundabout, SW18 (3.10)	No	A4	None
57 – Wandsworth Bus Garage, Jews Row, SW18 (3.11)	No	A3/A4	None
58 – Pier Wharf, SW18 (3.12)	No	A4	None
Clapham Junction			
59– Asda, Lidl and Boots sites, Falcon Lane, SW11 (4.1.1)	No	A3/A4	None
61– Clapham Junction Station Approach (4.1.3)	No	A3/A4	None
62 – Land on the corner of Grant Road and Falcon Road, SW11 (4.1.4)	No	A4	None
63 – Land at Clapham Junction Station, SW11 (4.1.5)	No	A3/A4	None
64 – Peabody Estate, St John’s Hill, SW11 (4.1.6)	No	A4	None
64A – St Peter’s Church and 21-31 Plough Road, SW11 (4.1.7)	No	A4	None
64B – Winstanley/York Road Estates, SW11 (4.1.8)	No	A3/A4	None
Tooting			
65 – 180-218 Upper Tooting Road (Dadu’s Parade), Tooting, SW17 (5.1)	No	A4	None

Policy	Likely to have an impact	Reason	Essential recommendations to avoid adverse effect
66 – Markets Area, Tooting, SW17 (5.2)	No	A4	None
67 – 181-207 Tooting High Street, SW17 (5.3)	No	A4	None
70 – 79-101 Tooting High Street and Wood House/Palladino House, Laurel Close, Tooting, SW17 (5.6)	No	A3/A4	None
70A – St. George’s Hospital Car Park, Maybury Street, SW17 (5.7)	No	A4	None
Putney			
71 - Wereldhave site, 56-66 Putney High Street, SW15 (6.1.1)	No	A3/A4	None
72 – Jubilee House and Cinema, Putney High Street, SW15 (6.1.2)	No	A3/A4	None
73 – Corner of Putney Bridge Road and Putney High Street, SW15 (6.1.3)	No	A3/A4	None
74 – Putney Telephone Exchange, Montserrat Road, SW15 (6.1.4)	No	A3/A4	None
75 – Tileman House, 131-133 Upper Richmond Road, SW15 (6.2.1)	No	A3/A4	None
76 – 113 Upper Richmond Road, SW15 (6.2.2)	No	A3/A4	None
77 – East Putney House, 84 Upper Richmond Road and 86-88 Upper Richmond Road, SW15 (6.2.3)	No	A3/A4	None
80 – 85-99 Upper Richmond Road, SW15 (6.2.6)	No	A3/A4	None
81 – Sainsbury’s Supermarket, 2-6 Werter Road, Putney, SW15 (6.3)	No	A4	None
82 – Putney Hospital, Lower Richmond Road, SW15 (6.4)	No	A3/A4	None
82A – Land adjacent ARK Putney Academy, SW15 (6.5)	No	A3/A4	None
Balham			
83 – Sainsbury’s Car Park, Bedford Hill, SW12 (7.1)	No	A3/A4	None

Policy	Likely to have an impact	Reason	Essential recommendations to avoid adverse effect
84 – Balham Bowling Green, SW12 (7.2)	No	A3/A4	None
84A – Former Aura House and Petrol Filling Station, Balham Hill, SW12 (7.4)	No	A4	None
84B – 18-20 Boundaries Road, SW12 (7.5)	No	A4	None
Roehampton			
86 - Roehampton, Danebury Avenue, SW15 (8.1.1)	No	A3/A4	None
86A – Southlands, Digby Stuart and Grove House, Roehampton Lane, SW15 (8.1.2)	No significant effect	B	None
86B – Mount Clare, Minstead Gardens, SW15 (8.1.3)	No significant effect	B	None
86C – Downshire House, Roehampton Lane, SW15 (8.1.4)	No	A3/A4	None
86D – 166 – 170 Roehampton Lane, SW15 (8.1.5)	No	A3/A4	None
88 – Asda, Roehampton Vale, SW15 (8.3)	No significant effect	B	None
Other Sites			
89 – Springfield Hospital, Burntwood Lane/Glenburnie Road, SW17 (9.1)	No	A2/A3/A4	None
90 – Army Forms Depot (Westfield House), 30 Knaresborough Drive, SW18 (9.2)	No	A4	None
93 – Council Depot, Eltringham Street, SW11 (9.5)	No	A4	None
94 – Wandsworth Prison, Heathfield Road, SW18 (9.6)	No	A3/A4	None
95 – Former Garage Site, 39-41 East Hill, SW18 (9.7)	No	A3/A4	None
96 – Cappagh waste recycling facility, The Willows, Riverside Way, SW17 (9.8)	No	A4	None

Policy	Likely to have an impact	Reason	Essential recommendations to avoid adverse effect
97 – Gypsy and Traveller site, Trewint Street, SW18 (9.9)	No	A4	None
98 – Garages, Woking Close, SW15 (9.10)	No	A4	None
99 – D. Goldsmith Ltd. Waste Transfer Station, 2 Bendon Valley, SW18 (9.11)	No	A4	None
99A – 313 Battersea Park Road, SW11 (9.12)	No	A3/A4	None
99B – 259-311 Battersea Park Road, SW11 (9.13)	No	A3/A4	None
99D– Atheldene, Garratt Lane, SW18 (9.14)	No	A4	None
99E – Rileys Snooker Hall, 227-231 Wimbledon Park Road, SW18 (9.16)	No	A4	None
Other Thames Riverside Sites			
100 – Ransomes Wharf, Former Domus Tiles site, Parkgate Road/Elcho Street, SW11 (10.1.1)	No	A4	None
101 – 12-18 Raddock Street, SW11 (10.1.2)	No	A4	None
102 – 110 York Road, Battersea (Former Prices Candles factory), SW11 (10.2)	No	A4	None
103 – Dovercourt site, York Road, SW11 (10.3)	No	A4	None
104 – Homebase, York Road, SW11 (10.4)	No	A4	None
105 – 12-14 Lombard Road, SW11 (10.5)	No	A4	None
106 – 41-47 Chatfield Road, SW11 (10.6)	No	A4	None
107 – 8-40 Chatfield Road, SW11 (10.7)	No	A4	None
108 – Gartons Industrial Estate, Gartons Way, SW11 (10.8)	No	A4	None
109 – York Road Business Centre, Yelverton Road, SW11 (10.9)	No	A4	None
109A – 208-214 York Road and 4 Chatfield Road, SW11 (10.10)	No	A4	None

6 Conclusion

6.1 The policies and allocations in the documents that make up the Wandsworth Local Plan have been assessed against the requirements of the Habitats Regulations to determine the likely impacts of the plan.

6.2 The assessment identified the relevant European sites and the types of impact which were most likely to have an adverse effect. These were determined to be recreation pressure and air pollution. Each policy and site allocation was screened individually against a set of criteria (detailed in Table 5.1) for potential impacts. A small number of policy areas/site allocations in close proximity to European sites were identified as having potential to have an impact, however none of these impacts were determined to be significant.

6.3 The Wandsworth Local Plan includes a number of policies which are relevant including those which directly protect sites in the borough with biodiversity value (including European sites), policies which protect open space and recreation facilities and which require new and improved open spaces and facilities to serve new developments and those which encourage sustainable transport and that new major developments are air quality neutral. Natural England have been closely involved in HRA work related to the Nine Elms Opportunity Area and the Wandle Valley Regional Park and good opportunities have been identified to improve biodiversity and green infrastructure to alleviate potential recreational pressure on other sites.

6.4 The overall conclusion of the assessment is that the Wandsworth Local Plan is not likely to have adverse effects on a European site.

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