



HABITATS REGULATIONS ASSESSMENT FOR THE LEE VALLEY PARK DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Screening Statement

November 2009





Habitats Regulations Assessment for the Lee Valley Regional Park Development Framework

Screening Statement

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Abbreviations

DPD	Development Plan Document
GIS	Geographic Information System
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
IROPI	Imperative Reasons of Overriding Interest
LSCP	London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough (growth corridor)
LVRPA	Lee Valley Regional Park Authority
PDF	Park Development Framework
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SPA	Special Protection Area
SA/SEA	Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment

Executive Summary

E1.1 Introduction

This report explains the process of screening for Habitats Regulations Assessment. It has been prepared by UE Associates on behalf of the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority and provides a statement, for consultation with Natural England and others, on whether the Park Development Framework requires Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats Regulations for its effects on European sites.

European sites are areas of international nature conservation importance that are protected for the benefit of the habitats and species they support. The following sites have been included in this study because they are close to or within the Park and could potentially be affected as a result of the plan due to their specific environmental sensitivities:

- ▶ Lee Valley Special Protection Area (SPA);
- ▶ Lee Valley Ramsar site;
- ▶ Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC); and
- ▶ Wormley Hoddesdonpark Woods SAC.

E1.2 Findings

Based on the information given in the following chapters, it is considered that the Park Development Framework will not lead to any significant effects, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, and does not require Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats Regulations.

Further details of the screening process can be found in the main report, where:

- ▶ **Chapter One** provides a background;
- ▶ **Chapter Two** explains the methodology used;
- ▶ **Chapter Three** describes the European sites;
- ▶ **Chapter Four** details the effects of the plan;
- ▶ **Chapter Five** presents the Screening Statement and consultation arrangements.

E.3 Consultation Arrangements

Informal liaison with Natural England, Environment Agency, RSPB and Wildlife Trusts has already taken place. Formal consultation on the Screening Statement will take place alongside consultation on the Park Development Framework.

The consultation period is between **23rd November 2009** and **31st January 2010**. All responses to the consultation should be sent to:

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Further to the stakeholder meeting held on 29th July 2009 and changes which LVRPA have made to the PDF in light of these discussions, the draft screening findings have been updated. Following the formal consultation period, LVRPA may make further changes to the PDF which will also be screened; a final edition of this Screening Statement will be issued when the PDF is adopted and published.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Lee Valley Regional Park Authority (LVRPA) is undertaking a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the emerging Park Development Framework (PDF). This is a requirement of regulation 85 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations 1994 (as amended; 'the Habitats Regulations'). The assessment focuses on the likely significant effects of the plan on the nature conservation interests of European-protected areas in the vicinity of the Park, and seeks to establish whether or not there will be any adverse effects on the ecological integrity of these European sites as a result of proposals in the PDF.

1.2 Purpose of this Report

This report follows on from an initial evidence gathering process (Tesserae Environmental, 2007) and states whether or not an Appropriate Assessment is required for the PDF. The report shows that there are four European sites within or close to the Park that require consideration by the assessment due to their specific environmental sensitivities.

The outputs of the report include information in relation to:

- ▶ The Habitats Regulations Assessment process (**Section 1.3**);
- ▶ The Park Development Framework (**Section 1.4**);
- ▶ The methodology for assessment (**Chapter Two**);
- ▶ Evidence gathering in relation to the European sites (**Chapter Three**);
- ▶ The likely significant effects of the plan (**Chapter Four**);
- ▶ A Screening Statement as to the need, or otherwise, for Appropriate Assessment, and consultation arrangements (**Chapter Five**).

1.3 Habitats Regulations Assessment of Land Use Plans

The application of Habitats Regulations Assessment to land use plans in the UK is a relatively new practice that derives from an October 2005 European Court of Justice Ruling on the transposition of European Union Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora ('the Habitats Directive'). The ruling found that the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations (1994) failed to correctly implement the intention of the Habitats Directive in that they only required the application of HRA to projects, as opposed to plans and programmes. As a result of the ruling the regulations were amended by the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) (Amendment) Regulations 2007.

Consequently, HRA must be applied to all land use plans in England and Wales. HRA aims to assess the effects of a land use plan against the conservation objectives of any sites designated for their nature conservation importance as part of a system known collectively as the Natura 2000 network of European sites.

European sites provide ecological infrastructure for the protection of sites which are of exceptional importance in respect of rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and species within the European Union. These sites consist of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC, designated under the Habitats Directive) and Special Protection Areas (SPA, designated under European Union Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds ('the Birds Directive')). Government policy (PPS9 and Circular 06/05 (ODPM, 2005a&b)) recommends that Ramsar sites (UNESCO, 1971) are treated as if they are fully designated European sites for the purposes of considering development proposals that may affect them. This report takes the same approach.

Under regulation 85(B) of the Habitats Regulations, the assessment must determine whether or not a plan will adversely affect the integrity of the European site(s) concerned. Where negative effects are identified, the process should consider alternatives to the proposed actions and/or explore mitigation opportunities. If it is impossible to avoid or remove the perceived adverse effect, the plan-makers must demonstrate, under the conditions of regulation 85(C), that there are Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI) to continue with the proposal. This is widely perceived as an undesirable position and should be avoided if at all possible.

1.4 Background to the Plan

The Lee Valley Regional Park and the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority were created in 1967 through the Lee Valley Regional Park Act 1966. The Act sets out the duty of the Authority to:

'develop, improve, preserve and manage...the park as a place for the occupation of leisure, recreation, sport, games or amusements...for the provision of nature reserves and for the provision and enjoyment of entertainments of any kind.'

(Section 12(1) Lee Valley Regional Park Act 1966)

The Authority is required under the Act to:

'...prepare a plan showing proposals for the future use and development of the park...'

(Section 14(1) Lee Valley Regional Park Act 1966)

The Park Development Framework will meet this statutory requirement by setting out the strategic objectives of the Regional Park Authority in relation to land use planning, and identifying and prioritising proposals to implement these objectives. The Authority is not a planning authority in the traditional sense (it does not give planning permission for development projects) but riparian planning authorities have an obligation to regard the PDF as a material consideration in planning decisions. Indeed, the Authority's proposals must be included within the riparian authorities' development plans. Riparian authorities are: Tower

Hamlets, Newham, Hackney, Waltham Forest, Haringey, Enfield, Epping Forest, Broxbourne, Harlowⁱ and East Hertfordshire.

The PDF is subdivided into six sections to address visitor infrastructure, sport and recreation, biodiversity, social and community infrastructure, landscape and heritage, and environmental infrastructure. Each section includes a statement of strategic aims and supporting objectives. The intention is that these will form the basis of the Authority's corporate priorities for the next 10 to 15 years. The latest edition of the strategic PDF objectives, as prepared in autumn 2009, is as follows:

- ▶ **Visitor Destination - A Park that is a high quality and regionally unique visitor destination, by:**
 - being known to and attracting visitors from across the Region
 - being easy to access and experience
 - providing an extensive network of routes
 - ensuring a network of visitor facilities
 - offering a range of accommodation
- ▶ **Sport and Recreation - A Park that delivers a range of high quality opportunities for sport and recreation, by providing:**
 - a range of recreation and leisure opportunities for the use and enjoyment of all
 - a range of sporting opportunities for all that include regional centres for sporting excellence
 - a range of programmes of sports development that encourages participation in sports and increases skills and abilities
- ▶ **Biodiversity – A Park that delivers a high quality biodiversity resource for the region, by providing:**
 - an ecological resource from which biodiversity benefits can disperse across the Region
 - a range of opportunities for people to experience, interact with and enjoy nature
- ▶ **Social and Community - A Park that helps people improve their wellbeing, by:**
 - facilitating people pursuing healthy lifestyles
 - providing opportunities to experience and participate in the arts
 - supporting events that attract visitors from across the region
 - providing opportunities for learning
 - providing volunteering opportunities

ⁱ Harlow is not technically a riparian authority but is included as a relevant body.

- ▶ **Landscape and Heritage – A Park landscape that embraces the physical, cultural and social heritage of the area, by:**
 - integrating Park character that celebrates local distinctiveness
 - protecting and celebrating the heritage of the Park
- ▶ **Environmental Infrastructure - A Park where infrastructure contributes to the sustainability of the region, by:**
 - improving the management of water and enhancing water quality
 - maximising the efficient use of energy and contributing towards sustainable energy production
 - supporting a productive landscape
 - minimising waste generation and contributing towards sustainable waste management
 - mitigating the impacts arising from past land uses and activities

1.4.1 *Geographic perspective*

Lee Valley Regional Park is comprised of a series of green and open spaces and a network of reservoirs connected by the Lee Navigation and other water courses. It stretches southwards approximately 40km (26 miles) from Ware in Hertfordshire to the River Thames in London encompassing almost 4,000 hectares. In addition to helping to meet the vital recreation, leisure and nature conservation needs of east London, Hertfordshire and Essex, it is an important wider regional resource for both the capital and the East of England, areas which are likely to experience significant population growth in the coming years.

The Lee Valley Regional Park falls within two major national growth corridors, which will have a significant impact on the future development and management of the Regional Park. The first major growth zone stretches from the London Boroughs of Haringey, Waltham Forest and Redbridge north to Peterborough (referred to as the London-Stansed-Cambridge-Peterborough (LSCP) growth corridor). The second major area of development, the Thames Gateway, stretches from Newham to the east. Parts of the Park will also be affected by the Olympic Legacy Masterplan. **Figure 1.1** illustrates the Park in its regional context.

The Park is in a unique position to help improve the quality of life of the local and regional population through the provision of open spaces for recreation, leisure and sports facilities and the management and maintenance of the diverse ecology and cultural heritage present in the area.

PDF proposals are given at **Appendix I**.

1.5 Iterative Assessment Process

The first iteration of the Screening Statement was prepared to inform stakeholder discussions and provide information for LVRPA to consider as the consultation edition of the PDF was being prepared. The initial screening exercise stage assessed early draft PDF proposals, prepared as part of stakeholder workshops held during spring 2009.

Further to an HRA meeting with Natural England, Environment Agency, RSPB and Wildlife Trusts on 29th July 2009, LVRPA have made changes to the PDF in light of discussions held. This document updates the initial screening findings. Following the formal consultation period, LVRPA may make further changes to the PDF which will also be screened; a final edition of this Screening Statement will be issued when the PDF is adopted and published.

By working iteratively on this basis, and engaging with stakeholders as part of the PDF plan-making process, all potential risks to European site conservation objectives have been identified and eliminated, to ensure the continued protection of international nature conservation interests alongside delivery of the plan.

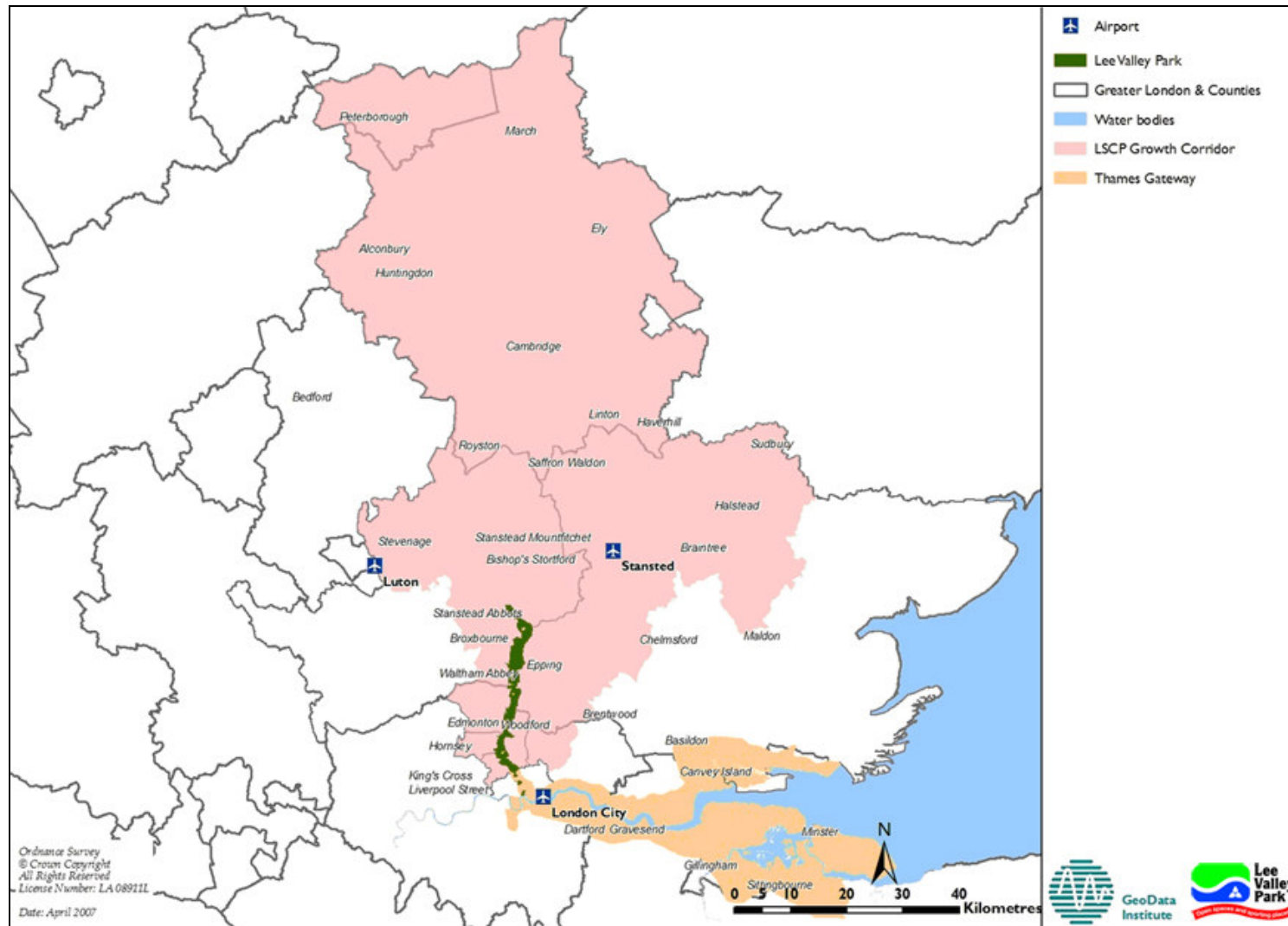


Figure 1.1: Lee Valley Regional Park and its regional setting (Source: Tesserae Environmental, 2007)

2 Methodology

2.1 Introduction

Guidance on HRA has been published in draft form by the Government (DCLG, 2006). This draws on advice from a range of experts as well as European Union guidance (European Commission, 2001) regarding methodology for Appropriate Assessment of plans.

The guidance recognises that there is no statutory method for undertaking Habitats Regulations Assessment and that the adopted method must be *appropriate* to its purpose under the Habitats Directive and Regulations; this concept is one of the reasons why HRA is also often referred to as Appropriate Assessment. The guidance identifies three stages to the HRA process:

- ▶ AA1: Likely Significant Effects (Screening)
- ▶ AA2: Appropriate Assessment and Ascertaining the Effect on Integrity
- ▶ AA3: Mitigation Measures and Alternative Solutions

Where stage AA3 cannot produce alternative solutions or mitigation to remove or reduce adverse effects to insignificant levels, there may be a need to explore Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest. This is discouraged by DCLG. The three stages collectively make up Habitats Regulations Assessment, while Stage AA2 is the point at which Appropriate Assessment of the plan is carried out if the evidence points to a need for such an assessment.

Natural England (formerly English Nature) has produced more prescriptive draft guidance on the assessment on Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) and sub-regional strategies under the provisions of the Habitats Regulations (David Tyldesley and Associates, 2006). This introduces the concept of a stepped approach to the assessment process and fits within the framework of the three stages identified by DCLG. Whilst the guidance has been written for RSS similar guidance, drawing on the same principles, is being prepared for Development Plan Documents (DPD), and Natural England has confirmed that the RSS guidance is suitable for use in the interim period.

Table 2.1 illustrates how the two approaches can be operated as one integrated methodology to achieve the same outcome from each approach. It is recognised that HRA may be undertaken at the same time as other assessment processes associated with the preparation of development documents (ie, Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SA/SEA)), but it should be noted that it is a distinct procedure with its own legislative requirements. The SA/SEA process for the PDF is being documented separately (see UE Associates, 2009).

2.2 Methodology

The HRA follows the methodology prepared by David Tyldesley and Associates (2006), as described in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1: Stages in the Habitats Regulations Assessment process drawing on guidance from the DCLG and Natural England

DCLG Stage	Natural England (Tyldesley) Steps
AA1: Likely significant effects	1. Identify all international sites in and around the area.
	2. Acquire, examine and understand conservation objectives of each interest feature of each European site potentially affected.
	3. Consider the policies and proposals in the plan and the changes that they may cause that may be relevant to the European sites. This is likely to involve estimating likely magnitude, duration, location and extent of effects of the changes as far as they may reasonably be predicted at this stage.
	4. Acknowledging the plan is not necessary for site management, would any elements of the plan be likely to have a significant effect on any interest feature, alone or in-combination with other projects and plans, directly or indirectly?
	5. Seek official screening statement from Natural England.
AA2: Appropriate Assessment and ascertaining the effect on integrity	6. Agree scope and method of the Appropriate Assessment and consultation period with Natural England.
	7. 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.
AA3: Mitigation measures and alternative solutions	8. 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 its aims and objectives.
	9. Draft a report on the Appropriate Assessment and consult Natural England and if necessary the public.
	10. Taking account of Natural England and public representations, can it be ascertained that the plan will not adversely affect the integrity of any international site?

2.2.1 HRA Screening

The screening process, drawing on information about the qualifying features of each site and their conservation objectives, considers whether or not the PDF’s proposals are likely to lead to significant effects at European sites. The screening process concerns steps 1 to 5 in Table 2.1. The following chapters address the five steps accordingly:

- ▶ **Chapter Three** – Identifies all European sites (Step 1) and acquires and examines the conservation objectives of each of these sites (Step 2);
- ▶ **Chapter Four** – Determines the likely significant effects of the plan on European sites, both alone (Step 3) and in-combination with other plans (Step 4); and
- ▶ **Chapter Five** – Gives the Screening Statement (Step 5).

3 European Sites

3.1 Scope of the Study

Every European site has its own intrinsic qualities, besides the habitats or species for which it has been designated, that enable the site to support the ecosystems that it does. An important aspect of this is that the ecological integrity of each site can be vulnerable to change from natural and human induced activities in the surrounding environment. For example, sites can be affected by land use plans in a number of different ways, including the direct land-take of new development, the type of use the land will be put to (for example, a noise emitting use), the pollution a development generates and the resources it uses (during both construction and operation).

One intrinsic quality of any European site is its functionality at the landscape ecology level; in other words, how the site interacts with the zone of influence of its immediate surroundings, as well as the wider area. Best practice guidance on Habitats Regulations Assessment suggests that all European sites within the area of coverage of a plan, together with all those within a 10km buffer zone should be considered in the first instance as potential receptors for negative effects. In addition to these, other European sites further than 10km from the area of coverage of a plan may also be affected due to their specific environmental sensitivities. This is particularly the case where there is potential for developments resulting from the plan to generate water-borne pollutants, where there are particularly high demands for water resources, or a specific recreational resource has a catchment area of greater than 10km.

There are four European sites within 10km of the Park, and which may potentially be affected by activities arising from the plan; these are listed in **Table 3.1**.

Table 3.1: European sites in the vicinity of Lee Valley Regional Park

Name	Location	Type
Epping Forest	Adjacent to the east	SAC
Wormley Hoddesdonpark Woods	Approx. 1.8km to the west	SAC
Lee Valley	Within Park boundaries	SPA
Lee Valley	Within Park boundaries	Ramsar

Figure 3.1 shows the location of European sites near to the Park, and within a 10km zone of potential influence.

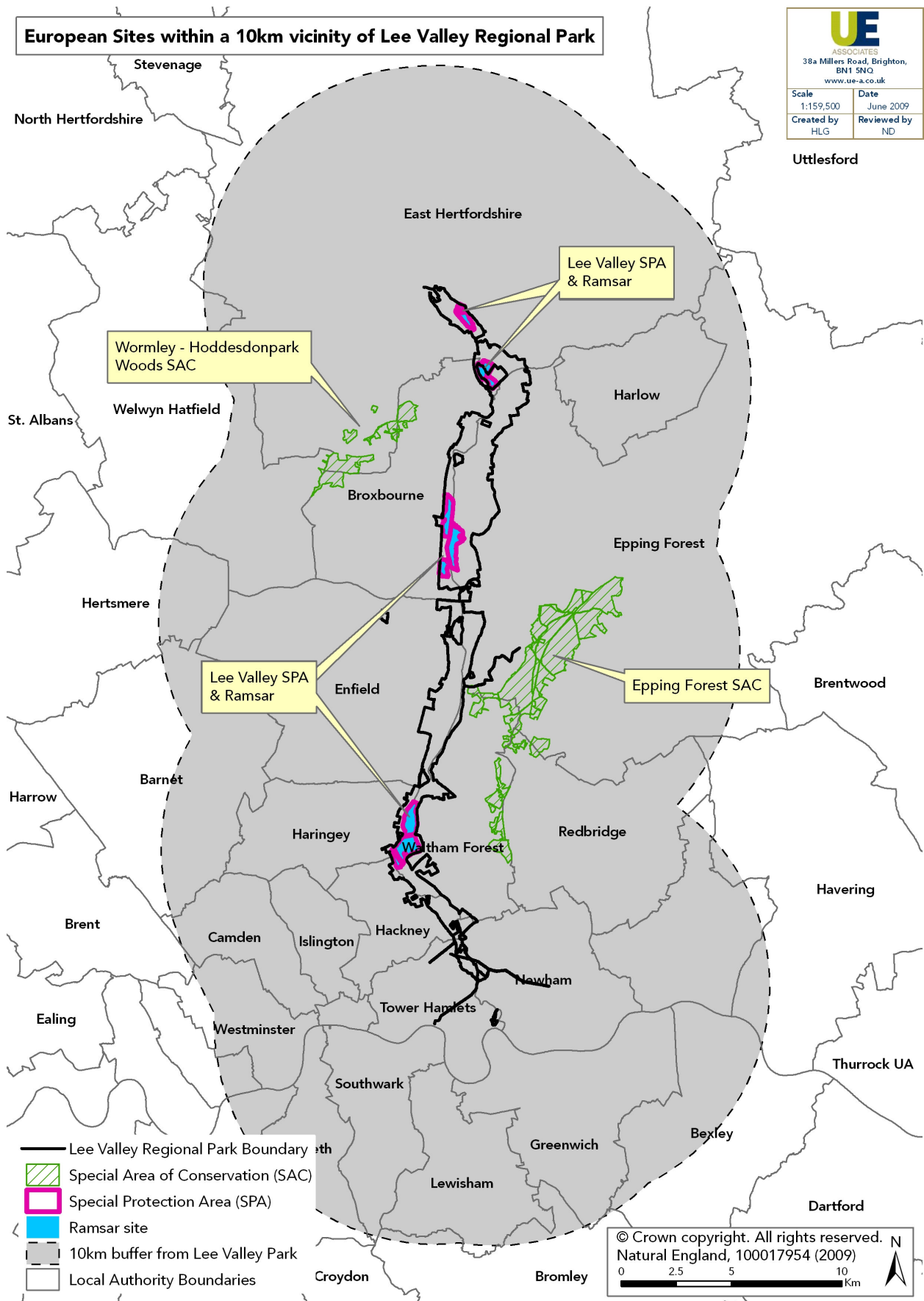


Figure 3.1: Location of Lee Valley Regional Park in relation to European sites within 10km

3.2 Site Descriptions

An ecological description of each European site is given in **Box 1**.

Box 1: Ecological descriptions of European sites (Source: JNCC)

Epping Forest SAC

Epping Forest represents 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 *Zygodon forsteri*. 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. Epping Forest is a large woodland area in which records of stag beetle *Lucanus cervus* are widespread and frequent; the site straddles the Essex and east London population centres. Epping Forest is a very important site for fauna associated with decaying timber, and supports many Red Data Book and Nationally Scarce invertebrate species.

Wormley Hoddesdonpark Woods SAC

Wormley Hoddesdonpark Woods in south-east England has large stands of almost pure hornbeam *Carpinus betulus* (former coppice), with sessile oak *Quercus petraea* standards. Areas dominated by bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* do occur, but elsewhere there are stands of great wood-rush *Luzula sylvatica* with carpets of the mosses *Dicranum majus* and *Leucobryum glaucum*. Locally, a bryophyte community more typical of continental Europe occurs, including the mosses *Dicranum montanum*, *D. flagellare* and *D. tauricum*.

Lee Valley SPA

The Lee Valley SPA is located to the north-east of London, where a series of wetlands and reservoirs occupy about 20km of the valley. The site comprises embanked water supply reservoirs, sewage treatment lagoons and former gravel pits that support a range of man-made, semi-natural and valley bottom habitats. These wetland habitats support wintering wildfowl, in particular Gadwall *Anas strepera* and Shoveler *Anas clypeata*, which occur in numbers of European importance. Areas of reedbed within the site also support significant numbers of wintering Bittern *Botaurus stellaris*.

Lee Valley Ramsar

The Lee Valley comprises a series of embanked water supply reservoirs, sewage treatment lagoons and former gravel pits along approximately 24km of the valley. These waterbodies support internationally important numbers of wintering gadwall and shoveler and nationally important numbers of several other bird species. The site also contains a range of wetland and valley bottom habitats, both man-made and semi-natural, which support a diverse range of wetland fauna and flora.

3.3 Qualifying Features

The qualifying features of each site (that is, the reasons for which the sites were designated) are listed in **Table 3.2**. There are no priority features present.

Table 3.2: European sites' qualifying features

European site	Qualifying habitats	Qualifying species
Epping Forest SAC	Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with <i>Ilex</i> and sometimes also <i>Taxus</i> in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>). Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> . European dry heaths.	Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i> .
Wormley Hoddesdonpark Woods SAC	Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the <i>Carpinion betuli</i> .	-
Lee Valley SPA	-	Overwintering (2000): Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i> (406 individuals); Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i> (456 individuals); Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> (6 individuals).
Lee Valley Ramsar	-	Ramsar Criterion 2: The site supports the nationally scarce plant species whorled water-milfoil <i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i> and the rare or vulnerable invertebrate <i>Micronecta minutissima</i> (a water-boatman). Ramsar Criterion 6: Northern shoveler, <i>Anas clypeata</i> (287 individuals, representing an average of 1.9% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)); Gadwall, <i>Anas strepera strepera</i> (445 individuals, representing an average of 2.6% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3))

3.4 Conservation Objectives

Natural England is in the process of setting out conservation objectives for all SACs and SPAs, and progress towards these objectives can be taken as an indicator of favourable conservation status at a site. Ramsar sites do not have agreed conservation objectives, but in most instances overlap with SPA site boundaries. However, it should be noted that Ramsar

qualifying features often include a range of habitats and non-bird species common to SAC designations, as well as bird species and assemblages and their supporting habitats, which are common to SPAs. The conservation objectives of the above sites are currently work in progress and are provided in **Box 2**.

Box 2: Conservation objectives for European sites (Source: Natural England)

Epping Forest SAC

To maintain* in a favourable condition the:

- Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with *Ilex* and sometimes also *Taxus* in the shrublayer (*Quericon robori-petraeae* or *Ilici-Fagenion*)
- European dry heaths
- North Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix*

To maintain* in a favourable condition the habitats for the population of:

- Stag beetle *Lucanus cervus*

Wormley Hoddesdonpark Woods SAC

To maintain* the following habitat 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, SPA, Ramsar):

- Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland - Lowland

Lee Valley SPA

To maintain* in a favourable condition the habitats for the populations of Annex I species + of European importance, with particular reference to:

- open water and surrounding marginal habitats

+ Bittern *Botaurus stellaris*

To maintain* in a favourable condition the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species + of European importance, with particular reference to:

- open water and surrounding marginal habitats

+ Gadwall *Anas strepera*, Shoveler *Anas clypeata*

Lee Valley Ramsar

n/a

* In all cases, maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

3.5 Vulnerabilities

Every European site has distinctive characteristics that make it vulnerable to a variety of impact-inducing activities. The known vulnerabilities of the above named sites are shown in **Box 3**.

Box 3: Vulnerabilities of European sites (Source: JNCC)

Epping Forest SAC

Habitat loss/damage (recreation); air pollution (epiphytes); air pollution (acid soils); changes to management regime (pollarding); climate change / drought (hydrological regime); water abstraction / drainage (hydrological regime).

Wormley Hoddesdonpark Woods SAC

Habitat loss/damage (recreation); changes to management regime (pollarding); climate change / drought (hydrological regime); changes to stand structure and composition (inappropriate planting or felling).

Lee Valley SPA

Habitat loss/damage (recreation, adjacent development); eutrophication (hydrological pollution); disturbance (recreation); abstraction (hydrological regime); climate change / drought (hydrological regime); food availability.

Lee Valley Ramsar

Habitat loss/damage (recreation, adjacent development); eutrophication (hydrological pollution); disturbance (recreation); abstraction (hydrological regime); climate change / drought (hydrological regime); food availability.

4 Effects of the Park Development Framework

4.1 Background

Section 1.4 described the overall aims of the plan. This chapter considers proposed options for achieving these aims and, acknowledging that the plan is not necessary to the management of any European site, states whether or not the proposals are likely to have significant effects on site integrity, either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects.

Site integrity can be described as follows (ODPM, 2005b):

"The integrity of a site is the coherence of its ecological structure and function, across its whole area, that enables it to sustain the habitat, complex of habitats and/or the levels of populations of the species for which it was classified."

4.2 Consideration of Effects

All proposals considered by LVRPA for inclusion in the PDF have been screened for likely significant effects on the European sites in question. The effects associated with the PDF can be sorted into one of nine categories, which are listed below in **Box 4**. These categories are taken from Appendix A of the draft HRA guidance document produced by David Tyldesley and Associates (2006), and help to determine which, if any, elements of the plan would be likely to have a significant effect on any interest feature of any European site, alone or in-combination with other plans and projects, directly or indirectly.

Proposals falling within categories 1 - 7 are deemed not to have an effect on a European site and can be eliminated from the assessment procedure. Those falling within category eight require further analysis, including consideration of in-combination effects, and should be included in the next stage of the HRA process; while an Appropriate Assessment must be carried out for any proposal falling within category nine.

Appendix II illustrates the results of the HRA screening process for all PDF proposals, where the numbers in each of the coloured cells correspond to a category listed in Box 4. See **Appendix I** for the full list of PDF proposals.

Box 4: Categories of proposed actions (Source: David Tyldesley and Associates, 2006)

Reasons why proposal will have no effect on a European Site:

1. The proposal will not itself lead to development (e.g. it relates to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or it is not a land use planning policy).
2. The proposal makes provision for a quantum / type of development (and may or may not indicate one or more broad locations e.g. a district, town or suburb) but the location of the development is to be selected following consideration of options in lower tier plans.
3. No development could occur through this proposal alone, because it is implemented through sub-ordinate proposals which are more detailed and therefore more appropriate to assess for their effects on European sites and associated sensitive areas.
4. Concentration of development in urban areas will not affect European sites and will help to steer development and land use change away from European sites and associated sensitive areas.
5. The proposal will help steer development away from European sites and associated sensitive areas, e.g. not developing in areas of flood risk or areas otherwise likely to be affected by climate change.
6. The proposal is intended to protect the natural environment, including biodiversity.
7. The proposal is intended to conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment, and enhancement measures will not be likely to have any effect on a European site.

Reason why proposal could have a potential effect:

8. The proposal steers a quantum or type of development towards, or encourages development in, an area that includes a European site or an area where development may indirectly affect a European site.

Reason why proposal would be likely to have a significant effect:

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

Following changes made to the PDF by LVRPA in response to the stakeholder meeting to discuss the initial findings of the screening exercise, all likely significant effects associated with the plan have been removed. The updated screening findings therefore conclude that the **PDF will not have any significant effects** on any of the European sites within the scope of the assessment, in view of the sites' conservation objectives, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

4.3 In-Combination Test

Other plans and projects being prepared or implemented in the area have the potential to cause negative effects on the integrity of European sites. These effects may be exacerbated when experienced in-combination with the effects of the plan in question, possibly leading an insignificant effect to become significant. It is therefore important to consider which other plans and projects could affect the European sites, and which may act in-combination.

The plans and projects listed in **Appendix III** were considered for effects in-combination with the PDF. However, none of these were judged to lead to significant effects when taken together with the PDF.

4.4 Commentary on Potential Effects

The emphasis of the HRA screening stage is to identify any proposals likely to lead to a significant effect at a European site. Two potential (as opposed to likely) effects were identified as a result of the initial screening exercise and, as stated above, steps have now been taken to alter the plan to remove the effects. For clarity and transparency, a description of these effects is given for information below.

4.4.1 Disturbance from recreation

The Lee Valley SPA/Ramsar is designated because of its populations of bittern, gadwall and shoveler. Impacts associated with disturbance from recreation differ between locations, and between seasons, species, and individuals. Birds' responses to disturbance can be observed as behavioural or physiological, with effects possible on feeding, breeding and taking flight. Disturbance can be caused by a wide variety of activities and, generally, both distance from the source of disturbance and the scale of the event will influence the nature of the response. Factors such as habitat, flock size, cold weather or variations in food availability will also influence birds' abilities to respond to disturbance and hence the scale of the impact (Stillman *et al*, 2009).

Impacts to wintering birds are thought to be centred on interruption to foraging, and less so roosting, and individuals alter their threshold to disturbance in response to shifts in the basic trade-off between increased perceived predation risk (tolerating disturbance) and the increased starvation risk of not feeding (avoiding disturbance) (Stillman *et al*, 2009). During the breeding season, impacts are associated with nest abandonment in response to a disturbance event, leading to predation of eggs, as well as trampling and increased thermal stress.

The assessment team acknowledges the vital role LVRPA plays in managing and partner-managing the SPA/Ramsar for the benefit of European-protected species, as well as its wider remit of enhancing the Park as a biodiversity resource in general; it seems intuitively unlikely that proposals set out under the PDF could lead to significant effects on ecological integrity. Nevertheless, elements of the plan set out to improve accessibility to waterbodies and enhance the 'destination appeal' of or close to parts of the Park designated as SPA/Ramsar, and these were identified as having the potential to lead to a significant effect if managed inappropriately.

Minor changes to wording of the plan made since July 2009 (see for example proposals 10 and 11 in **Appendix I**), together with commitments and sign-posts to the use of visitor access management in the more sensitive parts of the Park, have successfully removed the risk of likely significant effects, allowing the PDF to proceed without Appropriate Assessment.

4.4.2 *Disturbance from other sources*

In the earlier version of the plan, the renewable energy section of the PDF promoted the use of small, medium and limited large scale wind turbines (among other technologies) in helping to mitigate the Park's carbon footprint. Wind turbines present the potential to negatively affect birds through displacement, disorientation of flight patterns and presenting the risk of collision mortality (see for example Langston and Pullan, 2003). Displacement leads to the reduction in birds' use of an area, or absence in entirety, effectively rendering the loss of habitats to birds. Research indicates that negative effects, as associated with large scale wind turbines, have been observed at a distance of up to 800m (including zero), and that 600m is widely accepted as the maximum reliably recorded distance at which such effects would take place (Drewitt and Langston, 2006).

Minor changes to the wording of the plan made since July 2009 (see for example proposal 20b in **Appendix I**), which commit to pursuing mainly small-scale wind turbines and siting the one large scale wind turbine (associated with the Olympic Park) away from the most sensitive areas, have successfully removed the risk of likely significant effects, allowing the PDF to proceed without Appropriate Assessment.

5 Screening Statement

5.1 Screening Statement

This document has set out Lee Valley Regional Park Authority's statement on the need for Habitats Regulations Assessment for the Park Development Framework. It shows that the plan will not generate any significant effects in relation to the European sites identified, either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects.

Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment is not required.

The plan will be re-checked for likely significant effects following changes in response to the forthcoming consultation, to ensure that any revisions to the plan do not present a risk to the European sites.

5.2 Consultation Arrangements

This report is open to consultation between **23rd November 2009** and **31st January 2010**.
Written comments should be sent to:

Claire Martin
Policy Officer
Lee Valley Regional Park Authority
Myddleton House
Bulls Cross
Enfield
Middlesex EN2 9HG

cmartin@leevalleypark.org.uk

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Appendix I: PDF Proposals

Visitor Infrastructure	
1a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare a comprehensive branding strategy that will help define an identity and brand for the whole Park. ▪ Provide clear guidance on how the brand and identity of the Park Authority and our estate will relate to the whole Park brand. ▪ Prepare design guidance for visitor infrastructure (e.g. signage, furniture, materials etc). It is important that this guidance should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the development of the Park as an integrated landscape entity. ▪ Reflect and celebrate local distinctiveness. ▪ Promote the identity of the Park as a whole alongside individual landowner and manager identities, so as to encourage them to adopt and use the brand correctly and effectively.
1b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake a long term investment programme for new and replacement visitor infrastructure throughout our estate (to include signage, furniture, paths etc). ▪ Implement operational rebranding (to include printed material, web pages, uniforms, vehicle livery etc). ▪ Continue a range of marketing measures to build market presence and create further awareness of the Park brand.
1c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work with landowners and managers within the Park to implement an approach to visitor infrastructure that promotes both a whole Park identity as a whole (alongside those of the individual landowner and manger identities). ▪ Work with landowners and managers within the Park to develop a coordinated approach to marketing of facilities, features and the visitor offer that is consistent with our Park identity and brand, and meets a level of quality compatible with our standards
2a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage access to the Park by sustainable transport modes, including walking, running, cycling and public transport. ▪ Ensure the Park is truly accessible to all, and that barriers which prevent access for any section of the regional community are removed wherever possible. ▪ Ensure entrance points into the Park are located intelligently to provide appropriate links with external routes and public transport networks. ▪ Develop a strong Park identity and brand, and an accompanying marketing strategy, to maximise exposure to the regional market. ▪ Develop a comprehensive and coordinated signage system. This will include appropriate entrance and branding signage where main transport routes lie adjacent to or cross the Park ▪ Encourage remote access to the Park through ongoing development of our website. This will include potential live stream links to sites and/or events of interest, and ongoing development and distribution of promotional and informational literature.
2b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work with rail operators, including National Express East Anglia (NEEA), Transport for London and other relevant operators to maximise the awareness and information about the Park across the rail network. The will include the provision of high quality station signage and information relating to the Park, promotion of the Park facilities and location, branding and marketing the existing NEEA rail route as the 'Lee Valley Park line', and ensuring all access routes across railway infrastructure are retained and enhanced. ▪ Work with Network Rail and other partners to explore opportunities and alleviate the impact arising from changes to the rail network infrastructure, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential reopening of Lea Bridge Road Station.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential development or relocation of Ponders End Station. ▪ Potential expansion of the Lee Valley line to four tracks. ▪ Work with bus operators to locate bus routes and bus stops near to Park entrances, and to schedule operating times with Park based events and operations. ▪ Work with local highway authorities to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance the quality of routes to the Park (eg, from rail stations), by improving streetscapes, creating additional signage and mitigating any existing barriers to access. ▪ Enhance directional vehicle signage to the Park, and to key features and facilities within the Park, with motorway "brown signs" and local information signs. ▪ Enhance access to the Park by sustainable transport modes (eg, walking, running, cycling and horseback) by developing high quality links between the Park's internal and external public right of way network, and cycle and bridleway networks, to deliver integrated routes to and through the Park. ▪ Create a wide network of web links with local and regional authorities and other partners/stakeholders.
3a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to develop further sections of the Lea Valley Pathway, and work towards a continuous walking and cycling route on the eastern side of the Park
3b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake a comprehensive route network audit and prepare a design framework that will provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An assessment of the current route network provision and standards; ▪ Proposals for achieving the primary and secondary route network, to link Park entrances, key visitor facilities and features; ▪ A prioritised project action plan directing future investment.
3c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore opportunities for overcoming existing barriers to access and delivering a comprehensive primary route network throughout Park.
4a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Further enhance existing visitor facilities where possible to ensure provision of the identified core range of services, particularly at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lee Valley Farms/Fishers Green (River Lee Country Park); ▪ Gunpowder Park; ▪ Myddelton House ▪ WaterWorks Nature Reserve and Golf Centre ▪ Ensure proposed new visitor facilities provide the identified core range of services, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ South River Lee Country Park – White Water Canoe Centre ▪ Work with partners to provide new visitor facilities (as a component part of new recreation/leisure developments) at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Broxbourne (former Leisure Pool site); ▪ Lee Valley Leisure Complex (at Picketts Lock) ▪ East India Dock Basin. ▪ Undertake a long term investment programme to replace and further develop the secondary visitor infrastructure. This will follow the comprehensive design proposals highlighted in the Branding Strategy. ▪ Broaden the visitor offer of existing specific purpose facilities within the Park where possible.
4b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance existing visitor facilities owned and operated by others to ensure that they provide as many of the identified core services for general Park users as possible. They should also form part of a coordinated and complementary whole Park visitor network, particularly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RSPB Rye Meads ▪ YHA Lee Valley, Cheshunt and Herts Young Mariners Base ▪ Royal Gunpowder Mills ▪ Markfield Beam Engine Museum ▪ Three Mills Green and House Mill

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop new visitor facilities to provide the full range of identified core services for general Park users, particularly at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Walthamstow Reservoirs ▪ Hackney Marshes ▪ Olympic Park ▪ Lea River Park
5a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to operate the existing accommodation offer at Lee Valley Campsite (Sewardstone) and explore opportunities for future enhancement, expansion and management through commercial partnership. ▪ Explore commercial partnership opportunities for new accommodation facilities at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lee Valley Leisure Complex (at Picketts Lock) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion and upgrade of existing facilities • Potential site for primary accommodation in south of the Park (as part of a major new leisure offer on the site). This will exploit the proximity to London and good road access. • Camping, touring caravan, holiday village, hostel, hotel, moorings. ▪ River Lee Country Park (Waltham Abbey and Royal Gunpowder Mills) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential new accommodation offer near the London 2012 White Water Canoe Centre • Small scale seasonal camping, touring caravan/mobile home, hostel, hotel ▪ Broxbourne <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential site for primary accommodation node in north of Park, building on leisure and recreation opportunities of River Lee Country Park, river and Navigation and surrounding environs • Holiday village, moorings and/or marina, camping ▪ Explore opportunities for provision of temporary accommodation facilities that could support the London 2012 Olympics. ▪ Explore opportunities to enhance existing and develop new recreational moorings.
5b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to support the existing accommodation offer within the Park and maximise opportunities for joint marketing and promotions. Key sites include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Roydon Mill Leisure Park ▪ YHA Lee Valley (Youth Hostel Association, Cheshunt) ▪ Support the development of additional accommodation opportunities that complement existing or planned accommodation elsewhere in the Park, and which meet the needs of other Park facilities users. Possible sites include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Olympic Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential hotel and hostel accommodation to complement nearby hotel offer within and around Stratford City ▪ Lea Bridge Road <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential accommodation offer as part of the future redevelopment of Lea Bridge area ▪ Work in partnership with British Waterways and other partners to explore opportunities to enhance existing, and develop new, recreational moorings. ▪ Work in partnership with accommodation providers beyond the Park boundary to develop mutually beneficial activity and marketing packages.
Sport and Recreation	
6a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to develop the infrastructure to support walking, running and cycling use throughout the Park. This will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Route network <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our proposals for the ongoing development and management of the Park's route network are set out in the Visitor Infrastructure section of this document ▪ Coordinated cycle hire network

	<p>Develop a coordinated network of cycle hire opportunities throughout the Park. This will enable users to pick up and drop off cycles at points throughout the Park. Hire opportunities should be located at primary visitor nodes and close to public transport access points.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information Maps, guides and other interpretive information to promote and enhance the enjoyment of walking and cycling in the Park. We will work with partners, both within and surrounding the Park, to ensure information includes the wider network of routes and encourages links beyond the Park boundaries to other sites of interest.
6b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diversify and add interest to the route network through secondary infrastructure and enhanced site management/maintenance. ▪ Develop a network of visitor facilities that meet the needs of people walking, running and cycling through the Park by providing changing facilities, showers, secure storage etc. ▪ Continue to increase the extent and quality of accessibility within our own estate where possible. This will be undertaken by improving the physical infrastructure, overcoming existing barriers to access, enhancing attractiveness and safety. We will focus attention on those areas that are currently inaccessible or have restricted access. Priority sites include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spitalbrook ▪ St Pauls Field/Nazing Mead ▪ South Glen Faba ▪ Acquire affordable land currently owned by others within the Park to improve the quality of publicly accessible open space for leisure and recreation. Risks within this process to be appropriately mitigated (e.g. risk of land contamination). Priority sites include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wharf Road/Turnford ▪ Land south of Glen Faba ▪ Land required to deliver the Lea Valley Pathway – Roydon Loop ▪ Develop a range of playable space and play provisions that will encourage, facilitate and invite play. This will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key visitor facilities Introduce the provision of playable space and play areas as a core component of the offer at key visitor facilities. ▪ Creative grounds maintenance Introducing playable space throughout the Park through creative maintenance. ▪ Signage Install appropriate signage that helps to identify specific areas where play is encouraged. ▪ Information Promote play opportunities through marketing, education programmes and events. ▪ Regionally significant play destinations Explore opportunities for the development of one or more regionally significant destination play facilities. Potential sites include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lee Valley Leisure Complex (Picketts Lock) • Broxbourne (former Lee Valley Leisure Pool site) ▪ Where possible and appropriate, extend the bridleway network on our own estate, and create links to bridleway networks and paths outside the Park boundary. ▪ Continue to operate our existing recreation and leisure facilities (subject to periodic review as described below). ▪ Periodically review the ongoing operation of all our recreation and leisure facilities to assess current and future operation, usage, expansion and refurbishment. The review will include consideration of factors such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional value offered by the facility ▪ Provision of competing or complementary facilities in and around the Park ▪ Life cycle and asset management costs of the facility

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commercial viability and potential operating/development partners ▪ Explore opportunities for provision of new recreation and leisure facilities through commercial partnership. Such facilities should contribute (either individually or collectively) to an enhanced regional offer, and should be appropriate to our wider aims and objectives (i.e. non recreation and leisure related). Priority sites for development of new recreation and leisure facilities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Broxbourne (Leisure Pool site) ▪ South River Lee Country Park ▪ Rammey Marsh West ▪ Picketts Lock ▪ Lea Bridge Road ▪ Lee River Park (including Three Mills Green and East India Dock Basin)
6c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to support range of existing recreation and leisure facilities owned and operated by others within the Park. ▪ Continue to work with other landowners to encourage and facilitate increased public access to currently inaccessible or restricted access land. Priority sites/landowners include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Walthamstow Reservoirs – Thames Water ▪ Tumbling Bay – British Waterways ▪ Work with other landowners within the Park to expand the bridleway network throughout the Park. ▪ Continue to work in partnership with existing providers of recreation and leisure opportunities within the Park. ▪ Support the ongoing development of new recreation and leisure facilities within the Park where they contribute (either individually or collectively) to an enhanced regional offer. These should be appropriate to our wider aims and objectives for the Park.
7a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fishing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake a Strategic Review of the current and potential future offer for fishery/angling in Park. ▪ Recreational boating <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work with partners (esp. British Waterways and Environment Agency) to enhance water quality on all recreational waterways.
7b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fishing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance our own fishery offer (subject to the finding of the Strategic Review), focusing on infrastructure development and water body management for publicly accessible fisheries. ▪ Recreational boating <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore opportunities for enhanced and additional infrastructure to support recreational boating. ▪ Explore opportunities for alternate management arrangements for those marinas operated by the Authority. ▪ Continue to support existing water based recreational and leisure uses. ▪ Explore opportunities for provision of new water based recreation and leisure opportunities through commercial partnership or club led developments. ▪ Explore opportunities to facilitate swimming within one or more of the 'natural' water bodies in the Park.
7c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fishing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support fishery provision within the Park by others, and explore closer operational coordination, to include joint marketing and promotion where appropriate. ▪ Recreational boating <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work with partners (esp. British Waterways and Environment Agency) to enhance water quality on all recreational waterways.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support opportunities for enhanced and additional infrastructure in support of recreational boating throughout the Park. Proposals will expand and enhance the range of values offered by the Park, including biodiversity, visitor infrastructure, social and community, landscape and heritage and environmental benefits. ▪ Sailing and rowing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to support the current sailing and rowing provision offered on a range of water bodies within the Park. ▪ Where possible work with clubs and other providers to work collectively to enhance the levels of public accessibility and participation, including joint marketing and promotion. ▪ Provide opportunities for more open and accessible recreational activity through 'pay and play' arrangements. ▪ Explore opportunities with partners to develop a network of canoe trails and canoe hire opportunities throughout the Park. ▪ Continue to support existing water based recreational and leisure uses within the Park.
8a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to operate our existing sports facilities (subject to periodic review as described below), namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lee Valley Athletics Centre ▪ Lee Valley Ice Centre ▪ Lee Valley Riding Centre ▪ WaterWorks Golf Centre and Lee Valley Golf Course at Picketts Lock ▪ Operate new Olympic legacy sports facilities located on our land (subject to periodic review as described below), namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ White Water Canoe Course (canoeing and rafting) ▪ VeloPark (cycling – track, road, BMX and mountain biking) ▪ Eton Manor (hockey, tennis, 5-a-side football) ▪ Consider opportunities for further sports facilities as and when they may arise. ▪ Review periodically the ongoing operation of all our sports facilities. Such reviews will assess current operation and usage, the potential for future expansion / refurbishment of the facility, and opportunities for alternative uses for the site. The review will include consideration of factors such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional value offered by the facility. ▪ Provision of competing or complementary facilities in and around the Park. ▪ Opportunities for innovation and integration of new and emerging sports. ▪ Life cycle and asset management costs of the facility. ▪ Commercial viability and potential operating/development partners.
8b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to work in partnership with existing providers of sports opportunities within the Park to maximise the synergies between respective sports offers and enhance regional value. ▪ Continue to work in partnership with the future owner/operator of other Olympic legacy sports facilities to deliver a coordinated sports offer across the Park. ▪ Support the ongoing development of new sports facilities within the Park where they contribute (either individually or collectively) to an enhanced regional sports offer. These should be appropriate to our wider aims and objectives (i.e. non sports and recreation related).
9a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to enhance existing sports development programmes within our own sports facilities with the aim of increasing regional participation in those programmes, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Schools ▪ Sports clubs ▪ National Governing Body sport training and competition, coaching frameworks and development of coaches ▪ National, Regional and County or Borough squad bases ▪ Implement a similar range of sports development programmes for new (Olympic legacy)

	<p>facilities within our ownership and management, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ White Water Canoe Course ▪ VeloPark ▪ Eton Manor ▪ Continue to develop a range of sports development programmes for open space and water based sports. ▪ Develop programmes, marketing and promotion in partnership with others to encourage participation in sports, recreation and physical exercise throughout the Park.
9b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to work in partnership with existing and future sports providers within the Park to deliver partnership and/or coordinated sports development programmes.
Biodiversity	
10a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that we meet all statutory requirements to protect and enhance designated sites, particularly those sites which lie within the Lee Valley Special Protection Area and Sites of Special Scientific Interest. ▪ Undertake a long term investment programme of habitat protection, enhancement and management that will maximise biodiversity values throughout the Park. ▪ Prioritise our resources on activities that will deliver the greatest biodiversity value for the resources available. ▪ Continue to refine the Lee Valley Biodiversity Action Plan and Site Management Plans in order to provide detailed guidance for ongoing development and management of the Park.
10b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We will continue to work in partnership with other landowners and managers within the Park to ensure development and land management practices give appropriate consideration to biodiversity values and contribute positively to the wider ecological network of the Park.
10c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We will continue to work in partnership with other landowners and managers outside the Park boundary to enhance existing ecological connectivity, create new ecological links, and increase biodiversity values across the region.
11a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare a strategy and action plan that would identify areas where improvements to the biodiversity values, or to the visitor infrastructure of the Park, will improve access to nature. Improving visitor access will be undertaken where it does not harm the biodiversity of the sites. This strategy and action plan will identify where partners can play a key role in delivery. ▪ Work with partners to develop regionally significant biodiversity destinations. This will be achieved through the ongoing enhancement and integration of existing access at the following locations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rye Meads/Stanstead Abbots/Amwell Nature Reserve Building on existing core visitor offer at Rye Meads Nature Reserve and Amwell Nature Reserve. Key partners include RSPB and Herts and Middlesex Wildlife Trust ▪ River Lee Country Park Building on existing core visitor offer at Hayes Hill Farm and Fishers Green and developing a network of further infrastructure within River Lee Country Park with potential links to Royal Gunpowder Mills. Key partners include Royal Gunpowder Mills Trust ▪ Walthamstow Wetlands and WaterWorks Nature Reserve Building on the existing core visitor offer at the WaterWorks Centre and developing new visitor infrastructure within the Walthamstow Reservoir complex, with enhanced access and links between them. Key partners include Thames Water, Natural England and others.
11b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare a strategy and business case for the development of enhanced access to nature opportunities. We will also undertake a long term investment programme for implementation. This will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Park wide access to nature throughout our estate. ▪ Regionally significant biodiversity destination at River Lee Country Park. ▪ Sites of special biodiversity interest at identified sites within our estate. ▪ Proposed sites of special biodiversity interest include:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Glen Faba ▪ Spitalbrook ▪ Silvermeade ▪ Bowyers Water ▪ Cornmill Meadows ▪ Rammey Marsh east ▪ Gunpowder Park ▪ Pickets Lock (Ponders End Lake) ▪ Tottenham Marshes ▪ Olympic Park ▪ Leamouth (East India Dock Basin and Bow Creek Ecology Park)
11c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Engage actively with other landowners and managers within the Park to develop a shared vision for access to nature. ▪ Work with key partners to develop a strategy, business case, delivery and management approach that will implement the shared vision. ▪ In all cases, additional funding and delivery partners would be required to ensure the vision is fulfilled.
Social and Community	
12a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that the features, facilities and programmes on offer encourage people to access a range of health benefits, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sports and recreation opportunities – to enable people of all ages and abilities to take part in physical exercise. ▪ Access to nature opportunities – to enable people to interact with and experience the natural world. ▪ Landscape quality – to enable people to enjoy the beauty and tranquillity of the Park. ▪ Arts, events, learning and volunteering opportunities. ▪ Environmental quality – to help to mitigate health problems associated with pollution and global warming.
12b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work with partners to actively promote and encourage people to adopt healthy lifestyle choices that include utilising the Park. We will achieve this by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishing active partnerships with Primary Care Trusts and local authority partnerships, to promote the range of potential health benefits offered by the Park. ▪ Developing active partnerships with a range of existing and future health initiatives and programmes such as Walking the Way to Health and Walk to School. ▪ Explore opportunities to strengthen the link between the Authority programmes and a healthy lifestyle. This will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sports and recreation participation and development. ▪ Events. ▪ Volunteers. ▪ Learning and skills. ▪ Develop a targeted branding and marketing strategy for the Park to highlight the range of activities on offer and the resulting benefits to health.
13a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure opportunities exist to experience and participate in the arts, and for these to be integral to the ongoing development and management of our estate (particularly in the design and development of new facilities and features). ▪ Identify and facilitate venues for performing arts and exhibitions. ▪ Support our partners to help provide arts events and activities, including sponsorship of regional programmes. ▪ Commissioning new art works where appropriate.
13b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work with partners to facilitate and coordinate joint programmes, marketing and promotion

	<p>of the arts in the Park.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore opportunities to establish mutually beneficial partnerships with other arts venues, institutions and organisations.
14a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare an Event Capacity Strategy that will identify the range of potential venues within the Park. This will provide a coordinated framework for the ongoing enhancement, development and marketing of the Park as a venue for events. ▪ Ensure new built facilities provide appropriate event capacity (e.g. meeting rooms, outdoor space etc). ▪ Enhance existing built facilities where possible to provide suitable event capacity. ▪ Develop appropriate infrastructure at a range of outdoor sites to facilitate the hosting of outdoor events.
14b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work in partnership with our partners to draw together a comprehensive and coordinated Park wide events programme.
15a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare a Learning Strategy that will identify the range of potential learning opportunities within the Park. This will provide the coordinated framework for the ongoing enhancement, development and marketing of learning in the Park. ▪ Ensure appropriate venues and facilities for learning activities are developed. ▪ Continue to expand and enhance our Youth and Schools Service. This will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expanding our programme to encompass learning opportunities for all. ▪ Targeting greater participation from across the region. ▪ Continue to enhance accommodation opportunities within the Park, to support extended learning programmes and visits from across the region. ▪ Provide a high quality integrated network of information throughout Park. ▪ Continue to develop published and web based information that will provide more comprehensive learning opportunities.
15b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to build on existing partnerships with local authorities, educational institutions and organisations. ▪ Establish further partnerships where the Park facilities, operations and development projects can contribute to learning opportunities. ▪ Work with these partners to ensure existing or future learning programmes, initiatives or facilities form a complementary and coordinated part of the Park wide learning offer.
16a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement an ongoing incremental increase of our volunteer programme, both in numbers of participants taking part, and in the range of task types and locations within the Park. ▪ Continue to target 'hard to reach' groups with our volunteer programme (i.e. groups within the community who may not typically be users of the Park, or who often take part in volunteering activities). ▪ Implement a 'Friends of Groups' programme for specific sites throughout the Park and for the Lee Valley Regional Park as a whole. ▪ Develop our corporate volunteer offer, to create stronger partnership relationships with businesses, and to assist in the delivery of their corporate social responsibility aims. ▪ Develop volunteer support nodes within our primary visitor facilities. These will provide changing facilities, food and drink, meeting/teaching space and tool storage. ▪ Explore the commercial sponsorship opportunities to provide mobile toilet and welfare facilities.
16b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop closer volunteering initiatives with other voluntary sector organisations to provide joint opportunities within our estate. This will include the Olympic Volunteer programme. ▪ Work in partnership with other landowners to encourage their participation in volunteer programmes and initiatives.
Landscape and Heritage	
17a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake a Landscape Assessment and develop a Strategic Landscape Vision, incorporating a Historic Environmental Characterisation study for the Park. This work will provide a

	<p>coordinated framework that will allow us to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify which landscape elements can be used to build a unified Park landscape. ▪ Identify areas of distinctive landscape character within the wider Park. ▪ Identify existing landscape strengths to be protected, and those to be mitigated. ▪ Identify visual and physical areas that have inadequate access. ▪ Recognise the importance of the landscape experience within and beyond the Park boundaries, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park landscape as experienced from within the Park. • Park landscape as experienced from outside the Park (e.g. views into the Park). • The landscape beyond the Park as experienced from within the Park (e.g. landscape character adjacent to Park boundaries and more distant views beyond the Park). ▪ Provide guidance for future development and management of the Park landscape. ▪ Continue to implement the landscape policies and proposals set out in the Lee Valley Regional Park Plan (2000) until a new Strategic Landscape Vision is published. ▪ Prepare comprehensive design guidelines for those key landscape elements that can create a unified Park wide character. This will include signage, furniture, visitor infrastructure, as well as grounds management and maintenance.
17b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake long term investment to implement the Strategic Landscape Vision for the Park. ▪ Integrate the delivery of the Strategic Landscape Vision across site management, facility business and future development plans. ▪ Acquire land where existing or proposed uses compromise the Landscape Vision for the Park, and which cannot be mitigated by other means.
17c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work with other landowners and managers within the Park to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assist in the delivery of the Strategic Landscape Vision. ▪ Encourage adoption of our design guidance to unify the Park wide landscape elements. ▪ Make sure that any developments within or adjacent to the Park are contributing positively to the Strategic Landscape Vision (through planning consultant roles and proactive partnership working).
18a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake a Historic Environmental Characterisation study as part of a Landscape Assessment and develop a Strategic Landscape Vision for the Park.
18b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain, and where possible enhance, heritage at existing key sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Myddelton House Implement the Heritage Conservation Management plan in partnership with Heritage Lottery Fund. This will include restoration of the kitchen garden and improvement of the visitor infrastructure. ▪ Rye House Gatehouse Prepare and implement a Heritage Conservation Management plan for the site. ▪ Waltham Abbey Gardens Prepare and implement the Heritage Conservation Management plan for the site. ▪ WaterWorks Continue to develop an interpretation of the historic water supply infrastructure. ▪ Gunpowder Park Prepare and implement an interpretation of the former munitions land use. ▪ East India Dock Basin Continue to develop an interpretation of the historic trading role of the basin. ▪ Work with partners to identify other areas of heritage interest (both remnant built features and social and cultural heritage) within our estate. To protect and interpret those areas wherever possible.
18c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that the Park's heritage sites form a complementary and coordinated part of the Park wide offer. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Royal Gunpowder Mills

	<p>Support Royal Gunpowder Mills Trust to develop a visitor attraction that integrates with the wider Park offer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Walthamstow Reservoirs Support Thames Water aspirations to develop a visitor attraction at the Reservoirs. This will include highlighting the historic significance of the water supply networks within the Lee Valley. ▪ Three Mills Support the 3 Mills Trust's ongoing efforts to develop and restore the Mill structures. ▪ Waterways Work with British Waterways and other partners to protect and interpret the rich history of water transportation in the Lee Valley. ▪ Facilitate and coordinate joint programmes for the marketing and promotion of heritage features within the Park.
Environmental Infrastructure	
19a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that the future development and management of our open spaces and facilities delivers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No net reduction in water quality and flood management capacity. ▪ A positive contribution to improved water quality. ▪ A net increase in flood management capacity (where possible). ▪ Best practice in relation to wastewater management and water consumption.
19b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We will continue to work with partners to facilitate the delivery of the range of water management functions on our own estate, provided that these functions will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not compromise other Park functions or values (e.g. biodiversity, recreation, route network, landscape etc). ▪ Where ever possible deliver merits over and above the identified water management benefits. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be 100% partner funded in relation to both implementation and long term management, except where proposals relate entirely to our estate or facilities, or other benefits associated with the developments warrant our contribution.
19c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to encourage and work with the Environment Agency, Thames Water, British Waterways and other partners to deliver improvements to water quality. This will encompass all watercourses and water bodies, both in the Park and in the wider catchment of the River Lee and its tributaries.
19d	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to encourage and work with the Environment Agency and other partners to ensure the existing flood management infrastructure functions effectively. ▪ Wherever possible expand and enhance the range of values offered, to include biodiversity, sport and recreation, visitor infrastructure and social and community benefits. Initiatives will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Daylighting and naturalising water courses such as the Flood Relief Channel ▪ Overcoming existing restrictions and barriers to access ▪ Providing additional water based recreational activities ▪ Explore opportunities to further utilise the estate's open spaces and water bodies for flood management and additional flood storage capacity. Additional flood storage capacity should seek to expand and enhance the range of values offered by the Park.
19e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to encourage and work with Thames Water and other partners to ensure that the existing waste water management infrastructure functions effectively. ▪ Work with Thames Water, the Environment Agency and other partners to minimise and mitigate any impact arising from new or increased the capacity. ▪ Where possible expand and enhance the range of values offered, including biodiversity, sport and recreation, visitor infrastructure and social and community benefits. Initiatives will include:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improving quality of outfall from sewage treatment works. ▪ Mitigating impacts of combined sewer over flows. ▪ Exploring opportunities for tertiary treatment of effluent through wetland systems. ▪ Daylighting and naturalising water courses. ▪ Overcome existing restrictions and barriers to access. ▪ Explore opportunities to utilise the Park's open spaces for 'natural' treatment of waste water. Any waste water treatment should expand and enhance the range of values offered by the Park e.g. creating new wildlife habitats.
19f	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to encourage and work with Thames Water and other partners to maintain the existing potable water supply system and infrastructure. ▪ Where possible expand and enhance the range of values offered, to include biodiversity, sport and recreation, visitor infrastructure and social and community benefits. Initiatives will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Daylighting and naturalising water courses and water bodies. ▪ Overcoming existing restrictions and barriers to access. ▪ Expanding and enhancing the visitor offer.
19g	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to work with British Waterways and other partners to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain effective functioning of the navigation system and infrastructure for commercial use. ▪ Ensure that the navigation system offers an appropriate balance of values offered by the Park, including biodiversity, sport and recreation, visitor infrastructure and social and community benefits. ▪ Explore opportunities to enhance and support the commercial use of the navigation system (e.g. wharfs, bulk goods storage etc).
20a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to monitor energy use and explore opportunities to increase energy efficiency in our facilities through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Routine energy certificate assessments. ▪ Reducing or utilising energy loss (primarily through heat loss). ▪ Explore opportunities to monitor and reduce energy use through our routine management, maintenance and business operations. ▪ Ensuring any new development within the Park is designed, developed and operated to the highest standards of energy efficiency.
20b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore opportunities, issues and implications for production of energy on our estate, provided that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It does not compromise other Park functions or values (e.g. biodiversity, recreation, route network, landscape etc). ▪ Wherever possible it delivers multiple benefits over and above the identified energy production benefit. ▪ Implement energy production measures where viable and appropriate, considering a range of renewable technologies to serve our sites / facilities. These will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Solar (photovoltaic's and/or direct heat collection) ▪ Wind turbines (small scale) ▪ Combined heat and power (utilising Park produced biomass) ▪ Water (tidal and/or micro hydro) ▪ Ground (and/or water) source heat exchange
20c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work with other landowners within the Park to encourage them to explore opportunities to reduce energy use. ▪ Assist partners where appropriate to explore opportunities, issues and implications of energy production on our estate provided that such production will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not compromise other Park functions or values (e.g. biodiversity, recreation, route network, landscape etc).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wherever possible deliver multiple benefits over and above the identified energy production benefit. ▪ Be 100% partner funded in relation to both implementation and long term management, except where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proposals relate entirely to our estate or facilities, or ▪ Other benefits associated with the developments warrant our contribution.
21a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake substantial evaluation of the current role of Lee Valley Farms within the Park, and our wider offer. We will aim to identify an optimum balance between its commercial role as a food production enterprise and the other values and benefits offered. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visitor attractions ▪ Education resources ▪ Landscape and landscape management tools ▪ Biodiversity value ▪ Recreation/leisure uses ▪ Environmental infrastructure uses ▪ Retain our existing allotments and explore opportunities for new community led food production opportunities. Initiatives should demonstrate delivery of regional value and should be accessible to all visitors.
21b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore opportunities, issues and implications for the production of biomass and biofuels from our estate, provided that such production will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not compromise other Park functions or values (e.g. biodiversity, recreation, route network, landscape etc). ▪ Wherever possible deliver multiple benefits over and above the identified energy production benefit. ▪ Be 100% partner funded in relation to both implementation and long term management, except where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals relate entirely to our estate or facilities, or • Other benefits associated with the developments warrant our contribution. ▪ Implement, where viable and appropriate, biomass and biofuel production measures. These will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Husbandry of open space areas for production of useable biomass, especially woodland areas and meadow land. ▪ Short to medium term programme of scrub/ woodland clearance as appropriate, harvesting small wood biomass and re-establishing meadow/wet meadow to help deliver our aim and objectives for biodiversity. ▪ Biodigestion facility utilising combined waste stream from Lee Valley Farms (dairy herd slurry) and Lee valley Growers (green waste from vegetable production) to produce biofuel.
21c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore opportunities, issues and implications for sand and gravel extraction from our estate, provided that such extraction will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not compromise other Park functions or values (e.g. biodiversity, recreation, route network, landscape etc). ▪ Wherever possible deliver multiple benefits over and above the production of sand and gravel material.
21d	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop a strong partnership offer with commercial operators (both within Park boundaries and beyond) in order to maximise the range of benefits and values offered alongside food production. This will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developing, marketing and promoting a strong Lee Valley produce brand together. ▪ Establishing joint retail opportunities for Lee Valley produce (e.g. local markets, farmers markets, farm shops etc). ▪ Developing coordinated and integrated opportunities for visitor attractions, recreational

	<p>and leisure visits and learning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work with other landowners to explore opportunities for new community led food production initiatives. These should demonstrate delivery of regional value and open access for all. ▪ Ensure that potential and actual impact of commercial food production on the Park (e.g. affect on landscape, route network, fauna and flora, sustainability etc) is mitigated wherever possible. ▪ Resist development of further commercial food production within the Park except where potential and actual impacts on other Park uses and functions can be fully mitigated.
21e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We will work with others to explore opportunities, issues and implications for the production of biomass and biofuels and for the extraction of sand and gravel within the Park. Such production should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not compromise other Park functions or values (e.g. biodiversity, recreation, route network, landscape etc). ▪ Wherever possible deliver multiple benefits over and above the identified energy production benefit.
22a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop a fully coordinated approach to the management of waste generated from the our estate, facilities and operations. We will seek to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement a zero waste to landfill operation. ▪ Ensure comprehensive provision for recycling at all venues and open spaces. ▪ Eliminate where possible sale or distribution to material that becomes waste (e.g. food packaging etc). ▪ Produce focused marketing and promotions that highlight the Park's zero waste operation.
22b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work with other landowners within the Park to encourage them to explore opportunities to minimise waste generation and reuse and recycle waste as a resource. ▪ Continue to work with existing waste management site landowners and operators to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that potential and actual impacts of existing waste management activities and operations across the Park (e.g. landscape, route network, fauna and flora, sustainability etc) are mitigated wherever possible. ▪ Resist development of further waste management activities and operations within the Park, except where impact on other uses and functions of the Park can be fully mitigated.
23a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare Contaminated Land Strategy and Action Plan, which will <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review our contaminated land holding ▪ Undertake risk assessments ▪ Prioritise areas for action ▪ Undertake a programme of ground investigations and mitigation options appraisal. ▪ Take appropriate steps to mitigate impacts and risks associated with contaminated land in our ownership (where a source-path-receptor chain is thought to be present). ▪ In all instances seek external funding to assist.
23b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work with partners to facilitate and coordinate joint initiatives to assess and mitigate impacts and risks associated with contaminated land, where such joint action is of mutual benefit.

Appendix II: HRA Screening Matrix

Key to Table				
	Proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on a European site			
	Proposal could have a likely effect on a European site, either alone or in-combination			
	Proposal not likely to have an adverse effect on a European site			
PDF Proposal	Epping Forest SAC	Lee Valley SPA	Lee Valley Ramsar	Wormley-Hodd Woods SAC
1a	6	6	6	6
1b	6	6	6	6
1c	6	6	6	6
2a	5	5	5	5
2b	5	5	5	5
3a	1	1	1	1
3b	1	1	1	1
3c	1	1	1	1
4a	7	7	7	7
4b	7	7	7	7
4d	5	5	5	5
4e	1	1	1	1
5a	1	1	1	1
5b	5	5	5	5
6a	1	1	1	1
6b	1	1	1	1
6c	1	1	1	1
7a	1	1	1	1
7b	5	5	5	5
7c	1	1	1	1
8a	1	1	1	1
8b	1	1	1	1
9a	1	1	1	1
9b	1	1	1	1
10a	1	1	1	1
10b	1	1	1	1
10c	7	7	7	7
11a	1	1	1	1

11b	1	1	1	1
11c	7	7	7	7
12a	7	7	7	7
12b	7	7	7	7
13a	1	1	1	1
13b	1	1	1	1
14a	1	1	1	1
14b	1	1	1	1
15a	7	7	7	7
15b	5	5	5	5
16a	6	6	6	6
16b	1	1	1	1
17a	1, 7	1, 7	1, 7	1, 7
17b	1	1	1	1
17c	1	1	1	1
18a	1	1	1	1
18b	1	1	1	1
18c	1	1	1	1
19a	1	1	1	1
19b	1	1	1	1
19c	5	5	5	5
19d	5	5	5	5
19e	5	5	5	5
19f	5	5	5	5
19g	5	5	5	5
20a	1, 7	1, 7	1, 7	1, 7
20b	1	1	1	1
20c	7	7	7	7
21a	7	7	7	7
21b	5	5	5	5
21c	5	5	5	5
21d	5	5	5	5
21e	5	5	5	5
22a	7	7	7	7
22b	1	1	1	1
23a	7	7	7	7
23b	7	7	7	7

Appendix III: Other Plans and Projects

Plan or project
Broxbourne Local Plan Second Review (2005)
Broxbourne Core Strategy (in development)
East of England Plan (2008)
East London Sub-Regional Development Framework (2006)
East Hertfordshire Local Plan Second Review (2007)
East Hertfordshire Core Strategy (in development)
Enfield Unitary Development Plan (1994)
Enfield Core Strategy (in development)
Combined Policies of Epping Forest District Local Plan (1998) & Alterations (2006)
Epping Forest Core Strategy (in development)
Hackney Unitary Development Plan (1995)
Hackney Core Strategy (in development)
Haringey Unitary Development Plan (2006)
Haringey Core Strategy (in development)
Harlow Replacement Harlow Local Plan (2006)
Harlow Core Strategy (in development)
Newham Unitary Development Plan (2001)
Newham Core Strategy (in development)
The London Plan (consolidated with Alterations since 2004)
Lower Lea Valley Planning Framework (2007)
Lower Lee Flood Risk Management Strategy (in development)
Olympic Legacy Masterplan Framework (2009)
Tower Hamlets Unitary Development Plan (1998)
Tower Hamlets Core Strategy (in development)
Waltham Forest Unitary Development Plan (2006)
Waltham Forest Core Strategy (in development)

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