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# **HRA Screening Report for North Essex Authorities Strategic Part 1 for Local Plans**

Prepared by LUC  
December 2016

**Project Title:** HRA Screening Report for North Essex Authorities Strategic Part 1 for Local Plans

**Client:** Braintree District, Colchester Borough, and Tendring District Councils

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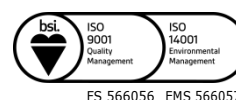
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# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
	Background to the Strategic Part 1 Chapter of the Local Plans	1
	The requirement to undertake Habitats Regulations Assessment of Development Plans	1
	Stages of the Habitats Regulations Assessment	2
	HRA Screening of the Part 2 Local Plans – Initial Findings	4
	Structure of this report	6
<b>2</b>	<b>North Essex Authorities Part 1</b>	<b>7</b>
	Policy SP1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	7
	Policy SP2: Meeting Housing Needs	7
	Policy SP3: Providing for Employment	8
	Policy SP4: Infrastructure and Connectivity	8
	Policy SP5: Place Shaping Principles	9
	Policy SP6: Spatial Strategy for North Essex	9
	Policy SP7: Development and Delivery of New Garden Communities in Essex	10
	Policy SP8: East Colchester/West Tendring New Garden Community	12
	Policy SP9: West of Colchester/East of Braintree New Garden Community	13
	Policy SP10: West of Braintree New Garden Community	14
<b>3</b>	<b>Methodology</b>	<b>15</b>
	Scope of the HRA Screening	15
	Identification of European sites which may be affected by the Local Plan	15
	Potential impacts of the Proposed Submission Local Plan on European sites	17
	Ecological attributes of the European sites	19
	Assessment of 'likely significant effects' of the Part 1	19
	Mitigation provided by the Local Plan	20
	In-combination effects	20
	Appropriate Assessment	21
<b>4</b>	<b>Screening Assessment</b>	<b>22</b>
	Screening assumptions and information used in reaching conclusions about likely significant effects	22
	Summary of Screening Assumptions	25
	HRA Screening Assessment	28
	Summary of Screening Conclusions	40
<b>5</b>	<b>Conclusion and Next Steps</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Appendix 1</b>		<b>45</b>
	European Sites Information	45
<b>Appendix 2</b>		<b>80</b>
	Screening Assessment Matrix	80
<b>Appendix 3</b>		<b>86</b>
	Review of other plans and projects for in-combination effects	86

## **Tables**

Table 1.1 Stages of HRA Report	2
Table 2.1: Housing Needs	7
Table 2.2: Employment requirements	8
Table 3.1 Potential impacts and activities adversely affecting European sites	17
Table 4.1 Summary of Screening Assumptions	25
Table 4.2 Summary of Screening Assessment	40

## **Figures**

Figure 2.1: Location of Proposed New Garden Communities	10
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# 1 Introduction

- 1.1 LUC has been commissioned by the North Essex Authorities, including Braintree District Council, Colchester Borough Council and Tendring District Council, to carry out a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the North Essex Authorities Strategic Part 1 for Local Plans (hereafter referred to as 'Part 1').
- 1.2 The purpose of this HRA Screening is to determine whether Part 1 is likely to result in significant effects to any European site<sup>1</sup>, either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects. If likely significant effects cannot be ruled out, recommendations will be made on how these may be avoided or mitigated as the plan making process progresses.

## Background to the Strategic Part 1 Chapter of the Local Plans

- 1.3 The neighbouring authorities of North Essex have agreed to come together because of their shared desire to promote sustainable growth; and the particular need to articulate the strategic priorities within the wider area and how there will be addressed. Central to this is the effective delivery of planned strategic growth, particularly housing and employment development, with the necessary supporting infrastructure.
- 1.4 The main purpose of the Part 1 is to:
  - Articulate a spatial portrait of the area, including its main settlements and strategic infrastructure, as a framework for accommodating future planned growth;
  - Set out the numbers of additional homes and jobs across the area that will be needed covering the period 2033;
  - Provide a strategic vision for how planned growth in North Essex will be realised;
  - Set strategic objectives and policies for key growth topics; and
  - Highlight the key strategic growth locations across the area and the necessary new or upgraded infrastructure to support this growth.

## The requirement to undertake Habitats Regulations Assessment of Development Plans

- 1.5 The requirement to undertake HRA of development plans was confirmed by the amendments to the Habitats Regulations published for England and Wales in July 2007 and updated in 2010<sup>2</sup> and again in 2012<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, when preparing its Local Plan, the North Essex Authorities (NEA) are required by law to carry out a Habitats Regulations Assessment, although consultants can undertake the HRA on their behalf. The requirement for authorities to comply with the Habitats Regulations when preparing a Local Plan is explained in the online National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG).
- 1.6 HRA refers to the assessment of the potential effects of a development plan or project on one or more European sites, including Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs):

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<sup>1</sup> Including Special Areas of Protection (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), and Ramsar sites. Sites of Community Importance (SCI), potential SPAs (pSPA) and candidate SACs (cSAC) and proposed Ramsar sites are also considered.

<sup>2</sup> The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2007. HMSO Statutory Instrument 2007 No. 1843. From 1 April 2010, these were consolidated and replaced by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (SI No. 2010/490). Note that no substantive changes to existing policies or procedures have been made in the new version.

<sup>3</sup> The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2012. Statutory Instrument 2012 No. 1927.

- SPAs are classified under the European Council Directive 'on the conservation of wild birds' (79/409/EEC; 'Birds Directive') for the protection of wild birds and their habitats (including particularly rare and vulnerable species listed in Annex 1 of the Birds Directive, and migratory species).
  - SACs are designated under the Habitats Directive and target particular habitats (Annex 1) and/or species (Annex II) identified as being of European importance.
- 1.7 Potential SPAs (pSPAs)<sup>4</sup>, candidate SACs (cSACs)<sup>5</sup>, Sites of Community Importance (SCIs)<sup>6</sup> and Ramsar sites should also be included in the assessment.
- Ramsar sites support internationally important wetland habitats and are listed under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention, 1971).
- 1.8 For ease of reference during HRA, these designations are collectively referred to as European sites<sup>7</sup>, despite Ramsar designations being at the global international level.
- 1.9 The overall purpose of the HRA is to conclude whether or not a proposal or policy, or development plan, would adversely affect the integrity of the European site in question either alone or in combination with other plans and projects. This is judged in terms of the implications of the plan for a site's 'qualifying features' (i.e. those Annex I habitats, Annex II species, and Annex I bird populations for which it has been designated). Significantly, HRA is based on the precautionary principle meaning that where uncertainty or doubt remains, an adverse impact is assumed.

## Stages of the Habitats Regulations Assessment

- 1.10 **Table 1.1** below summarises the stages involved in carrying out HRA, based on various guidance documents<sup>8, 9, 10</sup>.

**Table 1.1 Stages of HRA Report**

Stage	Task	Outcome
Stage 1: Screening (the 'Significance Test')	Description of the plan. Identification of potential effects on European Sites.  Assessing the effects on European Sites (taking into account potential mitigation provided by other policies in the plan).	Where effects are unlikely, prepare a 'finding of no significant effect report'.  Where effects judged likely, or lack of information to prove otherwise, proceed to Stage 2.
Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment (the 'Integrity Test')	Gather information (plan and European Sites). Impact prediction. Evaluation of impacts in view of conservation objectives. Where impacts considered to affect qualifying features, identify alternative options. Assess alternative options.	Appropriate assessment report describing the plan, European site baseline conditions, the adverse effects of the plan on the European site, how these effects will be avoided through, firstly, avoidance, and secondly, mitigation including the mechanisms and

<sup>4</sup> Potential SPAs are sites that have been approved by Government and are currently in the process of being classified as SPAs.

<sup>5</sup> Candidate SACs are sites that have been submitted to the European Commission, but not yet formally adopted.

<sup>6</sup> SCIs are sites that have been adopted by the European Commission but not yet formally designated as SACs by the Government.

<sup>7</sup> The term 'Natura 2000 sites' can also be used interchangeably with 'European sites' in the context of HRA, although the latter term is used throughout this report.

<sup>8</sup> Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting European Sites. Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. European Commission Environment DG, November 2001.

<sup>9</sup> Planning for the Protection of European Sites. Guidance for Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents. Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), August 2006.

<sup>10</sup> The Appropriate Assessment of Spatial Plans in England. A guide to why, when and how to do it. RSPB. August 2007.

Stage	Task	Outcome
	If no alternatives exist, define and evaluate mitigation measures where necessary.	timescale for these mitigation measures.  If effects remain after all alternatives and mitigation measures have been considered proceed to Stage 3.
Stage 3: Assessment where no alternatives exist and adverse impacts remain taking into account mitigation	Identify 'imperative reasons of overriding public interest' (IROPI).  Identify potential compensatory measures.	This stage should be avoided if at all possible. The test of IROPI and the requirements for compensation are extremely onerous.

- 1.11 In assessing the effects of the Braintree District Draft Local Plan in accordance with Regulation 102 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, there are potentially two tests to be applied by the competent authority: a 'Significance Test' followed if necessary by an Appropriate Assessment which will inform the 'Integrity Test'. The relevant sequence of questions is as follows:
- Step 1: Under Reg. 102(1)(b), consider whether the plan is directly connected with or necessary to the management of the sites. If not –
  - Step 2: Under Reg. 102(1)(a) consider whether the plan is likely to have a significant effect on the site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects (the 'Significance Test'). [These two steps are undertaken as part of Stage 1: Screening shown in Table 1.1 above.] If Yes –
  - Step 3: Under Reg. 102(1), make an Appropriate Assessment of the implications for the site in view of its current conservation objectives (the 'Integrity Test'). In so doing, it is mandatory under Reg. 102(2) to consult Natural England, and optional under Reg. 102(3) to take the opinion of the general public. [This step is undertaken during Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment shown in Table 1.1 above.]
  - Step 4: In accordance with Reg.102(4), but subject to Reg.103, give effect to the land use plan only after having ascertained that the plan will not adversely affect the integrity of the European site.
- 1.12 It is normally anticipated that an emphasis on Stages 1 and 2 of this process will, through a series of iterations, help ensure that potential adverse effects are identified and eliminated through the inclusion of mitigation measures designed to avoid, reduce or abate effects. The need to consider alternatives could imply more onerous changes to a plan document. It is generally understood that so called 'imperative reasons of overriding public interest' (IROPI) are likely to be justified only very occasionally and would involve engagement with both the Government and European Commission.
- 1.13 The HRA should be undertaken by the 'competent authority' - in this case the North Essex Authorities of Braintree, Colchester and Tendring, and LUC has been commissioned to do this on their behalf. The HRA also requires close working with Natural England as the statutory nature conservation body<sup>11</sup> in order to obtain the necessary information and agree the process, outcomes and any mitigation proposals. The Environment Agency, while not a statutory consultee for the HRA, is also in a strong position to provide advice and information throughout the process as it is required to undertake HRA for its existing licences and future licensing of activities.

<sup>11</sup> Regulation 5 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. HMSO Statutory Instrument 2010 No. 490.



## HRA Screening of the Part 2 Local Plans – Initial Findings

- 1.14 HRA Screening reports have been prepared for each of the NEA Part 2 Local Plans. At the time of writing, each of the HRA Screening reports is at a different stage of preparation. Natural England (NE) has reviewed the Braintree Part 2 HRA Screening and has not disputed the findings. NE has reviewed the initial findings of the Colchester Part 2 HRA Screening and has raised issues relating to the Zone of Influences applied, in particular for the Stour and Orwell Estuary SPA/Ramsar. NE is yet to view or comment on the Tendring Part 2 HRA Screening, although the HRA Screening report has been completed and conclusions reached.
- 1.15 The HRA Screening conclusions for each of the Part 2 Local Plans provide a valuable indication of the key issues for consideration as part of the HRA Screening of the Strategic Part 1 assessment, and subsequently the findings have been used to inform the screening assumptions, conclusions reached in Chapter 4 and the overall scope of this Screening assessment. As part of the iterative process of this Part 1 HRA, the Part 2 Local Plan HRAs will continue to be reviewed in light of further developments and consultation with Natural England to ensure that the information used in informing this assessment is up to appropriate and robust.
- 1.16 A summary of the HRA Screening conclusions for each of the NEA Part 2 Local Plans is provided below.

### Braintree

- 1.17 The Braintree Part 2 HRA Screening concluded that because there are no European sites within Braintree District it is not possible for the Braintree District Draft Local Plan to result in direct likely significant effects on European sites. However, it is possible for the Draft Local Plan to give rise to likely significant effects on European sites beyond the District boundary.
- 1.18 The HRA Screening considered all European sites within 20km of the District boundary, plus European sites beyond this boundary where a pathway for likely significant effects could exist. As a result, 15 European sites were included in the HRA Screening.
- 1.19 The HRA Screening focused on Part 2 of the Braintree District Draft Local Plan (i.e. it did not include an HRA of Part 1 North Essex Authorities Shared Strategic Plan, which is common to Braintree District, Colchester Borough, and Tendring District).
- 1.20 The HRA Screening found that the Braintree District Draft Local Plan Part 2 alone will not give to rise to likely significant effects on any European sites alone.
- 1.21 However, the HRA Screening found that there is the potential for likely significant effects in-combination with the Part 1 North Essex Authorities Shared Strategic Plan, with respect to human disturbance of the network of Essex Estuarine Maritime Sites, comprising:
- Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4) SPA and Ramsar.
  - Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 2) SPA and Ramsar site.
  - Crouch and Roach Estuaries (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 3) SPA and Ramsar site.
  - Dengie (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 1) SPA and Ramsar site.
  - Essex Estuaries SAC.
- 1.22 The key recommendation of the HRA Screening was to undertake an HRA Screening assessment of Part 1 North Essex Authorities Shared Strategic Plan, to consider the potential for likely significant effects on European sites, particularly the Essex Estuarine Maritime sites, either alone or in-combination with the Part 2 Local Plans for each of the three local authorities. The HRA Screening recommended that an assessment of in-combination effects may need to extend to include other nearby local authorities, particularly Chelmsford City and Maldon District, but it may also need to be further extended to include Babergh District in Suffolk with respect to Hamford Water SPA and Ramsar site, and the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar site. Although likely significant effects with respect to these European sites from the Braintree District Draft Local Plan have been ruled out, the Part 1 North Essex Authorities Shared Strategic Plan includes Colchester Borough and Tendring District within which several European sites are located.

- 1.23 The Braintree HRA Screening has been reviewed by Natural England which provided comments regarding the methodology and also confirmed that they *'do not generally dispute the conclusions reached'*.

### Colchester

- 1.24 The Colchester Part 2 HRA Screening matrices conclude that the policies within the Part 2 Local Plan may result in likely significant effects on the Stour and Orwell Estuary SPA and Ramsar, the Colne Estuary SPA and Ramsar, Essex Estuaries SAC, and Blackwater Estuary SPA and Ramsar. Impacts which could not be ruled out were in respect of water quality and recreational disturbance. A summary of the likely significant effects is provided for each of the European sites below:
- Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar – water quality issues associated with proposed dwellings at Dedham and Langham.
  - Colne Estuary SPA and Ramsar – recreational pressures associated with proposed housing at Mersea Island, Mersea Caravan Park, and Wivenhoe.
  - Essex Estuaries SAC – recreational pressures associated with proposed housing at Mersea Island, Mersea Caravan Park, and Wivenhoe.
  - Blackwater Estuary SPA and Ramsar - recreational pressures associated with proposed housing at Mersea Island.
- 1.25 The HRA Screening is currently being reviewed by Natural England. It is understood that further discussions are taking place between NE and Colchester Borough Council regarding the distances used in applying Zones of Influence to European sites. In particular, visitor monitoring undertaken by Colchester Borough Council, on behalf of the NEAs has identified discrepancies relating to the distance travelled by visitors to the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar. This is discussed in more detail in the Screening Assessment in Chapter 4.

### Tendring

- 1.26 The Tendring Part 2 HRA Screening highlighted that a number of European sites lay within and surrounding the District. It concluded that it is possible for the Local Plan to give rise to likely significant effects on European sites within and beyond the District boundary. The HRA considered all European sites within a 20km of the District boundary.
- 1.27 The HRA Screening found that the Tendring District Local Plan Part 2 has the potential to give rise to likely significant effects in relation to the loss of offsite functional habitat in respect of SPA birds, recreational pressures on the coastal sites, and water quantity and quality for the following European sites:
- Essex Estuaries SAC (water quality/quantity, recreation);
  - Hamford Water SPA and Ramsar (recreation, loss of offsite habitat);
  - Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar (recreation, loss of offsite habitat);
  - Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 2) SPA and Ramsar (water quality/quantity, recreation, loss of offsite habitat);
  - Abberton Reservoir SPA and Ramsar (loss of offsite habitat);
- 1.28 It was recommended that further assessment be undertaken at the Appropriate Assessment stage to determine whether the Part 2 Local Plan would result in adverse effects on the integrity of the European sites.
- 1.29 In addition to this, it was recommended that an HRA Screening assessment of Part 1 North Essex Authorities Shared Strategic Plan be undertaken, to consider the potential for likely significant effects on European sites either alone or in-combination with the Part 2 Local Plans for each of the three local authorities. The HRA Screening concluded that the assessment of in-combination effects may need to extend to include other nearby local authorities.
- 1.30 The Tendring Part 2 HRA Screening has been finalised and reached the conclusions summarised above, but is yet to be issued to, or reviewed by Natural England.

## Structure of this report

- 1.31 This chapter (Chapter 1) has described the background to the preparation of the Part 1 and the requirement to undertake HRA. The remainder of the report is structured as follows:
- **Chapter 2** summarises the main components of the Part 1.
  - **Chapter 3** describes the method used for the HRA Screening.
  - **Chapter 4** provides the findings of the HRA Screening.
  - **Chapter 5** sets out the conclusions, broad mitigation requirements and recommended next steps.
- 1.32 The main report is accompanied by a series of appendices:
- **Appendix 1** sets out the characteristics of the European sites covered by the HRA Screening.
  - **Appendix 2** summarises the Screening Assessment matrix.
  - **Appendix 3** summarises other plans and projects that could have the potential for in-combination effects with the Part 1.

## 2 North Essex Authorities Part 1

2.1 A summary of the policies contained within the Part 1 is provided below.

### Policy SP1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

- 2.2 When considering development proposals the Local Planning Authorities will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. They will always work pro-actively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area.
- 2.3 Sustainable development in North Essex will demonstrably contribute to the strategic and local vision and objectives and will accord with the policies in this Local Plan (and, where relevant, with policies in neighbourhood plans). Development that complies with the Plan in this regard will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
- 2.4 Where there are no policies relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision then the Council will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise – taking into account whether:
- Any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole or
  - Specific policies in that Framework or the Plan that indicate that development should be restricted

### Policy SP2: Meeting Housing Needs

- 2.5 Policy SP2 sets out housing needs. It proposes that the local planning authorities will identify sufficient deliverable sites or broad locations for their respective plan period, against the requirement in the table below.
- 2.6 Each authority will maintain a sufficient supply of deliverable sites to provide at least five years' worth of housing; and will work proactively with applicants to bring forward sites that accord with the overall spatial strategy and relevant policies in the plan.

**Table 2.1: Housing Needs**

	Plan period	Net additional dwellings per annum	Minimum net additional homes in the Plan period
Braintree	2016 - 2033	845	14,365
Colchester	2013 - 2033	920	18,400
Tendring	2013 - 2033	550	11,000
North Essex		2315	43,765

## Policy SP3: Providing for Employment

- 2.7 Policy SP3 promotes a strong, sustainable and diverse economy across North Essex with a minimum net increase of 139.1ha of employment land up to 2033. These areas are distributed to each local authority area based on a sustainable balance between jobs and the available labour force through population growth, as set out in the table below.

**Table 2.2: Employment requirements**

	Plan period	Hectares of B use employment land required
Braintree	2016-33	43.3
Colchester	2016-33	55.8
Tendring	2016-33	40
North Essex		139.1

- 2.8 More detailed employment policies are included in the second part of each authority's plan. However, the following strategic principles will underpin the approach to economic growth across North Essex.
- Sufficient land, premises and other provision will be identified to support the achievement of the minimum jobs numbers, recognising the importance of key sectors to be identified by each local authority;
  - Priority will be given to use of previously-developed land in appropriate locations as well as, where it meets sustainable development principles, the expansion of existing employment locations;
  - Existing and allocated employment sites will be safeguarded for employment use unless it can be demonstrated that there is no reasonable prospect of the site being used for that purpose. Alternative uses will be considered against relevant plan policies;
  - Town and city centres are the appropriate locations for new office development; and
  - Employment development will be a key component of the new garden communities, as well as strategic growth locations more generally.

## Policy SP4: Infrastructure and Connectivity

- 2.9 Policy SP4 states that development must be supported by provision of infrastructure, services and facilities that are identified to serve the needs arising from new development.
- 2.10 The following are strategic priorities for infrastructure provision or improvements within the strategic area:
- New and improved infrastructure required to support economic growth, strategic and site-specific priorities outlined in the second part of each Local Plan
  - Improved road infrastructure aimed at reducing congestion and providing more reliable journey times along the A12, A120, and A133 to improve access to markets and suppliers for business, widen employment opportunities and support growth
  - Junction improvements on the A12 and other main roads to reduce congestion. A dualled A120 between the A12 junction and Braintree
  - Increased rail capacity, reliability and punctuality; and reduced overall journey times by rail Support changes in travel behaviour by increasing opportunities for sustainable modes of transport that can compete effectively with private cars

- To comply with sustainability objectives public transport will be prioritised, particularly in the urban areas. To meet the diversity of travel need, there will need to be new and innovative ways of providing public transport including:
  - high quality rapid bus services, in and around urban areas
  - maximising the use of the local rail network to serve existing communities and locations for large-scale growth and
  - promotion and wider use of community transport schemes
- Roll-out of superfast broadband across Essex to secure the earliest availability for universal broadband coverage and fastest connection speeds for all existing and new developments. Provide sufficient school places in the form of expanded or new primary and secondary schools.
- Ensure that essential healthcare infrastructure is provided as part of new developments of appropriate scale in the form of expanded or new doctors' and dentists' surgeries

## Policy SP5: Place Shaping Principles

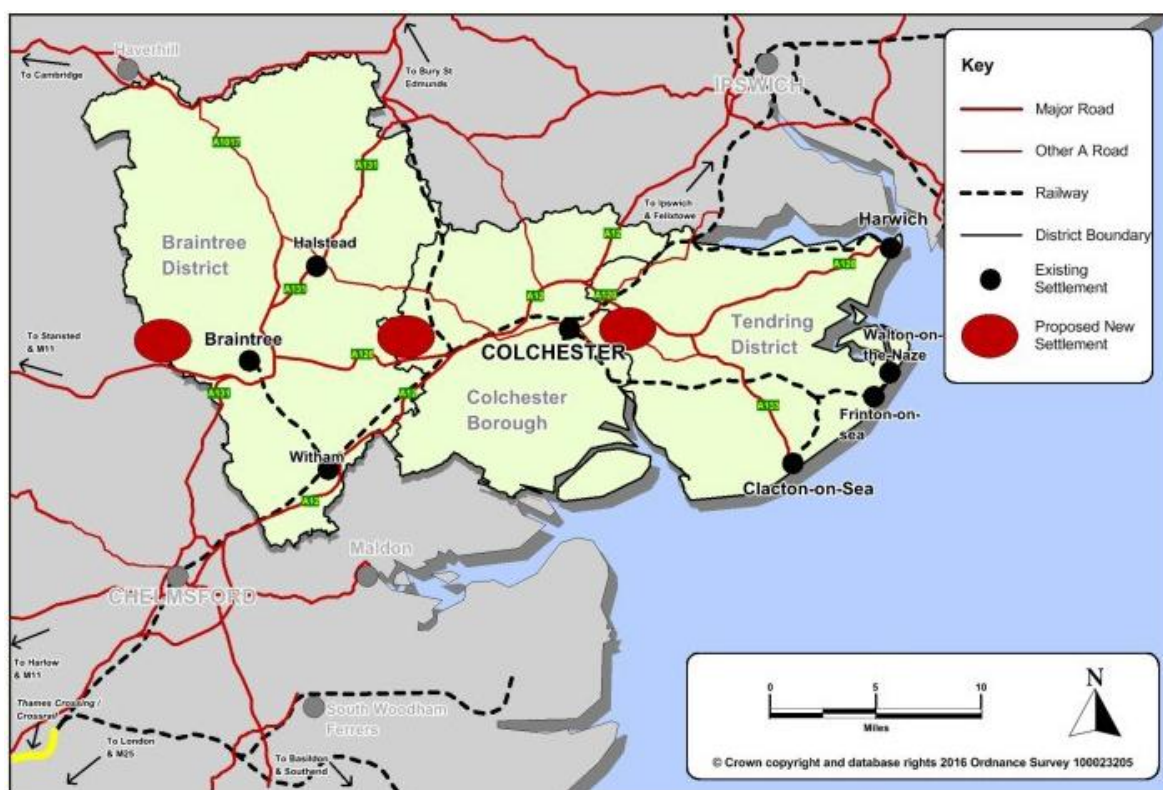
- 2.11 This policy sets out design principles for new development. It specifies that all new development must meet the highest standards of built and urban design. The local authorities encourage the use of development frameworks and masterplans and will use design codes where appropriate for strategic scale developments.
- 2.12 All new development should reflect the following principles:
- Respond positively to local character and context to preserve and enhance the quality of existing communities.
  - Provide buildings that exhibit individual architectural quality.
  - Create well-connected places that prioritise the needs of pedestrians, cyclists and public transport services above use of the private car.
  - Where possible, provide a mix of land uses and densities with well-defined public and private spaces.
  - Enhance the public realm through additional landscaping, street furniture and other distinctive features that help to create a sense of place.
  - Provide streets and spaces that are overlooked and active and promote inclusive access Include parking facilities that are well integrated as part of the overall design.
  - Provide public open space or larger scale green infrastructure.
  - Include measures to promote environmental sustainability including addressing energy and water efficiency.
  - Protect the amenity of existing and future residents and users with regard to noise, vibration, smell, loss of light and overlooking.

## Policy SP6: Spatial Strategy for North Essex

- 2.13 Existing settlements will be the principal focus for additional growth across North Essex. Development will be accommodated within or adjoining settlements according to their scale, sustainability and existing role both within each individual district and, where relevant, across the wider strategic area.
- 2.14 Future growth will be planned to ensure settlements maintain their distinctive character and role, and to avoid coalescence between them. Re-use of previously-developed land within settlements is an important objective, although this will be assessed within the broader context of sustainable development principles, particularly to ensure that development locations are accessible by a choice of means of travel.

- 2.15 New development will be focused on the principal settlements in each district. Below this level, each local authority will identify a hierarchy of settlements where new development will be accommodated according to the role of the settlement, sustainability, its physical capacity and local needs.
- 2.16 Beyond the main settlements the authorities will support diversification of the rural economy and conservation and enhancement of the natural environment.
- 2.17 Three new garden communities will be developed and delivered as part of the sustainable strategy for growth. These new communities will provide strategic locations for 7,500 additional homes within the Plan period as well as accompanying employment development, with the expectation that substantial additional development will be delivered beyond the current Local Plan periods. They will be planned and developed on garden communities' principles, with necessary infrastructure and facilities provided and a high quality of built and urban design.

**Figure 2.1: Location of Proposed New Garden Communities**



## Policy SP7: Development and Delivery of New Garden Communities in Essex

- 2.18 The following three new garden communities are proposed in North Essex.
- East of Colchester, on the border of Colchester BC and Tendring DC, a new garden community will deliver up to 2,500 homes within the Plan period (as part of an overall total of between 7,000-9,000 homes)
  - West of Colchester, on the border of Colchester BC and Braintree DC, a new garden community will deliver up to 2,500 within the Plan period (as part of an overall total of between 15,000 – 20,000 homes)
  - West of Braintree in Braintree DC and potentially on the border with Uttlesford DC, a new garden community will deliver up to 2,500 homes within the Plan period (as part of an overall total of between 10,000-13,000 homes)



- 2.19 Each of these will be an holistically and comprehensively planned new community with a distinct identity that responds directly to its context and is of sufficient scale to incorporate a range of homes, employment, green space and other uses to enable residents to meet the majority of their day-to-day needs, reducing the need for outward commuting. Delivery of each new community will be underpinned by a comprehensive package of infrastructure. Unallocated proposals in the borough and districts will not be permitted if it would prejudice the development of these garden communities, regardless of the eventual capacity and phasing of the developments or the status of the 5 year supply in each local authority.
- 2.20 The design, development and delivery of each new garden community will conform with the following principles.
- Community and stakeholder empowerment in the design and delivery of each garden community from the outset and a long-term community engagement and activation strategy
  - The public sector working pro-actively and collaboratively with the private sector to design, and bring forward these garden communities, deploying new models of delivery, sharing risk and reward and ensuring that the cost of achieving the following is borne by those promoting the developments: (i) securing a high-quality of place-making, (ii) ensuring the timely delivery of both on-site and off-site infrastructure required to address the impact of these new communities, and (iii) providing a mechanism for future stewardship, management, maintenance and renewal of community infrastructure and assets
  - Promotion and execution of the highest quality of planning, design and management of the built and public realm so that the Garden Communities are characterised as distinctive places that capitalise on local assets and establish environments that promote health, happiness and well-being. This will involve having detailed masterplans and design guidance in place to inform and guide development proposals and planning applications. Planning applications for the garden communities will be expected to be consistent with approved masterplans and design guidance
  - Sequencing of development and infrastructure provision (both on-site and off-site) to ensure that the latter is provided in tandem with or ahead of the development it supports to address the impacts of the new garden communities and meet the needs of residents.
  - Development that provides for a truly balanced and inclusive community and meets the housing needs of local people including a mix of dwelling sizes, tenures and types including provision for self- and custom-built homes to meet the requirements of those most in need including an appropriate level of affordable housing
  - Provide opportunities for employment within each new community and within sustainable commuting distance of it
  - Plan the new communities around a step change in integrated and sustainable transport systems for the North Essex area that put walking, cycling and rapid public transit systems at the heart of growth in the area, encouraging and incentivising more sustainable active travel patterns
  - Structure the new communities to create sociable, vibrant and walkable neighbourhoods with equality of access for all to a range of community services and facilities including health, education, shopping, culture, community meeting spaces, multi-functional open space, sports and leisure facilities
  - Specific garden community parking approach and standards will be developed that help promote the use of sustainable transport and make efficient use of land.
  - Create distinctive environments which relate to the surrounding environment and that celebrate natural environments and systems, utilise a multi-functional green-grid to create significant networks of new green infrastructure including new country parks at each garden community, provide a high degree of connectivity to existing corridors and networks and enhance biodiversity
  - Secure a smart and sustainable approach that fosters climate resilience and a 21st century environment in the design and construction of each garden community to secure net gains in local biodiversity, highest standards of innovation in technology to reduce impact of climate change, water efficiency (with the aim of being water neutral in areas of serious water stress), and sustainable waste and mineral management



- Put in place appropriate and sustainable long-term governance and stewardship arrangements for the new communities as well as long-term community engagement

## Policy SP8: East Colchester/West Tendring New Garden Community

- 2.21 The broad area of search shown in **Figure 2.1** above identifies a strategic area for development of a new garden community of which the details and final number of homes will be set out in a Masterplan Framework to be prepared jointly between Colchester BC and Tendring DC and which will incorporate the following;
- Housing for around 2,500 dwellings within the Plan period (as part of an overall total of between 7,000-9,000 homes).
  - Land for employment generating development.
  - Neighbourhood centres incorporating provision for convenience shopping, community, health and cultural provision.
  - Primary schools, a secondary school and other community facilities as appropriate.
  - A high proportion of the garden community will comprise green infrastructure including a new country park around Salary Brook.
- 2.22 The Masterplan Framework will set out the nature, form and boundary of the new community. The masterplan will be produced in partnership with the development interests and will provide a layout showing the disposition and quantity of future land-uses, and give a three dimensional indication of the urban design parameters which will be incorporated into any future planning applications; together with a phasing and implementation strategy which sets out how the rate of development will be linked to the provision of the necessary social and physical infrastructure to ensure that the respective phases of the development do not come forward until the necessary infrastructure has been secured. The masterplan will incorporate mechanisms for regular review and updating over the course of the implementation of this garden community. The masterplan will include the following key components:
- It will secure appropriate integration with Colchester and the nearby University of Essex campus by the provision of suitable walking and cycling links and rapid public transport facilities to enable residents of the new community to have convenient access to town centre services and facilities in Colchester as well as Elmstead Market.
  - A package of measures will be introduced to encourage smarter transport choices to meet the needs of the new community and maximise the opportunities for sustainable travel including the provision of a network of footpaths, cycleways and bridleways to enhance permeability within the site and to access and to access the adjoining area; development of a public rapid transit system; and effective measures to mitigate the transport impacts of the proposed development on the strategic and local road network.
  - Foot and cycle ways shall be provided throughout the development linking the site to the University of Essex, Hythe station and Colchester Town Centre.
  - A network of green infrastructure will be provided within the garden community including a community park facility, allotments, a new country park of a minimum of 70 hectares in size provided along the Salary Brook corridor and incorporating Churn Wood, the provision of sports areas with associated facilities and play facilities.
  - Provision of improvements to waste water treatment including an upgrade to the Colchester Waste Water Treatment Plant and off-site drainage improvements.
  - Provision, management and on-going maintenance of sustainable surface water drainage measures to control the risk of flooding on site and which will reduce the risk of flooding to areas downstream or upstream of the development.
  - Provision of appropriate design and infrastructure that incorporates the highest standards of innovation in technology to reduce impact of climate change, water efficiency (with the aim of

being water neutral in areas of serious water stress), and sustainable waste / recycling management facilities.

## Policy SP9: West of Colchester/East of Braintree New Garden Community

- 2.23 The broad area of search shown on the adopted policies map, is identified as a strategic area for development of a new garden community of which the details and final number of homes will be set out in a Masterplan Framework to be prepared jointly between Colchester BC and Braintree DC and which will incorporate the following;
- Housing for around 2,500 dwellings within the Plan period (as part of an overall total of between 15,000 to 20,000 homes)
  - Provision for Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling showpeople,
  - Land for B1 and/or employment generating development
  - A district centre and neighbourhood centres incorporating provision for convenience shopping, community, health and cultural provision
  - Primary schools, a secondary school and other community facilities as appropriate
  - A high proportion of the garden community will comprise green infrastructure including a new country park.
- 2.24 A Masterplan framework setting out the nature, form and boundary of the new community will be undertaken as described above for Policy SP9. The masterplan will include the following key components:
- The design of the community will address the challenges offered by other features in particular the severance created by the A12 and A120 and maximise the opportunities afforded through integration with the existing community of Marks Tey, and the presence of the railway station, all underpinned by a strong green-grid of connected green space that provides great recreational opportunities for residents and connection to the wider countryside. The garden community will be designed and developed to have its own identity and be as self-sustaining as possible.
  - A package of measures will be introduced to encourage smarter transport choices to meet the needs of the new community and maximise the opportunities for sustainable travel including the provision of a network of footpaths, cycleways and bridleways to enhance permeability within the site and to access the adjoining area.
  - A network of green infrastructure will be provided within the garden community including a community park, allotments, a new country park, the provision of sports areas with associated facilities and play facilities.
  - Provision of improvements to waste water treatment including an upgrade to the Colchester Waste Water Treatment Plant and off-site drainage improvements.
  - Provision, management and on-going maintenance of sustainable surface water drainage measures to control the risk of flooding on site and which will reduce the risk of flooding to areas downstream or upstream of the development.
  - Protection and/or enhancement of heritage and biodiversity assets within and surrounding the site including Marks Tey Hall, Easthorpe Hall Farm, Easthorpe Hall and the habitats along and adjoining the Domsey Brook and Roman River corridors.
  - Provision of appropriate design and infrastructure that incorporates the highest standards of innovation in technology to reduce impact of climate change, water efficiency (with the aim of being water neutral in areas of serious water stress), and sustainable waste / recycling management facilities.
  - Appropriate and sustainable long-term governance and stewardship arrangements for the new garden community including provision for long-term management and maintenance of the public realm and community assets.

## Policy SP10: West of Braintree New Garden Community

- 2.25 The broad area of search, as shown in **Figure 2.1** above, is identified as a strategic area for development of a new garden community of which the details and final number of homes will be set out in a Masterplan Framework to be prepared jointly between Braintree DC and Uttlesford DC if applicable and which will incorporate the following;
- Housing for around 2,500 homes within the Plan period (as part of an overall total of between 10,000 – 13,000 homes).
  - Provision for Gypsy and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.
  - Appropriate provision of B1 and/or employment generating development.
  - Neighbourhood centres incorporating provision for convenience shopping, community, health and cultural provision.
  - Primary schools, a secondary school and other community facilities as appropriate.
  - A high proportion of the garden community will comprise green infrastructure including a new country park to the east of site.
  - Appropriate and sustainable long term governance and stewardship arrangements for the new garden community including provision for management and maintenance of the public realm and community assets.
- 2.26 A Masterplan framework setting out the nature, form and boundary of the new community will be undertaken as described above for Policy SP9. The masterplan will include the following key components:
- A package of measures will be introduced to encourage smarter transport choices to meet the needs of the new community and maximise the opportunities for sustainable travel including the provision of a network of footpaths, cycleways and bridleways to enhance permeability within the site and to access the adjoining area.
  - Foot and cycle ways shall be provided throughout the development, linking the site to Braintree town through the existing Flitch Way linear country park.
  - A network of green infrastructure will be provided within the garden community including a community park, allotments, a new country park provided at the east side of the community, the provision of sports areas with associated facilities and play facilities.
  - Provision of improvements to waste water treatment and off-site drainage improvements.
  - Provision, management and on-going maintenance of sustainable surface water drainage measures to control the risk of flooding on site and which will reduce the risk of flooding to areas downstream or upstream of the development.
  - Protection and/or enhancement of heritage and biodiversity assets within and surrounding the site including Great Saling Hall conservation area and areas of deciduous woodland within and adjoining the site.
  - Provision of appropriate design and infrastructure that incorporates the highest standards of innovation in technology to reduce impact of climate change, water efficiency (with the aim of being water neutral in areas of serious water stress), and sustainable waste / recycling management facilities.
  - Appropriate and sustainable long-term governance and stewardship arrangements for the new garden community including provision for long-term management and maintenance of the public realm and community assets.

## 3 Methodology

- 3.1 HRA Screening of the Part 1 has been undertaken in line with current available guidance and to meet the requirements of the Habitats Regulations. The tasks that have been undertaken during the Screening Stage of this HRA are described in detail below.

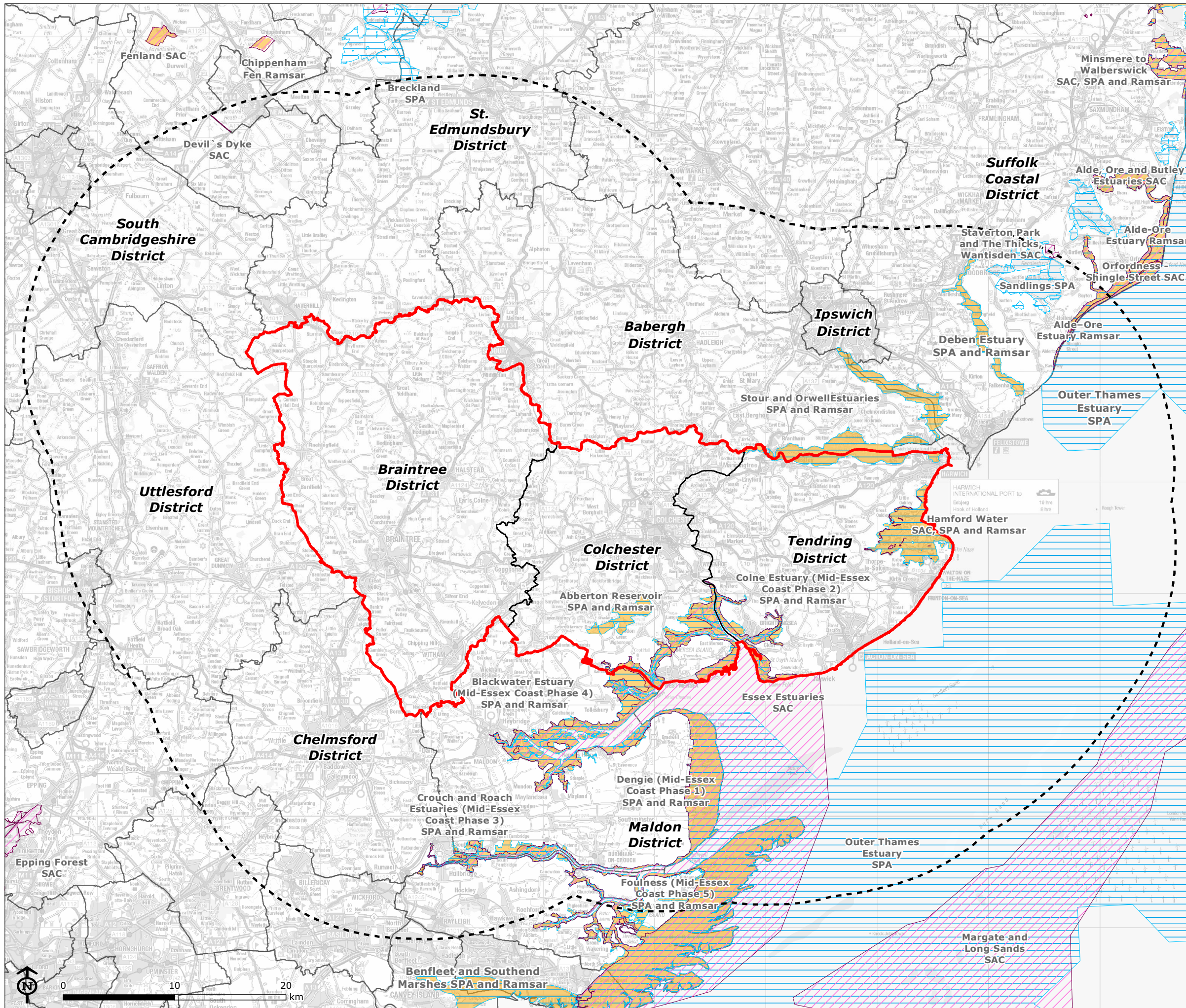
### Scope of the HRA Screening

- 3.2 This HRA Screening Report only relates to the Strategic Part 1 of the Local Plans for Braintree DC, Colchester BC and Tendring DC, although potential for likely significant effects in-combination with policies specific to the Part 2 Local Plans is assessed (see below).

### Identification of European sites which may be affected by the Local Plan

- 3.3 In order to initiate the search of European sites that could potentially be affected by a Local Plan, it is established practice in HRAs to consider European sites within the local planning authority area covered by the Local Plan, and also within a buffer distance of 10km to 20km.
- 3.4 A distance of 20km was used to identify European sites likely to be affected by impacts relating to the Part 2 Local Plans, and therefore this distance was applied to the HRA Screening of Part 1. This was deemed sufficient to ensure all European sites that could potentially be affected by development proposed within the Part 1 for Local Plans are included in the assessment.
- 3.5 European sites within 20km of the NEAs are shown in **Figure 3.1** and include the following:
- Essex Estuaries SAC.
  - Hamford Water SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
  - Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar site.
  - Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 2) SPA and Ramsar site.
  - Outer Thames Estuary SPA.
  - Abberton Reservoir SPA and Ramsar site.
  - Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4) SPA and Ramsar site.
  - Dengie (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 1) SPA and Ramsar site.
  - Deben Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
  - Alde-Ore-Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
  - Alde, Ore and Butley Estuaries SAC.
  - Orfordness – Shingle Street SAC.
  - Foulness (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 5) SPA and Ramsar site.
  - Sandlings SPA
  - Crouch and Roach Estuaries (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 3) SPA and Ramsar site.
  - Staverton Park and The Thicks, Wantisden SAC.
  - Breckland SPA
  - Devil's Dyke SAC





# HRA Screening of the North Essex Authorities Strategic Part 1 for Local Plans

**Figure 3.1: European sites within 20km of the North Essex Authorities**

- Braintree, Colchester and Tendring Districts
  - Surrounding Local Authorities
  - 20km from Districts
- European Sites**
- SAC
  - SPA
  - Ramsar

Map Scale @ A3: 1:335,000



## Potential impacts of the Proposed Submission Local Plan on European sites

3.6 **Table 3.1** below sets out a broad range of potential impacts that development and associated activities may have on European sites.

**Table 3.1 Potential impacts and activities adversely affecting European sites**

Broad categories and examples of potential impacts on European sites	Examples of activities responsible for impacts
<p><b>Physical loss</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removal (including offsite effects, e.g. foraging habitat)</li> <li>• Smothering</li> <li>• Habitat degradation</li> </ul>	<p>Development (e.g. housing, employment, infrastructure, tourism)</p> <p>Infilling (e.g. of mines, water bodies)</p> <p>Alterations or works to disused quarries</p> <p>Structural alterations to buildings (bat roosts)</p> <p>Afforestation</p> <p>Tipping</p> <p>Cessation of or inappropriate management for nature conservation</p> <p>Mine collapse</p>
<p><b>Physical damage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sedimentation / silting</li> <li>• Prevention of natural processes</li> <li>• Habitat degradation</li> <li>• Erosion</li> <li>• Trampling</li> <li>• Fragmentation</li> <li>• Severance / barrier effect</li> <li>• Edge effects</li> <li>• Fire</li> </ul>	<p>Flood defences</p> <p>Dredging</p> <p>Mineral extraction</p> <p>Recreation (e.g. motor cycling, cycling, walking, horse riding, water sports, caving)</p> <p>Development (e.g. infrastructure, tourism, adjacent housing etc.)</p> <p>Vandalism</p> <p>Arson</p> <p>Cessation of or inappropriate management for nature conservation</p>
<p><b>Non-physical disturbance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noise</li> <li>• Vibration</li> <li>• Visual presence</li> <li>• Human presence</li> <li>• Light pollution</li> </ul>	<p>Development (e.g. housing, industrial)</p> <p>Recreation (e.g. dog walking, water sports)</p> <p>Industrial activity</p> <p>Mineral extraction</p> <p>Navigation</p> <p>Vehicular traffic</p> <p>Artificial lighting (e.g. street lighting)</p>
<p><b>Water table/availability</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drying</li> <li>• Flooding / stormwater</li> </ul>	<p>Water abstraction</p> <p>Drainage interception (e.g. reservoir, dam, infrastructure and other development)</p>

Broad categories and examples of potential impacts on European sites	Examples of activities responsible for impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water level and stability</li> <li>• Water flow (e.g. reduction in velocity of surface water)</li> <li>• Barrier effect (on migratory species)</li> </ul>	Increased discharge (e.g. drainage, runoff)
<p><b>Toxic contamination</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water pollution</li> <li>• Soil contamination</li> <li>• Air pollution</li> </ul>	Agrochemical application and runoff Navigation Oil / chemical spills Tipping Landfill Vehicular traffic Industrial waste / emissions
<p><b>Non-toxic contamination</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nutrient enrichment (e.g. of soils and water)</li> <li>• Algal blooms</li> <li>• Changes in salinity</li> <li>• Changes in thermal regime</li> <li>• Changes in turbidity</li> <li>• Air pollution (dust)</li> </ul>	Agricultural runoff Sewage discharge Water abstraction Industrial activity Flood defences Navigation Construction
<p><b>Biological disturbance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct mortality</li> <li>• Out-competition by non-native species</li> <li>• Selective extraction of species</li> <li>• Introduction of disease</li> <li>• Rapid population fluctuations</li> <li>• Natural succession</li> </ul>	Development (e.g. housing areas with domestic and public gardens) Predation by domestic pets Introduction of non-native species (e.g. from gardens) Fishing Hunting Agriculture Changes in management practices (e.g. grazing regimes, access controls, cutting/clearing)

3.7 Refer to **Appendix 1** for further information relation to site specific threats and vulnerabilities for each European site, as highlighted in Natural England's Site Improvement Plan (SIP). A review of the above in light of the susceptibilities and locations of the European sites considered in this Screening assessment identified the following impact types requiring consideration:

- Physical loss/damage (onsite and offsite).
- Non-physical disturbance.
- Non-toxic contamination
- Recreational impacts.
- Water quality and quantity.

## Ecological attributes of the European sites

- 3.8 The designated features and conservation objectives of the European sites, together with current pressures on and potential threats, was drawn from the Standard Data Forms for SACs and SPAs and the Information Sheets for Ramsar Wetlands published on the JNCC website<sup>12</sup> as well as Natural England's Site Improvement Plans<sup>13</sup> and the most recent conservation objectives published on the Natural England website (most were published in 2014)<sup>14</sup>.
- 3.9 An understanding of the designated features of each European site and the factors contributing to its integrity has informed the assessment of the potential likely significant effects of the Part 1 for Local Plans.

## Assessment of 'likely significant effects' of the Part 1

- 3.10 As required under Regulation 102 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010<sup>15</sup> an assessment of the 'likely significant effects' of the Local Plan has been undertaken. A risk-based approach involving the application of the precautionary principle was adopted in the assessment, such that a conclusion of 'no significant effect' was only reached where it was considered very unlikely, based on current knowledge and the information available, that a policy or site allocation would have a significant effect on the integrity of a European site.

### Interpretation of 'likely significant effect'

- 3.11 Relevant case law helps to interpret when effects should be considered as being likely to result in a significant effect, when carrying out a HRA of a plan.
- 3.12 In the Waddenzee case<sup>16</sup>, the European Court of Justice ruled on the interpretation of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive (translated into Reg. 102 in the Habitats Regulations), including that:
- An effect should be considered 'likely', "if it cannot be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that it will have a significant effect on the site" (para 44).
  - An effect should be considered 'significant', "if it undermines the conservation objectives" (para 48).
  - Where a plan or project has an effect on a site "but is not likely to undermine its conservation objectives, it cannot be considered likely to have a significant effect on the site concerned" (para 47).
- 3.13 An opinion delivered to the Court of Justice of the European Union<sup>17</sup> commented that:
- 3.14 *"The requirement that an effect in question be 'significant' exists in order to lay down a de minimus threshold. Plans or projects that have no appreciable effect on the site are thereby excluded. If all plans or projects capable of having any effect whatsoever on the site were to be caught by Article 6(3), activities on or near the site would risk being impossible by reason of legislative overkill."*
- 3.15 This opinion (the 'Sweetman' case) therefore allows for the authorisation of plans and projects whose possible effects, alone or in combination, can be considered 'trivial' or *de minimus*; referring to such cases as those "*which have no appreciable effect on the site*". In practice such effects could be screened out as having no likely significant effect; they would be 'insignificant'.

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<sup>12</sup> [www.jncc.defra.gov.uk](http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk)

<sup>13</sup> <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/5458594975711232>

<sup>14</sup> <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6490068894089216>

<sup>15</sup> SI No. 2010/490

<sup>16</sup> ECJ Case C-127/02 "Waddenzee" Jan 2004.

<sup>17</sup> Advocate General's Opinion to CJEU in Case C-258/11 Sweetman and others v An Bord Pleanala 22nd Nov 2012.



## Mitigation provided by the Local Plan

- 3.16 From the outset, in developing the Part 1, the NEAs have been aware that key issues include the potential for impacts to European Sites as a result of recreational pressures and water quality and quantity. As a result, the Part 1 includes several high level principles and specific policy commitments in relation to design and development which are likely to contribute towards mitigating potential Likely Significant Effects associated with the strategic growth identified in Part 1.
- 3.17 With regards to water issues, the Part 1 policies include specific reference to principles which include measures to promote environmental sustainability including addressing water efficiency. In addition, Policies 7-10 which relate to the creation of three garden communities include reference to the provision of improvements to waste water treatment, including an upgrade to the Colchester Waste Water Treatment Plant and off-site drainage improvements. These policies also refer to the provision, management and on-going maintenance of sustainable surface water drainage measures to control the risk of flooding on site and which will reduce the risk of flooding to areas downstream or upstream of the development, and provision of appropriate design and infrastructure that incorporates the highest standards of innovation in technology to reduce the impact of climate change and water efficiency (with the aim of being water neutral in areas of serious water stress).
- 3.18 The Policies include a number of measures relating to the provision of open space and green infrastructure, and these are likely to form key requirements in providing alternative opportunities for recreation, thereby contributing towards relieving pressures at the European sites. Policy 7 sets out the design principles which will underpin the creation of the three garden communities and specifies the need to create distinctive environments which relate to the surrounding environment and that celebrate natural environments and systems. It refers to the creation of a multi-functional green-grid to create significant networks of new green infrastructure including new country parks at each garden community, provide a high degree of connectivity to existing corridors and networks and enhance biodiversity. A network of green infrastructure will be provided within the garden community including a community park facility, allotments, a new country park of a minimum of 70 hectares in size provided along the Salary Brook corridor and incorporating Churn Wood, the provision of sports areas with associated facilities and play facilities.
- 3.19 The extent to which mitigation may be achieved through the Local Plan was considered during the screening process and has influenced the Screening conclusions provided below. In addition, on-going discussions with the NEAs and Natural England have led to the recommendation of initial broad mitigation measures likely to be required where LSEs are predicted or cannot be ruled out.

## In-combination effects

- 3.20 Regulation 102 of the Amended Habitats Regulations 2010 requires an Appropriate Assessment where "a land use plan is likely to have a significant effect on a European site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) and is not directly connected with or necessary to the *management of the site*". Therefore, as well as considering the likely effects of the Part 1 alone on European sites, it is necessary to consider whether there may be significant effects from the Part 1 in combination with other plans or projects.
- 3.21 In accordance with recent guidance on HRA<sup>18</sup>, the potential for in-combination effects need only be considered for effects of the Part 1 identified as unlikely to have a significant effect alone, but which could combine with the effects of other plans and projects to produce a significant effect.
- 3.22 The first stage in identifying potential 'in-combination' effects involves identifying which other plans and projects in addition to the new Local Plan may affect the European sites that will be the focus of the HRA. There are a large number of plan and strategy documents which could be considered. We have focussed our attention on county and district level plans which provide for

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<sup>18</sup> DTA: The Habitats Regulations Assessment Handbook: <http://www.dtapublications.co.uk/handbook/browse>

development in the NEAs and neighbouring Authorities, and reviewed the findings of any associated HRA work for these plans, where available. The National Infrastructure Planning website was also reviewed to identify projects consideration for their potential in-combination effects on the European sites scoped into this HRA.

3.23 It should be noted that this HRA Screening assesses the Strategic Part 1 for the Local Plans (i.e. not the Part 2 plans). The plans and projects which were considered for their potential in-combination effects were as follows:

- The Part 2 Local Plans for Braintree DC, Colchester BC, and Tendring DC;
- Colchester Core Strategy Review;
- Braintree District Local Plan;
- Babergh District Core Strategy & Policies (2011 - 2031) Local Plan;
- Ipswich District Local Plan;
- Chelmsford City Council Core Strategy;
- Suffolk Coastal District Preferred Options Site Allocations and Area Specific Policies;
- Maldon District Local Development Plan 2014-2029;
- South Cambridgeshire District Local Plan;
- St Edmundsbury Core Strategy Development Plan and Joint Development Management Policies;
- Uttlesford District Council Local Plan;
- Essex Minerals Local Plan;
- Essex Waste Local Plan; and
- Essex Local Transport Plan.

3.24 The identification of potential in-combination effects with the above plans is set out in **Appendix 3** and assessed in **Chapter 4**.

## Appropriate Assessment

3.25 The Appropriate Assessment stage of HRA focuses on those impacts judged likely at the Screening stage to have a significant effect, and seeks to conclude whether they would result in an adverse effect on the on the integrity of the qualifying features of a European site(s), or where insufficient certainty regarding this remains. The integrity of a site depends on the site being able to sustain its 'qualifying features' across the whole of the site and ensure their continued viability.

3.26 If the HRA Screening of the Part 1 for Local Plans is unable to rule out likely significant effects and these effects remain when the Regulation 19 Pre-submission version of the Plan is subject to HRA Screening then an Appropriate Assessment will be required.

## 4 Screening Assessment

- 4.1 As described in Chapter 3, a screening assessment was carried out in order to identify the likely significant effects of the Part 1 on the European sites within 20km. The full screening matrix, which sets out the decision making process used for this assessment can be found in **Appendix 2** and the findings are summarised below.

### Screening assumptions and information used in reaching conclusions about likely significant effects

- 4.2 During the HRA Screening Stage each policy was screened individually, which is consistent with current guidance. For some types of impacts, Screening for likely significant effects has been determined on a proximity basis, using GIS data to determine the proximity of potential development locations to the European sites that are the subject of the assessment. However, there are many uncertainties associated with using set distances as there are very few standards available as a guide to how far impacts will travel. Therefore, during the screening stage a number of assumptions have been applied in relation to assessing the likely significant effects on European sites that may result from the Strategic Part 1, as described below.

#### Physical damage/loss

- 4.3 Development resulting from the Part 1 will not take place in locations where direct physical damage to European sites is likely. Therefore, impacts associated with physical damage and loss of habitat is restricted to indirect effects only.
- 4.4 Loss of offsite habitat has the potential to indirectly affect European sites where the habitats provide functionally supporting habitat upon which the qualifying features depend, for example SPA birds which rely on offsite agricultural land for feeding or roosting. Sites with increased likelihood of representing important offsite resources for qualifying bird species tend to include those which are larger, located closer to the SPA/Ramsar, and prone to flooding with a high degree of openness and an absence of negative factors such as edge features and human disturbance. Habitats located further from European site may still be used by qualifying SPA birds but are unlikely to support numbers which would be considered significant either alone or in combination. As a result, European sites susceptible to the indirect effects of habitat loss are likely to be restricted to those which include bird species as qualifying species, and which are located within 5km of the NEAs. These include:
- Abberton Reservoir SPA and Ramsar.
  - Blackwater Estuary SPA and Ramsar.
  - Dengie (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 1) SPA and Ramsar.
  - Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar.
  - Hamford Water SPA and Ramsar.
  - Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 2) SPA and Ramsar.
- 4.5 The Outer Thames Estuary SPA, despite being located within 5km of the NEAs was screened out from potential effects associated with loss of habitat because it supports marine bird species which do not rely upon the terrestrial habitats which occur within the NEAs

#### Non-physical disturbance (noise, vibration and light)

- 4.6 It has been assumed that the effects of noise, vibration and light are most likely to be significant within a distance of 500 metres. Such effects may arise during construction of new housing or

employment development and are most likely to disturb bird species. As a result, these impact types only have potential to affect European sites within or adjacent to the NEAs. Nevertheless, the Part 2 Screening Assessments was able to rule out the potential for this type of impact due to the location and distance of proposed allocations from European sites and development control measures specified within policies. Therefore, there is no opportunity for impacts associated with non-physical disturbance on European sites, either alone or in-combination, and this type of effect has been screened out.

### **Non-Toxic Contamination**

- 4.7 Habitats can be subject to non-toxic contamination, such as nutrient enrichment, changes in salinity and smothering from dust, due to industrial action, agriculture, construction and water abstraction and discharge. European sites with potential to be affected by non-toxic contamination include those located adjacent or in close proximity to development allocations proposed within the NEAs. The potential for non-toxic contamination associated with recreation, air pollution and water quality are discussed separately under these categories below. The Part 2 Screening Assessments was able to rule out the potential for this type of impact due to the location and distance of proposed allocations from European sites and development control measures specified within policies. Therefore, there is no opportunity for impacts associated with non-toxic contamination on European sites, either alone or in-combination, and this type of effect has been screened out.

### **Air pollution**

- 4.8 Air pollution is most likely to affect European sites where plant, soil and water habitats are the qualifying features, but some qualifying animal species may also be affected, either directly or indirectly, by deterioration in habitat as a result of air pollution. Deposition of pollutants to the ground and vegetation can alter the characteristics of the soil, affecting the pH and nitrogen levels that can then affect plant health, productivity and species composition.
- 4.9 In terms of vehicle traffic, nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>, i.e. NO and NO<sub>2</sub>) are considered to be the key pollutants. Deposition of nitrogen compounds may lead to both soil and freshwater acidification, and NO<sub>x</sub> can cause eutrophication of soils and water.
- 4.10 Based on the Highways Agency Design Manual for Road and Bridges (DMRB) Manual Volume 11, Section 3, Part 114 (which was produced to provide advice regarding the design, assessment and operation of trunk roads (including motorways)), it is assumed that air pollution from roads is unlikely to be significant beyond 200m from the road itself. Where increases in traffic volumes are forecast, this 200m buffer needs to be applied to the relevant roads in order to make a judgement about the likely geographical extent of air pollution impacts.
- 4.11 The DMRB Guidance for the assessment of local air quality in relation to highways developments provides criteria that should be applied at the Screening Stage of an assessment of a plan or project, to ascertain whether there are likely to be significant impacts associated with routes or corridors. Based on the DMRB guidance, affected roads which should be assessed are those where:
- Daily traffic flows will change by 1,000 AADT (Annual Average Daily Traffic) or more; or
  - Heavy duty vehicle (HDV) flows will change by 200 AADT or more; or
  - Daily average speed will change by 10 km/hr or more; or
  - Peak hour speed will change by 20 km/hr or more; or
  - Road alignment will change by 5 m or more.
- 4.12 Where significant increases in traffic is likely on roads within 200m, traffic forecast data (based on the planned level of growth) may be needed to determine if increases in vehicle traffic in the NEAs as a result of the Strategic Part 1 is likely to be significant.
- 4.13 It has been assumed that only those roads forming part of the primary road network (motorways and 'A' roads) are likely to experience any significant increases in vehicle traffic as a result of development (i.e. greater than 1,000 AADT). As such, where a site is within 200m of only minor roads, no significant effect from traffic-related air pollution is considered to be the likely outcome.

4.14 European sites within 200m of major roads, which are may experience increases in traffic as a result of the Strategic Part 1 include:

- Stour and Orwell Estuary SPA and Ramsar - A120 at Manningtree and A137 at Harwich.

### **Impacts of recreation**

4.15 Recreation activities and human presence can result in significant effects on European sites as a result of erosion and trampling, associated impacts such as fire and vandalism or disturbance to sensitive features, such as birds. The Part 1 provides for 43,765 houses during the plan period and will result in considerable population increase within the NEAs. Where increases in population are likely to result in significant increases in recreation at a European site, either alone or in-combination, the potential for Likely Significant Effects will require assessment.

4.16 Qualifying bird species, for which many of the European sites are designated, are particularly susceptible to recreational disturbances from walking, dog walking, angling, illegal use of off-road vehicles and motorbikes, and wildfowling. An increase in recreational pressure from development therefore has the potential to impact bird populations of SPA and Ramsar sites.

### *Zones of Influence*

4.17 Each European site susceptible to the effect of recreation will typically have a 'Zone of Influence' (ZOI) within which increases in population would be expected to result in Likely Significant Effects. ZOIs are usually established following targeted visitor surveys and the findings are therefore typically specific to each European site (and often to specific areas within a European site). The findings are likely to be influenced by a number of complex and interacting factors and therefore it is not always appropriate to apply a generic or non-specific ZOI to a European Site.

4.18 The NEAs have recognised the importance of establishing robust ZOIs in informing this HRA of the Part 1, and the HRA Screening assessments of the relevant Part 2 Local Plans. As a result, Colchester BC has completed targeted visitor surveys at Abberton Reservoir SPA and Ramsar, Blackwater Estuary SPA and Ramsar, Essex Estuary SAC, Colne Estuary SPA and Ramsar, and Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar. The ZOIs recommended based on visitor surveys<sup>19</sup> completed at specific locations are shown below:

- Abberton Reservoir SPA and Ramsar – 15km
- Blackwater Estuary SPA and Ramsar (Old Hall Marshes) – 8km
- Blackwater Estuary SPA and Ramsar (The Strood) – 8km
- Colne Estuary SPA (Cudmore Grove) – 24km
- Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar (The Walls, and Stour Woods) – 8km

4.19 With the exception of the Stour and Orwell, the above ZOI's have been applied within this Screening Assessment. With regards to the Stour and Orwell, it is understood that further discussions are taking place between NE and Colchester BC regarding the distances used in applying an appropriate ZOI. Visitor monitoring undertaken by Colchester BC on behalf of the NEAs, and subsequent discussion with Natural England, has identified discrepancies relating to the average distance travelled by visitors to the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar. A visitor monitoring study of the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar site has recently been completed by Footprint Ecology, although it is yet to be published. It is understood that the study recommends the application of a 15km Zone of Influence for this site, based on the findings. Therefore, in line with a precautionary approach, this greater distance of 15km has been applied as a ZOI in this HRA Screening Assessment. The appropriateness of this will continue to be reviewed and applied in light of new information and the progression of discussions with Natural England.

4.20 In summary, the following ZOIs in relation to recreational pressure have been applied in this Screening Assessment:

- Essex Estuary SAC – 24km

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<sup>19</sup> Colchester Borough Council (2013), Habitat Regulations Assessment Survey and Monitoring Programme - Spring 2013

- Colne Estuary SPA – 24km
- Blackwater Estuary SPA and Ramsar – 8km
- Abberton Reservoir SPA and Ramsar – 15km
- Stour and Orwell Estuaries – 15km
- Hamford Water SAC, SPA and Ramsar – 8km

4.21 Other European Sites, all of which are located outside the NEAs, were assessed on a site by site basis and considered the findings of the Part 2 HRA Screening Assessments. A general ZOI of 8km was applied to these sites where existing visitor survey data was not available. This distance is considered precautionary and appropriate because, given the abundance, accessibility and proximity of similar sites within and adjacent to the NEAs, the contribution of the Part 1 towards recreational pressures on sites beyond this distance is considered unlikely.

4.22 Sites located within 8km of the NEAs include the Deben Estuary SPA and Ramsar, Dengie SPA and Ramsar, and the Outer Thames Estuary SPA. Deben and Dengie are both considerably further than 8km in terms of travel distance, and separated from the NEAs by other large estuary sites. The Outer Thames Estuary SPA is entirely marine and offshore, and therefore not susceptible to the effects of recreational pressure. Therefore, in light of the above these remaining sites located outside of the NEAs have been screened out of the assessment in relation to recreational pressures.

### Water quantity and quality

4.23 An increase in demand for water abstraction and treatment resulting from the growth proposed in the Local Plan could result in changes in hydrology at European sites. Depending on the qualifying features and particular vulnerabilities of the European sites, there could be a likely significant effect, for example due to changes in environmental or biotic conditions, water chemistry and the extent and distribution of preferred habitat conditions.

4.24 An increased demand for water supply and treatment has the potential to significantly affect European sites with hydrological connectivity to proposed development within the NEAs as a result of changes in water quantity and quality. As a result, the potential for LSEs in relation to water will require consideration for the following European sites:

- Abberton Reservoir SPA and Ramsar
- Blackwater Estuary SPA and Ramsar
- Colne Estuary SPA and Ramsar
- Essex Estuaries SAC
- Hamford Water SAC
- Hamford Water SPA and Ramsar
- Stour and Orwell SPA and Ramsar

## Summary of Screening Assumptions

4.25 **Table 4.1** below summarises the Screening assumptions that are being applied to the HRA of the Local Plan. Where certain types of effects are screened out in **Table 4.1**, they do not need to be considered further and are not referred to in the Screening matrix in **Appendix 3**.

**Table 4.1 Summary of Screening Assumptions**

	Physical damage/losses of habitat	Non-physical disturbance	Non-toxic Contamination	Air pollution	Impacts of recreation	Water quantity and quality
<b>Essex</b>	Screened	Screened	Screened	Screened	Screened	Screened

	Physical damage/loss of habitat	Non-physical disturbance	Non-toxic Contamination	Air pollution	Impacts of recreation	Water quantity and quality
<b>Estuaries SAC</b>	out	out	out	out	in	in
<b>Hamford Water SAC</b>	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened in	Screened in
<b>Hamford Water SPA and Ramsar</b>	Screened in	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened in	Screened in
<b>Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar</b>	Screened in	Screened out	Screened out	Screened in	Screened in	Screened in
<b>Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 2) SPA and Ramsar</b>	Screened in	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened in	Screened in
<b>Outer Thames Estuary SPA</b>	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out
<b>Abberton Reservoir SPA and Ramsar</b>	Screened in	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened in	Screened in
<b>Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4) SPA and Ramsar</b>	Screened in	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened in	Screened in
<b>Dengie (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 1) SPA and Ramsar</b>	Screened in	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out
<b>Deben</b>	Screened	Screened	Screened	Screened	Screened	Screened

	Physical damage/losses of habitat	Non-physical disturbance	Non-toxic Contamination	Air pollution	Impacts of recreation	Water quantity and quality
<b>Estuary SPA and Ramsar</b>	out	out	out	out	out	out
<b>Alde-Ore Estuary SPA and Ramsar</b>	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out
<b>Alde, Ore and Butley Estuaries SAC</b>	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out
<b>Orfordness – Shingle Street SAC</b>	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out
<b>Foulness (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 5) SPA and Ramsar</b>	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out
<b>Sandlings SPA</b>	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out
<b>Crouch and Roach Estuaries (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 3) SPA and Ramsar</b>	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out
<b>Staverton Park and The Thicks, Wantisden SAC</b>	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out
<b>Breckland</b>	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out
<b>Devil's Dyke SAC</b>	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out



## HRA Screening Assessment

- 4.26 As described in Chapter 3, a Screening Assessment was carried out in order to identify the potential for likely significant effects (LSE's) of the NEA Part 1 on the European sites screened in above, either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects. The results of the Screening Assessment are detailed on a site by site basis below and incorporate an assessment of LSE's in-combination with other plans and projects identified in **Appendix 3**.

### **In-combination Effects**

- 4.27 As described in Chapter 3, a review was undertaken of other plans and projects which could lead to likely significant effects on European sites when considered in combination with the Part 1, particularly in light of the proposed housing growth which provides for 43,765 net additional homes in total for the three authorities. A review of the HRAs of neighbouring local plans was undertaken and the findings are summarised **Appendix 3**. These findings have been fully considered in the conclusions reached below.

### **Initial Screening of Strategic Part 1 Policies**

#### *Significant effects unlikely*

- 4.28 The following policies would not result in likely significant effects because they set out criteria relating to development proposed under other policies, or they seek to protect the natural environment, or where they may result in some development, it would be located away from sensitive European sites and would not be expected to contribute significantly to factors with potential to affect European sites:

- SP1 – Presumption in favour of Sustainable Development;
- SP4 – Infrastructure and Connectivity;
- SP5 – Place Shaping Principles;

#### *Significant effects likely or uncertain*

- 4.29 Policies likely to increase pressures on European sites, particularly in relation to recreation and water issues, and for which the potential for LSE's are predicted, or in line with a precautionary approach cannot be ruled out despite initial high-level policy safeguards and mitigation, included the following

- SP2 – Meeting Housing Needs;
- SP3 – Providing for Employment;
- SP6 – Spatial Strategy for North Essex;
- SP7 – Development and Delivery of New Garden Communities in Essex;
- SP8 – East Colchester/West Tendring New Garden Community;
- SP9 – West of Colchester/East of Braintree New Garden Community; and,
- SP10 – West of Braintree New Garden Community

### **Essex Estuaries SAC**

#### *Recreation*

- 4.30 The SAC encompasses the Colne Estuary which lies between the southern parts of Colchester Borough and Tendring District. The SAC is subject to a range of land and water-based activities, including walking, fishing and water sports. Negative effects associated with these activities are primarily related to disturbance associated with the qualifying bird species of the Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 2) SPA and Ramsar site, which is concurrent with the SAC over much of this area. However, the coastal and estuarine habitats of the SAC may also be affected by factors associated with human access such as off-road vehicle use, erosion, fire, trampling and vandalism, but the nature of the habitat types present is such that their susceptibility to recreational disturbance is limited, at least to some extent, by their inaccessible nature. In

addition, the presence of permissive footpaths and well-structured public access is likely to direct people away from sensitive habitat types within the SAC, such as Atlantic salt meadows.

- 4.31 The SAC is comprised of a series of sites, including Colne Estuary National Nature Reserve (NNR), Colne Point Nature Reserve and Colne Estuary SSSI, which are managed by Natural England and the Essex Wildlife Trust. Management measures in place at the NNR and Nature Reserve, which are likely to minimise disturbance and damage to the SAC, include the use of restricted access to permit holders at Brightlingsea Marshes, Essex Wildlife Trust members only at Colne Point Nature Reserve, and prohibited access to dogs at Colne Point Nature Reserve. These measures are likely to contribute towards reducing the impacts of recreational disturbance but it is unclear whether these measures are actively enforced.
- 4.1 In 2012, visitor surveys were undertaken by Colchester Borough on behalf of the NEAs to survey and monitor visitors in and around the NEAs. At Essex Estuaries, two separate visitor surveys were undertaken in November 2011 and 2012 at Brightlingsea Marshes and Cudmore Country Park. Colchester BC as part of their Part 2 HRA Screening assessment recommended a ZOI of 24km for this site in light of the study findings and conclusions. This ZOI encompasses much of Colchester, Tendring and Braintree and therefore population increases associated with housing growth has the potential to increase visitor pressures at the Essex Estuaries SAC.
- 4.2 Despite the limited susceptibility of several of the SAC habitats to recreational pressure, and the existing mitigation and control measures already in place, there is a lack of certainty as to whether these measures are sufficient to negate LSEs associated with recreation. Therefore, **in line with a precautionary approach, further assessment is required at the Appropriate Assessment stage to determine whether increased recreational pressures associated with the Part 1 would be likely to adversely affect the integrity of the SAC. It is anticipated that further dialogue with Natural England will be required at the Appropriate Assessment stage to develop the necessary mitigation strategy and safeguards to ensure no adverse effect on integrity.**
- 4.3 A review of other plans and projects and associated HRA findings did not identify any which were predicted to result in LSEs on Essex Estuaries SAC, either alone or in-combination, and therefore the potential for adverse effects is likely to be restricted to the effects of the Strategic Part 1 Plan alone, but this will be assessed at the Appropriate Assessment stage.

#### *Water Quantity and Quality*

- 4.4 The SAC supports tidal and estuarine habitats, including mudflats, sandflats, Atlantic salt meadows and estuarine habitat. These habitats are dependent on water and are therefore likely to be vulnerable to changes in water quantity and quality. An increase in demand for water and water treatment from development within the Local Plan therefore has the potential to significantly affect qualifying features of the SAC.
- 4.5 The Haven Gateway Water Cycle Study (HGWCS) was undertaken in 2009 by the Haven Gateway Partnership to examine potential issues arising from increased demand for water supply and wastewater discharge as a result of development in a number of local authorities, including the NEAs.
- 4.6 In regards to water quantity the study found that the sub-region water supply zone supported a number of water abstraction licences of which some were not fully utilised with a surplus of 66.5MI/d identified when the licensed abstraction volume (CAMS) was compared against the average volume abstracted. The Lower Colne forms part of the SAC; however the study confirmed that there are no known issues in relation to water capacity and supply at the abstraction site at this location. As a result, the Part 1 for Local Plans will not result in LSE on the SAC as a result of water capacity.
- 4.7 The Colchester Borough HRA Screening of the Part 2 Local Plan confirmed that the draft Water Cycle Study found that Colchester Water Recycling Centre does not have sufficient capacity to accept all growth within the plan period however it also concluded that detailed assessments demonstrated that improvements to Colchester WRC were possible within the limits of conventionally applied technology to ensure that increased wastewater flow discharge does not impact on the current quality of the receiving watercourses or their associated ecological sites and also meet legislative requirements for watercourse.

- 4.8 Two further STW were identified as likely to exceed consented discharge levels into areas within and near to the SAC. Jaywick STW, which discharges into the North Sea adjacent to the SAC, has already exceeded capacity. The study suggests further development is directed in neighbouring STW, such as St Osyth and Clacton. A number of developments, including two mixed use developments and three housing allocations were proposed in Jaywick catchment area. An increase in development within the catchment area has the potential to result in LSEs in relation to water pollution.
- 4.9 Brightlingsea STW was also predicted to exceed capacity levels as a result of increased employment and housing growth and to have less than 20% capacity as a result of increased housing. Further housing increases within the NEAs therefore has the potential to place further demands on waste water treatment requirements.
- 4.10 The new East Colchester/West Tendring Garden Community (policy SP8) is likely to be located within the catchment of the River Colne and, whilst this policy includes design principles in relation to water quality, for example the provision of improvements to waste water treatment including an upgrade to the Colchester Waste Water Treatment Plant and off-site drainage improvements, it is currently unclear whether these measures will be sufficient to avoid potential LSEs on the Essex Estuaries SAC.
- 4.11 Given the above information, **further assessment is required at the Appropriate Assessment stage, including consultation with the Environment Agency and water treatment companies, together with a detailed review of potential mitigation and safeguard measures, to determine whether the Part 1 would be likely to result in adverse effects on site integrity as a result of changes in water quality.**

### **Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 2) SPA and Ramsar**

#### *Physical Loss and Damage*

- 4.12 The Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 2) SPA and Ramsar are situated in a similar location to Essex Estuaries SAC partially lying within the District and adjacent to it in the west. No development was proposed within the boundaries of the SPA and Ramsar site and will therefore not be affected by onsite physical loss and damage.
- 4.13 Unlike the Essex Estuaries SAC, the SPA and Ramsar site support transient species that use offsite habitat. This includes species such as golden plover and dark-bellied Brent goose, which may rely on offsite pastures and arable fields. As a result, there is potential for physical loss and damage to occur to offsite habitats of importance to qualifying bird species. It is not expected that development will result in fragmentation or severance of habitats given the allocations within the NEAs are proposed within or adjacent to existing settlements, however the loss of arable and pasture may reduce the extent of foraging and loafing habitat upon which qualifying birds depend. Preferred examples of offsite foraging habitat for qualifying bird species would typically be expected to include larger fields located close to the estuary, and prone to flooding, where levels of existing disturbance are low, and which support a degree of openness and connectivity to the estuary.
- 4.14 Notable housing and employment allocations within the NEAs, including the Garden Communities, are typically located several kilometres from the Colne SPA and Ramsar site and therefore, alone, are unlikely to be important in maintaining populations of qualifying birds. Nevertheless, there is currently a lack of evidence to determine the importance of offsite functional land. As a result, further assessment of the site allocations within the NEAs is recommended at the Appropriate Assessment stage to determine the potential for the Part 1 for Local Plans to result in adverse effects on integrity. The assessment would seek to determine the suitability of offsite habitat based on a number of parameters, for example including size, proximity to the SPA, and the presence or absence of negative factors.
- 4.15 **In summary, the loss of offsite habitat as a result of housing and employment allocations within the NEAs has the potential to result in likely significant effects on the qualifying SPA/Ramsar bird species as a result of loss of foraging habitat upon which they depend, and will therefore require further consideration at the Appropriate Assessment stage to determine whether the loss of habitat would adversely affect site integrity, either alone or in-combination.**

### *Recreation*

- 4.16 The SPA and Ramsar site are subject to the same land and water-based activities as Essex Estuaries SAC. These activities mentioned above, are considered a key vulnerability to qualifying bird species of the SPA and Ramsar site as a result of direct disturbance to qualifying bird species and damage to features of importance to these species, such as feeding and roosting sites.
- 4.17 Damage from trampling is also considered a potential threat to qualifying plant species of the Ramsar site. However the likelihood of this occurring is limited to some extent by a lack of accessibility to key habitats, such as saltmarsh as a result of difficult terrain and frequent flooding. The provision of permissive footpaths adjacent to pastures and agricultural fields was identified using OS mapping and aerial photography, and it is likely that this would focus disturbance to small areas of the European site.
- 4.18 Measures have been implemented by Natural England and the Essex Wildlife Trust who manage the Colne Estuary NNR and Colne Point Nature Reserve, which lie within the SPA and Ramsar site, to restrict access to permit holders only at Brightlingsea Marshes and Essex Wildlife Trust members only at Colne Point Nature Reserve. Dog walking is also prohibited at Colne Point Nature Reserve, which supports an important breeding site for Little Terns. These measures are likely to contribute towards reducing the impacts of recreational disturbance on the SPA/Ramsar but it is unclear whether these measures are actively enforced and to what extent they are effective.
- 4.19 In 2012, visitors surveys were undertaken by Colchester Borough on behalf of the NEAs to survey and monitor visitors in and around the NEAs. At Essex Estuaries, two separate visitor surveys were undertaken in November 2011 and 2012 at Brightlingsea Marshes and Cudmore Country Park. Colchester BC as part of their Part 2 HRA Screening assessment recommended a ZOI of 24km for this site in light of the study findings and conclusions. This ZOI encompasses much of Colchester, Tendring and Braintree and therefore population increases associated with provision of 43,765 houses in the NEAs, as specified in the Strategic Part 1, has the potential to increase visitor pressures at the Colne Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- 4.20 Despite the existing mitigation and control measures already in place, there is a lack of certainty as to whether these measures are sufficient to negate LSEs associated with recreation. Therefore, in line with a precautionary approach, **further assessment is required at the Appropriate Assessment stage to determine whether increased recreational pressures associated with the Part 1 would be likely to adversely affect the integrity of the SPA and Ramsar. It is anticipated that further dialogue with Natural England will be required at the Appropriate Assessment stage to develop the necessary mitigation strategy and safeguards to ensure no adverse effect on integrity, either alone or in-combination.**
- 4.21 A review of other plans and projects and associated HRA findings did not identify any which were predicted to result in LSEs on the Colne Estuary SPA and Ramsar, either alone or in-combination, and therefore the potential for adverse effects is likely to be restricted to the effects of the Strategic Part 1 Plan alone, but this will be assessed at the Appropriate Assessment stage.

### *Water Quantity and Quality*

- 4.22 The Colne SPA and Ramsar site support breeding little tern, overwintering water birds, estuarine habitats including saltmarsh, and scarce plants and invertebrates. These qualifying features are dependent on water and are therefore likely to be vulnerable to changes in water quantity and quality. An increase in demand for water and water treatment from development within the Part 1 would have potential to result in significant effects on the SPA and Ramsar site.
- 4.23 The Haven Gateway Water Cycle Study (HGWCS) was undertaken in 2009 by the Haven Gateway Partnership to examine potential issues arising from increased demand for water supply and wastewater discharge as a result of development in a number of local authorities, including the NEAs.
- 4.24 The study found that the sub-region water supply zone supported a number of water abstraction licences of which some were not fully utilised with a surplus of 66.5MI/d identified when the licensed abstraction volume (CAMS) was compared against the average volume abstracted. The Lower Colne forms part of the SAC; however the study confirmed that there are no known issues

in relation to water capacity and supply at the abstraction site at this location. As a result, the Part 1 for Local Plans will not result in LSE on the SPA or Ramsar as a result of water capacity.

- 4.25 The Colchester Borough HRA Screening of the Part 2 Local Plan confirmed that the draft Water Cycle Study found that Colchester Water Recycling Centre does not have sufficient capacity to accept all growth within the plan period however it also concluded that detailed assessments demonstrated that improvements to Colchester WRC were possible within the limits of conventionally applied technology to ensure that increased wastewater flow discharge does not impact on the current quality of the receiving watercourses or their associated ecological sites and also meet legislative requirements for watercourse.
- 4.26 Two further STW's were identified as likely to exceed consented discharge levels into areas within and near to the SAC. Jaywick STW, which discharges into the North Sea adjacent to the SPA/Ramsar, has already exceeded capacity. The study suggests further development is directed in neighbouring STW's, such as St Osyth and Clacton. A number of developments, including two mixed use developments and three housing allocations were proposed in Jaywick catchment area. An increase in development within the catchment area therefore has the potential to result in LSEs in relation to water pollution.
- 4.27 Brightlingsea STW was predicted to exceed capacity levels as a result of increased employment and housing growth and to have less than 20% capacity as a result of increased housing. Further housing increases within the NEAs therefore has the potential to place further demands on waste water treatment requirements.
- 4.28 The new East Colchester/West Tendring Garden Community (policy SP8) is likely to be located within the catchment of the River Colne and, whilst this policy includes design principles in relation to water quality, for example the provision of improvements to waste water treatment including an upgrade to the Colchester Waste Water Treatment Plant and off-site drainage improvements, it is currently unclear whether these measures will be sufficient to avoid potential LSEs on the Colne Estuary SPA and Ramsar.
- 4.29 Given the above information, **further assessment is required at the Appropriate Assessment stage, including consultation with the Environment Agency and water treatment companies, together with a detailed review of potential mitigation and safeguard measures, to determine whether the Part 1 would be likely to result in adverse effects on the integrity of the Colne Estuary SPA and Ramsar site as a result of changes in water quality, either alone or in-combination.**

### Hamford Water SAC

#### Recreation

- 4.30 The SAC supports populations of Fisher's estuarine moth, which is reliant on coastal grassland habitat, and in particular areas of lowland neutral grassland which support the food plant Hog's Fennel *Peucedanum officinale*. Key vulnerabilities to this species from recreational impacts include damage and degradation of habitat from walking/dog walking and associated nutrient enrichment, in addition to erosion from boat wash and illegal use of motor vehicles.
- 4.31 Visitor surveys were undertaken at Kirkby Quay and The Naze in 2011 and 2012 by Colchester BC to inform this HRA Screening and those for the Part 2 Local Plans of the NEAs. Due to the lack of access to the SAC, both sites were situated to the south the SAC with parking facilities only available at The Naze. Overall, low numbers of visitors were recorded during the surveys with a total of 6 groups at Kirkby Quay and 36 groups at the Naze. The majority of these visitors were found to travel from the local area with all visitors travelling to Kirkby Quay and 80% of visitors travelling to The Naze between 0-8km. Based on distances provided by this study, an 8km ZOI was established for this site. Housing growth likely to contribute to increased recreational pressure is therefore associated with, and limited to, eastern areas of Tendring District. Such housing growth may increase the recreational pressures described above.
- 4.32 Key areas of the SAC of importance for the qualifying feature, such as Skipper's Island, are largely inaccessible to the public, many comprising isolated islands or areas fenced and managed by the Essex Wildlife Trust to restrict access to public and permissive footpaths only. In addition, the distribution of footpaths is restricted to the south and north edge of the SAC, away from key habitats for the Fisher's estuarine moth species. A review of relevant component SSSIs indicates



that areas of lowland grassland of importance for Fisher's estuarine moth are currently in favourable condition and the extent of hog's fennel, the key larval food plant, have increased.

- 4.33 A review of other plans and projects and associated HRA findings did not identify any which were predicted to result in LSEs on Hamford Water SAC, either alone or in-combination, and no in-combination effects are predicted.
- 4.34 **As a result of the above, increased population associated with the housing growth proposed within the Part 1, is considered unlikely to result in significant effects on the SAC qualifying feature, either alone or in-combination.**

#### *Water Quantity and Quality*

- 4.35 The SAC supports the qualifying fisher's estuarine moth, which is reliant on low lying coastal grassland habitat for food and egg laying. A key threat to the SAC is flooding associated with rising sea levels and deteriorating sea defences. However, none of the policies within the Part 1 will result in increases in sea level rise or changes which would compromise flood defences. In addition, there is no direct hydrological connectivity between key site allocations and the SAC, and the HGWCS identified no abstraction sites, or STW's predicted to exceed capacity or be within 20% of exceeding consented levels, which discharge into or near to the SAC.
- 4.36 As a result, the Part 1 will not result in changes in water quality or quantity with potential to significantly affect the habitats upon which Fisher's estuarine moth depends. **No likely significant effects to the Hamford Water SAC is predicted in relation to water quantity and quality either alone or in-combination with other Local Plans.**

#### **Hamford Water SPA and Ramsar site**

##### *Physical Loss and/or Damage*

- 4.37 The Hamford Water SPA and Ramsar is situated along the eastern coast of Tendring District. No development is proposed within the boundaries of the SPA and Ramsar site and will therefore not be affected by onsite physical loss and damage.
- 4.38 The site supports transient species that use offsite habitat such as golden plover and dark-bellied brent goose, which may rely on offsite pastures and arable fields for foraging. As a result, there is potential for physical loss and damage to occur to offsite habitats of importance to qualifying bird species. It is not expected that development will result in fragmentation or severance of habitats given the allocations within the NEAs are proposed within or adjacent to existing settlements, however the loss of arable and pasture may reduce the extent of foraging and loafing habitat upon which qualifying birds depend. Preferred examples of offsite foraging habitat for qualifying bird species would typically be expected to include larger fields located close to the estuary, and prone to flooding, where levels of existing disturbance are low, and which support a degree of openness and connectivity to the estuary.
- 4.39 Notable housing and employment allocations within the NEAs, including the three Garden Communities are typically located several kilometres from Hamford Water SPA and Ramsar site, and therefore alone these sites are unlikely to be important in maintaining populations of qualifying birds. Nevertheless, there is currently a lack of evidence to determine the importance of offsite functional land for qualifying birds. As a result, further assessment of the site allocations within the NEAs is recommended as part of the Appropriate Assessment of the Part 1, to determine the potential for adverse effects on integrity. The assessment would seek to determine the suitability of offsite habitat based on a number of parameters, for example including size, proximity to the SPA, and the presence or absence of negative factors.
- 4.40 In summary, the loss of offsite habitat as a result of housing and employment allocations within the NEAs, including garden community SP8, and housing allocations specified within the Tendring Part 2 Local plan, including at Dovercourt, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Thorpe-le-Soken, has the potential to result in likely significant effects on the qualifying SPA/Ramsar bird species as a result of loss of foraging habitat upon which such bird species may depend. **Likely significant effects cannot be ruled out and therefore the potential for the loss of offsite habitat to adversely affect site integrity, either alone or in-combination, will require further consideration at the Appropriate Assessment stage.**

### *Recreation*

- 4.41 Hamford Water SPA and Ramsar support breeding Little Terns and a range of overwintering bird species. Key vulnerabilities to these species include direct disturbance to the birds and damage to features of importance, such as feeding and roosting sites from activities, such as walking/dog walking, yachts and accompanying water sports, as well as unauthorised access on foot, from boats and by quad bike/motorbike.
- 4.42 As described above for Hamford Water SAC, visitor surveys were undertaken by Colchester Borough Council in 2011 and 2012 at Hamford Water. The surveys found that access was restricted to the site via permissive footpaths and The Naze was the only access point with car parking facilities. The majority of visitors to the site were from the local area travelling 0-8km to the site.
- 4.43 Based on the findings above, an 8km Zone of Influence has been applied to identify housing allocations likely to affect the SAC through increased recreational pressures. Due to the lack of parking facilities only those allocations within 8km of Kirkby Quay and The Naze are likely to contribute to increased recreation. Therefore, the majority of housing growth proposed within the NEAs, including the Garden Communities, is unlikely to contribute to potential LSEs. Those allocations with potential to contribute to increased recreation at the site include a total of six housing allocations at Walton-on-the-Naze and Thorpe-Le-Soken, which supported proposals for a total of 427 houses.
- 4.44 Although, recreational pressures at the site are currently low, as confirmed by Natural England, there is uncertainty as to whether increased housing growth in the east of Tendring is likely to impact qualifying bird species of the SPA and Ramsar site. This is particularly the case for water-based activities, which Natural England have highlighted as a threat to the site and have indicated as one of the causes for unfavourable conditions. This includes damage to inter-tidal habitat at moorings in Walton-on-the-Naze.
- 4.45 It is considered likely that mitigation and safeguard measures, such as production of and adherence to a recreational mitigation strategy, would alleviate the risk of recreational pressure associated with the Part 1 to result in adverse effects on integrity, but at this stage, in the absence of a commitment to providing such measures, further assessment is required at the Appropriate Assessment stage.
- 4.46 **Therefore, a more detailed assessment of recreational pressure is required at the Appropriate Assessment stage to identify whether adverse effects on integrity will occur to the Hamford SPA and Ramsar site, either alone or in-combination with other Local Plans. It is anticipated that further dialogue with Natural England will be required at the Appropriate Assessment stage to develop the necessary mitigation strategy and safeguards to ensure no adverse effect on integrity.**
- 4.47 A review of other plans and projects and associated HRA findings did not identify any which were predicted to result in LSEs on Hamford Water SPA and Ramsar site, either alone or in-combination, and therefore the potential for adverse effects is likely to be restricted to the effects of the Strategic Part 1 Plan alone, but this will be revisited at the Appropriate Assessment stage.

### *Water Quantity and Quality*

- 4.48 The SPA and Ramsar site supports qualifying bird species, which are reliant on a range of water-dependent habitats, such as salt marsh. Increased demand for water and water treatment from development within the Local Plan, therefore has the potential to adversely affect feeding habitats used by SPA and Ramsar birds, for example via habitat degradation resulting from water pollution.
- 4.49 A review of the HGWCS identified no abstraction sites at or near to Hamford Water with the nearest sites situated over 5km away at Stour Estuary and Tidal Deben and Orwell. The distance and lack of connectivity between the European sites and the abstraction site are considered sufficient for no likely significant effects to occur in relation to water quality. In addition, no STW discharging into Hamford Water were identified with issues relating to increased demand for treatment of sewage effluent. Site allocations within the Part 1 do not have direct hydrological connectivity with the SPA/Ramsar, and any development would expect to be compliant with

minimum standards and best practice in relation to water quality, and pollution prevention measures. Therefore, no significant effect is predicted in relation to water quality.

- 4.50 The majority of the habitats within the SPA and Ramsar, which either support qualifying features, or represent qualifying features in their own right, are dependent upon tidal water levels rather than freshwater, and the none of the policies within the Part 1 will result in increases in sea level rise or changes which would compromise flood defences. As a result, the Part 1 will not result in changes in water quality or quantity with potential to significantly affect the qualifying features of the SPA/Ramsar. Therefore, **no likely significant effect on the Hamford Water SPA or Ramsar site is predicted in relation to water quantity or quality, either alone or in-combination.**

### **Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar site**

#### *Physical Loss / Damage (Offsite)*

- 4.51 The Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar sites are located along the northern coastline of Tendring District boundary. No development is proposed within the boundaries of the SPA and Ramsar site and therefore the Strategic Part 1 will not directly affect the SPA or Ramsar due to onsite physical loss and damage.
- 4.52 The SPA and Ramsar site support transient species that use offsite habitat. This includes species such as lapwing, dark-bellied brent goose and curlew, which may rely on offsite pastures and arable fields for feeding. As a result, there is potential for the proposed site allocations to result in physical loss and damage to offsite habitats of importance to qualifying bird species. It is not expected that development will result in fragmentation or severance of habitats given the allocations within the NEAs are proposed within or adjacent to existing settlements. However the loss of arable and pasture may reduce the extent of foraging habitat upon which qualifying birds depend. Preferred examples of offsite foraging habitat for qualifying bird species would typically be expected to include larger fields located close to the estuary, and prone to flooding, where levels of existing disturbance are low, and which support a high degree of openness and connectivity to the estuary.
- 4.53 Notable housing and employment allocations within the NEAs, including the three Garden Communities are typically located at least several kilometres from the Stour and Orwell SPA and Ramsar site and therefore, alone, are unlikely to be important in maintaining populations of qualifying birds. Nevertheless, there is currently a lack of evidence to determine the importance of offsite functional land. As a result, further assessment of the site allocations within the NEAs is recommended as part of the Appropriate Assessment stage for the Part 1, to determine the potential for adverse effects on integrity either alone or in-combination. The assessment would seek to determine the suitability of offsite habitats based on a number of parameters, for example including size, proximity to the SPA, and the presence or absence of negative factors.
- 4.54 In summary, **the loss of offsite habitat as a result of housing and employment allocations within the Part 1, including Garden Communities SP8 and SP9, has the potential to result in likely significant effects on the qualifying bird species of the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar as a result of the loss of foraging habitat. Further consideration is required at the Appropriate Assessment stage to determine whether the loss of habitat would adversely affect site integrity, either alone or in-combination.**

#### *Air Pollution*

- 4.55 Small areas of Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar site are situated within 200m of a strategic road, including the A137 and A120. As described in the Screening assumptions, motorways and A roads within 200m of a sensitive receptor have potential to adversely affect the habitat composition and soil chemistry of the site through deposition of airborne pollutants, particularly Nitrogen. Increased air pollution in proximity to the SPA and Ramsar site may result in the degradation of habitat types upon which the qualifying features depend. Coastal dune habitat used by breeding Little Terns was highlighted by Natural England's SIP as a key habitat vulnerable to nitrogen deposition.
- 4.56 Habitats present within 200m of the A137 and A120 include mudflats and saltmarsh. Mudflats which comprised the majority of habitat within 200m is not considered vulnerable to the effects of air pollution at these locations due to twice daily flushing by tidal waters. In addition, the effect



of air pollution would not expect to noticeably affect the feeding resource of benthic invertebrates upon which SPA birds depend. In addition, the APIS website indicates that the current nitrogen deposition levels at the site are below critical load ranges of 20-30 N/ha/year. Small areas of salt marsh occur within 200m of the roads comprising c3ha in total, the majority of which is located to the north of the A120 at Harwich Port. The corresponding SSSI unit 9 is reported as being in favourable condition in this area and given the existing and established presence of extensive industrial development at this location, and the small area of saltmarsh within 200m of the road, **no likely significant effects are predicted as a result of air pollution on the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar site either alone or in-combination with other Local Plans.**

#### *Recreation*

- 4.57 The SPA and Ramsar site supports large numbers of waterbird assemblages, as well as breeding and overwintering birds, which are vulnerable to disturbance and damage to features of importance, such as feeding and roosting sites, from a range of land and water-based activities. These include dog walking, walking, watersports, fishing, wildfowling and military training. In addition to this, there is potential for damage to qualifying plant populations of the Ramsar site to occur as a result of trampling.
- 4.58 Based on discussions between Natural England and Footprint Ecology, who are in the process of producing a detailed study on visitors to the Stour and Orwell Estuary a zone of Influence of 15km has been applied to identify housing with potential to impact the SPA and Ramsar as a result of recreational pressure. Although, visitor survey work undertaken by Colchester Borough Council indicates that a large proportion of visitors travel between 0-8km a precautionary approach based on 15km was taken. Housing allocations identified within 15km include many of those within Tendring and Colchester including the Garden Community proposed at East Colchester/West Tendring and the urban conurbations of Colchester and the northern part of Clacton-on-Sea.
- 4.59 The Orwell Estuary part of the SPA/Ramsar is not as easily accessible from the NEAs, particularly during winter when the ferry is not operational and the potential for disturbance to wetland birds is greatest, and therefore recreational impacts are likely to be focused on the Stour Estuary.
- 4.60 The Garden Communities include significant provision of green infrastructure and natural open space, including Country Parks and this is likely to provide strong mitigation in reducing their contribution to increases in visitor pressures at the SPA and Ramsar site. Nevertheless, the overall quantum of housing growth within the NEAs is likely to increase visitor pressures at the SPA/Ramsar, and therefore specific mitigation and appropriate policy safeguards are likely to be required to provide certainty that mitigation can prevent impacts to the integrity of the SPA and Ramsar. This is likely to require development of a Mitigation Strategy involving a multi-faceted approach at the Strategic NEA level, including a commitment to improving the management of visitors at the SPA and Ramsar site, providing appropriate green space linked to developments to reduce the desire to travel to the SPA/Ramsar, and implementing a monitoring regime to ensure feedback is provided to enable remedial measures to be implemented if there are indications that adverse effects on integrity were predicted.
- 4.61 The distance used as a ZOI is being finalised via discussions with Natural England and confirmation of the final recommended ZOI emerging from the Footprint Ecology Study is due for publication in early 2017. Therefore, a review of appropriate distances will be undertaken at the Appropriate Assessment stage to ensure conclusions are robust.
- 4.62 Housing and associated population growth within the NEAs as a result of the Part 1 is likely to result in significant effects on the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar as a result of recreational pressure. Therefore, **further assessment is required at the Appropriate Assessment stage to determine whether the Part 1 will result in adverse effects on site integrity, either alone or in-combination. It is anticipated that further dialogue with Natural England will be required at the Appropriate Assessment stage to develop the necessary mitigation strategy and safeguards to ensure no adverse effect on integrity.**

#### *Water Quantity and Quality*

- 4.63 The SPA and Ramsar site support qualifying bird species, which are reliant on coastal and estuarine habitat. These habitats are water-dependent and are therefore susceptible to changes in water quantity and quality therefore has the potential to affect the integrity of the European sites

by reducing the extent or quality of feeding resources or by changing the environmental conditions upon which habitats and species depend.

- 4.64 A review of the HGWCS identified a number of abstraction sites in close proximity to the SPA and Ramsar site. These included Tidal Deben and Orwell; Upper Stour; Lower Stour and Stour Estuary. Overall, no supply issues were identified in the HGWCS and as long as the water companies continue to implement their Water Resource Management Plans it is unlikely that the SPA and Ramsar site will be affected by water quantity and as a result it can be ruled out of the assessment.
- 4.65 Harwich and Dovercourt STW was identified as being due to exceed capacity as a result of increased employment and housing growth. This STW discharges 500m from the SPA and Ramsar site. A number of employment and housing developments are proposed within the water catchment area increasing demand for water treatment at the STW. It is therefore likely that likely significant affects will occur in relation to water quality.
- 4.66 The HRA Screening Assessment of the Colchester Part 2 Local Plan highlighted that the draft Water Cycle study concluded that the Water Recycling Centre at Dedham will not have sufficient capacity to accept growth within the plan period. Solutions are required in order to accommodate the growth to ensure that the increased wastewater flow discharged does not impact on the current quality of the receiving watercourses, their associated ecological sites and also to ensure that the watercourses can still meet with legislative requirements. The HRA concluded that this issue will require further consideration at the Appropriate Assessment stage.
- 4.67 In summary, **the increased demand for water treatment across the NEA, particularly as a result of housing and employment development at Harwich and Dovercourt, and Dedham and Langham, has the potential to result in likely significant effects on the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar site, and therefore further consideration is required at the Appropriate Assessment stage to determine whether the Part 1 will result in adverse effects on integrity, either alone or in-combination.**

#### **Abberton Reservoir SPA and Ramsar site**

##### *Physical damage / Loss of Habitat (offsite)*

- 4.68 Abberton Reservoir and Ramsar site includes qualifying bird species which utilise and may depend upon terrestrial habitats located offsite. For example, wigeon and teal will both utilise flooded cereal fields and short pastures for feeding, whilst golden plover often favour short pasture for feeding and large flocks often congregate in areas of importance. Whilst such areas can be located several kilometres from designated sites, those typically preferred are located closer, tend to flood and support a high degree of openness with minimal negative factors such as disturbance levels and the presence of encroaching edge features in close proximity.
- 4.69 The Part 1 will result in the loss of land across the NEAs as a result of employment and housing allocations, including the creation of three garden communities. There is potential for the loss of large areas of short grazed pasture or arable fields to result in LSE's as a result of a reduction in feeding resources upon which they depend. Given the abundance and distribution of such habitat types within the NEAs, **the extent to which SPA birds are dependent upon site allocations is unclear, but in line with a precautionary approach the potential for LSE's cannot be ruled out at this stage and therefore further assessment will be required at the Appropriate Assessment stage.** This will likely involve a review of site allocations in light of the preferences of individual bird species to determine the potential importance of proposed allocations as offsite functional habitat, and identify whether further assessment is required.

##### *Recreation*

- 4.70 The visitor survey completed by Colchester BC reported that 65% of the groups surveyed at Abberton during June 2013 were fairly local travelling 10 miles (c. 16km) or less to Abberton Reservoir. Just over 51% lived in Colchester Borough. 52% of visitors at Abberton Reservoir said that they visited because the site is close to home. However, only 14% of visitors to Abberton Reservoir travelled under 5 miles (8km).
- 4.71 No-one at Abberton Reservoir visited to walk their dogs as dogs are not permitted on the reserve. This is notable because dogs and dog walking typically represent one of the most significant disturbance factors to sites designated for birds.

Importantly, Abberton Reservoir SPA and Ramsar site, is already subject to a strong visitor management regime and the Site Improvement Plan for Abberton Reservoir states that disturbance at ground level is well controlled by Essex & Suffolk Water. In addition, the site is well managed by the Essex wildlife trust which implements measures to reduce and manage disturbance, such as provision of an education visitor centre, paths, screens, hides and areas which are not accessible to the public. All of which is overseen by the presence of on-sight wardening. As a result, **the increased population growth as a result of the Part 1 is not predicted to result in likely significant effects as a result of recreational pressure.**

#### *Water Quantity and Quality*

- 4.72 The SPA and Ramsar site support water bird assemblages, which are dependent on water quantity and quality. Any changes in water quantity and quality therefore have the potential to significantly impact the European sites.
- 4.73 There is no direct source-path-receptor model for the transmission of factors which could affect water quality between this site and development allocations specified within the Part 1, therefore no changes in water quality are predicted.
- 4.74 The HRA of the Braintree Site Allocations and Development Management Plan noted that Abberton Reservoir was experiencing lower water levels and higher demand from public use. However, from 2009 to 2012 the Abberton Reservoir underwent an expansion scheme to meet the predicted rise in water demand. The HRA noted that Essex and Suffolk Water (ESW), in conjunction with Natural England, recently completed the expansion of Abberton Reservoir in order to cater for increasing demand. The environmental effects of this were considered in the Braintree Water Cycle Study<sup>18</sup>, and the ESW Water Resource Management Plan<sup>19</sup>. The capacity of Abberton Reservoir has been increased by 58%<sup>20</sup>. The latest ESW Water Resource Management Plan states that the Abberton resource scheme means that the Essex Water Resource Zone is now in surplus until 2040<sup>20</sup>. The lowering of water levels at Abberton Reservoir is not listed as a key vulnerability or factor currently affecting the site, and given the enhanced reservoir, which has been subject to extensive study, this issue does not require further consideration in this HRA Screening assessment.
- 4.75 The Part 1 will not result in likely significant effects as a result of water quality or quantity, either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects.**

#### **Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4) SPA and Ramsar site**

##### *Physical Damage / Loss of Habitat (Offsite)*

- 4.76 The Blackwater Estuary SPA and Ramsar site are located along the southern coastline of the NEA's bordering the coast of the Colchester BC. No development is proposed within the boundaries of the SPA and Ramsar site and therefore the Strategic Part 1 will not affect the SPA or Ramsar due to direct physical loss and damage.
- 4.77 The SPA and Ramsar site support transient species that use offsite habitat. This includes species such as dark-bellied brent goose, hen harrier and golden plover, which may rely on offsite pastures and arable fields for feeding. As a result, there is potential for the proposed site allocations to result in physical loss and damage to offsite habitats of importance to qualifying bird species. It is not expected that development will result in fragmentation or severance of habitats given that the allocations within the NEAs are proposed within or adjacent to existing settlements. However, the loss of arable and pasture may reduce the extent of foraging habitat upon which qualifying birds depend. Preferred examples of offsite foraging habitat for qualifying bird species would typically be expected to include larger fields located close to the estuary, and prone to flooding, where levels of existing disturbance are low, and which support a high degree of openness and connectivity to the estuary.
- 4.78 Notable housing and employment allocations within the NEAs, including the three Garden Communities, are typically located at least several kilometres from the Blackwater SPA and Ramsar site and therefore, alone, are unlikely to be important in maintaining populations of qualifying birds. Nevertheless, there is currently a lack of evidence to determine the importance of offsite functional land for these species. As a result, further assessment of the site allocations

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<sup>20</sup> Essex and Suffolk Water (October 2014) Final Water Resources Management Plan 2014

within the NEAs is recommended at the Appropriate Assessment stage, to determine the potential for adverse effects on integrity either alone or in-combination. The assessment would seek to determine the suitability of offsite habitats based on a number of parameters, for example including size, proximity to the SPA, and the presence or absence of negative factors.

- 4.79 In summary, **the loss of offsite habitat as a result of housing and employment allocations within the Part 1, including the Garden Communities, has the potential to result in likely significant effects on the qualifying bird species of the Blackwater Estuary SPA and Ramsar as a result of the loss of foraging habitat. Further consideration at the Appropriate Assessment stage is required to determine whether the loss of habitat would adversely affect site integrity, either alone or in-combination.**

#### *Recreation*

- 4.80 The SPA and Ramsar site supports large numbers of waterbirds, as well as breeding and overwintering birds, which are vulnerable to disturbance and damage to features of importance, such as feeding and roosting sites, from a range of land and water-based activities. These include dog walking, walking, watersports, fishing, wildfowling and military training. In addition to this, there is potential for damage to saltmarsh habitat which is a qualifying feature of the Ramsar site as a result of trampling and associated recreational impacts.
- 4.81 Visitor survey work undertaken by Colchester Borough Council has recommended an 8km Zone of Influence for the site. The Garden Communities are located outside of this area and given that they include for significant provision of green infrastructure and natural open space, including Country Parks, there are considered unlikely to contribute to increasing recreational impacts at the SPA/Ramsar. Nevertheless, the overall quantum of housing growth within the south of Colchester Borough is likely to increase visitor pressures at the SPA/Ramsar, and therefore specific mitigation and appropriate policy safeguards are likely to be required to provide certainty that mitigation can prevent impacts to the integrity of the SPA and Ramsar.
- 4.82 Mitigation is likely to require development of a Mitigation Strategy involving a multi-faceted approach at the Strategic NEA level, including a commitment to improving the management of visitors at the SPA and Ramsar site, providing appropriate green space linked to developments to reduce the desire to travel to the SPA/Ramsar, and implementing a monitoring regime to ensure feedback is provided to enable remedial measures to be implemented if there are indications that adverse effects on integrity are likely.
- 4.83 Housing and associated population growth within the south of Colchester as a result of the Part 1 is likely to result in significant effects on the Blackwater Estuary SPA and Ramsar as a result of recreational pressure. Therefore, **further assessment is required at the Appropriate Assessment stage to determine whether the Part 1 will result in adverse effects on site integrity, either alone or in-combination. It is anticipated that further dialogue with Natural England will be required at the Appropriate Assessment stage to develop the necessary mitigation strategy and safeguards to ensure no adverse effect on integrity.**

#### *Water Quantity and Quality*

- 4.84 The SPA and Ramsar site support water birds, habitats and invertebrate species which are dependent on water levels and quality. Any changes in water quantity and quality therefore have the potential to significantly impact these European sites.
- 4.85 No abstraction sites were identified in the HGWCS at or in close proximity to the SPA and Ramsar site. Due to this and the absence of a source-path-receptor in terms of impacts associated with water quality and quantity it is unlikely that LSE will occur in relation to water related issues. In addition to this no STW discharging water into or near to the SPA and Ramsar site exceeded consented discharge levels.
- 4.86 **No likely significant effects to Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4) SPA and Ramsar site were predicted in relation to water quantity and quality either alone or in-combination with other Plans and projects.**

## Dengie (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 1) SPA and Ramsar

### Physical Damage /Loss of Habitat (Offsite)

- 4.87 Dengie SPA and Ramsar site are located approximately 3km to the south of Mersea Island and is designated for its populations of wetland birds, while the Ramsar is also designated on account of saltmarsh habitat and the presence of scarce invertebrate and plant species.
- 4.88 The SPA and Ramsar birds are transient species, and several will rely on offsite habitats. This includes species such as hen harrier, brent goose and lapwing which may rely on offsite pastures and arable fields for feeding. The northernmost and closest part of the SPA and Ramsar is separated from the NEA by the Blackwater Estuary and approximately 3km of tidal waters. As a result, the potential for the Part 1 to adversely affect Dengie Marsh as a result of the loss of offsite functional habitat is greatly reduced because the reliance of birds on offsite habitats beyond this distance is likely to be low. In addition, key housing and employment allocations are located considerably further from Dengie Marsh, with Tendring District located over 6km to the northeast and Colchester Town located approximately 13km to the north. Given the distances involved, and the abundance of habitats of increased suitability located adjacent and close to Dengie SPA/Ramsar, including open arable and pastoral fields, the importance of habitats within the NEAs is considered likely to be low for qualifying features of Dengie SPA/Ramsar.
- 4.89 In summary, **the loss of offsite habitat as a result of the Part 1, is not predicted to result in likely significant effects on the qualifying features of the Dengie SPA/Ramsar species, either alone or in-combination.**

## Summary of Screening Conclusions

- 4.90 **Table 4.2** below summarises the Screening conclusions reached in this HRA. Those impacts shown in grey as 'screened out' are those which were screened out in line with the screening assumptions provided in Section 3. Impact types for which a conclusion of 'No Likely Significant Effect' (LSE) was reached are shown in green. Those potential impacts where LSE's cannot be ruled out are shown in orange and those which these are considered in more detail at the Appropriate Assessment stage in Section 5.

**Table 4.2 Summary of Screening Assessment**

	Physical damage/loss of habitat	Non-physical disturbance	Non-toxic Contamination	Air pollution	Impacts of recreation	Water quantity and quality
<b>Essex Estuaries SAC</b>	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	LSE	LSE?
<b>Hamford Water SAC</b>	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	No LSE	No LSE
<b>Hamford Water SPA and Ramsar</b>	LSE? (offsite only)	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	LSE	No LSE
<b>Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar</b>	LSE? (offsite only)	Screened out	Screened out	No LSE	LSE	LSE?

	Physical damage/loss of habitat	Non-physical disturbance	Non-toxic Contamination	Air pollution	Impacts of recreation	Water quantity and quality
<b>Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 2) SPA and Ramsar</b>	LSE? (offsite only)	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	LSE	LSE?
<b>Outer Thames Estuary SPA</b>	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out
<b>Abberton Reservoir SPA and Ramsar</b>	LSE? (offsite only)	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	No LSE	No LSE
<b>Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4) SPA and Ramsar</b>	LSE? (offsite only)	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	LSE	No LSE
<b>Dengie (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 1) SPA and Ramsar</b>	No LSE	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out
<b>Deben Estuary SPA and Ramsar</b>	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out
<b>Alde-Ore Estuary SPA and Ramsar</b>	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out
<b>Alde, Ore and Butley Estuaries SAC</b>	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out
<b>Orfordness –</b>	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out

	Physical damage/losses of habitat	Non-physical disturbance	Non-toxic Contamination	Air pollution	Impacts of recreation	Water quantity and quality
<b>Shingle Street SAC</b>						
<b>Foulness (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 5) SPA and Ramsar</b>	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out
<b>Sandlings SPA</b>	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out
<b>Crouch and Roach Estuaries (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 3) SPA and Ramsar</b>	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out
<b>Staverton Park and The Thicks, Wantisden SAC</b>	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out
<b>Breckland</b>	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out



## 5 Conclusion and Next Steps

- 5.1 In conclusion, the HRA Screening of the Part 1 has identified several impacts to European Sites which were predicted, or could not be ruled out, and therefore require further consideration at the Appropriate Assessment stage to determine whether they will result in adverse effects on site integrity, and identification of mitigation measures which would ensure adverse effects on integrity are avoided and enable adoption of the Plan. The Likely Significant Impacts identified are summarised below:
- Essex Estuaries SAC – Water quantity/quality and impacts of recreation.
  - Hamford Water SPA and Ramsar site – Loss of offsite habitat and impacts of recreation
  - Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar site - Water quantity/quality, loss of offsite habitat, and impacts of recreation.
  - Colne Estuary SPA and Ramsar site - Water quantity/quality, loss of offsite habitat, and impacts of recreation.
  - Abberton Reservoir SPA and Ramsar site - Loss of offsite habitat.
  - Blackwater Estuary SPA and Ramsar site - Loss of offsite habitat, and impacts of recreation.
- 5.2 The distribution of housing within the Strategic Plan has the potential to result in the loss and damage of functional habitat used by qualifying SPA/Ramsar bird species. It is recommended that at the Appropriate Assessment stage, a review of the NEA site allocations is undertaken to determine the potential importance of each site either alone or cumulatively for SPA/Ramsar birds. This could be achieved either by undertaking this review as part of the Part 2 Local Plan Appropriate Assessment(s), or strategically as part of the Appropriate Assessment of the Part 1 for Local Plans. It is recommended that this is discussed with Natural England and the NEAs to agree the most appropriate approach.
- 5.3 A review of allocations should include an assessment of site specific parameters, including size, distance from SPA/Ramsar sites and component habitats. This process will identify the need for any potential further requirements, such as site specific bird surveys, and will inform appropriate mitigation such as a commitment to project-level HRA, and modification of policy wording to provide sufficient safeguards to ensure loss of habitat would not adversely affect the integrity of European sites.
- 5.4 Increased recreation from land and water-based activities, as a result of increased housing within the NEAs has the potential to cause likely significant effects to European sites. Recreational pressures on coastal European sites is a complex issue and is likely to require a strategic approach across the North Essex Authorities to ensure that adverse effects on integrity can be avoided. This has been recognised by the NEAs and it is anticipated that the most appropriate platform through which to address this impact is via the Appropriate Assessment of the Part 1 which will assess the strategic effect of the NEAs in-combination. This approach is likely to require close liaison with Natural England to agree the most suitable forms of mitigation and avoidance.
- 5.5 Initial discussions with Natural England have identified that production of a cross-authority Strategic Mitigation Strategy is likely to be required. This would set out a multi-faceted approach to mitigating recreational impacts based on accepted Zones of Influence, including i) provision of natural open space and green infrastructure at development sites, ii) increased provision of on-site visitor control methods such as provision of infrastructure, education and wardening, and iii) a commitment within both the Part 1 and Part 2 Plans to include an appropriate monitoring and feedback loop to ensure that a system is in place to trigger remedial measures if monitoring identifies or predicts any significant effects.
- 5.6 The increased demand for water supply and treatment has the potential to result in likely significant effects on European sites. It is recommended that further consultation with the



Environment Agency and water companies is required to address potential impacts in relation to water and whether this will result in adverse effects on the integrity of European sites. If adverse effects are predicted, the implementation of mitigation measures should be considered, including the upgrade of infrastructure and efficiency measures as required. In addition to this, a detailed review of potential mitigation and safeguard measures should be identified for potential inclusion within the Part 1 and as necessary within the corresponding Part 2 Local Plans.

- 5.7 The current approach being taken by the NEA's in addressing the key issues associated with strategic population growth and infrastructure developments is advocated and deemed to be the most appropriate and pragmatic approach in ensuring that the Strategic Part 1 Local Plan is sound. It is anticipated that, through the iterative process of the Appropriate Assessment stage, providing key recommendations and mitigation requirements are fully developed, included within the Part 1, and can be successfully implemented, it is likely to be possible to ensure that no adverse effects on the above sites will occur as a result of habitat loss, recreational impacts, or water related issues, either alone or in-combination.

# Appendix 1

## European Sites Information

This appendix contains information about the European sites scoped into the HRA. Information about each site's area, the site descriptions, qualifying features and pressures and threats are drawn from Natural England's Site Improvement Plans (SIPs)<sup>21</sup> and the Standard Data Forms or Ramsar Information Sheets available from the JNCC website<sup>22</sup>. Site conservation objectives are drawn from Natural England's website and are only available for SACs and SPAs.<sup>23</sup>

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
Large estuarine site in south-east England. The site comprises the major estuaries of the Colne, Blackwater, Crouch and Roach river.				
Essex Estuaries SAC	46140.82	<p>Annex 1 habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estuaries</li> <li>• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide</li> <li>• Salicornia and other animals colonising mud and sand</li> <li>• Spartina swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>)</li> <li>• Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)</li> <li>• Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs</li> </ul> <p>Annex 1 habitats present as a qualifying feature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sandbanks which are slightly</li> </ul>	<p>With regard to the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid the deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying features, and the significant disturbance of the qualifying features, ensuring the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes a full contribution to achieving the aims of the Birds Directive.</li> </ul> <p>Subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features;</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features;</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying</li> </ul>	<p><b>Coastal squeeze</b> – Coastal defences along much of the Essex coastline prevent intertidal habitats from shifting landward in response to rising sea levels. As a result, these habitats are being gradually degraded and reduced in extent, 'Managed realignment' schemes and additional intervention measures to create new areas of intertidal habitat and reduce erosion rates are being implemented but more will be needed to offset future losses.</p> <p><b>Fisheries: Commercial marine and estuarine</b> – Shellfish dredging over subtidal habitats has been identified as an Amber activity and is considered a high priority for assessment and development of possible management for the site.</p> <p>Bottom towed fishing gear has been categorised as a 'Red' for the interest features listed, specifically the seagrass beds <i>Zostera</i> spp, a sub-feature of the SAC.</p> <p><b>Planning Permission: general</b> – Several of the issues affecting the Essex Estuaries and the management of disturbance effects on the sites are related to each other, and addressing them is likely to</p>

<sup>21</sup> Site Improvement Plans: East of England, Natural England, <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/4873023563759616>

<sup>22</sup> JNCC Data Forms <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=4>

<sup>23</sup> European Site Conservation Objectives, Natural England, <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/designations/sac/conservationobjectives.aspx>

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
		covered by seawater all the time	<p>features rely;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The populations of the qualifying features;</li> <li>The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>	<p>require an improved overview of the relative sensitivities of different habitats, species and locations to different types of development.</p> <p><b>Invasive species</b> – Non-native invasive species such as the American whelk tingle <i>Urosalpinx cinerea</i> and Slipper limpet <i>Crepidula fornicata</i> are known to occupy subtidal muddy habitats, potentially impacting native communities through competition for resources and predation. Invasive common cord grass may adversely affect plant species for which the Essex Estuaries SAC is designated.</p> <p><b>Fisheries: Recreational marine and estuarine</b> – Recreational bait digging may damage the intertidal mudflats and sandflats and associated sub-features and communities, such as eelgrass beds. The extent of the activity and potential impacts on site features are not currently well understood.</p> <p><b>Air Pollution: risk of atmospheric nitrogen deposition</b> - Atmospheric nitrogen deposition exceeds the relevant critical loads for coastal dune habitats used by breeding terns and hence there is a risk of harmful effects. However, on the Essex estuaries declines in the numbers of breeding terns appear to be due mainly to erosion of a man-made cockle-shingle bank (at Foulness) and to disturbance (elsewhere), rather than to over-vegetation of breeding areas caused by nitrogen deposition.</p>
Hamford Water is located on the Essex coast in eastern England. It is a large, shallow estuarine basin comprising tidal creeks and islands, intertidal mud- and sand-flats, and Site Name Area (ha) Qualifying Features Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs) Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity saltmarsh. The rich invertebrate fauna and sheltered nature of the site results in its importance for internationally important numbers of waterbirds during the passage and winter periods, as well as for breeding terns in summer. The shallow and sheltered nature of the complex provides refuge for waterbirds, especially in periods of severe weather.				
Hamford Water SAC	50.34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fisher's estuarine moth <i>Gortyna borelii lunata</i></li> </ul>	Avoid the deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying features, and the significant disturbance of the qualifying features, ensuring the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes a full	<b>Inappropriate scrub control</b> – Scrub encroachment results in a loss of habitat for Fisher's Estuarine Moth, as the moth's larval foodplant (Hog's Fennel) is a species of open grassland. Although there are plans in place for scrub reduction/control in several areas, more

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
			<p>contribution to achieving the aims of the Birds Directive.</p> <p>Subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features;</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features;</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely;</li> <li>• The populations of the qualifying features;</li> </ul> <p>The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</p>	<p>action is likely to be needed to get/keep it under control.</p>
Hamford Water SPA	2187.21	<p>Annex I species present as a qualifying feature:</p> <p>During the breeding season:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Little Tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i></li> </ul> <p>Over winter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>;</li> <li>• Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>;</li> <li>• Ruff <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>.</li> </ul> <p>This site also qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting populations of European importance of the following migratory species:</p>	<p>Avoid the deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying features, and the significant disturbance of the qualifying features, ensuring the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes a full contribution to achieving the aims of the Birds Directive.</p> <p>Subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features;</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features;</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely;</li> <li>• The populations of the qualifying</li> </ul>	<p><b>Coastal squeeze</b> – The Essex coastline is subject to rising sea levels and increasing frequency in coastal and tidal surges, as a result of climate. To prevent intertidal habitats from shifting landward hard sea defences have been implemented. The combination of climate change, sea defences and subsidence are likely to contribute to coastal squeeze, which will lead to the degradation and reduction of suitable habitat used by overwintering and breeding birds for feeding, roosting and/or nesting.</p> <p><b>Changes in species distribution</b> – Declines in the number of bird species present at Hamford Water SPA have occurred. This is likely to be the result of changes in population and distribution on an international scale, due to climate change.</p> <p><b>Public access/disturbance</b> – Hamford Water attracts a large number of yachts and accompanying watersports. Sensitive areas of the SPA are threatened by unauthorised access on foot, from boats and by</p>

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
		<p>On passage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>.</li> </ul> <p>Over winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>;</li> <li>Dark-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>;</li> <li>Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>;</li> <li>Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>;</li> <li>Teal <i>Anas crecca</i>;</li> <li>Common shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>;</li> <li>Common redshank <i>Tringa tetanus</i>.</li> </ul> <p>The area qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by</p>	<p>features;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>	<p>quad bike/motorbike.</p> <p><b>Air pollution: Risk of atmospheric nitrogen deposition</b> – Atmospheric nitrogen deposition exceeds the relevant critical loads for coastal dune habitats used by breeding terns and hence there is a risk of harmful effects.</p> <p><b>Fisheries: Commercial marine and estuarine</b> – Commercial fishing activities can be very damaging to inshore marine habitats and the bird species dependent on the communities they support. Any 'amber or green' categorised commercial fishing activities in European Marine Sites are assessed by Kent and Essex Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority (IFCA). This assessment takes into account any in-combination effects of amber activities and/or appropriate plans or projects.</p>
Hamford Water Ramsar site	2187.21	<p>Species/populations with peak counts in spring/autumn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ringed plover, <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>;</li> <li>Common redshank, <i>Tringa totanus tetanus</i>.</li> </ul> <p>Species/populations with peak counts in winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>;</li> <li>Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa</i></li> </ul>	None available.	Similar to Hamford Water SPA (above).

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
		<p>limosa islandica.</p> <p>Species/populations identified subsequent to designation for possible future consideration under criterion 6.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grey plover, <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>.</li> </ul>		
<p>The Stour and Orwell estuaries straddle the eastern part of the Essex/Suffolk border in eastern England. The estuaries include extensive mud-flats, low cliffs, saltmarsh and small areas of vegetated shingle on the lower reaches. The mud-flats hold <i>Enteromorpha</i>, <i>Zostera</i> and <i>Salicornia</i> spp. The site also includes an area of low-lying grazing marsh at Shotley Marshes on the south side of the Orwell. In summer, the site supports important numbers of breeding Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>, while in winter they hold major concentrations of waterbirds, especially geese, ducks and waders. The geese also feed, and waders roost, in surrounding areas of agricultural land outside the SPA.</p> <p>The site has close ecological links with the Hamford Water and Mid-Essex Coast SPAs, lying to the south on the same coast.</p>				
Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA	3676.92	<p>Annex I species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over winter: Hen Harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i></li> </ul> <p>This site also qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting populations of European importance of the following migratory species:</p> <p>Over winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i></li> <li>Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i></li> <li>Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i></li> <li>Pintail <i>Anas acuta</i></li> <li>Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i></li> <li>Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i></li> <li>Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i></li> </ul>	<p>With regard to the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified ("the Qualifying Features" listed below);</p> <p>Avoid the deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying features, and the significant disturbance of the qualifying features, ensuring the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes a full contribution to achieving the aims of the Birds Directive.</p> <p>Subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features;</li> <li>The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features;</li> <li>The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely;</li> <li>The populations of the qualifying features;</li> </ul>	<p><b>Coastal squeeze</b> – Coastal defences are present along most of the Orwell coastline to mitigate for impacts from climate change, such as rising sea level. Unless changes are made to the management of the coastline, habitats supporting qualifying SPA birds will be lost or degraded through coastal squeeze, sedimentation and reduced exposure.</p> <p><b>Public access/disturbance</b> – Stour and Orwell Estuaries is subject to land- and water-based activities, including boating and water sports; walking; bait-digging; fishing; wildfowling; and military overflight training. These activities are likely to impact habitats supporting breeding and overwintering water birds. A better understanding of which species and habitats are most susceptible; which types of activity are most disturbing; and which locations and times of year are most sensitive is required to ensure the Estuaries are appropriately managed.</p> <p><b>Changes in species distribution</b> – Declines in the number of bird species present at Orwell coastline have occurred. This is likely to be the result of changes in population and distribution on an international scale, due to climate change.</p> <p><b>Invasive species</b> – An increase in <i>Spartina anglica</i></p>

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i></li> </ul> <p>The area qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by regularly supporting at least 20,000 waterfowl including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>;</li> <li>• Pintail <i>Anas acuta</i>;</li> <li>• Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>;</li> <li>• Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>;</li> <li>• Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>;</li> <li>• Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>;</li> <li>• Redshank <i>Tringa tetanus</i>;</li> <li>• Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>;</li> <li>• Great Crested Grebe <i>Podiceps cristatus</i>;</li> <li>• Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i>;</li> <li>• Dark-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>;</li> <li>• Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i>;</li> <li>• Goldeneye <i>Bucephala clangula</i>;</li> <li>• Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>;</li> <li>• Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>;</li> <li>• Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i>;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>	<p>may be affecting the growth of <i>Spartina maritima</i>, a key habitat feature for qualifying bird roosting and feeding areas of saltmarsh and mudflat.</p> <p><b>Planning permission: General</b> – The issue of development in combination with other factors is not fully understood. To ensure management is appropriate to the SPA a better understanding of the sensitivities relating to each habitat, species and location to different types of development is required. Difficult issues highlighted by the SIP include; a) Assessing the cumulative effects of numerous, small and often 'non-standard' developments. b) Development outside the SPA boundary can have negative impacts, particularly on the estuaries' birds. c) Assessing the indirect, 'knock-on' effects of proposals. d) Pressure to relax planning conditions on existing developments.</p> <p><b>Air pollution: impact from atmospheric nitrogen deposition</b> – Atmospheric nitrogen deposition exceeds the relevant critical loads for coastal dune habitats used by breeding terns and hence there is a risk of harmful effects.</p> <p><b>Inappropriate coastal management</b> – Due to the presence of existing hard sea defences, such as sea walls there is little scope for adaptation to rising sea levels. Any freshwater habitats behind failing seawalls are likely to be inundated by seawater, which would result in the loss of this habitat within the SPA.</p> <p><b>Fisheries: Commercial and estuarine</b> – Commercial fishing activities can be very damaging to inshore marine habitats and the bird species dependent on the communities they support. Any 'amber or green' categorised commercial fishing activities in European Marine Sites are assessed by Kent and Essex Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority (IFCA). This assessment takes into account any in-combination effects of amber activities and/or appropriate plans or projects.</p>



Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i>.</li> </ul>		
Stour and Orwell Estuaries Ramsar site	3676.92	<p>Ramsar criterion 2</p> <p>Contains seven nationally scarce plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stiff saltmarsh-grass <i>Puccinellia rupestris</i></li> <li>• Small cord-grass <i>Spartina maritime</i></li> <li>• Perennial glasswort <i>Sarcocornia perennis</i></li> <li>• Lax-flowered sea lavender <i>Limonium humile</i></li> <li>• Eelgrasses <i>Zostera angustifolia</i>, <i>Z. marina</i> and <i>Z. noltei</i>.</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar criterion 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assemblages of international importance; species with peak counts in winter; 63,017 waterfowl.</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar criterion 6 species/ populations occurring at levels of international importance:</p> <p>Species with peak counts in spring/autumn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common redshank, <i>Tringa totanus totanus</i>.</li> </ul> <p>Species with peak counts in winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>;</li> </ul>	None available.	<p>Similar to Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA (See above).</p> <p>A key threat identified by RIS was erosion.</p> <p><b>Erosion</b> – Natural coastal processes exacerbated by fixed sea defences, port development and maintenance dredging. Erosion is being tackled through sediment replacement for additional erosion that can be attributed to port development and maintenance dredging. A realignment site has been created on-site to make up for the loss of habitat due to capital dredging. General background erosion has not been tackled although a Flood Management Strategy for the site is being produced.</p>

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Northern pintail, <i>Anas acuta</i>;</li> <li>Grey plover, <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>;</li> <li>Red knot, <i>Calidris canutus islandica</i>;</li> <li>Dunlin, <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i></li> <li>Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>;</li> <li>Common redshank, <i>Tringa totanus tetanus</i>.</li> </ul>		
<p>The Colne Estuary is located on the coast of Essex in eastern England. It is a comparatively short and branching estuary, with five tidal arms that flow into the main channel of the River Colne. The estuary has a narrow intertidal zone predominantly composed of flats of fine silt with mud-flat communities typical of south-eastern English estuaries. The estuary is of importance for a range of wintering wildfowl and waders, in addition to breeding Little Tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i> which nest on shell, sand and shingle spits. There is a wide variety of coastal habitats which include mud-flat, saltmarsh, grazing marsh, sand and shingle spits, disused gravel pits and reedbeds which provide feeding and roosting opportunities for the large numbers of waterbirds that use the site.</p> <p>The Colne Estuary is an integral component of the phased Mid-Essex Coast SPA</p>				
Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 2) SPA	2701.43	<p>Annex I populations of the following species:</p> <p>During the breeding season -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Little Tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i></li> </ul> <p>Over winter -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Avocet Recurvirostra avosetta</i></li> <li>Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i></li> <li>Hen Harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i></li> <li>This site also qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid the deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying features, and the significant disturbance of the qualifying features, ensuring the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes a full contribution to achieving the aims of the Birds Directive.</li> <li>Subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</li> <li>The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features;</li> <li>The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features;</li> <li>The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying</li> </ul>	<p><b>Coastal Squeeze</b> – Coastal defences along much of the Essex coastline prevent intertidal habitats from shifting landward in response to rising sea levels. As a result, these habitats are being gradually degraded and reduced in extent, with knock-on effects on the waterbirds and other species they support. ‘Managed realignment’ schemes and additional intervention measures to create new areas of intertidal habitat and reduce erosion rates are being implemented but more will be needed to offset future losses. Grazing marshes in the area of the Mid Essex Coast SPAs are important for waterbirds and are also threatened by sea level rise because most are near or below mean high tide level, currently protected behind seawalls.</p> <p><b>Public access / disturbance</b> – Breeding and overwintering waterbirds are susceptible to human disturbance from a range of land- and water-based activities - including boating and watersports, walking, bait-digging, fishing and wildfowling - as well as low-</p>

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
		<p>populations of European importance of the following migratory species:</p> <p>Over winter -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dark-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i></li> <li>• Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i></li> <li>• The area qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by regularly supporting at least 20,000 waterfowl</li> </ul>	<p>features rely;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The populations of the qualifying features;</li> </ul> <p>The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</p>	<p>flying aircraft. Some activities, such as powerboating, may produce physical disturbance to habitats.</p> <p><b>Planning permission: general</b> – Several of the issues affecting the Essex Estuaries and the management of disturbance effects on the sites are related to each other, and addressing them is likely to require an improved overview of the relative sensitivities of different habitats, species and locations to different types of development.</p> <p><b>Changes in species distributions</b> – Declines have occurred in the numbers of some of the waterbird species using the Essex Estuaries SIP area but these may be due to changes in their distributions or population levels at a national or continental scale, possibly linked to climate change.</p> <p><b>Invasive species</b> – An increase in Pacific oyster <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> settlement and colonisation within the European Marine Site (EMS) may result in areas of foreshore being covered in such numbers as to make them difficult to access and utilise as feeding grounds for overwintering birds. Invasive common cord grass may adversely affect other species and habitats, including feeding and roosting areas of SPA bird species.</p> <p><b>Fishing</b> – Recreational bait digging may impact waterbirds e.g. by reducing prey availability, or damaging the intertidal mudflats and sandflats and associated communities. The extent of the activity and potential impacts on site features are not currently well understood. Certain forms of commercial fishing, e.g. bottom towed fishing gear; can be very damaging to inshore marine habitats and the bird species dependent on the communities they support.</p> <p><b>Air Pollution: risk of atmospheric nitrogen deposition</b> – Atmospheric nitrogen deposition exceeds the relevant critical loads for coastal dune habitats used by breeding terns and hence there is a risk of</p>

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
				harmful effects. However, on the Essex estuaries declines in the numbers of breeding terns appear to be due mainly to erosion of a man-made cockle-shingle bank (at Foulness) and to disturbance (elsewhere), rather than to over-vegetation of breeding areas caused by nitrogen deposition.
Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 2) Ramsar site	2701.43	<p>Ramsar criterion 1</p> <p>The site is important due to the extent and diversity of saltmarsh present.</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 2</p> <p>The site supports 12 species of nationally scarce plants and at least 38 British Red Data Book invertebrate species.</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 3</p> <p>This site supports a full and representative sequence of saltmarsh plant communities covering the range of variation in Britain.</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 5</p> <p>Assemblages of international importance:</p> <p>Species with peak counts in winter: 32041 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003)</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 6</p> <p>Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance. Qualifying Species/populations (as identified at designation):</p>	None available.	Similar to Colne Estuary SPA (above).

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
		<p>Species with peak counts in winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>;</li> <li>• Common redshank, <i>Tringa totanus tetanus</i>.</li> </ul> <p>Species/populations identified subsequent to designation for possible future consideration under criterion 6.</p>		
<p>This SPA crosses the 12 nautical mile boundary and therefore lies partly in territorial and partly in offshore waters; hence it is a site for which both Natural England and JNCC have responsibility to provide statutory advice. The SPA lies along the east coast of England in the southern North Sea and extends northward from the Thames Estuary to the sea area off Great Yarmouth on the East Norfolk Coast.</p>				
Outer Thames Estuary SPA	379268.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Gavia stellata</i>: Red-throated Diver</li> </ul>	<p>With regard to the SPA and pSPA and the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been or may be classified (the 'Qualifying Features' including the 'Additional Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;</p> <p>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;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and,</li> </ul>	<p><b>Fisheries: Commercial marine and estuarine</b> – The gear types being assessed are towed demersal gear and dredges, and suction dredges for cockles as well as static/passive fishing gear methods such as set gillnets and drift netting represent potentially the most serious direct risk from fishing activity to the birds themselves. Disturbance and displacement effects may arise from boat movements associated with fishing activities. Removal of fish and larger molluscs can have a significant impact on the structure and functioning of benthic communities. Entanglement in static fishing nets is an important cause of death for red-throated divers in the UK waters. Netting is widespread across the sandbanks but is seasonal and occurs primarily when the Red-throated diver population is not at its peak. The scale of by-catch within the site has been assessed by the Kent &amp; Essex IFCA, and was not found to be problematic and so can be deemed to be low-risk.</p>

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>	
<p>Abberton Reservoir is a large water storage reservoir close to the Essex coast. It is one of the most important reservoirs in the country for overwintering waterfowl and also supports substantial aggregations of moulting birds in early autumn and a large colony of tree-nesting cormorants. Causeways divide the reservoir into three sections.</p>				
Abberton Reservoir SPA	726.2	<p>Supports the following internationally important waterbird assemblage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Podiceps cristatus</i>; Great crested grebe (Non-breeding)</li> <li><i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>; Great cormorant (Breeding)</li> <li><i>Cygnus olor</i>; Mute swan (Non-breeding)</li> <li><i>Anas penelope</i>; Eurasian wigeon (Non-breeding)</li> <li><i>Anas strepera</i>; Gadwall (Non-breeding)</li> <li><i>Anas crecca</i>; Eurasian teal (Non-breeding)</li> <li><i>Anas clypeata</i>; Northern shoveler (Non-breeding)</li> <li><i>Aythya ferina</i>; Common pochard (Non-breeding)</li> <li><i>Aythya fuligula</i>; Tufted duck (Non-breeding)</li> <li><i>Bucephala clangula</i>; Common goldeneye (Non-breeding)</li> <li><i>Fulica atra</i>; Common coot (Non-breeding)</li> <li><i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>; European golden plover (Non-breeding)</li> </ul>	<p>With regard to the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid the deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying features, and the significant disturbance of the qualifying features, ensuring the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes a full contribution to achieving the aims of the Birds Directive.</li> </ul> <p>Subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features;</li> <li>The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features;</li> <li>The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely;</li> <li>The populations of the qualifying features;</li> <li>The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Siltation</b> – high sediment load in reservoir inflow due to agricultural practices within catchment.</p> <p><b>Public access / disturbance</b> – designated waterbirds are vulnerable to human disturbance but well controlled by Essex &amp; Suffolk Water; occasional trespassing and disturbance by low flying aircraft.</p> <p><b>Planning permission: general</b> – potential future threat to designated waterbirds if farmland providing supporting habitat close to the SPA were lost to development; requires further study.</p> <p><b>Changes in species distributions</b> – unexplained decline in designated population of cormorant.</p> <p><b>Bird strike</b> – death of designated mute swans and possibly other species from collision with overhead powerlines near reservoir.</p> <p><b>Water pollution</b> – Water stored in the reservoir is high in nutrients (eutrophic) as it comes from intensively farmed catchment areas. Resulting algal blooms may include toxic blue-green algae that can kill wildfowl, though no significant mortality has been recorded.</p> <p>Historically, increased water from the reservoir led to low water levels although no decrease in wildfowl was attributed to this. Currently the water level of the main, eastern section is being raised by 3 metres to increase storage capacity. As part of the level-raising scheme, the original concrete banks have been removed and the shoreline re-profiled, creating extensive new areas of shallow wetland habitat for the site's waterfowl.</p> <p>The Water Company has a consultative committee which addresses conservation issues at all its sites, and</p>

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
				<p>the Abberton Reserve Committee (involving Essex Wildlife Trust and EN) addresses local issues.</p> <p><b>Air Pollution: risk of atmospheric nitrogen deposition</b> – The site is identified as at risk from air pollution as Nitrogen deposition levels exceed the site-relevant critical load for ecosystem protection. However the site's Nitrogen load is likely to be dominated by levels in the water entering the reservoir (mainly from the distant Ouse catchment) rather than direct deposition.</p>
Abberton Reservoir Ramsar site	726.2	<p>Supports 23787 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003) including the following internationally important waterbird assemblage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gadwall, <i>Anas strepera strepera</i>;</li> <li>• Northern shoveler, <i>Anas clypeata</i>;</li> <li>• Eurasian wigeon, <i>Anas Penelope</i>;</li> <li>• Mute swan, <i>Cygnus olor</i></li> <li>• Common pochard, <i>Aythya farina</i>;</li> <li>• Great cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax carbo carbo</i>;</li> <li>• Eurasian teal, <i>Anas crecca</i>;</li> <li>• Tufted duck, <i>Aythya fuligula</i>;</li> <li>• Common coot, <i>Fulica atra atra</i>;</li> <li>• Pied avocet, <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>;</li> <li>• Ruff, <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None available.</li> </ul>	Similar to Abberton Reservoir SPA (above).



Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>;</li> <li>Spotted redshank, <i>Tringa erythropus</i>,</li> <li>Common greenshank, <i>Tringa nebularia</i>,</li> <li>Common goldeneye, <i>Bucephala clangula</i></li> </ul>		
<p>The Blackwater Estuary is a large estuary between the Dengie peninsula and Mersea Island on the Essex coast. It stretches from immediately adjacent to Maldon and about 8 km south of Colchester.</p>				
Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4) SPA	4395.15	<p>Qualifying Features (Waterbird assemblage):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>; Dark-bellied brent goose (Non-breeding)</li> <li><i>Aythya ferina</i>; Common pochard (Breeding)</li> <li><i>Circus cyaneus</i>; Hen harrier (Non-breeding)</li> <li><i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>; Ringed plover (Breeding)</li> <li><i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>; Grey plover (Non-breeding)</li> <li><i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>; Dunlin (Non-breeding)</li> <li><i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>; Black-tailed godwit (Non-breeding)</li> <li><i>Sterna albifrons</i>; Little tern (Breeding)</li> </ul> <p>Additional Qualifying Features Identified by the 2001 UK SPA Review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Tadorna tadorna</i>; Common</li> </ul>	<p>With regard to the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid the deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying features, and the significant disturbance of the qualifying features, ensuring the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes a full contribution to achieving the aims of the Birds Directive.</li> </ul> <p>Subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features;</li> <li>The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features;</li> <li>The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely;</li> </ul>	Similar to Colne Estuary SPA (above)

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>shelduck (Non-breeding)</li> <li>Recurvirostra avosetta; Pied avocet (Non-breeding)</li> <li>Charadrius hiaticula; Ringed plover (Non-breeding)</li> <li>Pluvialis apricaria; European golden plover (Non-breeding)</li> <li>Philomachus pugnax; Ruff (Non-breeding)</li> <li>Tringa totanus; Common redshank (Non-breeding)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The populations of the qualifying features;</li> <li>The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>	
Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4) Ramsar site	4395.15	<p>Represents 70% of the saltmarsh habitat in Essex and 7% of the total area of saltmarsh in Britain. Invertebrate fauna includes at least 16 British Red Data Book species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>water beetle Paracymus aeneus;</li> <li>damselfly Lestes dryas;</li> <li>flies Aedes flavescens, Erioptera bivittata, Hybomitra expollicata ;</li> <li>spiders Heliophanus auratus and Trichopterna cito;</li> <li>beetles Baris scolopacea, Philonthus punctus, Graptodytes bilineatus and Malachius vulneratus;</li> <li>flies Campsicemus magius,</li> </ul>	None available.	Similar to Colne Estuary SPA (above).

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
		<p>Myopites eximia;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• moths <i>Idaea ochrata</i> and <i>Malacosoma castrensis</i>;</li> <li>• spider <i>Euophrys</i>.</li> </ul> <p>Supports a full and representative sequences of saltmarsh plant communities covering the range of variation in Britain. Supports the following internationally important wildfowl assemblage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>;</li> <li>• Grey plover , <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>;</li> <li>• Dunlin , <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>;</li> <li>• Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>;</li> <li>• European golden plover , <i>Pluvialis apricaria apricaria</i>;</li> <li>• Common redshank , <i>Tringa totanus totanus</i>.</li> </ul>		
<p>Dengie is located on the coast of Essex in eastern England. It is a large and remote area of tidal mud-flats and saltmarshes at the eastern end of the Dengie peninsula, between the adjacent Blackwater and Crouch Estuaries. The saltmarsh is the largest continuous example of its type in Essex. Foreshore, saltmarsh and beaches support an outstanding assemblage of rare coastal flora. It is of importance for wintering populations of Hen Harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>, wildfowl and waders. The formation of cockleshell spits and beaches is of geomorphological interest.</p>				
Dengie (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 1) SPA	3127.23	This site qualifies under Article 4.1 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting populations of European importance of the following species listed on Annex I of the Directive:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>	Similar to Colne Estuary SPA (above).

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
		<p>Over winter -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i>;</li> <li>• Hen Harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>.</li> </ul> <p>This site also qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting populations of European importance of the following migratory species:</p> <p>Over winter -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i></li> <li>• Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i></li> </ul> <p>Assemblage qualification: A wetland of international importance.</p> <p>The area qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by regularly supporting at least 20,000 waterfowl.</p> <p>Over winter, the area regularly supports 31,452 individual waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1991/2 - 1995/6) including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i></li> <li>• Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i></li> <li>• Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>;</li> <li>• Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i></li> <li>• Dark-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i></li> </ul>	<p>maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features.</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features.</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely.</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features.</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>	

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i></li> <li>• Great Crested Grebe <i>Podiceps cristatus</i></li> <li>• Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i></li> <li>• Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i></li> <li>• Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i>.</li> </ul>		
Dengie (Mid-Essex Phase 1) Ramsar site	3127.23	<p>Ramsar criterion 1</p> <p>Qualifies by virtue of the extent and diversity of saltmarsh habitat present. Dengie, and the four other sites in the Mid-Essex Coast Ramsar site complex, includes a total of 3,237 ha, that represent 70% of the saltmarsh habitat in Essex and 7% of the total area of saltmarsh in Britain.</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 2</p> <p>Dengie supports a number of rare plant and animal species. The Dengie has 11 species of nationally scarce plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sea kale <i>Crambe maritime</i></li> <li>• Sea barley <i>Hordeum marinum</i></li> <li>• Golden samphire <i>Inula</i></li> <li>• Crithmoids</li> <li>• Lax flowered sea lavender <i>Limonium humile</i></li> <li>• The glassworts <i>Sarcocornia</i></li> </ul>	None available.	Similar to Colne Estuary SPA (above).

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
		<p>perennis and <i>Salicornia pusilla</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small cord-grass <i>Spartina maritime</i></li> <li>• Shrubby sea-blite <i>Suaeda vera</i></li> <li>• The eelgrasses <i>Zostera angustifolia</i>, <i>Z. marina</i> and <i>Z. noltei</i>.</li> </ul> <p>The invertebrate fauna includes the following Red Data Book species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a weevil <i>Baris scolopacea</i></li> <li>• a horsefly <i>Atylotus latistriatus</i></li> <li>• a jumping spider <i>Euophrys brownii</i></li> </ul> <p>Ramsar criterion 3 This site supports a full and representative sequence of saltmarsh plant communities covering the range of variation in Britain.</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 5 Assemblages of international importance: Species with peak counts in winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 43828 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003)</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar criterion 6 Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance. Qualifying Species/populations (as identified at designation): Species with peak counts in winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dark-bellied brent goose <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i></li> <li>• Grey plover <i>Pluvialis</i></li> </ul>		



Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
		squatarola <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Red knot <i>Calidris canutus islandica</i></li> </ul>		
<p>The Deben Estuary is located on the coast of Suffolk in eastern England. It extends south-eastwards for over 12 km from the town of Woodbridge to the sea just north of Felixstowe. It is relatively narrow and sheltered, and has limited amounts of freshwater input. The estuary mouth is the narrowest section and is protected by the presence of shifting sandbanks. The intertidal areas are constrained by sea walls. The saltmarsh and intertidal mud-flats that occupy the majority of the site, however, display the most complete range of saltmarsh community types in Suffolk. The estuary holds a range of swamp communities that fringe the estuary, and occasionally form larger stands. In general, these are dominated by Common Reed <i>Phragmites australis</i>. The estuary is of importance for its wintering waterbirds, especially <i>Avocet Recurvirostra avosetta</i>.</p>				
Deben Estuary SPA	978.93	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>: Dark-bellied brent goose;</li> <li><i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>: Pied avocet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With regard to the SPA and the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>The population of each of the qualifying features, and,</li> <li>The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Coastal squeeze</b> – Examination of the quality of saltmarsh, rather than quantity (which had shown little change in extent) through a detailed vegetation mapping survey of saltmarsh habitats (carried out to the National Vegetation Classification (NVC) standard (Abrehart and Jackson 2013)) provides evidence of coastal squeeze. Results were compared with an earlier NVC study (Suffolk Wildlife Trust 1993) and indicated that there had been a widespread decline in the quality of saltmarsh, and an increase in lower marsh habitats at the expense of mid and upper marsh vegetation communities. This is indicative of coastal squeeze as changes result from more frequent inundation. Also, coastal squeeze on saltmarsh will affect mudflat areas as saltmarsh is lost and the estuary balance/function is altered. This may have effects on SPA birds as well. The developing policy of the Deben Estuary Partnership should have scope for natural adaptation.</p> <p><b>Public Access/Disturbance</b> – Increased recreational activity on the estuary could lead to increased levels of disturbance to wintering birds, to their detriment. Sources of disturbance include boats, canoes, jet skis, walkers and dogs, kite surfers, paramotorists, and low flying aircraft, etc. Shooting activity outside the site is unregulated and may be a significant source of disturbance to wintering birds.</p> <p><b>Changes in species distribution</b> – There is a risk of <i>Spartina anglica</i> encroaching on estuarine muds. With <i>Spartina</i> at the front, and reed encroaching at the</p>

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
				<p>back, the saltmarsh could be squeezed out affecting the habitats of birds.</p> <p><b>Air Pollution: risk of atmospheric nitrogen deposition</b> – Air pollution impacts on vegetation diversity. Aerial deposits of nitrogen may exceed the threshold limit (20 – 30 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>) above which the diversity of saltmarsh vegetation begins to be altered (possibly to reed) and adversely impacted. The impact on SPA birds is unclear. Many land use practices contribute to this issue including locally land spreading, outdoor pigs, high nutrient inputs on fields, etc.</p> <p><b>Water Pollution</b> – Inappropriate water quality may impact on the supporting habitats of SPA birds. Eutrophication may be having an influence on reed growth and saltmarsh composition. Increased flood events could lead to habitat change/loss of diversity. Nutrient run off from farming operations could exacerbate the issue.</p>
Deben Estuary Ramsar site	978.93	<p>Ramsar criterion 2</p> <p>Supports a population of the mollusc <i>Vertigo angustior</i> (Habitats Directive Annex II (S1014); British Red Data Book Endangered). Martlesham Creek is one of only about fourteen sites in Britain where this species survives.</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</p> <p>Qualifying Species/populations (as identified at designation):</p> <p>Species with peak counts in winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>.</li> </ul>	None available.	Similar to Deben Estuary SPA (above).
<p>The Alde-Ore Estuary is located on the Suffolk coast in eastern England. It comprises the estuarine complex of the rivers Alde, Butley and Ore, including Havergate Island and Orfordness. There is a variety of habitats including intertidal mud-flats, saltmarsh, vegetated shingle (including the second-largest and best-preserved area in Britain at</p>				

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
Orfordness), saline lagoons and semi-intensified grazing marsh.				
Alde-Ore Estuary SPA	2416.87	<p>During the breeding season:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>;</li> <li>• Little Tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i>;</li> <li>• Marsh Harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>;</li> <li>• Sandwich Tern <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>.</li> </ul> <p>Over winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>.</li> </ul> <p>This site also qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting populations of European importance of the following migratory species:</p> <p>During the breeding season:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lesser Black-backed Gull <i>Larus fuscus</i>.</li> </ul> <p>Over winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Redshank <i>Tringa tetanus</i>.</li> </ul> <p>Assemblage qualification: A seabird assemblage of international importance.</p> <p>The area qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by regularly supporting at least 20,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With regard to the SPA and the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and,</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Hydrological changes</b> – Flood wall breaches in December 2013 (due to tidal surge) has led to flooding of Hazelwood Marshes and Lantern Marshes south (both currently intertidal). This has led to a loss of nesting habitat and saline lagoons.</p> <p><b>Public Access/Disturbance</b> – Human disturbance to nesting birds on beaches, notably on Orfordness and Shingle Street, by people accessing the southern end of the ness by boat, plus walkers along beach from Aldeburgh, and recreational beach users at Shingle Street. Human trampling affects vegetated shingle habitat. Military and private aircraft (paramotors, helicopters and planes) regularly fly low over the site leading to disturbance of SPA features, wintering and breeding birds.</p> <p><b>Coastal squeeze</b> – Seawalls afford little scope for natural adaption of the estuary to sea level rise through roll back of habitat. Saltmarsh is at risk of being squeezed in the future (although currently the estuary is perceived as in balance) and limited areas of natural habitat transition within the site could be lost. The developing policy of the Alde and Ore Estuary Partnership should consider scope for natural adaption to sea level rise.</p> <p><b>Inappropriate pest control</b> - Fox predation/disturbance is a key issue for breeding birds on Orfordness, particularly Lesser black backed gulls. Foxes can cause gulls and other breeding birds to abandon nesting sites, and predate adult birds and chicks.</p> <p><b>Changes in species distributions</b> – There are negative population trends in bird species using the site. Breeding locations are moving within and away from the designated site, possibly due to habitat change on site, as a reaction to other species and due to draw of other adjacent hinterland habitat. This</p>

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
		<p>seabirds</p> <p>During the breeding season, the area regularly supports 59,118 individual seabirds (Count period ongoing) including: Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i>, Black-headed Gull <i>Larus ridibundus</i>, Lesser Black-backed Gull <i>Larus fuscus</i>, Little Tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i>, Sandwich Tern <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>• Assemblage qualification: A wetland of international importance.</li> <li>•</li> <li>• The area qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by regularly supporting at least 20,000 waterfowl</li> <li>•</li> <li>• Over winter, the area regularly supports 24,962 individual waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1991/2 - 1995/6) including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>;</li> <li>• Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>, Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>, Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i>, Teal <i>Anas crecca</i>, Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i>, Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>, White-fronted Goose <i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i>,</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<p>requires further investigation and possible mitigation.</p> <p><b>Invasive species</b> - <i>Spartina</i> is encroaching on estuarine muds. With <i>Spartina</i> at the front, and reed encroaching at the back, saltmarsh could be squeezed out.</p> <p><b>Air Pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition</b> - Air pollution impacts on vegetation diversity. Aerial deposits of nitrogen may exceed the site relevant critical load (20 – 30 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>) above which the diversity of saltmarsh vegetation begins to be altered (possibly to reed) and adversely impacted. Many land use practices contribute to this problem locally including land spreading, outdoor pigs, high nutrient inputs on fields.</p> <p><b>Fisheries: Commercial marine and estuarine</b> - There are many different fishing pressures close to shore that may include bycatch of juvenile fish and disturbance of fish nursery areas that could potentially have an impact on Little tern <i>Sterna Albifrons</i> by reducing suitable feeding areas.</p>

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
		Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> , Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> .		
Alde-Ore Estuary Ramsar site	2546.99	<p>Ramsar criterion 2</p> <p>The site supports a number of nationally-scarce plant species and British Red Data Book invertebrates.</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 3</p> <p>The site supports a notable assemblage of breeding and wintering wetland birds.</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</p> <p>Qualifying Species/populations (as identified at designation):</p> <p>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lesser black-backed gull, <i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i>;</li> </ul> <p>Species with peak counts in winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pied avocet, <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>;</li> <li>• Common redshank, <i>Tringa totanus totanus</i>.</li> </ul>	None available.	Similar to Alde-Ore-Estuary SPA (above).
Alde-Ore Estuary SAC	1632.63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)</li> <li>• Estuaries</li> <li>• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With regard to the SPA and the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;</li> <li>• Ensure that the integrity of the site</li> </ul>	<p>Similar to Alde-Ore-Estuary SPA (above).</p> <p><b>Inappropriate coastal management</b> - Maintaining coastal defences at Bawdsey and Slaughden is leading to increased shingle recharge requirements at Slaughden, and loss of shingle beach at southern end of SAC at Bawdsey.</p>

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
		tide	<p>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;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and,</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>	
Orfordness - Shingle Street SAC	888	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual vegetation of drift lines</li> <li>• Perennial vegetation of stony banks</li> <li>• Coastal lagoons</li> </ul>	<p>With regard to the SPA and the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;</p> <p>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;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying</li> </ul>	<p>Similar to Alde-Ore-Estuary SPA (above).</p> <p><b>Inappropriate coastal management</b> - Maintaining coastal defences at Bawdsey and Slaughden is leading to increased shingle recharge requirements at Slaughden, and loss of shingle beach at southern end of SAC at Bawdsey.</p>

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
			<p>features rely</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The population of each of the qualifying features, and,</li> </ul> <p>The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</p>	
<p>Foulness is located on the coast of Essex, on the east coast of England north of the mouth of the Thames estuary. The site is part of an open coast estuarine system comprising grazing marsh, saltmarsh, intertidal mud-flats, cockle-shell banks and sand-flats. It includes one of the three largest continuous sand-silt flats in the UK. The diversity of high quality coastal habitats present support important populations of breeding, migratory and wintering waterbirds, notably very important concentrations of Dark-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>.</p> <p>Foulness is an integral component of the phased Mid-Essex Coast SPA</p>				
Foulness (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 5) SPA	10968.9	<p>This site qualifies under Article 4.1 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting populations of European importance of the following species listed on Annex I of the Directive:</p> <p>During the breeding season;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>;</li> <li>Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i>;</li> <li>Little Tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i>;</li> <li>Sandwich Tern <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>;</li> </ul> <p>Over winter;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>;</li> <li>Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i>;</li> <li>Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis</i></li> </ul>	<p>With regard to the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid the deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying features, and the significant disturbance of the qualifying features, ensuring the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes a full contribution to achieving the aims of the Birds Directive.</li> </ul> <p>Subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features;</li> <li>The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features;</li> <li>The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely;</li> <li>The populations of the qualifying features;</li> </ul> <p>The distribution of the qualifying</p>	Similar to Colne Estuary SPA (above).



Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
		<p>apricaria;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hen Harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>.</li> </ul> <p>This site also qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting populations of European importance of the following migratory species:</p> <p>On passage;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Redshank <i>Tringa tetanus</i>.</li> </ul> <p>Over winter;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dark-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>;</li> <li>• Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>;</li> <li>• Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i>;</li> <li>• Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>.</li> </ul> <p>Assemblage qualification: A wetland of international importance.</p> <p>The area qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by regularly supporting at least 20,000 waterfowl</p> <p>Over winter, the area regularly supports 107,468 individual waterfowl (5 year peak mean</p>	<p>features within the site.</p>	

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
		<p>1991/2 - 1995/6) including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Redshank <i>Tringa tetanus</i>;</li> <li>• Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i>;</li> <li>• Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>;</li> <li>• Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>;</li> <li>• Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>;</li> <li>• Wigeon <i>Anas Penelope</i>;</li> <li>• Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>;</li> <li>• Little Grebe <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>;</li> <li>• Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i>;</li> <li>• Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>;</li> <li>• Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>;</li> <li>• Dark-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>;</li> <li>• Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i>;</li> <li>• Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>;</li> <li>• Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>.</li> </ul>		
Foulness (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 5) Ramsar	10932.95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ramsar criterion 1</li> <li>• This site qualifies by virtue of the extent and diversity of saltmarsh habitat present. This and four other sites in the Mid-Essex Coast Ramsar</li> </ul>	None available.	Similar to Colne Estuary SPA (above).

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
		<p>site complex, include a total of 3,237 ha, that represent 70% of the saltmarsh habitat in Essex and 7% of the total area of saltmarsh in Britain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ramsar criterion 2</li> <li>• The site supports a number of nationally-rare and nationally-scarce plant species, and British Red Data Book invertebrates.</li> <li>• Ramsar criterion 3</li> <li>• The site contains extensive saltmarsh habitat, with areas supporting full and representative sequences of saltmarsh plant communities covering the range of variation in Britain.</li> <li>• Ramsar criterion 5</li> <li>• Assemblages of international importance:</li> <li>• Species with peak counts in winter:</li> <li>• 82148 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003)</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</p> <p>Qualifying Species/populations (as identified at designation):</p> <p>Species with peak counts in</p>		

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
		spring/autumn: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>;</li> <li>• Eurasian oystercatcher, <i>Haematopus ostralegus ostralegus</i>;</li> <li>• Grey plover, <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>;</li> <li>• Red knot, <i>Calidris canutus islandica</i>;</li> <li>• Bar-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa lapponica lapponica</i></li> </ul>		
<p>The Sandlings SPA lies near the Suffolk coast between the Deben Estuary and Leiston. In the 19th century, the area was dominated by heathland developed on glacial sandy soils. During the 20th century, large areas of heath were planted with blocks of commercial conifer forest and others were converted to arable agriculture. Lack of traditional management has resulted in the remnant areas of heath which have survived successional changes and the consequent spread of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>, shrubs and trees. The recent conservation management work, however, is resulting in their restoration. The heaths support both acid grassland and heather-dominated plant communities with dependent invertebrate and bird communities of conservation value. Woodlark <i>Lullula arborea</i> and Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> have also adapted to breeding in the large blocks of conifer forest, using areas that have recently been felled and recent plantation, as well as areas managed as open ground.</p>				
Sandlings SPA	3391.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar</li> <li>• <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With regard to the SPA and the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the</li> </ul>	<p><b>Changes in species distribution</b> – Woodlark and Nightjar populations on the Suffolk coast have declined by 65% and 66% respectively since notification in 2001.</p> <p><b>Inappropriate scrub control</b> – Scrub encroachment is reducing habitat suitability for Woodlark and Nightjar. Regular management is essential to maintain and restore the supporting heathland habitat to favourable condition.</p> <p><b>Deer</b> – A large deer population exerting grazing pressure on habitats will affect quality of nesting habitat. There is also potential for deer to trample nests.</p> <p><b>Air Pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition</b> - Nitrogen deposition exceeds site relevant</p>

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
			habitats of the qualifying features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>The population of each of the qualifying features, and,</li> <li>The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>	critical loads. <b>Public Access/Disturbance</b> - The need to understand recreational pressure and implement appropriate management is an ongoing issue. Recreational pressure could be increased by new housing developments in the area and by the potential displacement of visitors during the construction of Sizewell C.
The River Crouch and the River Roach are between the Dengie Peninsula and Southend-on-Sea in Essex, south-east England				
Crouch and Roach Estuaries (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 3) SPA	1735.58	Site regularly supports over winter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>;</li> <li>Hen harrier, <i>Circus cyaneus</i>.</li> </ul>	With regard to the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid the deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying features, and the significant disturbance of the qualifying features, ensuring the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes a full contribution to achieving the aims of the Birds Directive.</li> </ul> Subject to natural change, to maintain or restore: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features;</li> <li>The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features;</li> <li>The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely;</li> <li>The populations of the qualifying features;</li> <li>The distribution of the qualifying</li> </ul>	Similar to Colne Estuary SPA (above).

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
			features within the site.	
Crouch and Roach Estuaries (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 3) Ramsar site	1735.58	<p>Supports an appreciable assemblage of rare, vulnerable or endangered including 13 nationally scarce plant species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• slender hare's ear <i>Bupleurum tenuissimum</i>;</li> <li>• divided sedge <i>Carex divisa</i>;</li> <li>• sea barley <i>Hordeum marinum</i>;</li> <li>• golden-samphire <i>Inula crithmoides</i>;</li> <li>• laxflowered sea-lavender <i>Limonium humile</i>;</li> <li>• curved hard-grass <i>Parapholis incurve</i>;</li> <li>• Borrer's saltmarsh grass <i>Puccinellia fasciculata</i>;</li> <li>• stiff saltmarsh grass <i>Puccinellia rupestris</i>;</li> <li>• spiral tasselweed <i>Ruppia cirrhosa</i>;</li> <li>• one-flowered glasswort <i>Salicornia pusilla</i>;</li> <li>• small cord-grass <i>Spartina maritime</i>;</li> <li>• shrubby seablite <i>Suaeda vera</i>;</li> <li>• sea clover <i>Trifolium squamosum</i>.</li> </ul> <p>Several important invertebrate species also present including:</p>	None available.	Similar to Colne Estuary SPA (above).

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• scarce emerald damselfly <i>Lestes dryas</i>;</li> <li>• the shorefly <i>Parydroptera discoomyzina</i>;</li> <li>• the rare soldier fly <i>Stratiomys singularior</i>,</li> <li>• the large horsefly <i>Hybomitra expollicata</i>;</li> <li>• beetles <i>Graptodytes bilineatus</i>, <i>Malachius vulneratus</i>;</li> <li>• the ground lackey moth <i>Malacosoma castrensis</i> and <i>Eucosoma catoprana</i>.</li> </ul> <p>Also supports the following internationally important waterbird assemblage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>.</li> </ul>		
Staverton Park and The Thicks, Wantisden is broad-leaved deciduous woodland.				
Staverton Park and The Thicks, Wantisden SAC	84.28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With regard to the SAC and the natural habitats and/or species for which the site has been designated</li> <li>• (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;</li> <li>• Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the</li> <li>• site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by</li> </ul>	<p><b>Forestry and woodland management</b> – Dense bracken in places prevents regeneration.</p> <p><b>Disease</b> – Acute Oak Dieback is found at the site, other tree disease may be present</p> <p><b>Public Access/Disturbance</b> – The site is accessed illegally, leading to an increased risk of damage and fires on the site.</p> <p><b>Deer</b> – Deer browsing prevents regeneration in parts of the wood.</p> <p><b>Hydrological Change</b> - A change in the water table could be leading to stress in the older trees.</p> <p><b>Air Pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen</b></p>



Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives (only available for SACs & SPAs)	Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• maintaining or restoring;</li> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats, and</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely.</li> </ul>	<p><b>deposition</b> – Nitrogen deposition exceeds site relevant critical loads. The impact is unclear, but this could be a contributing factor to the observed thick bracken which prevents regeneration of the wood.</p>

# Appendix 2

## Screening Assessment Matrix

Strategic Part 1 Plan Policy	Likely activities (operations) to result as a consequence of the proposal	Likely affects if proposal is implemented	European site/s potentially affected	Potential mitigation measures – if implemented would avoid likely significant effects	Could the proposal have likely significant effects (taking mitigation into account)
Policy SP 1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	None	N/A	N/A	This policy promotes the sustainable growth and as such may provide mitigation for areas with important environmental features.	No
Policy SP 2: Meeting Housing Needs	43,765 new housing Increase in vehicle use Increase in recreational activities Increase in water demand for abstraction and treatment	Physical loss/damage Non-physical disturbance Non-toxic contamination Increased air pollution Disturbance from recreation. Change in water quantity and increased water pollution.	Essex Estuaries SAC Hamford Water SAC Hamford Water SPA and Ramsar Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 2) SPA and Ramsar Abberton Reservoir SPA and Ramsar Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4) SPA and Ramsar Dengie (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 1) SPA	Extensive provision of alternative greenspace and GI within policy but requires development of detailed mitigation at AA stage to provide effective mitigation	Likely in relation to recreation. Uncertain in relation to loss of habitat and water

Strategic Part 1 Plan Policy	Likely activities (operations) to result as a consequence of the proposal	Likely affects if proposal is implemented	European site/s potentially affected	Potential mitigation measures – if implemented would avoid likely significant effects	Could the proposal have likely significant effects (taking mitigation into account)
			and Ramsar		
Policy SP 3: Providing for Employment	139.1ha Employment land Increased vehicle traffic Increased demand for water abstraction and treatment	Increased air pollution. Change in water quantity and increased water pollution.	Stour and Orwell	Detailed assessment and mitigation provided within corresponding Part 2 for Tendring Plan considered sufficient to ensure no LSE.	No
Policy SP 4: Infrastructure and Connectivity	None – sets criteria for provision of appropriate infrastructure alongside development	This policy sets out criteria to improve infrastructure and provide sufficient sustainable modes of transport, which may provide mitigation for impacts relating to air pollution.	N/A	N/A	No
Policy SP 5: Place Shaping Principles	None – sets out principles for new development	Two principles have the potential to mitigate impacts in relation to recreation and air pollution, through the provision of alternative public openspace and green infrastructure, and creation of well-connected paces which	N/A	N/A	No

Strategic Part 1 Plan Policy	Likely activities (operations) to result as a consequence of the proposal	Likely affects if proposal is implemented	European site/s potentially affected	Potential mitigation measures – if implemented would avoid likely significant effects	Could the proposal have likely significant effects (taking mitigation into account)
		priorities sustainable modes of transport.			
Policy SP 6: Spatial Strategy for North Essex	None – directs development to existing areas of settlement and to three garden communities.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Policy SP 7: Development and delivery of new garden communities in North Essex	Housing Development Employment Development Increase in vehicle use Increase in recreational activities Increase in water demand for abstraction and treatment	Physical loss/damage Non-physical disturbance Non-toxic contamination Increased air pollution Disturbance from recreation. Change in water quantity and increased water pollution.	As SP2	As SP2	As SP2
Policy SP 8: East Colchester / West Tendring new garden community	Housing Development Employment Development Increase in vehicle use Increase in recreational activities	Physical loss/damage Non-physical disturbance Non-toxic contamination Increased air pollution	As SP2	As SP2	As SP2

Strategic Part 1 Plan Policy	Likely activities (operations) to result as a consequence of the proposal	Likely affects if proposal is implemented	European site/s potentially affected	Potential mitigation measures – if implemented would avoid likely significant effects	Could the proposal have likely significant effects (taking mitigation into account)
	Increase in water demand for abstraction and treatment	Disturbance from recreation. Change in water quantity and increased water pollution.			
Policy SP 9: West of Colchester / East Braintree new garden community	Housing Development Employment Development Increase in vehicle use Increase in recreational activities Increase in water demand for abstraction and treatment	Physical loss/damage Non-physical disturbance Non-toxic contamination Increased air pollution Disturbance from recreation. Change in water quantity and increased water pollution.	As SP2	As SP2	As SP2
Policy SP 10: West of Braintree new garden community	Housing Development Employment Development Increase in vehicle use Increase in recreational activities Increase in water demand for abstraction and	Physical loss/damage Non-physical disturbance Non-toxic contamination Increased air pollution Disturbance from recreation. Change in water quantity and increased	As SP2	As SP2	As SP2

Strategic Part 1 Plan Policy	Likely activities (operations) to result as a consequence of the proposal	Likely affects if proposal is implemented	European site/s potentially affected	Potential mitigation measures – if implemented would avoid likely significant effects	Could the proposal have likely significant effects (taking mitigation into account)
	treatment	water pollution.			



## Appendix 3

### Review of other plans and projects for in-combination effects

<b>Babergh Core Strategy &amp; Policies (2011-2031) Local Plan<sup>24</sup></b>	
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority:	Babergh District Council
Related work HRA/AA:	Core Strategy Submission Draft HRA Screening Report September 2011 <sup>25</sup>
Notes on Plan documents:	<p>Local Plan was adopted in February 2014.</p> <p>Provision for 5,975 new dwellings and employment space to accommodate 9,700 new jobs during 2011-2031.</p> <p>Employment and housing growth will be accommodated within Babergh's existing settlement pattern and in new mixed and balanced communities on the edges of the towns and the Babergh Ipswich Fringe.</p>
<b>Conclusions on potential effects of relevance to European sites within scope of HRA of Braintree Local Plan</b>	
<p>The HRA screening suggests that Babergh will primarily need to ensure the impacts on the Stour and Orwell estuaries are monitored, as other European sites which could potentially be affected will be monitored by other councils</p> <p>The following types of potential likely significant effect were identified:</p> <p>Water resources and quality: Provided the recommendations of the Water Cycle Study are incorporated into the Core Strategy, likely significant effects as a result of changes in water resources or quality are not predicted.</p> <p>Wind turbines: Provided the recommendations are followed to make it clear that development supported by Policy CS9 must still meet other requirements for sustainability, including protection of European sites, likely significant effects are not predicted.</p> <p>Coastal processes: Coastal squeeze has been identified as an issue at some locations along the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA / Ramsar site in Natural England monitoring records; however development close to the coast is not suggested outside existing built up areas. Therefore indirect effects through increased coastal squeeze are not predicted as a result of the Core Strategy.</p> <p>Recreational pressure: Recreational use of the estuaries can result in disturbance of wintering birds. Babergh District Council is contributing to the wider mitigation strategy under the Haven Gateway Green Infrastructure Strategy and has made provision for new public open space at key sites close to the estuaries. As a precautionary approach is proposed this provides Babergh Council with the opportunity to take additional action if unexpected increases in disturbance occur. Therefore, subject to the mitigation strategy likely significant effects would not be predicted.</p>	

<b>Suffolk Coastal District Preferred Options Site Allocations and Area Specific Policies</b>	
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority:	Suffolk Coastal District Council
Related work HRA/AA:	Habitat Regulation Screening Assessment of Suffolk Coastal District Preferred Options Site Allocations and Area Specific Policies <sup>26</sup>
Notes on	Preferred Options Site Allocations and Area Specific Policies document was submitted for examination

<sup>24</sup> <http://www.babergh.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planning-policy/local-babergh-development-framework/core-strategy-and-policies-dpd/>

<sup>25</sup> <http://www.babergh.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planning-policy/local-babergh-development-framework/core-strategy-and-policies-dpd/core-strategy-consultations/>

<sup>26</sup> <http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/assets/Planning/Suffolk-Coastal-Local-Plan/Site-Allocations-and-Area-Specific-Policies/Preferred-Options-Consultation/Site-Allocations-Plan-HRA-issue-13-Oct-15.pdf>

## Suffolk Coastal District Preferred Options Site Allocations and Area Specific Policies

Plan documents:	<p>in June 2016. The document is designed to implement the Core Strategy.</p> <p>Development provided for includes up to 7900 new houses between 2010 and 2027 and 8000 new jobs between 2001 and 2027.</p> <p>In addition to this, Suffolk Coast District Council is undertaking a Local Plan Review, with the Ipswich Policy Area local planning authorities (Ipswich Borough, Mid Suffolk, Babergh and Suffolk Coastal).</p>
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### Conclusions on potential effects of relevance to European sites within scope of HRA of Braintree Local Plan

The HRA of the Site Allocations document identified potential likely significant effects in relation to Alde-Ore Estuary SPA and Ramsar, with Preferred Policies SSP3 (land to the rear of Rose Hill, Saxmundham Road, Aldeburgh) and SSP31 (Snape Malting's) likely to have a significant effect by causing an increase in disturbance to SPA/Ramsar qualifying birds using the estuary. For both policies, further information and / or study might be able to inform a subsequent conclusion of no adverse effect upon the integrity of the European site.

No Likely significant effects were identified in relation to other plans and projects.

## Maldon District Local Development Plan

Plan Owner/ Competent Authority:	Maldon District Council
Related work HRA/AA:	Maldon District Council Pre-Submission Local Development Plan 2014 - 2029 Sustainability Appraisal Report incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitats Regulations Assessment
Notes on Plan documents:	<p>The Maldon District Local Development Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State for Examination-in-Public on 25 April 2014.</p> <p>Development provided for in the Draft Plan includes at least 4,410 dwellings during 2014-2029.</p>

### Conclusions on potential effects of relevance to European sites within scope of HRA of Braintree Local Plan

A number of individual policies were identified as having potential likely significant effects:

- S2 Strategic Growth:** Potential pressure from housing growth on water resources and water quality could affect condition of Blackwater Estuary SPA and Ramsar site and Crouch and Roach Estuaries (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 3) SPA and Ramsar site but adequate protection judged to exist from the Environment Agency's abstraction and effluent discharge consenting regimes. Potential recreational pressure from additional housing to the south of Maldon town and north of Heybridge but unlikely to significantly increase existing recreational pressure from these settlements and mitigation provided in the form of additional open space.
- Policy H7 Agricultural and Essential Workers' Accommodation:** The provision of accommodation for agricultural workers has the potential to have a likely significant effect on the international sites depending on the location of these developments. The creation of new development could cause damage to habitats if located within the international sites, or noise and visual disturbance from the proximity of the buildings to the international sites. Whilst locations are not known at this time it is considered that the predominantly estuarine nature of the international sites means they are not suitable for development due to access, risk of flooding and lack of suitable land. In addition, this development is intended to accommodate small numbers of people, therefore the associated noise and visual disturbance on the international sites would be minimal. It is therefore considered that this policy is not likely to have a significant effect on the sites.
- Policy N1 Green Infrastructure Network:** Through the creation of a green infrastructure network across the District there is the potential that this policy could result in increased numbers of people along the estuaries, causing a visual and noise disturbance.

Concluded that there will not be any significant adverse effects on the integrity of European sites alone or in combination from the Maldon District LDP.

## South Cambridgeshire Local Plan

Plan Owner/ Competent Authority:	South Cambridgeshire District Council
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## South Cambridgeshire Local Plan

Related work HRA/AA:	South Cambridgeshire Local Plan Submission Habitats Regulations Assessment <sup>27</sup>
Notes on Plan documents:	<p>The Local Plan and its supporting documents were submitted for independent examination to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government via the Planning Inspectorate in March 2014.</p> <p>Development provided for in the Draft Plan includes 19,000 new homes and 22,000 additional jobs between 2011 to 2031.</p>

### Conclusions on potential effects of relevance to European sites within scope of HRA of Braintree Local Plan

The following types of potential likely significant effect were identified:

**Water Quantity and Quality:** increased demand for water supply, sewage discharge and surface run-off was identified as potential impacts to European sites including Ouse Washes SPA, Breckland SAC / SPA, Fenland SAC and Portholme SAC. Negotiations between Anglian Water and Environment Agency, along with investigations by the Environment Agency and existing infrastructure it is considered sufficient to prevent likely significant effects to these European sites. In addition to this, the promotion of Northstowe greenfield site as an Eco-town is likely to minimise impacts in relation to Ouse Washes SPA and provision of a Water Level Management Plan will provide appropriate mitigation for Portholme SAC.

**Recreational pressure:** Numbers were not considered to significantly change at Eversden and Wimpole Woods SAC, Devils Dyke SAC as a result of increased housing in the District. For Fenland SAC, the HRA highlighted the potential need restrict access to this site, and any recreational activities within, may need to be controlled Overall, no likely significant effects were identified.

In addition to this, the modification of housing policy H/1 to include three small-scale Parish-led residential allocations in Great Abington and Little Abington, and one small scale Parishled residential allocation in Graveley was found to have no likely significant effects.

The HRA concluded no likely significant effects either alone or in combination with other plans and projects on European sites identified in the assessment.

## Uttlesford District Council Local Plan<sup>28</sup>

Plan Owner/ Competent Authority:	Uttlesford District Council
Related work HRA/AA:	Habitats Regulations Assessment Of Pre Submission Draft Local Plan
Notes on Plan documents:	<p>A local Plan was submitted and subsequently withdrawn in 2014.</p> <p>A revised pdf icon Local Development Scheme was approved by the Cabinet on 16 February 2016 with the draft Plan, including allocation of sites and supporting policies, due to be published in October 2016.</p> <p>Development provided for in the Plan includes 11,500 new homes and 1,900 new jobs between 2011 and 2031.</p>

### Conclusions on potential effects of relevance to European sites within scope of HRA of Braintree Local Plan

The first stage of the HRA screening process assessed the likely significant effects of five proposed sites. The screening concluded that none of the strategic policies, site allocations and development management policies was found to have any adverse effect on the identified European Sites either alone or in-combination with other plans and policies. Overall, it was considered that no impacts from the District will result in likely significant effects, due to the distance of the European sites from the District.

## Core Strategy Development Plan <sup>29</sup> and Joint development management policies<sup>30</sup>

<sup>27</sup> [https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/HRA%20Screening\\_0.pdf](https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/HRA%20Screening_0.pdf)

<sup>28</sup> <http://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=3640&p=0>

<sup>29</sup> [http://www.westsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/Planning\\_Policies/local\\_plans/upload/Core-Strategy-December-2010.pdf](http://www.westsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/Planning_Policies/local_plans/upload/Core-Strategy-December-2010.pdf)

<sup>30</sup> [http://www.westsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/Planning\\_Policies/local\\_plans/upload/JDMPD-FINAL-for-website-R.pdf](http://www.westsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/Planning_Policies/local_plans/upload/JDMPD-FINAL-for-website-R.pdf)

## Core Strategy Development Plan <sup>29</sup> and Joint development management policies<sup>30</sup>

Plan Owner/ Competent Authority:	St Edmundsbury Borough Council
Related work HRA/AA:	Habitats Regulations Assessment of St Edmundsbury Core Strategy <sup>31</sup> Habitats Regulations Assessment of Development Management Policies Document <sup>32</sup>
Notes on Plan documents:	Core Strategy was adopted in December 2010. Following this, a Joint Development Management Policies Document was produced with Forest Heath District Council in February 2015. Development provided for in the Core Strategy and Policies document includes

### Conclusions on potential effects of relevance to European sites within scope of HRA of Braintree Local Plan

#### Core Strategy Development Plan

Four policies were identified in the Core Strategy with potential to impact European sites. This included CS1: St Edmundsbury Spatial Strategy, CS9: Employment and the Local Economy, CS11: Bury St Edmunds Strategic Growth and CS12: Haverhill Strategic Growth. These policies were found to have potential to affect Breckland SAC/SPA and Waveney and Little Ouse Valley Fens SAC in relation to recreational pressure and air pollution.

The policies within the Plan are at a strategic level with exact details on location, design and/or when (or if) these sites will be constructed upon was not known. Follow on lower tier Development Plan Documents (DPDs) for Policies CS1, CS9, CS11 and CS12 including Bury St Edmunds Area Action Plan (AAP), Haverhill AAP and Site Allocations DPDs (including Rural Allocation Sites and the Gypsy and Travellers sites), which will provide more detail. The plan commits to an HRA being carried out at the development control stage/lower tier development plan stage for any development arising out of these policies.

#### Development Management Policies

The HRA identified 24 of the 50 policies with potential for development. Overall, it concluded no likely significant effects on the Breckland SAC or the Breckland SPA, Waveney and Little Ouse SAC, Devils Dyke SAC, Rex Graham Reserve SAC alone or in-combination with other plans and policies.

## Chelmsford City Council Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD

Plan Owner/ Competent Authority:	Chelmsford City Council
Related work HRA/AA:	Appropriate Assessment of the Chelmsford Core Strategy and Development Control Policies Submission Document DPD November 2006 Core Strategy and Development Control Policies Focused Review Sustainability Appraisal Report and HRA Screening Final Report February 2013
Notes on Plan documents:	2008 Chelmsford Core Strategy and Development Control Policies Document plus 2013 'Focused Review' which made changes to the DPD to improve compatibility with the NPPF. Development provided for includes 16,170 new houses during 2001-2021.

### Conclusions on potential effects of relevance to European sites within scope of HRA of Braintree Local Plan

The HRA Screening of the Submission DPD identified likely significant effects from four development control policies:

- *DC3: Managing development density in different locations*, due to the proximity of housing development provided for at South Woodham Ferrers to Crouch and Roach Estuaries SPA and Ramsar site and consequent potential for recreational disturbance.
- *DC54: Promotion of employment clusters*, due to the proximity of employment development provided for at South Woodham Ferrers to Essex Estuaries SAC and Crouch and Roach Estuaries SPA and Ramsar site and consequent potential for water pollution, direct habitat loss and recreational disturbance.
- *DC55: Location of business development*, due to the proximity of employment development provided for at Battlesbridge and South Woodham Ferrers to Essex Estuaries SAC and Crouch and Roach Estuaries SPA and Ramsar site and consequent potential for water pollution, direct habitat loss and recreational disturbance.
- *DC56: Industrial and warehouse development*, due to the proximity of employment development provided for at South Woodham Ferrers to Essex Estuaries SAC and Crouch and Roach Estuaries SPA and Ramsar site and

<sup>31</sup> [http://www.westsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/Planning\\_Policies/local\\_plans/upload/SEBC-Core-Strategy-HRA-December-2010.pdf](http://www.westsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/Planning_Policies/local_plans/upload/SEBC-Core-Strategy-HRA-December-2010.pdf)

<sup>32</sup> [http://www.westsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/Planning\\_Policies/local\\_plans/upload/JDMPD-HRA-Screening.pdf](http://www.westsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/Planning_Policies/local_plans/upload/JDMPD-HRA-Screening.pdf)

## Chelmsford City Council Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD

consequent potential for water pollution, direct habitat loss and recreational disturbance.

Recommended policy changes requiring protection of internationally designated nature conservation sites were deemed sufficient to address these potential effects.

The HRA Screening of the 2013 'Focused Review' of the Core Strategy did not identify any likely significant effects on European sites from the policy changes alone. The contribution of the policy changes to potential in-combination effects with other plans and projects was considered not significant.

## Ipswich Local Plan 2011-2031<sup>33</sup>

Plan Owner/Competent Authority:	Ipswich District Council
Related work HRA/AA:	Habitat Regulation Assessment of Pre-Submission modifications to the Ipswich Borough Council Core Strategy and Policies DPD Review (Proposed Submission stage) <sup>34</sup> Habitats Regulations Assessment of Pre-Submission modifications to the Ipswich Borough Council Site Allocations and Policies (incorporating IP-One Area Action Plan) DPD – (Proposed Submission) <sup>35</sup>
Notes on Plan documents:	The Ipswich Local Plan, which comprises Core Strategy and Policies Development Plan Document (DPD) Review and Site Allocations and Policies was submitted to the Secretary of State for examination.  Development provided for includes 13,550 new houses and 12,500 new jobs by 2031.

### Conclusions on potential effects of relevance to European sites within scope of HRA of Braintree Local Plan

#### *HRA of Pre-Submission modifications to the Ipswich Borough Council Core Strategy and Policies DPD Review*

Policy CS7: The Amount of Housing Required was identified with potential to result in likely significant effects as a result of an amendment to the policy, which could potentially change the amount and location of housing required and therefore change the impact of housing growth on European sites. The policy however was amended and found to have no likely significant effect on European sites.

No plans with exception to Ipswich Borough Site Allocations and Policies were found to have likely significant effect, which was submitted for consultation alongside the Proposed Submission Core Strategy and Policies Development Plan Document Review consultation.

#### *Habitats Regulations Assessment of Pre-Submission modifications to the Ipswich Borough Council Site Allocations and Policies DPD*

Policy SP2: Land allocated for housing and policies map was identified with potential for likely significant effects, due to planning permission, which have lapsed and, which were at the time of consultation of the Proposed Submission DPD included in policy SP3 have been moved to policy SP2. A review of all sites moved to policy SP2 as a Pre-Submission Main Modification were identified outside the area within which residents of housing walk to Orwell Country Park, which could affect the Stour and Orwell SPA/Ramsar and was therefore found to have no likely significant effect and remained in line with conclusions of the December 2014 Appropriate Assessment.

All Pre-Submission Main Modifications and Pre-Submission Additional Modifications to the Ipswich Borough Council Site Allocations and Policies DPD were found not likely to have a significant effect on any European site and it was concluded that there is no change to the conclusions of the Appropriate Assessment (December 2014) submitted for consultation alongside the Development Plan Document consultation.

<sup>33</sup> <https://www.ipswich.gov.uk/content/new-ipswich-local-plan-2011-2031>

<sup>34</sup> [https://www.ipswich.gov.uk/sites/default/files/sucd12\\_-\\_core\\_strategy\\_hra\\_addendum\\_sept\\_2015.pdf](https://www.ipswich.gov.uk/sites/default/files/sucd12_-_core_strategy_hra_addendum_sept_2015.pdf)

<sup>35</sup> [https://www.ipswich.gov.uk/sites/default/files/sucd14\\_-\\_site\\_allocations\\_hra\\_addendum\\_sept\\_2015.pdf](https://www.ipswich.gov.uk/sites/default/files/sucd14_-_site_allocations_hra_addendum_sept_2015.pdf)