



Environmental & 3rd Party Screening Assessment

K651.01 New River Aqueduct Invest. - Eade Road

Environmental & 3rd Party Screening Assessment

Version History

Version A	Preparer	██████████	09/03/2022
	Reviewer	██████████	16/03/2022
	LDE/ PM reviewer		
Version B	Preparer		
	Reviewer		
	LDE/ PM reviewer		
Version C	Preparer		
	Reviewer		
	LDE/ PM reviewer		

Summary Details

Scheme Name and Site Code	K561.01 New River Aqueduct Invest. - Eade Road
Need Code	N41464
Solution Code(s)	S28107
Scheme Location	Eade Road, Finsbury Park, London, N4 1DH
Local authority area (District/Borough and County if applicable)	London Borough of Haringey

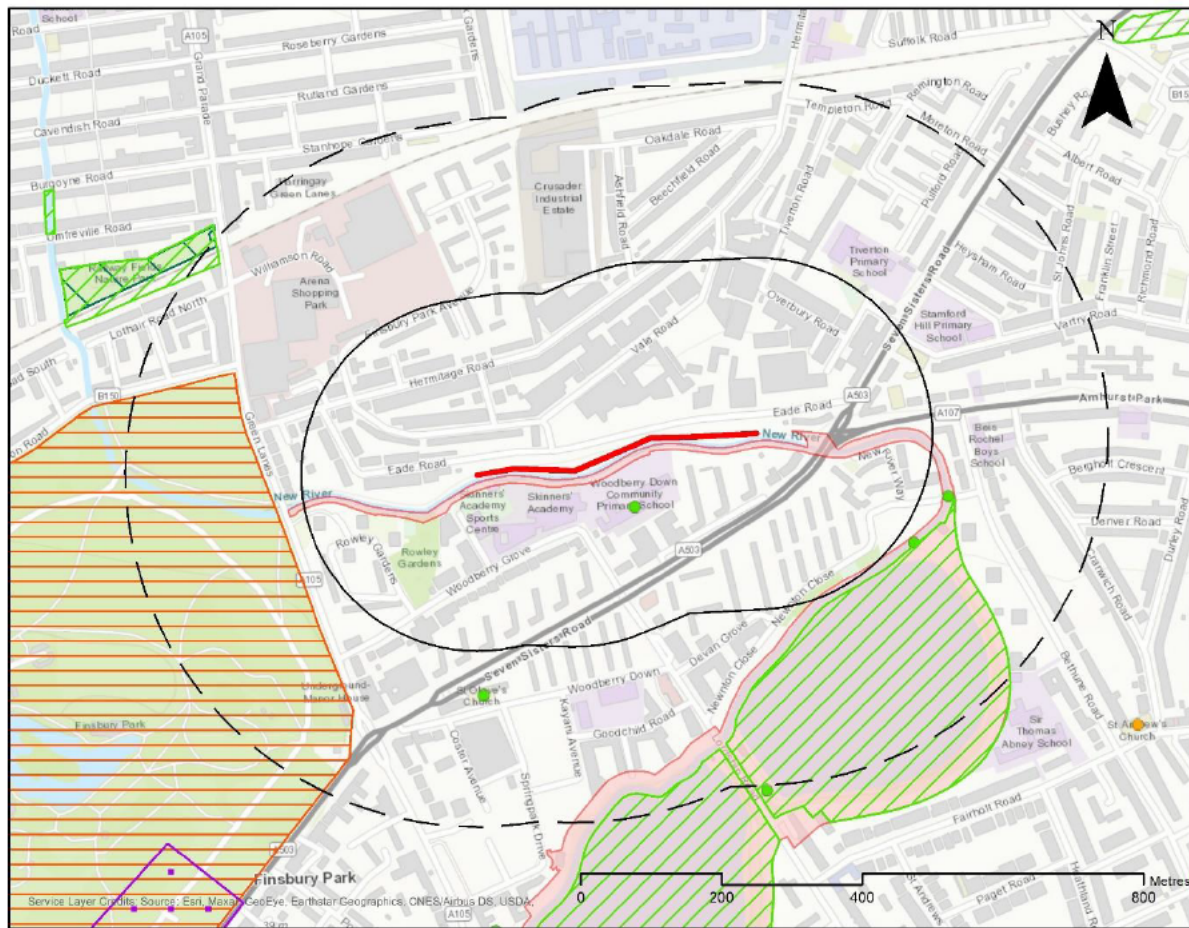
Scheme Summary Description

The New River Aqueduct forms an important part of the North London Raw Water Supply System. It conveys up to 100ML/d of raw water from the source at the New Gauge on the River Lee for onward use at King George V storage res, Hornsey AWTW and Coppermills AWTW.

The Eade Road proportion of the New River Aqueduct is leaking onto Eade Road and into customer properties. Previous drainage works have diverted flows into the sewer network along Eade Road but have not addressed the root cause of the leakage.

The purpose of this scheme is to reline the New River Aqueduct with a reinforced concrete structure between Green Lanes and Seven Sisters Road.

Disclaimer: the advice in this document is based on the scheme description above. If the scheme solution changes, hitherto unidentified third party and environmental issues may require attention.



Regulatory commitments Key: 'Required' - Red; 'Potentially required' - Orange; 'Not required' - Black

Development and Land Take

Planning permission from local authorities (Town and Country Planning Act 1990). Prior Approval or Permitted Development.

Arboriculture

Work affecting Tree Preservation Orders (Town and Country Planning (Trees) Regulations 1999)

Licence for felling timber (Forestry Act 1967)

Works affecting Important Hedgerows (Hedgerow Regulations 1997)

Contaminated Land and Waste Management

Waste management licences (Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994)

Ecology

Work for disturbance to badgers (Protection of Badgers Act 1992)

Other wildlife consents required for works affecting protected species e.g. great crested newts, bats

Works affecting a statutory designated site (i.e. SPA, SAC, Ramsar site, SSSI, NNR and LNR)

Additional study and survey requirements

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, Phase 1 Habitat Survey

Works affecting a non-statutory designated site (e.g. locally designated SINC, SNCI, SBI etc.)

Historic Environment

Consent to disturb a scheduled ancient monument (Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979)

Listed Buildings/Conservation Area (Town and Country Planning Act)

Works affecting non-statutory protected area for archaeology (e.g. APA)

Noise and Vibration

Section 61 consent on nuisance (noise) during construction (Control of Pollution Act 1974)

Transport

Highways stopping/diversion consent (including temporary closures) (Town and Country Planning Act 1990)

Vehicle crossing consents (Highways Act 1980)

Footpaths, bridleways or restricted byways - stopping up or diverting (Town and Country Planning Act 1990)

Water Resources (Surface and Groundwater)

Consent for works over, under or adjacent to designated main rivers (Land Drainage Act/Water Resources Act 1991)

Works affecting flow/structures in watercourse or navigation (Land Drainage Act 1991)

Consent for works within proximity of an ordinary watercourse (Land Drainage bylaws)

Works around water source protection area (Water Resources Act 1991)

Water abstraction license (Water Resources Act 1991)

Consent for dewatering/discharge of water from excavations (Land Drainage Act 1991)

Consent for discharge to controlled water and/or groundwater (Water Resources Act 1991/Groundwater Regulations)

Water Authority Consent to discharge to foul sewer (Water Industries Act 1991)

Consent for works in coastal areas and marine waters (Coastal Protection Act 1949/Harbours Act 1964)

Constraints

Air quality:

The site is located within the Haringey AQMA, which encompasses the entire borough. Hackney AQMA is located approximately 15m south of the site and covers the entire borough. The pollutants declared for both of these AQMAs are nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particulate matter (PM₁₀). The nearest residential receptors are located approximately 30m north of the works.

Arboriculture:

There are trees located along the southern side of Eade Road, approximately 15m northwest of the proposed works. Vegetation removal or felling may be required in order to access the site location. There are also trees located along New River Path, on the opposite side of the river from Eade Road. The nearest TPO within the London Borough of Haringey is located approximately 145m northwest. The nearest TPO within the London Borough of Hackney is located approximately 80m southwest.

Contaminated land and Waste management:

There are no historic or active landfill sites within 500m of the site location. If any excavations are required, a contaminated land risk assessment is advised.

Ecology:

The nearest statutory ecological designation is Railway Fields Local Nature Reserve (LNR), which is located approximately 490m northwest of the site location. Much of this LNR is wooded, with open birch woodland running along part of the boundary with the railway. There are a small number of ponds within this site and areas of grassland are maintained for their wildflower value.

The nearest non-statutory ecological designation is Stoke Newington Reservoirs Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC). This SINC is located approximately 300m southeast of the site location.

If drawdown is to occur, Natural England fisheries department should be contacted at the earliest opportunity to discuss any potential impact to fish species.

Flood risk:

The site is located within flood zone 1, an area with low probability of flooding (less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability).

Historic environment:

There are four Grade II listed buildings within 500m of the site location. Woodberry Down Community JMI School is nearest of these buildings and is located approximately 85m south of the site.

The nearest Conservation Area is Stoke Newington Reservoirs, Filter Beds and New River located approximately 15m south of the site location.

The nearest Registered Park and Garden is Finsbury Park, which is located approximately 290m west of the site location. This is a Grade II Park and Garden. There are no Archaeological Priority Areas (APA) within 500m of the site. The nearest APA is Brownswood Manor House, Finsbury Park, which is located approximately 680m southwest.

In addition, HER records show there are further heritage records in the area, the nearest being Woodberry Grove, approximately 85m south of the works.

Landscape and Visual:

There are no landscape designations within 500m of the site. The dominant land use surrounding the site is residential and commercial. However, west of the site, the dominant land use is recreational, with Finsbury Park situated approximately 290m west.

Noise and Vibration:

The nearest noise sensitive receptors in addition to ecology receptors, are the residential receptors located approximately 30m north of the works.

Water resources (Surface water and groundwater quality):

The bedrock geology underlying the site location is part of the London Clay Formation (clay, silt and sand), which is defined as an unproductive aquifer. There are no superficial deposits underlying the site location. The site lies within a SPZ 1 - Inner Protection Zone.

The nearest watercourse is New River, an aqueduct owned by Thames Water Utilities, which is located less than 10m south of the site.

Transport:

The site welfare facilities and site compound will be located at Eade Road. This will require lane closures along Eade Road. Access to the site is from Eade Road. However, an existing fence acts as a barrier between Eade Road and the works location. Therefore, this fence will be removed throughout the duration of the works and reinstated upon completion. Once the fence has been removed, an access route will need to be laid over existing vegetation to provide a safe passage to the site.



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Croydon,
CR0 2EE

Notes

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Legend

- Site Location
- 500m Buffer
- 250m Buffer
- Local Nature Reserve (LNR)
- Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)
- Conservation Areas
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Archaeological Priority Area (APA)
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building

Comments

If present, the following are not shown:

- Tree Preservation Order (TPO)
- Public Right of Way (PROW)
- Aquifer
- Historic Environment Record (HER)
- Priority habitats
- Ordinary watercourse
- Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)

A	S1	For information	GW	AW	TBC	18/03/22
Rev	Status	Suitability description	Author	Chk'd	App'd	Date



Thames Water Utilities

Clearwater Court
Western Road, Reading RG1 8DS

Location Code: TBC	OS Reference: TBC	Security Reference:
Project Group:	Sub Process:	
Location: Eade Road, London		
Town:		
Site Name: New River (Eade Road)		
Project Name: K851.01 New River Eade Road		
Title: K851.01 New River Eade Road Environmental and Third-Party Assessment		
Scale: 1:7,500	Sheet Size: A3	Status: S1
Drawing Number: TBC		Revision: A

Environmental Action Plan

The following action plan contains the actions identified at Stage Gate 2 that are to be undertaken pre-construction and during construction. Please note that these actions relate to all aspect of the project including, but not limited to works areas, compounds, and access.

Subject	Situation	Required Actions	Responsible Party	Phase of works
Air Quality	Standard	Industry best practice is to be implemented to limit the amount of air pollution caused by the works.	Site team	Construction
		Dust suppression and mitigation where necessary.	Site team	Construction
		No idling of vehicles or machinery.	Site team	Construction
		Manage construction activities in accordance to best practice, including mitigation set out in Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) guidelines available at http://iaqm.co.uk/text/guidance/construction-dust-2014.pdf . Also refer to Government guidance at https://www.gov.uk/guidance/pollution-prevention-for-businesses and the Environment Agency's Pollution Prevention Guidelines (PPG) 6, Working at Construction Sites, section 6 (withdrawn in December 2016, however, still provides good guidance); and NJUG On-Site Environmental Good Practice Guidelines, Volume 5.	Site team	Construction
Arboriculture	Tree survey requirement	Where trees could potentially be impacted by works, a tree survey will be procured. This will determine which trees will require removal / pruning and will also provide details on tree protection and ground protection for roots. During this survey, the Arborist should also confirm the locations of any TPO's.	Arborist	Pre-construction
	TPO – Conservation Area	Works situated within a conservation area. Do not undertake any works to trees as all trees are protected as if by a TPO. Should works be required to trees, including trimming, lopping and excavation within the RPA, consultation with London Borough of Hackney will be required.	Design and build contractor	Pre-construction
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	General best practice	Should any suspected artefact of historical significance be found during works, work must stop immediately, and contact be made with an archaeologist.	Site team	Construction

		Where Listed Buildings are within the vicinity (within 500m) or adjacent to the works. Care must be taken to ensure vehicle movements and vibrations from the construction works do not impact the listed buildings. Excavation and ground reduction works must not undermine the listed buildings. This includes their curtilage, boundary walls, gates and gate posts which are also often included in the listing. All site staff shall be advised of the legally protected status of the buildings and their locations. Fencing panels, tools and plant shall not be placed near the listed buildings. If damage occurs, works should cease, and the Construction Manager should notify Historic England and the Thames Water Environmental Assurance Engineer / Archaeologist immediately.	Site team	Construction
	Conservation Area	Site to be returned to pre-works conditions to avoid impact upon Conservation Area. It is essential that no structure is damaged (including vibration damage), undermined or used to store tools. No buildings can be damaged or demolished in a Conservation Area without planning permission. All working areas should be left exactly as they were found and reinstated on a like for like basis. Any new structures / hydrants / manholes / kiosks etc which need to be left in this location permanently after the works finish, should be discussed with the Local Authority's Conservation Officer prior to the works commencing. Working within a Conservation Area must be a material planning consideration and discussions with Savills (Thames Water's Town Planning Team) should be held to make sure the works will not require any special planning considerations.	Design Contractor / Construction Contractor / Site team	Pre-Construction and Construction
Contaminated Land	General best practice	If any excavations are required as part of the works, a contaminated land risk assessment is required.	Design contractor / construction contractor	Pre-construction
		Excavations are to be inspected for signs of contaminated material. Any suspected contaminated material (based on visual/olfactory observations) must be excavated and removed. The potentially contaminated soils should be removed and taken off-site to test for the presence of contamination and characterise the soils and determine their suitability for re-use and/or disposal. Replace with clean fill instead if required. Should there be further	Site team	Construction

		concerns regarding suspected contaminated material found during works work must stop immediately and contact be made with a contaminated land specialist.		
		Control surface draining of stockpiled material by storing arisings on impermeable membrane or bund. Cover stockpiles when windy and wet. Keep away from controlled waters.	Site team	Construction
		All waste material must be appropriately handled, classified, stored, and transported to limit the potential for pollution and with the appropriate licences in place. For more information, refer to Government guidance on https://www.gov.uk/guidance/pollution-prevention-for-businesses and the Environment Agency's PPG 6, Working at Construction Sites, section 10 (withdrawn in December 2016, however, still provides good guidance).	Site team	Construction
		Where possible, reuse of soils should be considered under the CL:AIRE: Definition of waste: development industry code of practice. A materials management plan will be required for any material re-used on site.	Site team	Pre-construction and Construction
		Control surface drainage of stockpiled material by storing arisings on hardstanding or bunded impermeable surface. Cover stockpiled material to prevent wind-blown dust and to prevent ingress of rainwater.	Site team	Construction
	Excavations	Excavation will be backfilled in reverse order, ensuring excavated arisings are reinstated as dug.	Site team	Construction
Ecology	Preliminary Ecology Appraisal, Phase 1 Habitat survey & Ecological walkover	A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal & Phase 1 Habitat survey are recommended to determine the presence of protected species. Further actions may result such as further survey and ecological watching brief requirements prior to construction. Licences from Natural England may be required to enable protected species mitigation to take place. Different protected species have different survey timescales and seasons. Invasive plant species may also be identified. 6 weeks for protected species licence application to Natural England. To ensure adequate time for identification and management of protected species initial survey is recommended at least 12 months prior to start of construction.	Ecologist	Pre-construction

	Pollution prevention	Industry best practice is to be implemented to limit the potential to pollute New River and nearby SINC.	Site team	Construction
	Vegetation removal	If any vegetation removal is required, an ecological watching brief is required during the removal of vegetation / set up etc. to prevent disturbance to protected species. Further actions may result.	Design contractor / Construction contractor Ecologist	Pre-construction
	Permanent/ Temporary vegetation removal	For all Thames Water projects, where biodiversity habitats will be permanently lost, these projects must demonstrate a 10% increase to biodiversity compared to their biodiversity baseline. This applies to all infrastructure and non-infrastructure projects, whether they fall under planning permission or permitted development. For site which require temporary vegetation removal, these must be reinstated with no-net change. A Baseline habitat condition assessment will be required prior to works commencing and a suitably qualified ecologist will record this in, and regularly update the Biodiversity Net Gain calculator.	Ecologist / contractor	Pre-construction and during construction
	General	Should any protected or invasive species be found during works (i.e. reptiles, newts, breeding birds etc.), work must stop immediately, and contact be made with a suitably qualified ecologist.	Site team	Construction
Flood Risk Management	General	During the works, measures must be undertaken to ensure that the activities on site do not increase the risk of surface water flooding by blockage due to stockpiled materials or increase pollution/siltation to any nearby watercourses.	Site team	Construction
		During the works, measures must be undertaken to ensure that the activities on site do not increase the risk of surface water flooding by blockage due to stockpiled materials.	Site team	Construction
Town Planning	Town Planning Proforma	The Town and Country Planning assessment must be completed and issued to Thames Water's Town Planning Team for comment and review with regards to planning requirements.	Contractor's Town Planner with input from LDE	Pre-construction
Landscape / Townscape		Should artificial lighting be required, the impact of light spill on local receptors from temporary lighting should be minimised using operational control measures such as directional lighting.	Site team	Construction
		Site to be returned to pre-works conditions	Site team	Construction

Landscape / Townscape Noise and Vibration	General best practice	Industry best practice is to be implemented to limit the amount of the noise and vibration caused by the works. A Section 61 may be required for work outside normal working hours, this will need to be confirmed with the LPA. This could take up to 4 weeks to obtain.	Design Contractor / Construction contractor	Pre-construction
	General best practice	Noise and vibration mitigation must be introduced where necessary and good site practice is to be implemented to limit the amount of noise and vibration caused by the works. Refer to BS 5228-2:2009 Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites – Part 1: Noise and Part 2: Vibration, and the Environment Agency's PPG6, Working at Construction Sites, section 6 (withdrawn in December 2016, however still provides good guidance). These measures should also be mentioned within the CEMP.	Design contractor / Construction contractor Potentially TW	Construction
	Nearby Residential Receptors	In line with the communications strategy, information is to be passed to the local sensitive receptors regarding the start date and duration of the works.	Design contractor / Construction contractor Potentially TW	Pre-construction
Traffic and transport	General best practice	If required, establish a TMS to maintain safe pedestrian and vehicle access on site, as well safe access for the local residents.	Site team	Construction
		Set up traffic, cycle and pedestrian management measures to ensure safe vehicle and pedestrian movement. Such measures may include (but are not limited to) temporary signage, lighting, and diversion routes, as deemed appropriate by the contractor during the establishment of the site.	Site team	Construction
	Works within the highway	Should road closure be required, an adequate diversion route should be set up to ensure accessibility for all properties Eade Road.	Site team	Construction
Rights of Way, Roads and Streetworks	Temporary footpath diversion	Consultation with local authorities and a formal application may be required if temporary diversions to public footpaths are required during construction.	Design contractor / Construction contractor	Pre-construction
Waste and Materials Management	General best practice	Any suspected contamination material (based on visual/ olfactory observations) should be excavated and removed. Replace with clean fill instead if required.	Site team	Construction

		Samples of excavated material should be taken by a suitably qualified contaminated land environmental scientist for off-site lab testing to determine the presence of contamination and suitability for onsite reuse or disposal options in line with EA WM3 guidelines.	Site team / Contaminated land specialist	Construction
		Where spoil is to be reused on site e.g. for landscaping etc, then a Materials Management Plan may be required.	Design Contractor / Construction contractor / Site team	Pre-construction/ construction
		All waste must be appropriately handled, stored and transported to reduce the potential for pollution and with appropriate permits, licenses and documentation in place. All waste carriers must have appropriate waste carriers license.	Site team	Construction
Water Resources	General best practice	Comply with the EA guidance for dewatering to avoid application for a license. If this cannot be complied with, then a license must be sought. Apply for a water abstraction license if the volume of water exceeds 20 cubic meters/ day.	Project Manager	Pre-construction
		Industry best practice to be implemented to limit potential to pollute New River and nearby SINC.	Site team	Construction
		Implement pollution measures during construction phase to limit sediment and materials from entering surface water drains. Use temporary drain covers if necessary.	Site team	Construction
		Implement groundwater protection measures during construction to limit potential pollution of the Source Protection Zone. For more information, refer to Government guidance https://www.gov.uk/guidance/pollution-prevention-for-businesses and https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/692989/Environment-Agency-approach-to-groundwater-protection.pdf	Contractor	Construction