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7th August 2018

Dear Ms Ladden Timbers,

**Environmental Impact Assessment Screening Opinion Town and Country Planning
(Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017**

Proposal: Request for Screening Opinion as to whether an Environmental Impact Assessment is required for a proposed development of the demolition of all the existing buildings on site, and the erection of four blocks (maximum height 109.300m AOD – indicatively 23 storeys) that will consist of up to 475 residential units, up to 3,500 sq.m of commercial floorspace, a new public house, with associated public realm improvements and landscaping.

Site: Land at Alperton House, Bridgewater Road, the Boat PH 10-11 348 Ealing Road and 9-10 Abercorn Commercial Centre, Manor Farm Road, Wembley HA0 1EA

I write in connection to your screening request submitted on 27th July 2018. Reference has been made to Regulation 6 of The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 ('the EIA Regulations') "Requests for screening opinions of the relevant planning authority".

Upon review of the material supplied in association with the screening request from the applicant, plus other material that is mentioned in association with this screening opinion, the London Borough of Brent considers that the proposed development is not EIA development. As such it will not require an EIA to be undertaken to accompany any planning application for development described that incorporates the proposed mitigation measures to address potential adverse effects of the development as set out in this screening opinion.

As required by Regulation 6(6) of the EIA Regulations please find attached the Council's Statement of Reasons which provides full reasons for this conclusion.

If you require any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact Paul Lewin, on telephone 020 7937 6710 or email paul.lewin@brent.gov.uk.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "P. Lewin".

Paul Lewin
Team Leader Planning Policy

EIA SCREENING OPINION STATEMENT OF REASONS
The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations
2017

Reference number – 18/0059/PRE (EIA Screening)

Description of proposed development – Request for Screening Opinion as to whether an Environmental Impact Assessment is required for a proposed development of the demolition of all the existing buildings on site, and the erection of four blocks (maximum height 109.300m AOD – indicatively 23 storeys) that will consist of up to 475 residential units, up to 3,500 sq.m of commercial floorspace, a new public house, with associated public realm improvements and landscaping.

Site – Land at Alperton House, Bridgewater Road, the Boat PH 10-11 348 Ealing Road and 9-10 Abercorn Commercial Centre, Manor Farm Road, Wembley HA0 1EA

Notes - The assessment of the proposed development's likely significant effects is in relation to the EIA Regulations only. The assessment does not imply any consideration of the planning merits of the proposals or indicate the likely success or otherwise of an application for planning permission.

Introduction

Eve Ladden Timbers, Planning Associate of Barton Willmore requested a screening opinion from London Borough of Brent (the Council) on 27th July 2018. Associated with this request details of the site boundary, proposed development and an initial assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed development were referred to which had previously been submitted for a screening opinion for the same site, but which identified a slightly lower maximum height.

The Existing Site and Surrounding Area

The development site fronts onto Ealing Road/ Bridgewater Road on the east and the Grand Union Canal (Paddington Branch) on the south. The site covers an area of approximately 0.93 ha. The site contains a 6 storey office block with commercial uses on the ground floor, a two storey public house and two single storey industrial units. These are predominantly surrounded by hardstanding used for car parking/ servicing, with the exception of some land to the south of the sites north of the canal which includes a towpath strip and garden for the public house. The site contains some weeping willow, conifers and incidental planting along its southern and part of its eastern boundary.

The site is within an area that has a mix of uses, formerly having been principally industrial/ commercial in nature but changing to one that is anticipated through the Brent Development Plan to become predominantly residential in character with associated commercial uses. Currently industrial buildings are immediately adjacent to the site on the east and north occupied by a range of businesses and a builders' merchant. Beyond these are residential and industrial premises. Along the southern boundary there are canal side moorings used by houseboats and on the opposite side of the canal medium to high rise dwellings. Beyond these are a large Sainsbury's and industrial/ commercial buildings. Ealing Road is a heavily trafficked road, with the adjacent junction with Bridgewater Road being busy. On the opposite side of Bridgewater Road and Ealing Road is a bus depot and some vacant industrial buildings. One these has been subject to a planning application for a ground floor supermarket and residential buildings of up to 26 storeys which Brent planning committee have minded to approve, subject to signing of a S106 obligation. Beyond this site is low rise industrial and an elevated underground line, with further more recent residential development to its south on the other side of the canal.

The site is identified in part as an allocation for development as set out in the Brent Site Specific Allocations DPD 2011 Policy A1. Alperton House. The remainder is identified as Locally Significant Industrial Site. The A1 allocation identifies that the site should provide 'Mixed use development including residential, food and drink and workspace (including a proportion of managed affordable workspace) and appropriate mooring points for canal boats.'

The Size and Design of the Proposed Development

The proposed development of the demolition of all the existing buildings on site, and the erection of four blocks (maximum height 109.300m AOD – indicatively 23 storeys) that will consist of up to 475 residential units, up to 3,500 sq.m of commercial floorspace, a new public house, with associated public realm improvements and landscaping.

Information Provided in Support of the Request for a Screening Opinion

The request for screening opinion has been submitted with a supporting statement setting out an analysis of the likely environment effects of the proposal. This information has been utilised, as necessary, to inform this EIA Screening Opinion.

Previous History

The site has no recent planning history particularly relevant to the development proposed that is the subject to this screening opinion. The most recent significant activity is for Alperton House where a range of consents for temporary use of the first to fifth floors for educational purposes have been implemented.

Large Scale Development within the Vicinity

Within the vicinity there are currently the following applications for significant developments which have not yet commenced/ been completed to take account of when assessing the impact of the cumulative impact of the proposed development subject of this screening opinion in association with other developments:

18/0321 (St George Developments plc) - Former Northfield Industrial Estate & units 2-18 Beresford Avenue & Abbey Works Estate, Wycombe Road, Wembley, HA0 & Ace Corner & Capital House, North Circular Road, London, NW10 Hybrid planning application for the redevelopment of Northfield industrial estate: Outline planning permission for the demolition of existing buildings and structures on the site, all site preparation works and redevelopment to provide new buildings ranging from 35.75m AOD to 111.95m AOD in height, with a total floorspace (GEA) of up to 309,400 sq. m (excluding basement up to 42,000 sq. m GEA) to accommodate 2,900 homes (Use Class C3), business and storage and distribution (Use Classes B1a, B1c and B8), commercial (Use Classes A1, A2, A3, A4 and A5), community and leisure (Use Classes D1 and D2) including community centre and nursery, new basement level including energy centre, associated storage, cycle and vehicle parking, new vehicular accesses, associated highway works to Beresford Avenue, landscaping and creation of new public and private open space, ancillary facilitating works, various temporary meanwhile uses, interim works and infrastructure. Full planning permission for demolition of existing buildings and structures on the site, all site preparation works and the development of Phase 1 (Buildings A, B, C and D ranging from 1 to 14 storeys in height) to comprise 402 homes (Use Class C3); 910 sq. m (GEA) of business floorspace Use Class B1a); 1,290 sq. m (GEA) of commercial floorspace (Use Classes A1, A2, A3, A4 and A5); and 1,610 sq. m (GEA) of community and leisure floorspace (Use Classes D1 and D2), including a community centre and nursery; together with new basement level including energy centre, associated storage, cycle and vehicle parking, new vehicular accesses, associated highway works to Beresford Avenue, landscaping and creation of new public and private open space, ancillary facilitating works, various

temporary meanwhile uses, interim works and infrastructure. (Minded to approve by Planning Committee subject to the signing of a Section 106 Planning Obligation 18th July 2018)

17/1104 All Units, 253A Ealing Road, Wembley, HA0 1ET Demolition of the existing buildings on the site and the erection of 20 residential units comprising four 2 storey terraced houses (4 x 2bed houses) and two 4 storey residential blocks providing 16 flats (8 x 2bed and 8 x 3bed units), together with 5 associated car parking spaces, cycle storage, landscaping and access. Minded to approve by Planning Committee 14th March 2018 subject to signing of a S106 obligation. Awaiting conclusion of S106 signing.

16/4478 - Abbey Wharf, Delta Centre and all of 152 Mount Pleasant Demolition of existing buildings and redevelopment to provide a residential-led, mixed-use development of up to 6 storeys comprising 135 residential units (34 x 1bed, 79 x 2bed and 22 x 3bed) and 247sqm of commercial space (A1, A2, A3, B1, D1 and D2), landscaped amenity space, car and cycle parking and associated works. (Approved 18 December 2017).

16/3606 245-249 and 253 Ealing Road, Wembley, HA0 1EX Redevelopment of the site to provide two new buildings of part 9 and part 10 storeys high to accommodate 92 flats (10 x studios, 42 x 1 bed, 25 x 2 bed and 15 x 3 bed units), ground floor commercial use within Use class A4 (drinking establishment) or Use class D1 (community centre) with associated basement for car and cycle parking spaces and storage, vehicular crossover, bin stores, amenity space, landscaping and associated works (Revised plans submitted changing the floorplans and elevations of Block B and Daylight/Sunlight Report addendum) . Minded to approve by Planning Committee 9th August 2017 subject to signing of a S106 obligation. Awaiting conclusion of S106 signing.

16/2629 Minavil House, Rosemont Road, Wembley. Full planning permission for demolition of existing two storey commercial buildings and erection of a mixed used development ranging from ten to twenty six storeys in height, comprising 251 residential flats (83 x 1bed, 136 x 2bed and 32 x 3bed), 1,942 sq. m retail foodstore (Use class A1) on the ground floor, 622sqm of office space (Use Class B1) on the first floor, 634sqm retail floorspace for flexible use as cafe, bar or restaurant (Use class A1, A4 or A3) at lower ground floor and ground floor level; together with associated vehicular access, car and cycle parking spaces, bin stores, plant room, landscaping and private and communal amenity space. Minded to approve by Planning Committee 24th May 2017 subject to signing of a S106 obligation. Application was subject to EIA. Awaiting conclusion of S106 signing.

16/0389 100 Beresford Avenue Outline application for demolition of existing warehouse and 3 storey offices and erection of one six storey and one three storey building comprising 71 residential units (24 x 1bed, 27 x 2bed and 20 x 3bed) and children's nursery, with associated basement level for car and cycle parking spaces, bin stores, landscaping, amenity space and fencing. (No decision made, discussions on-going to encourage submission of an amended primarily residential scheme).

14/2276 Land at 255, Ealing Road, Wembley, HA0 1ET Construction of 3 to 9-storey building comprising 125 residential units and 277 sq. m of affordable workspace (Use Class B1) and/or community floorspace (Use Class D1) and associated parking, access, landscaping and related ancillary works, subject to a Deed of Agreement dated 10 December 2014 under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, as amended. Granted 11th December 2014. Under construction.

Other Environmental Assessments

Regulation 5(5)(b) of the EIA Regulations requires the relevant planning authority to take into account the results of any relevant EU environmental assessments.

Current Local Plan

The current Brent Local Plan consists of the Core Strategy (2010), Site Specific Allocations (2011), Wembley Area Action Plan (2015) and Development Management Policies (2016) Local Plans and the West London Waste Plan (2015). Together these documents provide spatial policies, development management policies and site allocations to guide and manage development in the borough.

Sustainability Appraisals (SA) for all these Local Plan documents were undertaken. The SAs satisfied the requirements of the EC Directive 2001/42/EC and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Regulations on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.

These documents have been referred to when generating the EIA Screening Opinion.

Local Plan to 2041

It is noted that the Council is currently consulting on their new Local Plan. This round of consultation (known as the regulation 18 stage) represents the early stages of comment on the content of the plan and how it has been prepared. The Council intend to submit the Plan to the Secretary of State for examination in 2019. Once adopted, this document will be the key strategic document to guide and manage development in the borough until 2041. An Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) will accompany the new Local Plan, which incorporates the SA and SEA – that consider the potential for significant economic, social and environmental effects. This document has been considered when generating the EIA Screening Opinion.

Masterplans

The Alperton Growth Area is subject to an adopted Supplementary Planning Document: Alperton Masterplan August 2011. This was not subject to separate SEA, as this was addressed in the Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD SEA.

Legislation

The proposed development does not fall within any of the descriptions of development listed in Schedule 1 of the EIA Regulations, and is therefore not a 'Schedule 1 development'. The development does, however, fall within the description of a Schedule 2 development, classified under item 10 (b) as 'urban development projects'.

'Schedule 2 development' means development (other than exempt development – which this is not) of a description mentioned in Column 1 of the table in Schedule 2 where:

- a) any part of that development is to be carried out in a sensitive area; or
- b) any applicable threshold or criterion in the corresponding part of Column 2 of that table is respectively exceeded or met in relation to that development.

No part of the proposed development is to be carried out in a 'sensitive area' as defined by the EIA Regulations.

The threshold for item 10(b) is as follows:

- (i) The development includes more than 1 hectare of urban development which is not dwellinghouse development; or
- (ii) the development includes more than 150 dwellings; or
- (iii) the overall area of the development exceeds 5 hectares.

The proposed development is for approximately 475 residential units, up to 3,500 sq.m of commercial floorspace. As such, it exceeds the threshold for 150 dwellings, and therefore the proposed development therefore constitutes 'Schedule 2 development'.

Consideration must therefore be given to whether the proposed development may give rise to significant environmental effects, such that an EIA may be required.

Likely Significant Effects

The ultimate stage in the screening process is to consider whether it is '*likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue of factors such as nature, size or location*'. As required by regulation 5(4)(c), where a relevant planning authority has to decide whether Schedule 2 development is EIA development, they must take into account the selection criteria set out in Schedule 3 as are relevant to the development.

The Council has taken into account the selection criteria set out in Schedule 3, where relevant to the proposed development. This includes the characteristics of the development, the environmental sensitivity of geographical areas likely to be affected, and the likely significant effects in relation to these criteria, with regard to the factors specified in regulation 4(2) and taking into account the types and characteristics of the potential impact listed in paragraph 3.

In addition, as required by regulation 5(5)(a), where the relevant planning authority adopts an EIA Screening Opinion they must state the main reasons for their conclusion with reference to the relevant criteria listed in Schedule 3. Within this Statement of Reasons, the Council has stated the main reasons for their conclusion, referencing the relevant criteria listed in Schedule 3 as appropriate.

The Council has concluded that the proposed development does not require an EIA to be undertaken to accompany a planning application for the proposed development as the proposed development is not likely to generate significant environmental effects – Appendix A (below) sets out the reasoning for this decision.

Appendix A – Consideration of Likely Significant Effects

Air Quality

The site is located within the Brent Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). The majority of Brent has been designated as an AQMA, and therefore even small increases in emissions can lead to adverse effects. The AQMA has been declared for exceedance of the annual mean national objective for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and the 24 hour mean national objective for particulate matter (PM₁₀).

There are a number of sensitive receptors in close proximity to the proposed development site, including the residential properties and businesses.

Documentation Accompanying the Planning Application

It is anticipated that an Air Quality Assessment, as informed by a Transport Assessment will be submitted with the application.

Construction

Machinery used during construction can generate new sources of emissions, as well as traffic movements to/from the site and the works themselves. When assessing the effect of dust emissions generated during construction works, receptors are defined as the nearest potentially sensitive receptor to the boundary of the site in each direction. These receptors have the potential to experience effects of greater magnitude due to emissions of particulate matter generated by the works, when compared with more distant receptors.

The receptors in close proximity to the site, combined with the new emissions, means that there is the potential for adverse effects as a result of the construction proposed development.

Whilst there is the potential for adverse effects, with the implementation of standard best practice measures, it is not anticipated that the effects would be significant. Taking account of these practices the effect of dust soiling and PM₁₀ is likely to be reduced to negligible with the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures. These may include: No idling vehicles; Erect solid screens or barriers around dusty activities or the Site's boundary; Loads entering and exiting the Site are covered; Where practicable use mains or battery powered generators over fuel burning; Other dust suppression measures e.g. damping down with water; and all constructions vehicles and equipment to comply with relevant EU stage ratings. These standard mitigation measures can be implemented through a construction environmental management plan (CEMP), which can be secured through a standard planning condition.

As such, whilst there is the potential for adverse effects as a result of the proposed construction, with the implementation of standard mitigation measures, it is not anticipated that the effects would be significant.

Operation

Air quality emissions during operation will be from new traffic generation, heating systems and potentially operation of the businesses related to the commercial floorspace proposed. Consideration also needs to be given to the potential effects on the new internal receptors given the location for the proposed development adjacent to a relatively heavy trafficked road. The Council is likely to seek technical reports that show how an air quality neutral development can be achieved.

As the site is within a PTAL 4 area, consistent with recent adjacent residential developments it is likely that limited on site car parking will be provided on site and this will principally be focused on disabled parking provision. Lower levels of provision in relation to the commercial uses are also anticipated. This reflects the site's relatively accessible location in terms of travel by foot, cycle and public transport. Parking controls are likely to be increased in the surrounding area to deal with potential displacement off-site. This, along with measures to support walking, cycling and public transport is likely to reduce private car use. Taking this into account the level of net traffic generation resulting from this development is likely to be negligible. As such emissions from vehicle movements will be minimal, and therefore effects are not considered to be significant.

It is not clear how the development will be heated, it is assumed that this will be by gas powered boilers. Any such system is likely to adequately disperse fumes through a suitably designed flue system and therefore the impact on local air quality will be negligible. As such significant effects are not considered to be likely. Given the proximity of commercial to residential it is assumed that occupiers are unlikely to undertake activities that will generate potentially significant impacts on air quality. Such uses would be subject to environmental health legislation.

Consideration also needs to be given to the potential effects on the new internal receptors given the location for the proposed development adjacent to in part to a relatively heavily trafficked road, the close proximity of the large bus depot and the site being within an AQMA.

Mitigation

The Council is likely to seek an air quality neutral development. During the construction phase a CEMP should be implemented which implements suitable measures to reduce the impact of dust and emissions. This can be secured via a planning condition.

The developer should consider the potential impact of air quality and dust on occupational exposure standards (to minimise worker exposure) and breaches of air quality objectives that may occur outside the site boundary. Continuous visual assessment of the site should be undertaken and a complaints log maintained in order to determine the origin of a particular dust nuisance.

For the operational phase suitable mitigation to be secured through a planning condition to ensure that new internal receptors are adequately protected.

In addition suitable conditions associated with the Travel Assessment including Travel Plan and measures to reduce reliance on the private car, for example through provision of sufficient cycle parking and potential S106 contributions to implementing a wider controlled parking zone will ensure reductions in impact through vehicle movements.

Local Heritage

Documentation Accompanying the Planning Application

A design and access statement will identify the extent of local heritage and cultural assets and how the design of the development has responded to these. In addition a views assessment will identify the extent to which the development impacts on skyline and protected views.

The closest features is the Scheduled Monument at the medieval moated site, 454m south-west of Sudbury Golf Club House which is located approximately 1km north-west of the site.

The Iron Age settlement on Horsenden Hill, Greenford is a Scheduled Monument located 1.7km north-west of the site. The Site does not lie within or near a Conservation Area or an Archaeological Priority Area. The closest Listed Building is the Sudbury Stone located approximately 1.1km north-west of the site. There are a further 13 Grade II Listed Buildings within 1.5km of the site. Roundwood Park (Graded II) is the closest Registered Park and Garden to the site, located 4km east. The Willesden Jewish Cemetery Registered Park and Garden is located 4.1km north-east of the site and is also Graded II.

The site can be considered to have a generally low archaeological potential for all past periods of human activity. Past post depositional impacts are considered severe as a result of previous development. On the basis of the available information no further archaeological mitigation measures are recommended in this particular instance.

The impact of the scale and height of the proposed buildings through the design and access statement and views assessment will allow sufficient clarity of impact on the setting of features of historic or cultural importance. The separation distance between the site and designated heritage assets means that significant impacts are not anticipated.

The Council considers that given the scale of the development and the urban nature of its location the proposed development would not lead to significant adverse environmental effects on heritage assets, as such EIA is not required in respect of heritage and cultural impacts.

Climatic Factors

Documentation Accompanying the Planning Application

An Energy Report should be submitted with the planning application.

Construction

Emissions from construction traffic and plant can contribute towards the region's greenhouse gas emissions. Due to the size of the proposed development the emissions are not considered to be substantial, and therefore no significant effects are anticipated. It is advised that sustainable methods of working should be implemented to reduce any emissions, and should be implemented as part of the CEMP.

Operation

It is considered that the proposed development will be able to achieve the necessary carbon reduction targets, through actual reductions combined with financial contributions. The effects of which are beneficial, but are not considered to be significant.

Mitigation

A CEMP should be secured that includes measures to reduce emissions e.g. management of plant to prevent plant running when not in use.

The s106 will need to be worded to ensure that any required carbon reduction off-set payments are secured.

Taking account of the above the Council does not consider that the environmental impacts related to climate change are significant enough to warrant EIA.

Contaminated Land

Documentation Accompanying the Planning Application

A Phase 1 ground conditions survey should be submitted with the application. This will assess the potential effects of the proposed development and if necessary the need for further ground investigations to support a remediation strategy report with mitigation measures to deal with any residual effects.

Parts of the site are within a historically industrial area and has been used for industrial purposes for some time. As such there is the potential for sources of contamination related to its and the surrounding land uses.

Construction

During construction there is considered to be a low likelihood of fuel leakages / spills from construction vehicles. A CEMP would be implemented to manage potential effects. In addition there is the risk of exposure to contaminated materials and opening up pathways to underlying substrata. Standard mitigation measures will be required during the construction of the proposed development, to ensure that the works are undertaken in an appropriate manner. These should be secured through conditions in agreement with the Council's Contaminated Land Officer.

With the implementation of these mitigation measures, no significant effects are considered likely.

Operation

With the implementation of any required impact avoidance measures as part of the construction phase, no significant effects are anticipated at operation.

Mitigation

Standard construction mitigation measures should be secured through the CEMP and through conditions in agreement with the Council's Contaminated Land Officer.

Taking into account the above the contamination issues are not so significant as to warrant and EIA.

Daylight, Sunlight and Overshadowing

There are a number of sensitive receptors in close proximity to the proposed development site, including residential properties and businesses.

Documentation Accompanying the Planning Application

A Daylight and Sunlight Report should be submitted with the application.

Construction

During construction, there will be a change in the provision of daylight/sunlight due to the construction equipment (i.e. cranes) and the erection of the new building.

The construction equipment will be temporary and short-term, and therefore not considered to be significant.

The erection of the new building will generate some adverse effects as it is built out. The construction effects will however be no greater than the completed, operational development, which are not considered to be significant.

Operation

The operation of the proposed development will introduce buildings up to 23 storeys onto the site. Due to the proximity of nearby sensitive receptors and the height there is the potential for the proposed development to affect surrounding receptors. Some properties may be adversely affected by the proposed development, however given the number of receptors and the site's urban location, the effects are not considered to be significant.

With respect to onsite receptors the building will sit within a context where tall buildings are prevalent in close proximity which could impact on sunlight and daylight available to the development. Whilst this might impact on some receptors significant effects are not considered to be likely.

Mitigation

No discipline specific mitigation has been relied upon for the EIA Screening Opinion.

Taking account of the above it is considered that the environmental impacts in relation to daylight, sunlight and overshadowing would not be so significant to warrant EIA.

Biodiversity (including flora and fauna)

Documentation Accompanying the Planning Application

A Phase 1 ecology and bat survey should be submitted in association with the application.

The site contains no areas of statutory nature conservation and there are no such sites within the immediate vicinity of the Site. There are no SPA, SAC or Ramsar designations within 5km of the Site. The nearest Local Nature Reserve (LNR) is Fox Wood located 1.3km south of the site. Perivale Wood LNR is located 1.7km west of the site. The closest Special Area of Conservation (SAC) is Richmond Park, located 9km south of the site. The closest National Nature Reserve is Ruislip Woods which is located 9.3km north-west of the site. The nearest AONB is the Chilterns AONB, located 19km north-west of the site. The South West London Waterbodies is the closest Ramsar Site and SPA to the site, located 15.5km south-west.

There are no environmental pathways such as water courses through which the Proposal could adversely affect these protected areas. It is not considered that the proposed development will have a significant effect on the integrity of statutory or non-statutory nature conservation designations or protected species and the potential for conservation requirements and objectives would not be diminished.

The development site appears to have limited on site ecological assets, essentially in terms of green infrastructure predominantly consisting some mature/ semi mature willows and conifers on its southern boundary together with incidental planting. It is however adjacent to the Grand Union Canal and areas of more mature trees. Together these may provide nesting areas for common birds and foraging areas and roosts for bats, as might also some of the site's building structures due to their age.

Construction

Depending on the findings of the Phase 1 Ecology and bat survey a range of standard mitigation measures may be required to reduce potential adverse impacts on biodiversity, such as timing of demolition/ construction activities, relocation of bats and controls on lighting.

Operation

There is the potential for the proposed development to beneficially contribute to biodiversity of the local area through the implementation of ecological enhancement measures e.g. inclusion of bat roosting opportunities, bird boxes, green roofs and a wider range of green infrastructure on site that encourages bio-diversity. Whilst this is considered to be beneficial, this is not considered to be significant.

Mitigation

Suitable conditions should be in place to ensure potential adverse impacts on any existing protected species are minimised during prior to and during works on site, as well as incorporation of suitable features to encourage bio-diversity resources as part of the development.

Taking account of the above no significant environmental effects should arise which would require the need for an EIA.

Flood Risk

Documentation Accompanying the Planning Application

A Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) and drainage strategy will be submitted with the planning application. The latest Brent Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2018 identifies that the site is located within Fluvial Flood Zone 1. The eastern part of the site around the vehicular entrance to the pub and Alperton House that do not fall within the existing building's footprint are within surface water flood zone 3.

Construction

Given that the majority of the site is outside Flood Zone 3, in the construction process there is considered to be limited risk property and people. The development will be expected to take a sequential approach in locating buildings wherever possible away from surface water flood zone 3, thus reducing the risk of flooding to property on site and reducing flood storage/ impacting on hydrology resulting in increased flooding elsewhere. Easy access to land outside flood zone 3 on site should allow construction personnel to move to areas away from flood risk.

Operation

The FRA and drainage strategy will seek to ensure that the proposed development will not increase flood risk to occupants and off-site. This will include ensuring as little of the building footprint is located in Floodzone 3 as possible, and if it is putting less vulnerable uses in areas at higher risk and ensuring that the impacts on flood storage/ floodplain capacity are not adversely affected. In addition it is likely that the site will reduce surface water run-off to greenfield rates through a series of measures such as green roofs/ on site storage.

Mitigation

The development will be located and designed so not to increase risk of fluvial flooding. Implementation and management of surface water run-off should be secured through a planning condition.

Taking account of these matters it is considered that the development will not have significant effects that warrant the need for EIA.

Human Health

It is considered that human health (both of existing and new receptors) has been appropriately considered within the relevant topic sections (e.g. water contamination or air pollution) and as such, reference should be made to these sections as required.

Land (land take)

The construction and operation of the proposed development will utilise brownfield land to provide commercial space and residential dwellings. This is not considered to generate any significant effects. No discipline specific mitigation has been relied upon for the EIA Screening Opinion.

Material Assets

The construction and operation of the proposed development will utilise material assets, but given the scale of the development this is not considered to be substantial. As such, significant effects are not considered to be likely. No discipline specific mitigation has been relied upon for the EIA Screening Opinion.

Major accidents and/or disasters

It is considered that the risk from major accidents and/or disasters (both of existing and new receptors) has been appropriately considered within the relevant topic sections (e.g. climate change, flood risk) and as such reference should be made to these sections as required.

Noise and Vibration

Documentation Accompanying the Planning Application

A Noise Assessment will need to be submitted with the application. Background noise levels on the site, and in this part of the Borough, are principally characterised by road traffic noise, with moderate levels of noise from the adjacent light industrial uses possible. During the evening / night time hours, noise might also be influenced by the leisure/ public house use.

Construction

Machinery used during demolition/construction on site can generate new sources of noise, as well as construction traffic movements in the vicinity. The nearby receptors combined with the new noise emissions, means that there is the potential for adverse effects as a result of construction activities.

Given the scale of the development, standard impact avoidance measures can be implemented to reduce emissions from construction activities, which will be secured through the CEMP. In the context of traffic movements around the site, the level of construction vehicle movements will not be exceptional. No significant effects are therefore anticipated.

Operation

With the exception of disabled parking, it is likely limited general car parking will be provided as part of the development scheme. There are likely to be deliveries to residents and commercial properties as well as waste removal, but in an urban context the impacts will be limited. As such, there is not considered to be any significant effects from traffic noise.

The proposed commercial and residential use is not considered to be inherently noisy. Some noise may be generated from the operation of mechanical plant and building services, but plant noise emissions will be required to meet local policy requirements and British Standards. Adherence to these values will ensure that new and existing receptors are not adversely affected, and will ensure that there will be no significant effects.

There is the potential for new residents to be affected by adverse noise due to the site's location. The Noise Assessment will consider how new residents can be protected through the appropriate design of the proposed development. The proposed development can therefore be designed with consideration to the location of the development and the potential noise implications – secured through planning conditions.

No significant effects are therefore anticipated.

Mitigation

Adherence to the CEMP should be secured through a planning condition, the CEMP will include standard mitigation measures to reduce noise emissions. Plant noise should be controlled to local and national guidelines using a planning condition.

Suitable mitigation will be required to be included within the design of the proposed development to ensure that new internal receptors are adequately protected. This might be through specifications on glazing, acoustic trickle vents, air bricks or mechanical ventilators, in order to reduce noise ingress but provide adequate ventilation to the standards.

Taking account of these matters it is considered that the development will not have significant effects that warrant the need for EIA.

Socio-Economic (including population)

Documentation Accompanying the Planning Application

The planning statement might give an indication of current land use and number of jobs within the site and compare this with what is proposed.

Construction

The proposed development would create benefits to local employment though providing temporary employment during construction. This is considered to be beneficial, but not significant.

Operation

The proposed development would create benefits to local employment though providing permanent employment once operational. In addition approximately 1 in 12 people work from home, so the development will provide space for occupants to do this. The

development will provide housing to meet the borough's identified needs, including affordable housing. This is considered beneficial but not significant.

The development will increase demand for local social infrastructure. Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) payments will be sought to offset the effects of the development. These financial contributions will mitigate adverse effects, so that significant effects are unlikely.

Mitigation

Financial contributions through CIL will be sought to mitigate the effects of increased population/ users.

Taking account of these matters it is considered that the development will not have significant effects that warrant the need for EIA.

Soil (organic matter, erosion, compaction, sealing)

Construction

There is the potential for some loss of organic matter, erosion, compaction and sealing during the demolition/construction phase; however, given the scale of the development and the length of the demolition/construction phase, effects are not considered to be significant.

Operation

The operation of the completed development is not anticipated to affect organic matter, erosion, compaction and sealing. As such, significant effects are not considered to be likely.

Mitigation

The implementation of a CEMP during the construction phase will ensure that standard mitigation measures are implemented.

Telecommunications

The height of the taller buildings may impact on the quality of television reception in the near locality, but on the basis of information provided with other sites in the vicinity the impact is not to be significant.

It is considered that there is no known significant likelihood at this stage, of detrimental effects from or on telecommunications that would warrant the submission of an EIA.

Townscape and Visual Impact

Documentation Accompanying the Planning Application

A Townscape/ Visual Impact Analysis will identify the extent to which the development impacts on the skyline.

Construction

The construction works are likely to require large cranes/ equipment, and therefore there is the potential for adverse effects on views and townscape. That said, given the relatively short term, temporary nature of the construction works and the scale of the development,

effects are not considered likely to be significant. Supplementary mitigation can be implemented through the use of hoarding, to provide a physical/visual barrier to the works.

Operation

The height of the proposed development will be 23 storeys (109.300 metres AOD) and therefore a greater scale than that previously on site. The context within which it sits however currently includes tall buildings in the near vicinity. To the south is currently Peppermint Heights a 15 storey building. The Minavil House site has a proposed development of 26 storeys. The development is likely to reduce in scale in those areas where it is anticipated that existing development will remain, or where a lower scale of development is likely to be considered appropriate in the future. EIA submitted with the Minavil House application found no significant adverse impacts related to the height of that development on townscape and visual impact. As such, the Council considers that although there is the potential for the proposed development to lead to some adverse effects on townscape and views, given the scale of the development and the urban nature of its location, significant effects are not considered likely.

Mitigation

During construction, ensure the erection and maintenance of hoarding. Design, height and massing to reduce potential for adverse impact.

Taking account of these matters it is considered that the development will not have significant environmental effects that warrant the need for EIA.

Traffic and Transport

Documentation Accompanying the Planning Application

A Transport Assessment will be submitted with the planning application. The site is located within an area with a public transport accessibility level (PTAL) of 4. As such it has good public transport accessibility (Alperton station and numerous local bus services within 150 metres) and is in an area where the Council will seek to limit on site car parking provision.

Construction

There will be an increase in the number of vehicles accessing the site during the construction phase, however, given the scale of the development the anticipated numbers are not considered to be substantial. It is considered that any adverse effects can be mitigated through a construction logistics plan (CLP) (potentially included as part of the CEMP) to control transport movements.

With the implementation of standard mitigation measures, no significant effects are anticipated.

Operation

The Transport Assessment will set out how the site would be serviced when operational, which is consistent with an approach agreed with the local highway authority. Due to the proposed limited on site car parking provision operational traffic effects of the proposals are likely to be negligible when placed within the context of the site's existing use. Increased numbers of movements related to deliveries could generate additional traffic over current levels. However, given the scale of the development, these effects are not considered to be significant. The lack of on-site car parking and lack of residents' controlled parking zone in

the area will mean that suitable controls on residents potential to own/ park cars on site and in the vicinity will be expected, this is likely to include restrictions within property leases as well as financial payments towards a local parking permit scheme, which will help to mitigate any adverse effects.

Mitigation

A CLP should be secured that includes standard mitigation measures to control transport movements.

Controls on occupants and financial payments should be sought to offset operational effects.

As such no significant environment effects are anticipated to require EIA.

Waste

Documentation Accompanying the Planning Application

A CEMP will be sought as part of the planning process to deal with demolition and construction waste matters. A Waste Management Strategy or similar type of analysis of within the planning statement of how the development will adequately cater for the storage and collection of domestic and commercial waste during its operation will be sought.

Construction

The site will generate waste, principally building materials during the demolition and construction stages. The management of construction waste is covered by the Waste Duty of Care Legislation (2016), issued under section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. The implementation of standard impact avoidance measures will reduce waste from construction activities, which can be secured through the CEMP. No significant effects are therefore anticipated.

Operation

Separate solutions will be provided for both the commercial and residential elements of the development. The inclusion of suitable waste facilities for residents is covered under part H6 of the Building Regulations, and to ensure this, inclusion of separate facilities for general waste, recycling and organic materials is normally assessed for capacity and suitability as part of the normal planning process with reference to the 2015 Brent Council guidance. Commercial waste is covered under the same legislation as construction waste, above.

The decision notice should include suitable conditions to ensure that waste facilities for residents and businesses are provided prior to occupation. No significant effects are anticipated.

Mitigation

Adherence to the CEMP which will include standard mitigation measures should be secured through a planning condition for construction phase, as well as one that seeks to ensure sufficient space and practises to ensure adequate measures for waste management are in place prior to and during occupation.

Water Quality (hydromorphological changes, quantity and quality)

Documentation Accompanying the Planning Application.

This matter will be addressed in a number of areas, Flood Risk Assessment, Contaminated Study and the CEMP that will be required as part of the application/ permission process.

The site is adjacent to a water course, the Grand Union Canal with potential for run-off direct from the site via non-formal pathways, or potentially via the surface water drainage network. In addition the site has historic industrial use with potential for various compounds that could adversely affect water quality such as hydrocarbons within the ground if disturbed. The site however, is not located within or close to a groundwater Source Protection Zone.

Construction

During the construction process there is the potential to affect water quality through accidental pollution events, such as fuel spills and increased sediment within surface water passing through to adjacent watercourses. The implementation of standard impact avoidance measures should be secured through the CEMP. In addition the potential of contamination on site could result in pathways either above or below ground being created that lead to watercourses, for example through piled foundations. This will require measures to avoid such potential. With the implementation of standard impact avoidance measures to ensure that the site is adequately protected, no significant effects are anticipated. It is not considered, given the scale of the development and works proposed that there will be any significant effects on either water quantity or hydromorphology during construction.

Operation

There is the potential the operation of the proposed development to affect the foul and surface water capacity/ quantity due to an increased demand. Whilst there may be an increase in demand, given the scale of the development, it is not considered to lead to significant effects. There is the potential for pollutants originating from motor vehicles to enter the surface water and ground water systems. Such risk can be mitigated through the inclusion of pollution control measures in surface water drainage systems, which can be secured by condition. It is not considered, given the scale of the development and the implementation of SuDS (refer to Floor Risk section above) that there will be any significant effects on either water quality or hydromorphology once operational.

Mitigation

A CEMP should be secured that includes measures to protect against and deal with accidental pollution events. The Contaminated Land Report will identify if and where contamination is present and measures required to ensure that any construction activity does not increase risk to water quality will be secured through planning condition. The implementation and management of SuDS and associated pollution control mechanisms for surface drainage should be secured through a planning condition.

As such it is not anticipated that the environmental effects will be of such significance to warrant EIA

Wind

Documentation Accompanying the Planning Application. A Wind Impact Assessment should be submitted with the application.

Construction

It is recognised that throughout the demolition and construction phase of the project, the cranes and the erection of the new structure may affect the local wind microclimate, however these effects are considered to be temporary and not anticipated to be significant.

Operation

The operation of the proposed development will introduce new buildings onto the site that will be up to 23 storeys in height. Therefore there may be adverse effects on the existing

wind conditions. This can be assessed throughout the normal planning process taking account of the Wind Impact Assessment. Mitigation measures should be incorporated into the development to reduce the impacts on those within and adjacent to the development to acceptable levels.

As such it is not anticipated that the environmental effects will be of such significance to warrant EIA.

Cumulative Effects

The 2017 EIA Regulations requires the consideration of cumulative effects through interactions being the combined effects of individual effects arising as a result of the development and also with other existing development and/or approved development.

In relation to the cumulative effects of the interactions related to the proposed development, taking account of the analysis and commentary above it is not considered that the impacts are such as to be so significant to warrant EIA.

There are number of major developments in the surrounding area that are likely to be built, as detailed in 'Large Scale Development within the Vicinity'. The proposal in association with these wider developments may have the potential for cumulative impacts. The impacts of this needs to be considered when determining if the effects would be so significant as to warrant EIA.

The Council has considered a wide area consisting of other development sites adjacent or within the vicinity, particularly those within the Alpertown Growth Area or that might generate transport movements along Ealing Road. Two of the applications identified (15/5550 and 18/0321) as part of the cumulative assessment were subject to Environmental Impact Assessments. The Council has considered the information contained within this assessment related to the individual impacts and also the associated cumulative impacts of the proposals.

Demolition/Construction

It is considered that no likely significant adverse cumulative construction effects will occur assuming the implementation of standard mitigation measures such as appropriate traffic management measures and construction routing; and maintenance of site hoardings and compliance with the mitigation measures detailed within the CEMP.

It is also assumed that the enabling works, demolition and construction phases associated with the other development schemes would adhere to legislative requirements, industry guidance and best practice as will be the case within the application sites. However, there remains the potential for cumulative effects to arise, particularly with respect to dust and noise.

The construction workers at the construction site of each individual cumulative scheme will have to adopt controls to prevent the significant transfer of airborne pollutants beyond their site boundaries and the use of monitoring to confirm the effectiveness of these measures. Therefore, cumulative effects at existing and future receptor locations would be appropriately managed by the contractors to avoid the occurrence of significant adverse cumulative effects. Cumulative effects during the enabling works, demolition and construction phase are therefore generally considered to be temporary, local and overall not significant.

Operation

With regards to the matters considered in this opinion it is not considered that there will be significant adverse cumulative operational effects when the cumulative developments and the proposed development are operational. The limited on site provision of parking, will ensure the majority of sites will not generate greater numbers of vehicle trips than currently. Where it is anticipated that there will be additional trips than is the case currently, for example on the Northfields, a range of local physical interventions are proposed to deal with capacity issues.

It is anticipated that CIL and S106 and other funding streams from Government and service providers will address capacity issues that might exist in relation to on and off-site infrastructure.