LD26

London Legacy Development
Corporation

**Integrated Impact Assessment of
the LLDC Local Plan**

Scoping Report

Issue | 27 September 2017

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ARUP

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List of abbreviations

AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
BAME	Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Groups
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
CDA	Critical Drainage Area
CO$_2$	Carbon Dioxide
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government
CSIA	Crime and Safety Impact Assessment
EqIA	Equality Impact Assessment
EU	European Union
GLA	Grater London Authority
GVA	Gross Value Added
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
HUDU	Healthy Urban Development Unit
IIA	Integrated Impact Assessment
JNSA	Joint Strategic Need Assessment
JSA	Job Seeker Allowance
LB	London Borough
LLDC	London Legacy Development Corporation
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
NEET	Not in Education, Employment of Training
NO$_2$	Nitrogen Dioxide
ONS	Office of National Statistics
PM$_{10}$	Particulate Matter (measuring 10μm or less)
PTAL	Public Transport Accessibility Level
QEOP	Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEA	Strategic Environment Assessment
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SHMA	Strategic Housing Market Assessment
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
TfL	Transport for London
WFD	Water Framework Directive

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this scoping report

This report describes the scope of the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) that will be carried out to inform the development of the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) Local Plan. This will replace the existing Local Plan[1] was published in August 2014 and adopted in July 2015.

The purpose of the IIA is to promote sustainable development, health, equality, and safety through better integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of the LLDC Local Plan.

The IIA will consider the requirements and scope of:

- Sustainability Assessment (SA)/ Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA);
- Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA);
- Health Impact Assessment (HIA); and
- Crime and safety Impact Assessment (CSIA).

In addition to meeting the requirements of the above assessment in one IIA, a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) is being prepared separately.

This scoping report comprises the following:

- Identification and review of relevant plans, programmes and strategies;
- Description of the baseline, including current and likely future social, economic and environmental characteristics of the LLDC area and surroundings;
- Presentation of the assessment framework; and
- Outline of the next steps.

This report will be consulted upon in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 12 (5) of the SEA Regulations. The Scoping Report will be issued to statutory consultation bodies (such as Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency) and other stakeholders identified by the LLDC.

1.2 Background to the LLDC Area

The LLDC is the Mayor's development corporation in east London and the local planning authority for the area. In 2012 the LLDC Planning Functions Order came into force giving the LLDC the full range of planning functions that would normally be available to a local planning authority, including plan making powers. The purpose of the Legacy Corporation is:

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[1] LLDC Local Plan 2015 to 2031 Publication Version August 2014 http://www.queenelizabetholympicpark.co.uk/~/media/lldc/local%20plan/local%20plan%20aug14/local%20plan.pdf (last accessed September 2017)

> "to promote and deliver physical, social, economic and environmental regeneration of the Olympic Park and its surrounding area, in particular by maximising the legacy of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games, by securing high-quality sustainable development and investment, ensuring the long-term success of the facilities and assets within its direct control and supporting and promoting the aim of convergence"[2]

The precise area affected ('the Legacy Corporation planning boundary') includes parts of the London Boroughs of Hackney, Newham, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest (Figure 1).

The LLDC is responsible, with its partners, for the management of and development within the transformed Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park (QEOP), including the post 2012 Games sports venues and parklands. This includes the delivery by 2030 of new neighbourhoods, including Chobham Manor, East Wick, Sweetwater and Pudding Mill. It is also working with its partners to deliver a new cultural and education district with a new UCL East campus and a new home for the UAL London College of Fashion, accompanied by a new museum and performance space.

The QEOP has already become a major visitor destination. It includes over 35 kilometres of interlinking pathways, waterways and cycle paths and approximately 45 hectares of biodiverse wildlife habitat on the Olympic Park, including reedbeds, grasslands, ponds and woodlands, with 525 bird boxes and 150 bat boxes. Other projects in the wider LLDC area that will support regeneration include the Hackney Wick Central, which supports the development of a new neighbourhood centre and transformation of Hackney Wick Station.

The Local Plan reflects the LLDC's vision and strategy for its area as a whole and provides the policy framework that will help to shape change and development that meets these goals.

1.2.1 The LLDC Local Plan

As the Local Planning Authority, the LLDC is required to prepare a Local Plan. This sets out the strategy for sustainable development in the area, including the general amount, type and location of new development that could take place and the policies to which applications for planning permission should conform in order to meet these objectives. The Local Plan, alongside the London Plan, guides development within the LLDC area.

The existing Local Plan was developed from the adopted planning policy documents of the constituent London boroughs and is in general conformity with the current London Plan. The existing Local Plan was adopted in July 2015 and a review is now being undertaken which addresses changing trends and issues for the LLDC area, such as population increase.

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[2] LLDC Sustainability guide to the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park 2030
http://www.queenelizabetholympicpark.co.uk/~/media/lldc/policies/lldc_your_sustainability_guide_to_the_queen_elizabeth_olympic_park2030.pdf (last accessed September 2017)

Figure 1: The LLDC Planning Area
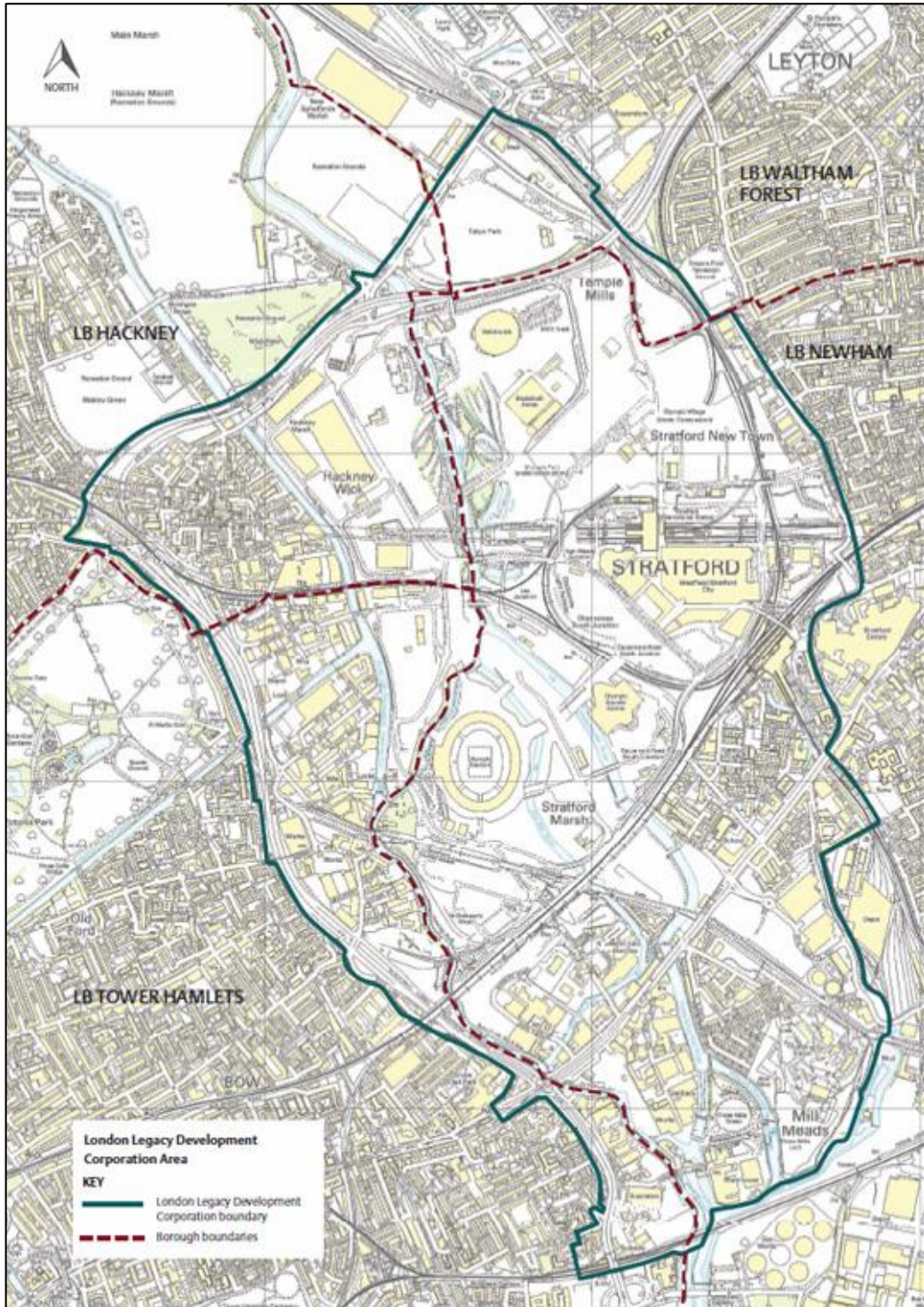
2 Integrated Impact Assessment

2.1 IIA Assessment

The IIA process involves an assessment which follows the stages of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) methodology outlined in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations ('EAPP') 2004.

SEA guidance informs and structures the IIA components, drawing together the assessment streams to present a common and fully integrated assessment of the plan policies. The assessments forming the IIA of the LLDC Local Plan are:

- Strategic Environmental Assessment;

- Equality Impact Assessment;

- Health Impact Assessment; and

- Community Safety Impact Assessment.

In addition to meeting the requirements of the above assessments, a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) is being prepared separately.

Drawing these together within an IIA contributes to a more balanced and inclusive assessment and better informed strategic Local Plan. An overview of the individual requirements and methodologies required for each of these assessments is presented below.

2.1.1 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

The SEA Directive 2001/42/EC[3] requires the assessment of the likely significant environmental effects arising from a plan or programme.

SEA allows for 'testing' of the performance of the Local Plan as a whole and its individual objectives and policies against defined environmental topics, to identify significant effects. In addition to this, the SEA, as part of the IIA, assesses the specific environmental effects of the strategic options and states the reasons for selecting the preferred options. Where significant effects are predicted, the SEA also identifies the measures required to mitigate them and the indicators that will be used to monitor them once the new Local Plan is adopted.

2.1.2 Sustainability Appraisal (SA)

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires the local planning authority to carry out an appraisal of the sustainability of their local plan during its preparation. Section 39 of the Act requires that the authority preparing a Local Plan must do so "with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development". Sustainability appraisals incorporate the requirements

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[3] Strategic Environmental Assessment 2001/42/EC, http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/sea-legalcontext.htm (last accessed September 2017)

of SEA (Section 2.1.1), but also ensures social and economic issues are considered alongside environmental.

2.1.3   Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

EqIA is legally required under the Equality Act 2010 and is a means of systematically identifying and assessing the potential effects arising from the design and implementation of a proposed plan, policy, or project for people sharing one or more protected characteristic.

The Equality Act imposes a duty on public bodies that shape policy, deliver service and/or employ people. The duty requires public bodies to:

- have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination;

- advance equality of opportunity; and,

- foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities.

The EqIA identifies the likely effects on discriminatory practices, the potential to alter the opportunities of certain groups of people, and/or effect on relationships between different groups of people which could arise as a result of the proposed new policies.

In order to understand which groups of people (or individuals), may suffer discrimination, the Equality Act sets out a series of "protected characteristics":

- age

- disability

- gender reassignment

- marriage and civil partnership

- pregnancy and maternity

- race

- religion or belief

- sex

- sexual orientation

EqIA is two-stage process:

- Stage 1, Screening: the impacts of the proposed new policies are assessed against a defined set of protected characteristics. If no negative effects are identified during screening, no further assessment is required. If there are effects that cannot easily be mitigated, a full EqIA will be undertaken.

- Stage 2, full EqIA: an in-depth assessment of the impacts of any policies which cannot be mitigated, the recommendation of mitigation measures, definition of monitoring, and evaluation measures and pubic consultation.

2.1.4   Health impact assessment (HIA)

There is currently no statutory guidance for how to undertake an HIA. The scope, approach and methodology are driven by a range of factors including non-statutory guidance and best practice, stakeholder interests, and site or project or plan-specific issues.

The overarching aim of HIA is to ensure that plans and policies minimise negative impacts and maximise positive health impacts. The approach to the health element of the IIA is based on appropriate guidance and health assessment tools, including:

- The London Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU) [4] Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix. This sets out a framework for evaluating projects, plans and policies under 11 broad topic or determinant headings;

- HUDU Healthy Urban Planning Checklist which provides a checklist designed so wellbeing implications of local plans and major planning applications are taken into account. It includes four themes: health and housing, active travel, healthy environment and vibrant neighbourhoods; and

- Department of Health's Health Impact Assessment Tools. This includes the following screening questions to assist in considering potential health effects:

  - Will the proposal have a direct, or indirect, impact on health, mental health and wellbeing?

  - Will the policy have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health?

  - Will the proposal affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?

  - Will there be a change in demand for, or access to, health and social care services?

  - Will the proposal have an impact on global health?

- The Dahlgren and Whitehead model (Figure 2) illustrates the determinants of health, ranging from individual characteristics and lifestyles to wider economic, cultural, social and environmental conditions.

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[4] www.healthyurbandevelopment.nhs.uk

Figure 2 Dhalgren and Whitehead social model of health (1991)
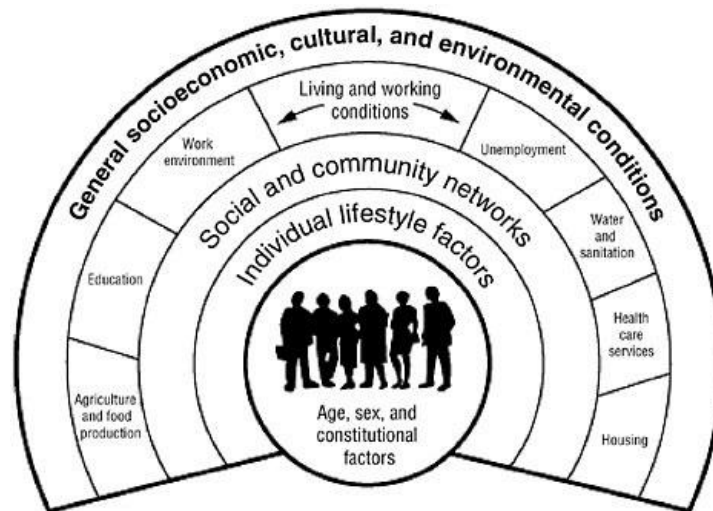
2.1.5   Community safety impact assessment

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended) and Police and Justice Act 2006 places a duty on local authorities to consider community safety.

During the scoping stage, crime and disorder contexts with a view to setting a credible data baseline was determined, identifying:

- the parts of the new proposed policies for the Local Plan that have potential impacts on crime and disorder prevalence;

- baseline crime and nuisance statistics, which may be required to study proposed options, for example options for consideration of new transport infrastructure using Metropolitan Police Service and British Transport Police reported crime figures;

- prevalent crime typologies associated with the overarching strategies including environment, infrastructure, housing, and transport; and

- developing the crime and disorder research objectives for the IIA.

2.2   IIA Methodology

The IIA Report will provide an assessment of the LLDC Local Plan and its contribution towards achieving a range of environmental, economic, health, equality, safety and other objectives. The approach adopted in the IIA process follows the stages of SEA, identified in the IIA stages flow diagram. This approach has been expanded to include a wider range of issues normally found within Sustainability Appraisal (SA), in addition to those relevant to HIA, EqIA and CSIA.

IIA stages

IIA Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope

IIA Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects

IIA Stage C: Preparing the IIA Report

IIA Stage D: Examination

IIA Stage E: Monitoring
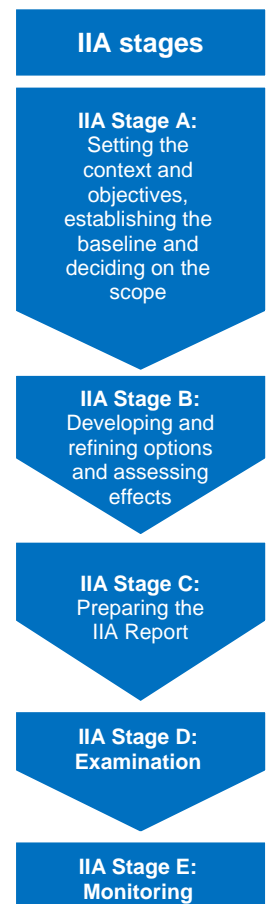
2.2.1 Stage A: Scoping stage

This Scoping Report follows the approach and outcomes of Stage A. Table 1 describes the relevant stages for Stage A. This Report will be subject to consultation, which will take place in Autumn/Winter 2017.

Table 1: Stages of the scoping report process

Task	Description
Review of relevant plans, programmes and strategies.	Consideration of international, national, regional and local plans, programmes and strategies, drawing out relevant issues for the development of the LLDC Local Plan and the IIA.
	To make this review more streamlined the review only refers to legislation where the Local Plan and/or the IIA could be affected, or where there could be a need for the LLDC to comply. This is to avoid unnecessary repetition of legislation.
	This information is presented in Section 3 of this Scoping Report
Collecting, analysing and summarising current and future baseline data.	Creation of a comprehensive description of the current, and likely future, situation for the LLDC area, where available. Sources are given throughout. In HIA, the baseline is referred to as the 'community profile'. This information is presented in Section 4 of this Scoping Report.
Identifying key sustainability issues for the Local Plan and IIA	Draws on the information previously collated and identifies issues that are of relevance to the development of the Local Plan and IIA. Key issues are presented in Sections 4 and 0 of this Scoping Report.
Refine and finalise IIA appraisal objectives	Using the list of key sustainability issues, IIA appraisal objectives have been developed to form an assessment framework. These are presented in Section 0 of this Scoping Report.
Prepare the scoping report and consult	The final task is the preparation of this IIA Scoping Report. This Scoping Report will be subject to statutory and public consultation.

2.2.2 Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects

The assessment stage will examine the likely significant effects of the Local Plan policies. The IIA objectives and assessment criteria will be used as the criteria to assess the effects.

The proposed new objectives in the Local Plan will be assessed against IIA objectives to identify any potential conflicts. This will identify where objectives are complimentary or potentially conflicting, or where there might be uncertainty about potential significant effects. All objectives within the IIA framework will carry an equal weighting, though not all objectives and assessment criteria will be applicable to every policy.

The preferred policy options and identification of mitigation measures will also be assessed. A full IIA of the preferred policy options will be undertaken to test them against the requirements of SEA, EqIA, HIA and CSIA. Where the assessment identifies significant adverse effects, measures will be identified that could be implemented to avoid or reduce this magnitude.

This will allow for preferred options to be selected and justified. Any residual significant effects will be identified and monitoring methods suggested.

This assessment will be subject to consultation, which will take place alongside the publication version of the Local Plan in summer 2018.

2.2.3 Further stages

The IIA and preferred policies will be subject to consultation. If, following consultation on the publication version of the Local Plan, changes are required that have not been subject to an IIA, then future IIA work will be carried out. A final IIA Report will be produced alongside the LLDC Local Plan at publication stage (**Stage D**) and should the publication draft of the LLDC Local Plan be approved, a Post Adoption Statement will be prepared as per the requirements of the SEA Directive (**Stage E**).

2.2.4 Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

European Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna (the 'Habitats Directive') requires that any plan or programme likely to have a significant impact upon Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA), and Ramsar site, which is not directly concerned with the management of the site for nature conservation, must be subject to an Appropriate Assessment. This process is referred to as a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).

A HRA screening exercise will take place to determine whether the Local Plan would cause an adverse impact on the integrity of protected areas, in terms of their conservation objectives and qualifying interests. This process will be documented in a Screening Report that will be submitted to Natural England. At this stage in the Local Plan's development, evidence gathering for the HRA Screening Report has commenced and liaison will occur with Natural England during the process. If the Screening Report identifies that significant effects are likely then the Local Plan must be subject to Appropriate Assessment.

3   Relevant plans, programmes and strategies

The LLDC Local Plan and the IIA will be influenced by many different plans, programmes and strategies. This is recognised by the SEA Directive which requires a review of relevant plans, programmes and strategies to be completed in the preparation of documents such as the LLDC Local Plan:

> "The plan's relationship with other relevant plans and programmes… the environmental protection objectives, established at international, (European) Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan…and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation" (Directive 2001/42/EC - SEA Annex 1 (a), (e))

The review seeks to ensure the LLDC Local Plan and IIA frameworks are in line with the requirements of relevant plans, programmes and strategies, identify inconsistencies or constraints to be dealt with and identify objectives and key assessment criteria that should be reflected in the IIA.

Appendix B contains a comprehensive review of plans, programmes and strategies at an international, national, regional and local scale. This review provides a brief summary of the documents and outlines the implications it might have on the Local Plan.

4   Baseline

4.1   Introduction

The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 require a discussion of:

> "relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme" (Annex 1 (b)).

The scope of the IIA means that the baseline must also consider social and economic aspects, in addition to the environmental issues specified in the regulations. The baseline review provides the basis for assessing the effects of the LLDC Local Plan policy options.

The baseline provides an overview of a range of issues, a number of which will be covered by the Local Plan itself. The presentation of historic data is given for context and used to guide key issues (and subsequently the IIA objectives).

As the LLDC Planning Area boundary does not reflect any other administrative boundaries the baseline information within this Scoping Report has been gathered on a variety of levels. Where information is not available for the boundary itself, data from the four growth boroughs or an amalgamation of the Lower Super Output Areas covering the planning boundary has been used in its place. In each case this has been identified at the beginning of the relevant section. Therefore the baseline collects information at the following levels to comparatively assess the data:

- National level: England

- Regional level: London

- Borough level: Hackney, Newham, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest

- 'LLDC Study Area' level: 21 Lower Super Output Level (LSOA's) which cross the LLDC Planning Area boundary. This is the lowest geographic level at which the census estimated are provided. These LSOAs are:

    - Hackney 013A; Hackney 018A; Hackney 018B; Hackney 018C; Hackney 018D;

    - Newham 012D; Newham 013E; Newham 013F; Newham 013G; Newham 013H;

    - Tower Hamlets 008A; Tower Hamlets 004E; Tower Hamlets 001B; Tower Hamlets 008B; Tower Hamlets 001C; Tower Hamlets 004F; Tower Hamlets 004A;Tower Hamlets 008D;

    - Waltham Forest 026A; Waltham Forest 026C; and Waltham Forest 026D.

The majority of these LSOAs are only partially within the LLDC planning boundary, but are still likely to be impacted by changes within the LLDC area (Figure 3). Some data are not available at an LSOA level, so the assessment is at a borough level.

Some further demographic and housing data specific to the LLDC Planning Area will be available at the assessment stage. Therefore the baseline will be updated to reflect this in the final IIA report.

Figure 3: Baseline geographic scope
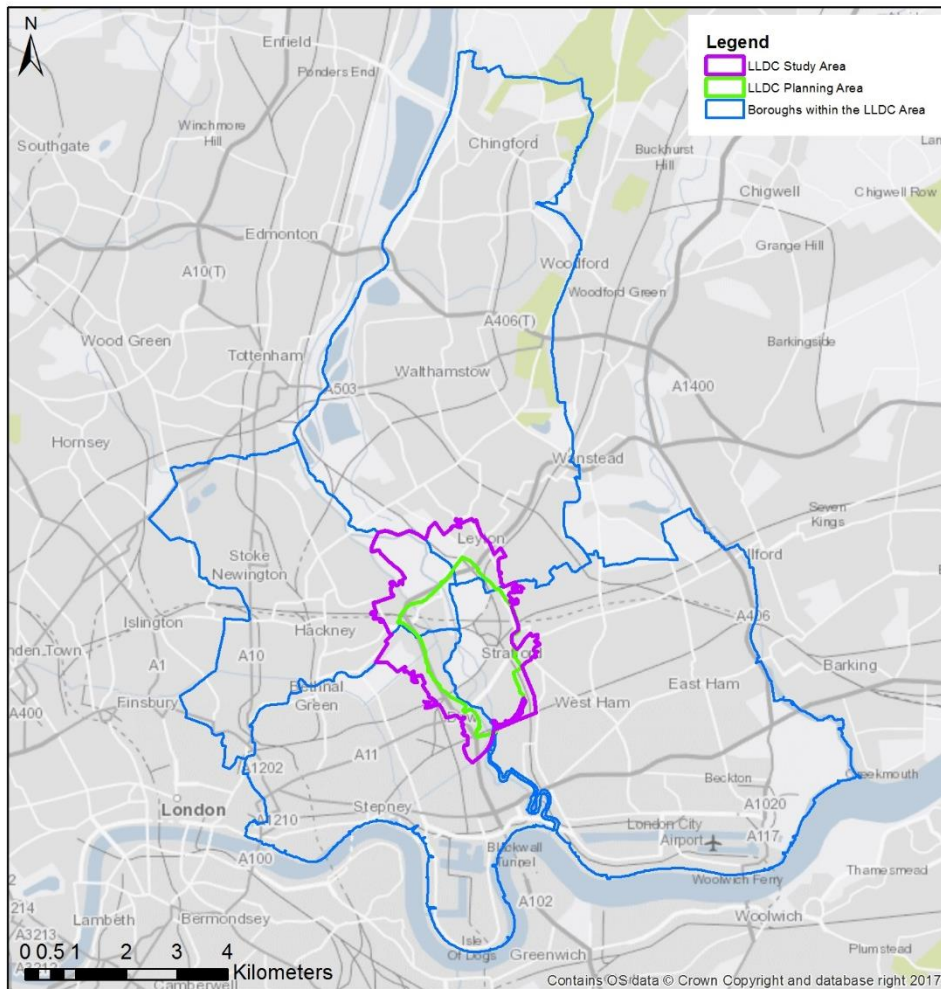
4.2 Population and demographics

4.2.1 Population trends

The population of the LSOA's making up the 'LLDC Study Area' is 38,100[5]. The boroughs have all experienced above-average growth in population, and Newham, Tower Hamlets and Hackney experienced a significantly higher growth than London as a whole.

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[5] ONS, Census 2011. Dataset: QS102EW- Population density. Nomisweb.co.uk (last accessed August 2017).

Population estimates for 2027 show that the population is expected to continue to rise at an above-average rate for each the boroughs.

Table 2: Current population and population projections

	Census 2011 population	Midyear population estimates June 2016	Population % increase 2011-2016	Population projection 2027	Projected population % increase 2016-2027
LLDC Study Area	38,100	-	-	-	-
Newham	307,984	340,978	10.71%	392,514	15.11%
Tower Hamlets	254,096	304,854	19.98%	370,156	21.42%
Waltham Forest	258,249	275,843	6.81%	307,031	11.31%
Hackney	246,270	273,526	11.07%	316,130	15.58%
London	8,173,941	8,787,900	7.51%	9,981,933	13.59%
England	53,012,941	55,268,067	4.25%	59,493,430	7.65%

4.2.2   Household composition

In the area referred to above as the LLDC Study Area there are 15,752 households[6]. The majority of these are one person households, above the national average. Compared to the rest of London and nationally, there is also a larger population of students, lone parents with children and same-sex civil partnership couples.

Table 3: Household composition

	One person	Married/cohabiting couple with children	Married/cohabiting couple without children	Same sex civil partnership couple	Lone parent with dependent children	Multi-person household (students)	Multi-person household (other)	Other
LLDC Study Area	34.23%	14.64%	20.87%	0.41%	11.64%	1.82%	12.02%	4.37%
Newham	25.61%	24.26%	20.16%	0.19%	12.74%	1.65%	7.94%	7.45%
Tower Hamlets	33.02%	16.70%	20.03%	0.45%	8.08%	1.79%	11.69%	8.24%
Waltham Forest	29.12%	22.28%	24.17%	0.48%	10.95%	0.61%	5.63%	6.76%
Hackney	34.15%	15.07%	18.74%	0.41%	12.14%	0.62%	11.41%	7.47%
London	30.42%	19.53%	24.93%	0.30%	9.62%	0.70%	6.39%	8.11%
England	28.93%	19.75%	32.24%	0.16%	7.58%	0.05%	2.89%	8.40%

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[6] ONS Census, 2011. Dataset: QS116EW- Household type. Nomisweb.co.uk (last accessed August 2017).

4.2.3 Demographics

Figure 4 shows the relative proportions of age groups[7] of the Study Area and the four boroughs. Both have below average populations of individuals aged 65 and over, but higher populations of those aged 16-64 than the regional and national average.

Figure 4: Population breakdown
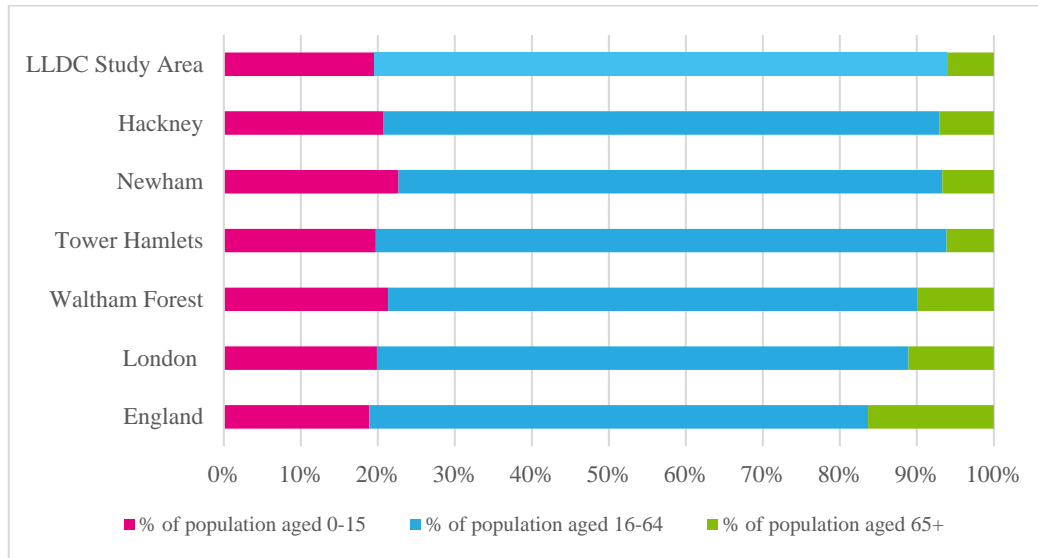
Figure 5 shows demographic projections to 2027[8]. In terms of future trend, the age 65+ group is expected to grow, with a decline in the working age population. Tower Hamlets is predicted to see large growth in both those aged 0-15 (50% increase) and those aged 65+ (67% increase).

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[7] ONS Census, 2011. Dataset: KS102EW- Age structure. Nomisweb.co.uk (last accessed August 2017).

[8] ONS Population Estimates/Projections. Population estimates- local authority based by single year of age- 2027. Nomisweb.co.uk (last accessed August 2017).

Figure 5: Population projections 2027
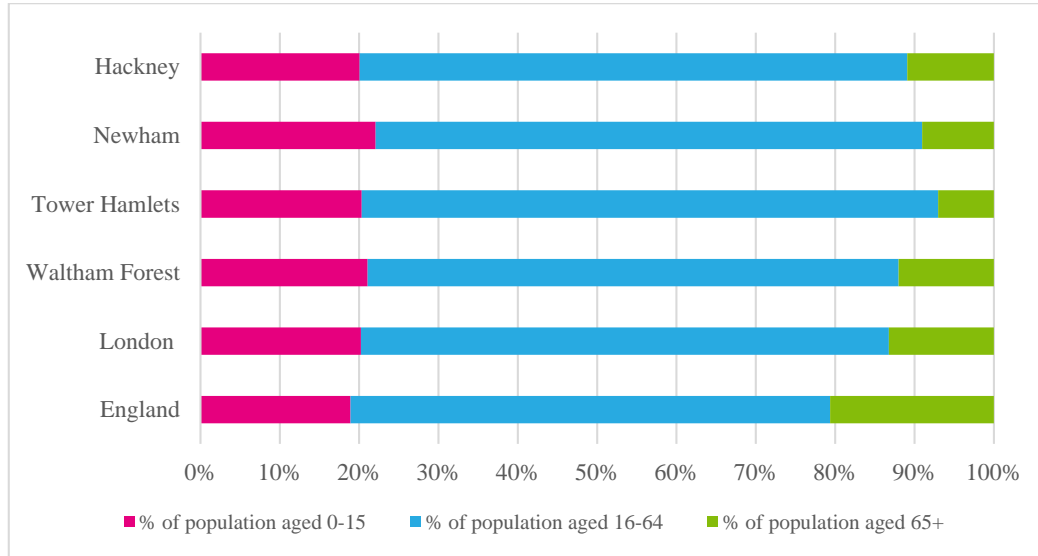
4.2.4 Life expectancy

Table 4 and show life expectancy at a borough level in 2004 and in 2017[9]. Life expectancy has increased for both females and males over this period. Nationally, life expectancy increased for by 2.18 years for males and 1.55 for females. Waltham Forest and Newham saw the largest increase over this period, with male life expectancy increasing by 4 years and female increasing by 3 and 3.1 years respectively.

Table 4: Male life expectancy at birth 2004-2017

	Male life expectancy at birth		Change in life expectancy
	2004	2017	Number of years
Hackney	78.2	75	3.2
Newham	79	75	4
Tower Hamlets	78.4	75.2	3.2
Waltham Forest	79.3	75.3	4
London	80.2	77.4	2.8
England	79.5	77.32	2.18

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[9] Public Health England, Health Profiles. Fingertips.phe.org.uk (last accessed August 2017)

Table 5: Female life expectancy at birth 2004-2017

	Female life expectancy at birth		Change in life expectancy
	2004	2017	Number of years
Hackney	83.7	80.7	3
Newham	82.5	79.4	3.1
Tower Hamlets	82.4	80.2	2.2
Waltham Forest	83.7	80.7	3
London	84.1	82	1.9
England	83.1	81.55	1.55

4.2.5   Ethnicity

Ethnic groups vary between geographical areas[10] of the Study Area and the boroughs (Figure 6). The population within the LLDC Study Area is predominantly of a white ethnicity (44%) though this is still lower than London (60%) and England (85%). The Study Area has a higher than average Asian (27%) and black population (20%). Tower Hamlets and Newham have particularly large Asian populations, making up 42% and 43% of the population respectively. This is higher than London (18%) and England (8%).

Figure 6: Ethnic groups

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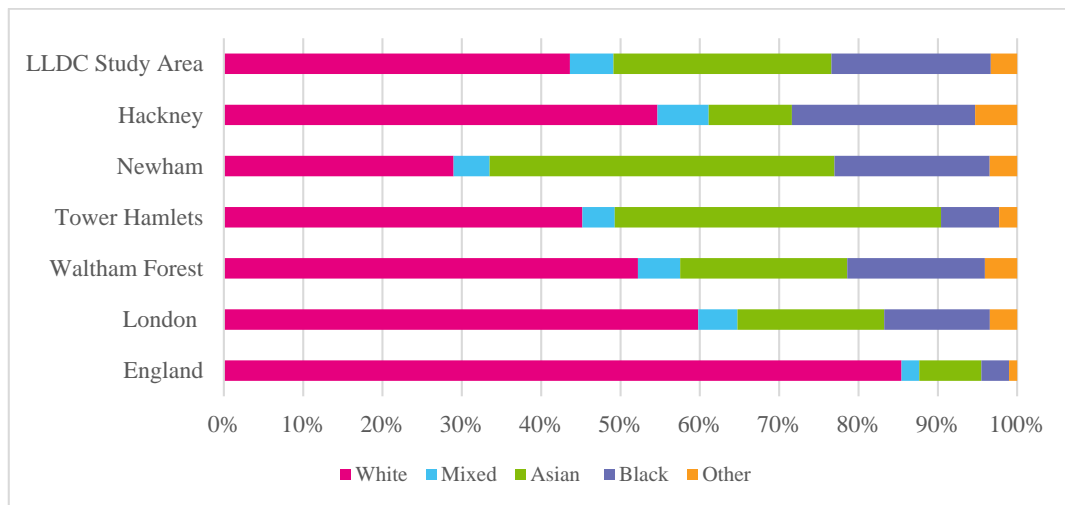
[10] ONS Census, 2011. Dataset: QS201EW- Ethnic group. Nomisweb.co.uk (last accessed August 2017).

4.2.6   Religious belief

Table 6 shows that the majority of those in the LLDC Study Area and the wider boroughs are Christian, however it remains lower than the national average (59%)[11]. The LLDC Study Area has a large Muslim population (25%) and those who have no religion (20%). Tower Hamlets and Newham have a noticeably high Muslim populations of 35% and 32% respectively, higher than the English average (5%).

Table 6: Religious groups

	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other	No religion	Not stated
LLDC Study Area	40%	1%	2%	1%	25%	1%	0%	20%	10%
Hackney	39%	1%	1%	6%	14%	1%	1%	28%	10%
Newham	40%	1%	9%	0%	32%	2%	0%	10%	6%
Tower Hamlets	27%	1%	2%	1%	35%	0%	3%	19%	15%
Waltham Forest	48%	1%	2%	0%	22%	0%	0%	18%	7%
London	49%	1%	5%	2%	12%	2%	1%	21%	8%
England	59%	0%	2%	0%	5%	1%	0%	25%	7%

4.2.7   Demographic issues and opportunities

Table 7 summarises the key demographic issues within the LLDC Study Area and surrounding boroughs, and outlines opportunities for the Local Plan to address these issues.

Table 7: LLDC demographic issues and opportunities

Key Issues	Opportunities
• Population growth • Ageing population and associated isolation • Discrimination • Pockets of deprivation • Poverty • Increased pressures on housing and services	• New developments should ensure inclusive design for the diverse population of the LLDC area. • The design of the built environment should encourage social cohesion and reduce isolation. • The implications of population growth on housing and services should be managed. • The benefits of growth and new development should be fairly distributed. • There has been progress towards improving deprivation in the LLDC Planning area and this should continue.

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[11] ONS Census, 2011. Dataset: QS208EW- Religion. Nomisweb.co.uk (last accessed August 2017).

4.3 Housing

4.3.1 Housing tenure

The LLDC Study Area has 15,752 households, the majority of which are socially rented (40%) and privately rented (33%)[12]. The proportion of rental housing is much higher than in the UK and London, which are both dominated by owner-occupied housing (Table 8). Waltham Forest was the only borough that had a high proportion of owner-occupied housing.

Table 8: Housing tenure

	Owned	Social Rented	Private Rented	Other (includes shared ownership and living rent free)
LLDC Study Area	21%	40%	33%	6%
Hackney	33%	30%	34%	3%
Newham	24%	44%	39%	3%
Tower Hamlets	24%	40%	33%	3%
Waltham Forest	50%	22%	26%	2%
London	48%	24%	25%	3%
England	63%	18%	17%	2%

4.3.2 Housing type

The Strategic Housing Market Assessments (SHMAs) for each borough outline the high proportion of flats within the boroughs, particularly in Tower Hamlets (88%)[13] and Hackney (80%)[14].This is higher than the rest of London, where just over 50% of housing stock is flats[15]. However nationally, flats only make up 20% of the housing stock. In Waltham Forest, only 31% of housing are flats[16].

A Housing Requirements Study for the LLDC area will provide some additional information for later versions of the IIA when available.

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[12] ONS Census, 2011. Dataset: QS403EW- Tenure People. Nomisweb.co.uk (last accessed August 2017).

[13] London Borough of Tower Hamlets Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2014. http://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/Documents/Housing (last accessed September 2017)

[14] London Borough of Hackney Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2015. https://www.hackney.gov.uk/housing-strategy last accessed September 2017)

[15] Housing in London 2015, The evidence base for the Mayor's Housing Strategy. https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/housing-and-land/london-housing-strategy (last accessed September 2017)

[16] London Borough of Waltham Forest housing needs survey and Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2012. https://www.walthamforest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Waltham%20Forest% 20Strategic%20Housing%20Market%20Assessment.pdf (last accessed September 2017)

4.3.3　　Homelessness and overcrowding

Homelessness is an important issue for all four boroughs. In Hackney in 2014/15 1636 homeless applications were received and the council counted 12 rough sleepers in the borough in 2014[17]. In Tower Hamlets in 2015/16, 522 applications were accepted as homeless and 12 rough sleepers were recorded in the borough in 2015[18]. Waltham Forest had higher numbers of homeless households, with 1045 accepted applications in 2012/13[19]. 15 rough sleepers in autumn 2012. Of those recorded as homeless in Waltham Forest, 62% came from ethnic minority groups.

Overcrowding is also an issue with 31.16% of households occupying overcrowded homes in Hackney[14]. In Newham 34.9% of households were classified as overcrowded in 2011, and 23.2% in Waltham Forest[20].

4.3.4　　House prices

The average house price in 2016 for all boroughs was higher than the national average of £227,380 (Table 9)[21]. The average price for homes in Hackney was higher than the London average and Hackney has had the largest increase in house price between 2000 and 2016 (Figure 7).

Table 9: Average house prices 2000-2016

	Average house price 2000	Average house price 2016	% change in house price 2000-2016
Hackney	£132,728	£538,085	305%
Newham	£92,887	£348,101	275%
Tower Hamlets	£141,288	£457,093	224%
Waltham Forest	£103,031	£413,188	301%
London	£142,007	£467,658	229%
England	£80,814	£227,381	181%

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[17] London Borough of Hackney Homeless Strategy 2015-2018.
https://www.hackney.gov.uk/media/7109/homelessness-strategy/pdf/homelessness-strategy (last accessed September 2017)
[18] London Borough of Tower Hamlets Housing Strategy 2016-2021
http://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/Documents/Housing/TH_Housing_Strategy_document.pdf (last accessed September 2017)
[19] London Borough of Waltham Forest Homelessness prevention strategy 2013-18.
https://www.walthamforest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Waltham%20Forest%20homelessness%20strategy-2013-18.pdf (last accessed September 2017)
[20] Outer North London Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2011-2033.
https://www.newham.gov.uk/Documents/Environment%20and%20planning/NewhamStrategicHousingMarketAssessment[1].pdf (last accessed September 2017)
[21] Data produced by HM Land Registry © Crown copyright 2017.landregistry

Figure 7: Annual average house price 2000-2017
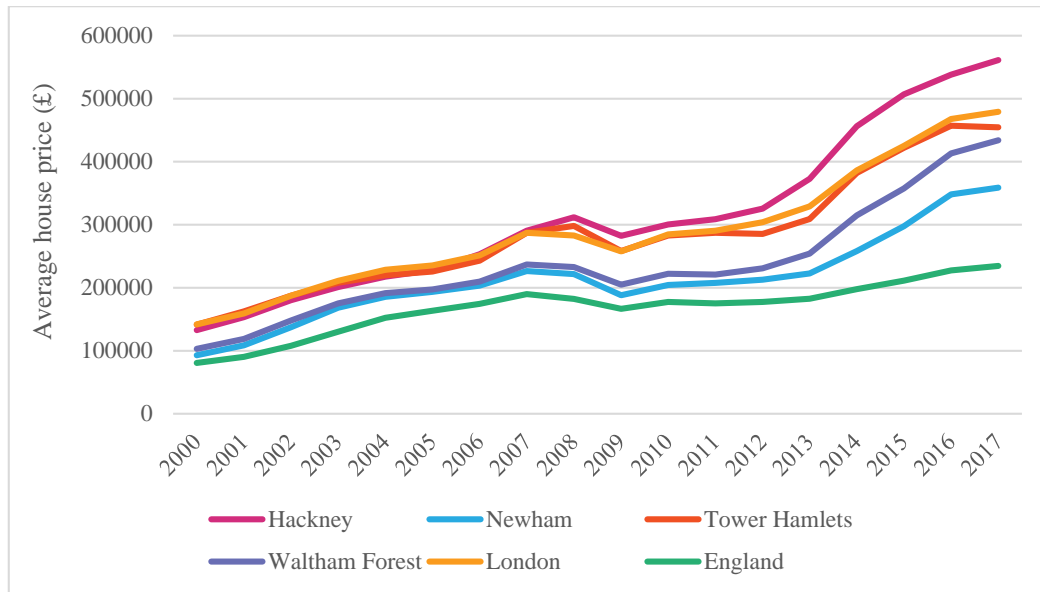
4.3.5   House price to earnings ratio

The ratio of house prices to earnings is a method of indicating housing affordability in an area. Ratios are calculated by dividing house price by the median earnings of a borough. Hackney had the highest ratio in 2016 at 16.53, above the national (2.61) and London (5.98) ratios[22]. Hackney also had the greatest increase in ratio between 2002 and 2016 (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Ratio of house price to earnings 2002-2016

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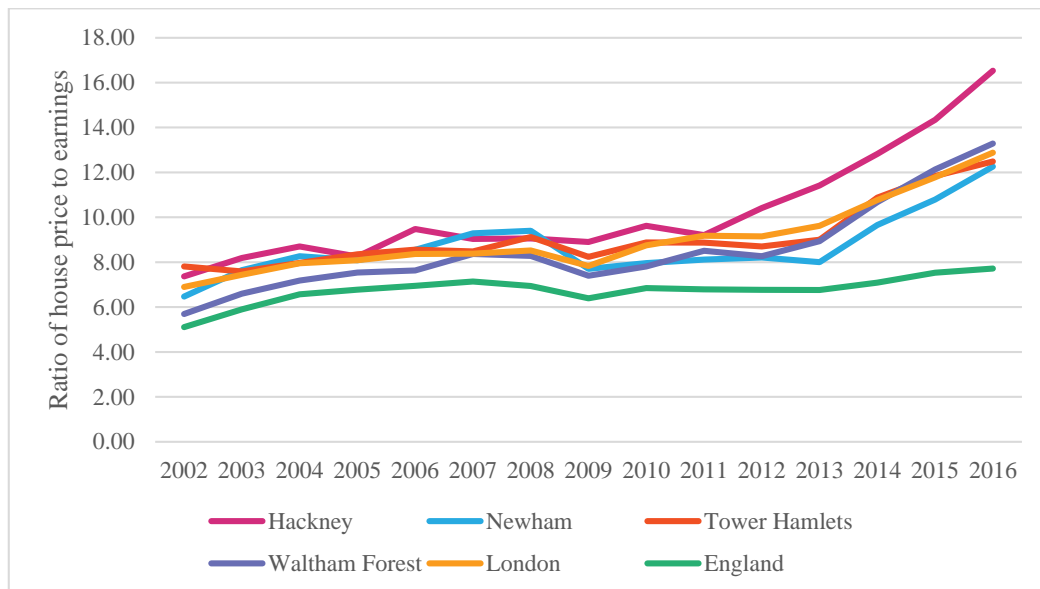
[22] Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG). Ratio of House Prices to Earnings, Borough. London Datastore- data.london.gov.uk (last accessed August 2017)

4.3.6 Housing need

In Newham 51,800 homes are needed between 2011 and 2033, of which 22,200 need to be classified as affordable[20]. In Waltham Forest it was identified that 15,900 homes are needed between 2010 and 2031 with a breakdown of 45.9% of socially rented, 35.8% intermediate affordable and 18.3% market homes[16]. The Tower Hamlets housing need was estimated at 2428 homes per annum between 2016 and 2021[18].

4.3.7 Housing issues and opportunities

Table 10 summarises the key housing issues within the LLDC Study Area and surrounding boroughs, and outlines opportunities for the Local Plan to address these issues.

Table 10: LLDC housing issues and opportunities

Key Issues	Opportunities
• Rising house prices • Lack of affordable housing • Homelessness • Overcrowding • Community displacement • Gentrification • Increasing cost of housing relative to wages • Balance between employment land and housing need	• Delivery of a diverse range of housing to meet the needs of local residents, such as build to rent, older people housing and a mixture of sizes. • Contributing to the housing needs across the boroughs and ensuring the delivery of housing in-line with population projections. • Delivery of homes which are of a high standard and encourage more sustainable living. • Delivery of mixed-use developments which can meet both economic and housing demands. • Delivery of lifetime neighbourhoods[23].

4.4 Economy

4.4.1 Strategic economic sites

There are a number of important economic sites within the LLDC Study Area. Stratford is the key Metropolitan Centre in the area, alongside the Neighbourhood Centres at Hackney Wick and East Village Local Centre. New centres will also emerge through the Local Plan period, with Bromley-by-Bow forming a potential District Centre and a Local Centre at Pudding Mill.

In terms of industrial land, Strategic Industrial Land (SIL) sites are located at Here East (Industrial Business Park); Fish Island South and Bow Midland West Rail Site; and Bow Goods Yard East. Local Significant Industrial Sites (LSIS) are located at Conservancy Road, Trafalgar Mews, Chapman Road, Sugar House Lane, Temple Mills Lane, Rick Roberts Way and Bartrip Street North.

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[23] Lifetime neighbourhoods are identified by the DCLG as placed designed to be inclusive regardless of age or disability: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/lifetime-neighbourhoods--2 (last accessed September 2017)

Additionally, Other Industrial Land (OIL) sites are located at Cooks Road and Wick Lane/Crown Close[24].

4.4.2   Businesses

Table 11 shows the types of industry within the LLDC Study Area and boroughs for a selection of industries[25]. Wholesale and retail trade businesses is the largest industry within the Study Area. This is similar in Newham and Waltham Forest, reflecting London and national trends. Tower Hamlets and Hackney however have a predominance of professional, scientific and technical industries.

Table 11: Number of people within each industry

Industry	LLDC Study Area	Hackney	Newham	Tower Hamlets	Waltham Forest	London	England
Manufacturing	384	3,014	3,961	2,711	4,216	128,905	2,226,247
Construction	851	4,458	11,223	3,731	11,547	262,356	1,931,936
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of vehicles	2,093	13,654	22,662	12,937	16,551	522,204	4,007,570
Transport and storage	761	3,828	7,987	4,468	6,647	200,336	1,260,094
Information and communication	1,223	11,247	5,525	9,784	5,861	276,355	1,024,352
Financial and insurance activities	1,284	5,790	6,776	18,096	5,728	306,443	1,103,858
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,813	17,752	7,109	16,285	8,280	434,405	1,687,127
Administrative and support service activities	1,072	6,893	11,612	5,882	8,185	234,191	1,239,422
Education	1,596	13,475	11,320	10,961	13,508	384,156	2,490,199
Human health and social work activities	1,797	12,444	13,685	9,809	13,666	428,586	3,121,238
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,014	9,885	5,705	6,786	7,247	234,879	1,206,021

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[24] Local Plan, 2015
[25] ONS Census, 2011. Dataset: QS605EW- Industry. Nomisweb.co.uk (last accessed August 2017).

Trends in business births and deaths for the four London boroughs are shown in Figure 9, Figure 10 and Figure 11[26]. No boroughs experienced a net loss in businesses between 2010 and 2014, though there was a decline in net change in 2012, before a steep increase in growth in 2013.

Figure 9: Count of births of new enterprises (2010-2014)
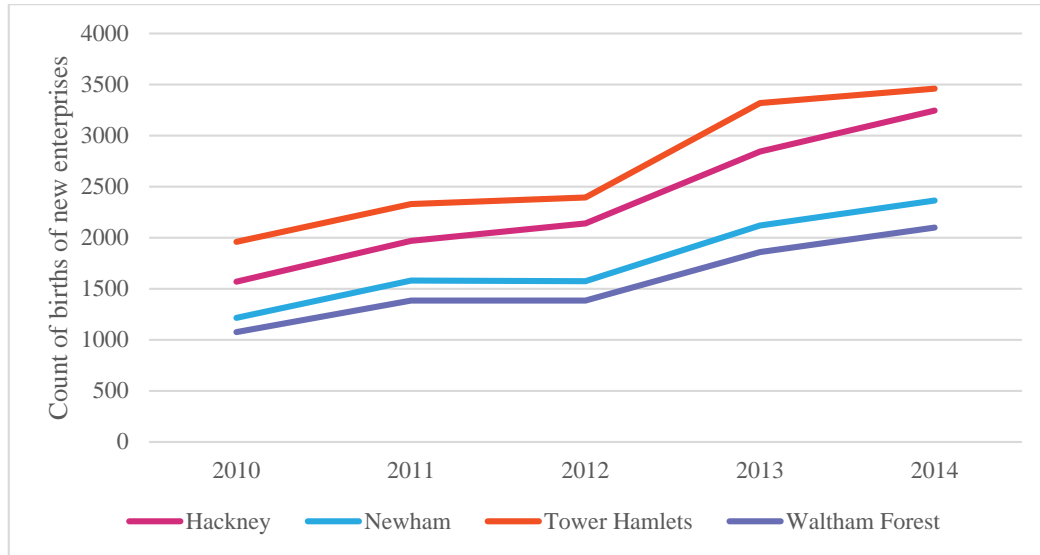
Figure 10: Count of deaths of new enterprises (2010-2014)
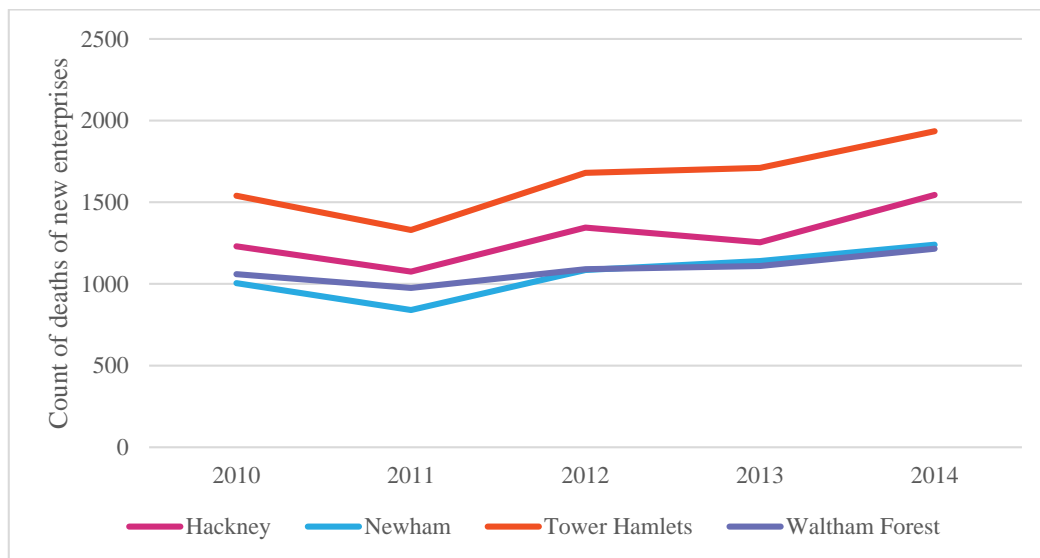
Figure 11: Net change in enterprises (2010-2014)
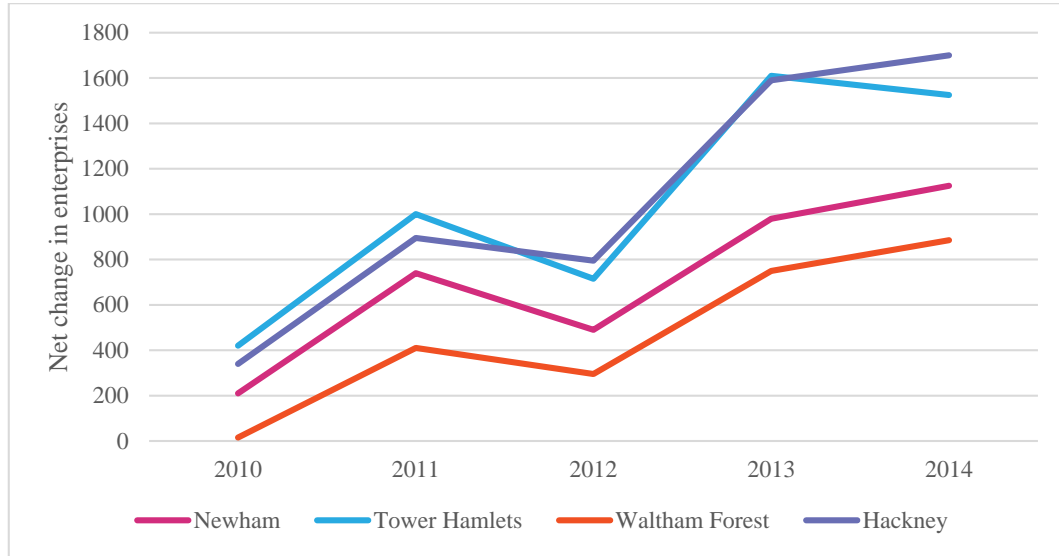
4.4.3 Gross Value Added (GVA)

Table 12 shows the GVA for each borough in 2014[27]. Tower Hamlets has a significantly larger GVA then the other three boroughs, the third largest across London. This is predominantly due to key economic sites including Canary Wharf and the City Fringe. Waltham Forest had the smallest GVA. London's total GVA was £364 billion in 2014.

Table 12: Gross Value Added

Borough	GVA (£ million)
Hackney	£8216
Newham	£6340
Tower Hamlets	£27636
Waltham Forest	£4600

4.4.4 Economic issues and opportunities

Table 13 summarises the key economic issues within the LLDC Study Area and surrounding boroughs, and outlines opportunities for the Local Plan to address these issues.

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[27] Greater London Authority, Regional gross value added estimates for London 1997-2014. London.gov.uk/sites/default/files/borough-gva (last accessed August 2017)

Table 13: LLDC economic issues and opportunities

Key Issues	Opportunities
• Changing economy • Uncertainty over the decision to leave the European Union • Balance between employment land and housing pressures • Viability of town centre • Productivity • Impact of mixed use development (for example night-time activities and residents)	• Increase the economy in and around the LLDC Planning Area, supporting existing businesses and new start-ups, particularly small medium enterprises (SMEs). • Accommodate growth in employment in strategic areas. • Create more mixed environments for both business and residential uses. • Promote innovation and increase competitiveness. • Support more diverse businesses, particularly those owned by and supporting ethnic minority groups.

4.5   Employment

4.5.1   Economic activity and employment trends

Table 14 shows the number of economically active residents in the LLDC Study Area and boroughs[28]. The economically active population is those in work and those seeking and available to work. In the LLDC Study Area, a very high proportion of those identified as 'economically active' are in work, above the national, London and borough averages. Newham has a particularly low proportion of economically active individuals, with only 71% of those aged 16 to 64 being economically active.

Table 14: Economically Active population

	Number of economically active people	Percentage of economically active population (aged 16-64)
LLDC Study Area	21,555	85%
Hackney	133,833	75%
Newham	153,761	71%
Tower Hamlets	137,233	73%
Waltham Forest	135,015	76%
London	4,384,217	78%
England	27,183,134	79%

4.5.2   Employment by occupation

Table 15 shows a breakdown of occupations within the LLDC Study Area and boroughs. Professional occupations make up the majority of occupations in the

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[28] ONS Census, 2011. Dataset: QS601EW- Economic activity. Nomisweb.co.uk (last accessed August 2017).

LLDC Study Area[29]. This is the same in Tower Hamlets, Waltham Forest and Hackney and across London. In Newham, elementary occupation is the predominant type, but professional occupations still make up a high proportion.

Table 15: Employment by occupation

	Managers, directors and senior officials	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Administrative and secretarial	Skilled trades	Caring, leisure and other service	Sales and customer service	Process, plant and machine operatives	Elementary
LLDC Study Area	1579	4128	3329	2026	1,443	1,421	1,613	864	2,521
Hackney	11,427	29,638	25,881	10,939	7,544	8,860	8,167	3,983	12,117
Newham	9,595	19,666	13,139	13,537	13,799	12,151	16,914	9,055	24,598
Tower Hamlets	13,279	31,026	24,655	11,926	7,246	7,199	9,518	4,488	11,536
Waltham Forest	10,590	21,634	15,236	14,957	13,762	10,438	10,300	7,995	16,109
London	464,272	898,018	651,058	466,488	332,674	314,023	299,222	189,123	384,019
England	2,734,900	4,400,375	3,219,067	2,883,230	2,858,680	2,348,650	2,117,477	1,808,024	2,792,318

4.5.3   Income change

All boroughs have experienced a steady rise in income in the last decade[30]. Hackney saw the greatest change in income between 1990 and 2015, with a 98% rise. Waltham Forest (52%) and Newham (61%) had growths below the London average of 75% and national average of 63%. Tower Hamlets residents earned on average £37,100 in 2014/15, however individuals who worked in the borough had an average earning of £61,198.

4.5.4   Economic inactivity

Economic inactivity is defined as people who are not in employment or unemployed. This may include those who are studying, looking after family or the long-term sick. When they are inactive, they do not constitute the supply. However, they may be considered a labour resource in the future[31].

Table 16 shows the level of economic inactivity for the LLDC Study Area and boroughs[28]. In the LLDC Study Area 27.6% of residents aged 16 to 74 are economically inactive, below the national and London averages. The Study Area

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[29] ONS Census, 2011: Dataset: QS606EW- Occupation (Minor Groups). Nomisweb.co.uk (last accessed August 2017).

[30] Survey of personal incomes, HRMC. https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/personal-incomes-statistics (last accessed August 2017).

[31] International Labour Organisation (ILO) Economic Inactivity definition. www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat (last accessed July 2017).

has a relatively high number of students and a small retired population. Newham has a high percentage of economic inactivity, with a relatively large population of students and individuals looking after home or families.

Table 16: Economic inactivity

	% of economically inactive all usual residents aged 16 to 74	Types of economically inactivity				
		Retired	Student (including full time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
LLDC Study Area	27.6%	4.9%	9%	5.6%	4.5%	3.6%
Hackney	28.6%	5.6%	8.8%	4.9%	5.2%	4.1%
Newham	32.8%	5.8%	10.9%	7.2%	4.2%	4.7%
Tower Hamlets	30.2%	4.7%	9.9%	7%	4.5%	4%
Waltham Forest	29.3%	8%	8%	6%	3.8%	3.6%
London	28.3%	8.4%	7.8%	5.2%	3.7%	3.2%
England	30.1%	12.7%	5.8%	4.4%	4%	2.2%

When assessing economic inactivity by gender, there is an imbalance. Women make up a higher proportion of economically active then men, with all geographic areas having a higher proportion of inactive women than the national average. In particular, Newham has a very high proportion of women identified as economically active.

Table 17: Economic inactivity by gender

	% of male residents aged 16-74 who are economically inactive	% of female residents aged 16-74 who are economically inactive
LLDC Study Area	21.7%	33.9%
Hackney	24.1%	33%
Newham	25.1%	41.5%
Tower Hamlets	22.3%	38.7%
Waltham Forest	22.3%	35.6%
London	22.5%	35.3%
England	24.8%	34%

Some boroughs have reported discrepancies between ethnicity also. In Waltham Forest, a member of an ethnic minority was reported to be 50% more likely to be economically inactive than a white individual**Error! Bookmark not defined.**. Additionally members of the Pakistani/Bangladeshi community were found to have high levels

of inactivity, with approximately 53.5% of the working age population classed as economically inactive, 76.1% of whom are women. In Tower Hamlets, Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) working age residents were found to have higher rates of economic inactivity than white working groups**Error! Bookmark not defined.**. There were also large differences by gender, with Pakistani/Bangladeshi female unemployment rate being noticeably high.

4.5.5   Unemployment

Each borough and the LLDC Study Area have unemployment rates above the national average (4.4%) and London average (5.2%). Within the LLDC Study Area there is a particularly high unemployment rate of 7.1%[28]. Waltham Forest had the lowest unemployment rate of all four boroughs at 6.1%, which is reported to be an all-time low for the borough**Error! Bookmark not defined.**.

Table 18 shows the number of Job Seeker Allowance (JSA) claimants at borough-level in 2011 and 2017. Each geographic region has seen an increase in the number of claimants, particularly Tower Hamlets which saw a 15% increase.

Table 18: JSA claimants

	Number of JSA claimants 2011 (last census)	Number of JSA claimants 2017 (latest data)	Percentage change 2011-2017
Hackney	178,569	193,999	9%
Newham	219,611	233,709	6%
Tower Hamlets	190,038	218,284	15%
Waltham Forest	178,583	184,200	3%
London	5,664,416	5,907,762	4%
England	34,347,372	34,669,641	6%

Some boroughs have reported on the type of unemployed individuals in their region. In Tower Hamlets, 13% of JSA claimants are lone parents, rising to 15% in Newham, above the national average**Error! Bookmark not defined.**. In Waltham Forest, 40% of the total unemployed were Asian/Asian British ethnicity**Error! Bookmark not defined.**.

4.5.6   NEETS

A NEET is defined as a young person who is Not in Education, Employment or Training. Figure 12 shows the change in the number of NEETS across the boroughs between 2009 and 2015[32]. Over the six years, all boroughs have experienced a decline in NEETs. Hackney had a steep rise in 2012, but recovered to have the lowest population of the boroughs by 2015. Each borough's population of NEETS in 2015 is below the national average (4.1%). However, Newham remains above the London average (3.1%) with a rate of 2.7%.

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[32] Department for Education. Young People Not in Employment, Education or Training, Borough. London Datastore- data.Longon.gov.uk (last accessed August 2017).

Figure 12: NEETs as a proportion of the 16-18 population
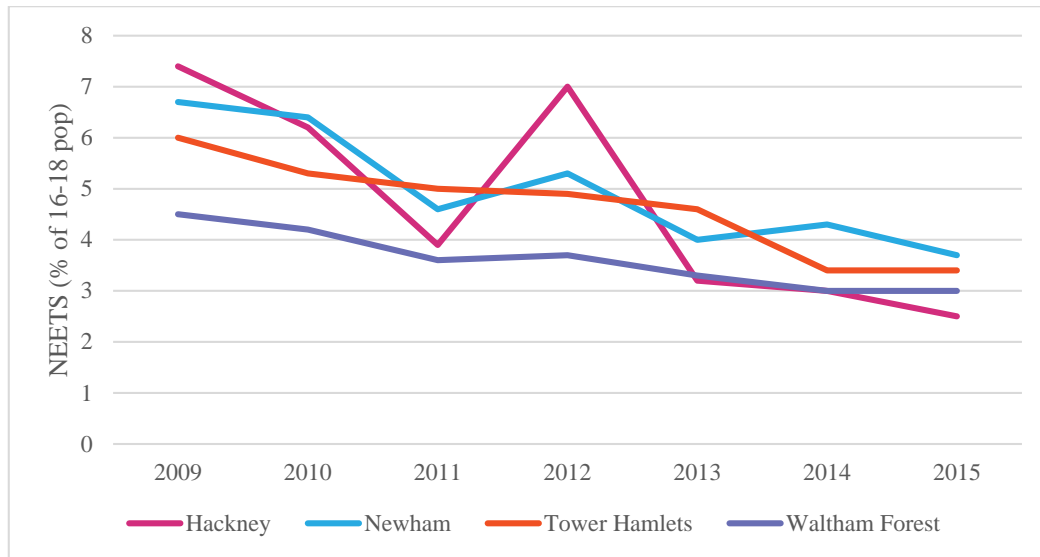
4.5.7   Apprenticeships

Each borough has seen a large increase in the number of apprenticeships being offered, as shown in Figure 13. Newham alone had a 469% increase in the number of apprentices between 2005 and 2015[33].

Figure 13: Number of apprenticeship starts (2005-2015)

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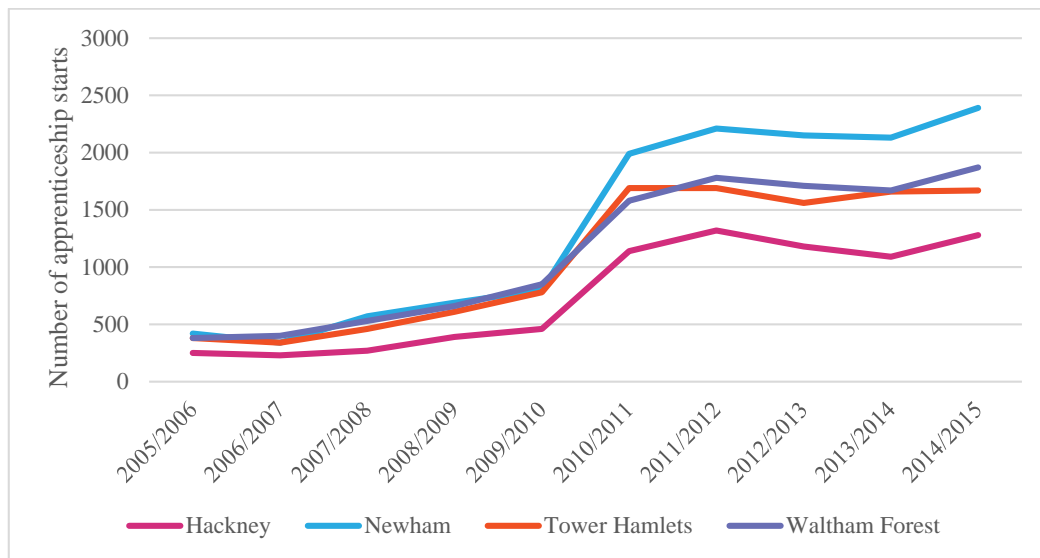
[33] Greater London Authority. Apprenticeships starts and completions, region and local authority. London Datastore- data.Longon.gov.uk (last accessed August 2017).

4.5.8   Employment issues and opportunities

Table 19 summarises the key employment issues within the LLDC Study Area and surrounding boroughs, and outlines opportunities for the Local Plan to address these issues.

Table 19: LLDC employment issues and opportunities

Key Issues	Opportunities
• Disparities between income and the cost of living, particularly in terms of housing • Growth of low paid employment and zero hour contracts • High employment rates within ethnic minorities and females	• Provision of suitable employment space to meet different sector requirements. • Provision of affordable employment space. • Provision of employment that meets the requirements of a diverse population, continuing growing trends of apprenticeships alongside other employment and educational opportunities. • Targeted approach to employment, ensuring ethnic minorities have the equal access to employment.

4.6   Health

4.6.1   Self-assessed health

Self-assessed health draws together an individual's perception of all aspects of their health and wellbeing and is a useful indicator of general well-being and health-related quality of life.

Figure 14 shows the average rates of self-assessed health in the LLDC Study Area. Compared to the national average, more people in the LLDC Study Area believe their health to be 'good' or 'very good'. At a borough level, the rates of 'good' and 'very good' assessed health are more in line with the national levels (34% for good, 47% very good).

Figure 14: Self-assessed health in the LLDC Study Area (% of population)

Legend: Very good, Good, Fair, Bad, Very bad
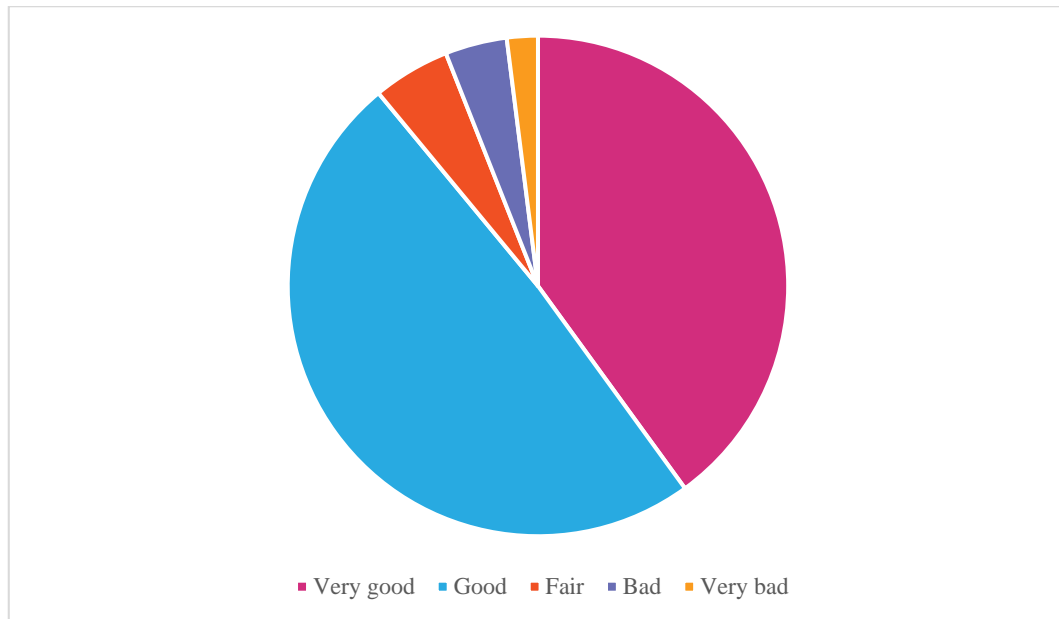
4.6.2   Health risk factors

There are a number of risk factors that can decrease healthy life expectancy and increase premature deaths which include smoking, alcohol misuse, poor diet, low levels of physical activity and poor mental health. Additional factors include low income, fuel poverty, unemployment and social isolation.

Adult smoking rates across all four boroughs are higher than the London average of 15.2% and national average of 15.5%[9]. Newham has the highest smoking rate with 22.3% of adults smoking. Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest have significantly higher smoking related deaths, well above the London (260.4) and national (283.5) rates. In Tower Hamlets 365 deaths in every 100,000 individuals aged 35 and over are smoking-related and in Hackney this rate was 326.3 deaths. The smoking status at time of delivery per 100 maternities is significantly below the national average across the boroughs. Tower Hamlets has a relatively low smoking delivery rate of 3.9%, whereas the other boroughs are similar to the London average of 5%.

The percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese is below the national average in all four boroughs (Table 20). Newham has the highest percentage, above the London average and only just below national levels.

Table 20: Percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese

	% of adults classified as overweight or obese
Hackney	53.2%
Newham	63.2%
Tower Hamlets	52.5%
Waltham Forest	58.6%
London	58.8%
England	64.6%

The Sports England 2016[34] active people survey reports on the percentage of individuals age 16 and over who participate in 30 minutes of moderate intensity exercise at least four times a week. Newham has relatively low levels of exercise, with only 32.7% of individuals participating in moderate exercise, below the London (37.8%) and national (36.9%) averages. Tower Hamlets has the highest participation with 41% of individuals participating in 30 minutes of moderate exercise.

Obesity in children in year 6 is high across the four boroughs. All four boroughs have similar rates between 26% and 27.5% of children, compared with 19.8% nationally and 23.3% in London[9].

All four boroughs have high rates of under 75 mortality rates related to cardiovascular health. 77.4 deaths per 100,000 in London and 74.6 deaths nationally are cardiovascular related. Newham and Hackney are particularly high with 108.8 and 105.8 deaths per 100,000 respectively. In terms of under 75 mortality rates related to cancers, most of the boroughs are in line with the London (129.7) or national (138.8) averages, with exception to Tower Hamlets which has a high rate of 150.9 deaths per 100,000.

Recorded diabetes cases are in line with national and regional averages, with exception to Newham, where 8% of individuals aged 17 or over have diabetes, compared with 6.1% in London[9] (Figure 15). Only Tower Hamlets has experienced a decline in diabetes cases between 2010 and 2015, with Newham remaining much higher than the rest.

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[34] Sport England, 2016. Active People Survey- Frequency of participation, England. https://www.sportengland.org/research/about-our-research/active-people-survey/ (last accessed August 2017).

Figure 15: Percentage of residents over the age of 17 with diabetes
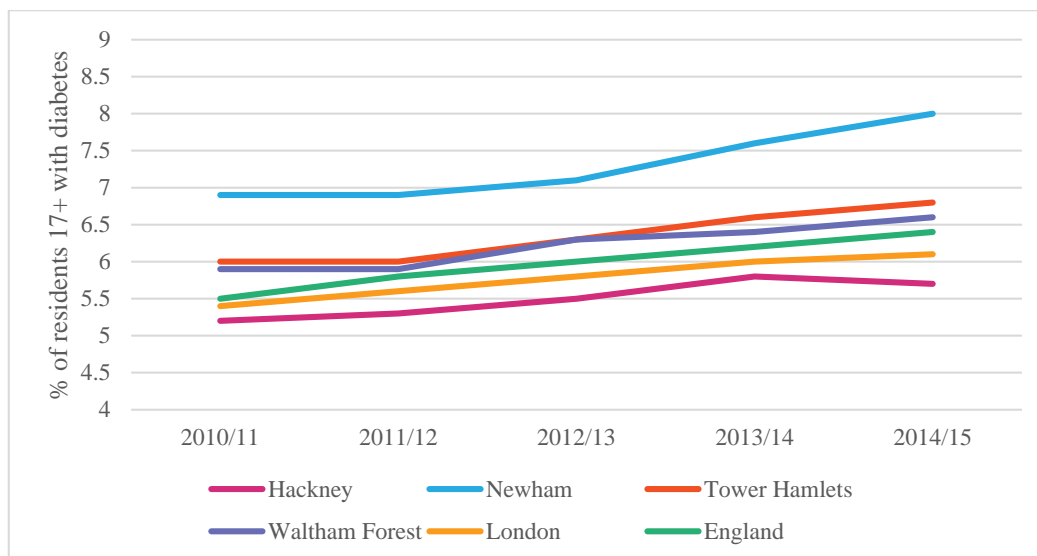
Fuel poverty is defined as spending over 10% of household income to maintain a satisfactory level of heating. Table 21 shows that Newham has a particularly high level of households living in fuel poverty and Waltham Forest also has an above-average proportion[35].

Table 21: Fuel poverty statistics

	% of households considered fuel poor
Newham	15.7%
Tower Hamlets	10.6%
Waltham Forest	13.2%
Hackney	9.8%
London	10.1%
England	11.4%

4.6.3   Environmental factors

Environmental factors can have a significant effect on health. London has a number of large Air Quality Management Areas and it is recognised that poor air quality can have a significant detrimental effect on health. With increased temperatures predicted as a result of climate change (with particularly acute effects in urban areas due to the urban heat island effect), heat waves are likely to present an increased threat to the health of young and old people in future years.

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[35] Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, Sub regional fuel poverty data 2017. https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-sub-regional-statistics (last accessed August 2017).

4.6.4 Health issues and opportunities

Table 22 summarises the key health issues within the LLDC Study Area and surrounding boroughs, and outlines opportunities for the Local Plan to address these issues.

Table 22: LLDC health issues and opportunities

Key Issues	Opportunities
- Increased health inequalities across the population - A population living with complex health needs for longer periods - Increasing and changing pressures on local health services - Low levels of physical activity and increased obesity levels - High levels of fuel poverty	- Developments should meet the needs of a wide range of people. - Developments should ensure the provision of different services to meet an ageing and more diverse population. - Developments should consider their impact on health and wellbeing and how they can be used to promote healthier life styles, e.g. through the 'healthy streets', limiting access to unhealthy food and promoting active travel. - Developments should be sustainable and energy efficient, but also affordable, to reduce issues such as fuel poverty.

4.7 Crime and safety

4.7.1 Types of crime

The list of the top crimes in the LLDC Study Area was recorded between May 2016 and April 2017[36]. The most common type of crime is anti-social behaviour (19%) followed by violence and sexual offences (18%) (Table 23).

Table 23: The most common crimes within the LLDC Study Area

Type of crime	Total	Percentage of overall crime (%)
Anti-social behaviour	1851	19.05
Violence and sexual offences	1729	17.80
Other theft	1287	13.25
Shoplifting	999	10.28
Vehicle crime	777	8.00
Theft from the person	622	6.40
Burglary	565	5.82
Criminal damage and arson	453	4.66
Public order	386	3.97
Robbery	365	3.76
Bicycle theft	302	3.11
Drugs	242	2.49
Possession of weapons	56	0.58

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[36] Neighbourhood crime statistics. www.police.uk (last accessed July 2017).

4.7.2   Reported hate crime

The types of reported hate crimes are race, faith, anti-semitic, islamophobic, sexual orientation, disability and transgender. Race is the most common type of hate crime across the four boroughs (Table 24).

Table 24: Number of reported hate crimes (March 2016- March 2017)

	Race	Faith	Anti-Semitic	Islamo-phobia	Sexual Orientation	Disability	Trans-gender	Total
Hackney	721	161	109	43	115	25	16	1190
Newham	573	90	0	80	50	23	0	816
Tower Hamlets	786	118	17	86	122	33	10	1172
Waltham Forest	430	68	0	52	50	13	0	613
London	16164	2092	530	1260	2034	656	200	22936

Among the LLDC boroughs, Hackney and Tower Hamlets have the highest number of reported hate crimes with totals of 1190 and 1172, respectively. Waltham Forest has the lowest reported hate crime.

4.7.3   Perception of crime

The Place Survey 2008[37] provides information on people's perceptions of their local area and the local services they receive. Although relatively out of date, it still provides an insight into the concerns of residents within the four boroughs. The public were asked to think about how much of a crime problem different activities were, with '*teenagers hanging around the streets*' and '*rubbish or litter lying around*' being a high concern.

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[37] Place Survey, 2008. DCLG. www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/placesurvey2008update. (last accessed July 2017).

Activities	Noisy neighbours or loud parties	Teenagers hanging around the streets	Rubbish or litter lying around	Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles	People using or dealing drugs	People being drunk or rowdy in public places	Abandoned or burnt out cars
Hackney	28%	56%	54%	45%	56%	42%	15%
Newham	29%	67%	70%	57%	61%	52%	31%
Tower Hamlets	31%	70%	59%	53%	61%	47%	20%
Waltham Forest	25%	58%	65%	51%	47%	39%	20%

4.7.4 Crime and safety issues and opportunities

Table 25 summarises the key crime and safety issues within the LLDC Study Area and surrounding boroughs, and outlines opportunities for the Local Plan to address these issues.

Table 25: LLDC crime and safety issues and opportunities

Key Issues	Opportunities
• Perceptions of safety • Increased threat of major incidents • Fear of crime creating a barrier to activities and increasing isolation • Presence of 'high value' terrorist targets • Large areas of vacant/derelict land	• Use of lighting and passive surveillance to help improve perceptions of safety. • Designing out crime where possible in all new developments.

4.8 Education

4.8.1 Qualifications

Qualifications can be assessed at a number of different levels. The proportion of the population with no qualifications aged 16-64 is much higher than the London (6.6%) and England (7.8%) average for all four boroughs[38]. Newham had the highest level, as 9% of the working age population have no qualifications, closely followed by Tower Hamlets (8.6%) and Hackney (8.2%). Waltham Forest had the lowest level at 7.7%.

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[38] ONS Census, 2011. Dataset: QS502EW- Highest level of qualification gained.

However, each borough also has high proportions of residents with a degree level or equivalent and above, aged 16-64. Compared to the national (30.3%) and London (45.5%) average, Hackney and Tower Hamlets have large populations of degree level education, with 49.7% and 48.3% of residents respectively. Newham (38.6%) and Waltham Forest (38.5%) are below the London average, but still above national average.

There are smaller proportions of females with a degree or equivalent in Newham, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest, following similar trends in London. The difference between male and female is relatively small (<1%), excluding Tower Hamlets where 5% more males have degree level education than women[39]. In Hackney marginally more woman have higher education qualifications which reflects national trends.

Qualifications vary between ethnic groups[40]. Table 26 shows that in some regions, ethnic minorities make up a large proportion of residents without any qualifications, such as Asian/Asian British residents in Newham and Tower Hamlets.

Table 26: Highest level of qualification by ethnic group

	White	Mixed/ Multiple ethnic group	Asian/ Asian British	Black/ African/ African Caribbean/ Black British	Other
Hackney	55%	5%	13%	19%	8%
Newham	44%	3%	37%	13%	3%
Tower Hamlets	44%	2%	46%	7%	2%
Waltham Forest	65%	3%	18%	11%	4%
England	90%	1%	6%	2%	1%
London	69%	3%	16%	10%	3%

4.8.2 Education infrastructure

Within the LLDC Planning Area, a number of schools are present:
- Chobham Academy (All years)
- Bobby Moore Academy (Year 7 currently, to be all years)
- London Academy of Excellence (6th Form)
- East London Science School (Secondary)
- Gainsborough Primary School (Primary)
- Carpenters Primary School (Primary)
- Mossbourne Primary School (Primary)

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[39] ONS Census, 2011. Dataset: DC5102EW- Highest level of qualification by sex by age. Nomisweb.co.uk (last accessed August 2017).
[40] ONS Census, 2011. Dataset: DC5202EW- Highest level of qualification by ethnic group by age. Nomisweb.co.uk (last accessed August 2017).

As demonstrated in Section 4.2, population growth is expected to continue between now and 2027. This will put pressure on a number of resources, including schools. Table 27 and Table 29 demonstrate the existing situation within the four boroughs regarding school pupils and places.

There are a number of primary schools that are over capacity, but also many which have unfilled places. Few secondary schools are over capacity (Table 30). The four boroughs are expected to see growth in secondary school pupils well beyond the national average, and therefore all boroughs would need to increase secondary school capacity to meet demand.

Table 27: Current primary school provision

	Number of state funded primary schools	Number of school places	Number of pupils	Number of schools that are full or have one or more pupils in excess capacity	Number of schools with 1 or more unfilled places
Hackney	58	21,807	18,599	7	51
Newham	66	35,205	32,496	6	60
Tower Hamlets	70	25,451	22,974	7	63
Waltham Forest	51	25,890	22,980	4	47
London	1810	749,285	676,189	343	1467
England	16,771	4,737,900	4,307,008	3,781	12,990

Table 28: Primary school forecast

	Current number of primary school pupils	State funded primary school forecast 2020/2021 (no. of pupils)	% change 2011-2021	Additional number of school places required (forecast-current number of places)
Hackney	18,599	19,096	3%	0
Newham	32,496	38,337	18%	3,132
Tower Hamlets	22,974	24,653	7%	0
Waltham Forest	22,980	26,604	16%	714
London	676,189	749,639	11%	354
England	4,307,008	4,689,753	9%	0

Table 29: Current secondary school provision

	Number of state funded secondary schools	Number of school places	Number of pupils	Number of schools that are full or have one or more pupils in excess capacity	Number of schools with 1 or more unfilled places
Hackney	15	14,967	12,807	0	15
Newham	19	25,651	21,564	0	19
Tower Hamlets	17	18,996	16,595	4	13
Waltham Forest	17	17,251	15,531	1	16
London	475	580,777	487,654	68	407
England	3,375	3,787,836	3,171,447	487	2888

Table 30: Secondary school forecast

	Current number secondary school students	State funded secondary school forecast 2020/2021 (no. of pupils)	% change 2011-2021	Additional number of school places required (forecast-current number of places)
Newham	21,564	27,883	29%	2,232
Tower Hamlets	16,595	21,069	27%	2,073
Waltham Forest	15,531	17,847	15%	596
Hackney	12,807	16,949	32%	1,982
London	487,654	587,791	21%	7,014
England	3,171,447	3,757,415	18%	0

4.8.3 Education issues and opportunities

Table 31 summarises the key education issues within the LLDC Study Area and surrounding boroughs, and outlines opportunities for the Local Plan to address these issues.

Table 31: LLDC education issues and opportunities

Key Issues	Opportunities
• Demand on school places to meet growing needs • Lower percentages of qualified individuals within ethnic minorities • Ensuring adults are sufficiently skilled to enter employment	• Promote educational excellence in learning and research. • Encourage a co-ordinated approach with local authorities to ensure sufficient school places are provided in the right locations. • Targeted approach to education, ensuring ethnic minorities have equal access to employment.

4.9   Transport

Figure 16 below shows the key transport hubs within the LLDC Planning Area and wider area.

Figure 16: Key transport hubs within the LLDC Study Area
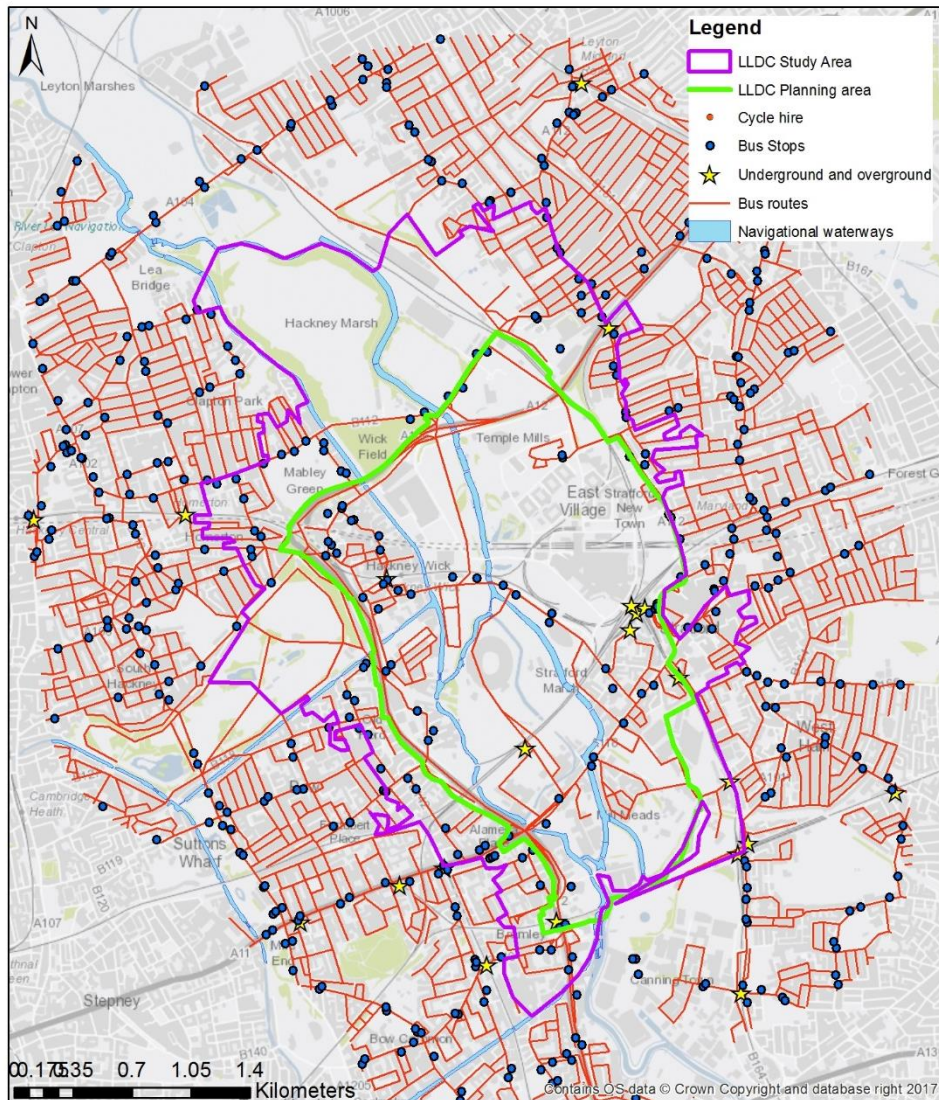
Transport in London is characterised by high levels of public transport use, rather than driving a car or van which is the most popular type nationally. Figure 17 identifies the mode of transport most commonly used to journey to work. The most popular mode of transport for commuters in the LLDC Study Area is the underground. The Study Area has low levels of private car use and relatively high numbers of cyclists.

Figure 17: Methods used to travel to work
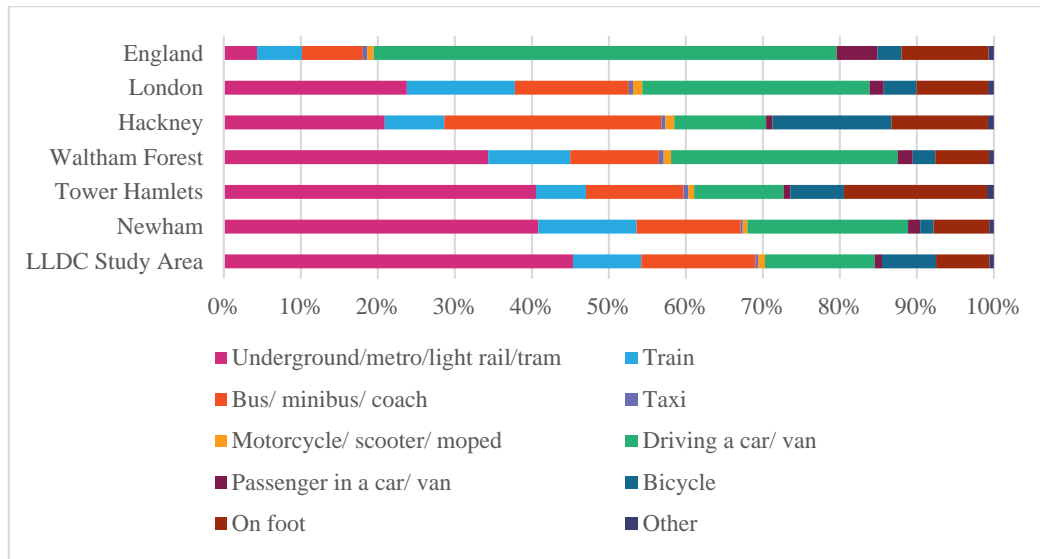
Figure 18 shows that the number of kilometres travelled by all vehicles has remained relatively steady across this period[41]. Tower Hamlets has experienced an overall decline in kilometres travelled and Hackney has remained consistently lower than the other boroughs in motor-vehicle use.

Figure 18: Million vehicle Km travelled by all motor vehicles and cars
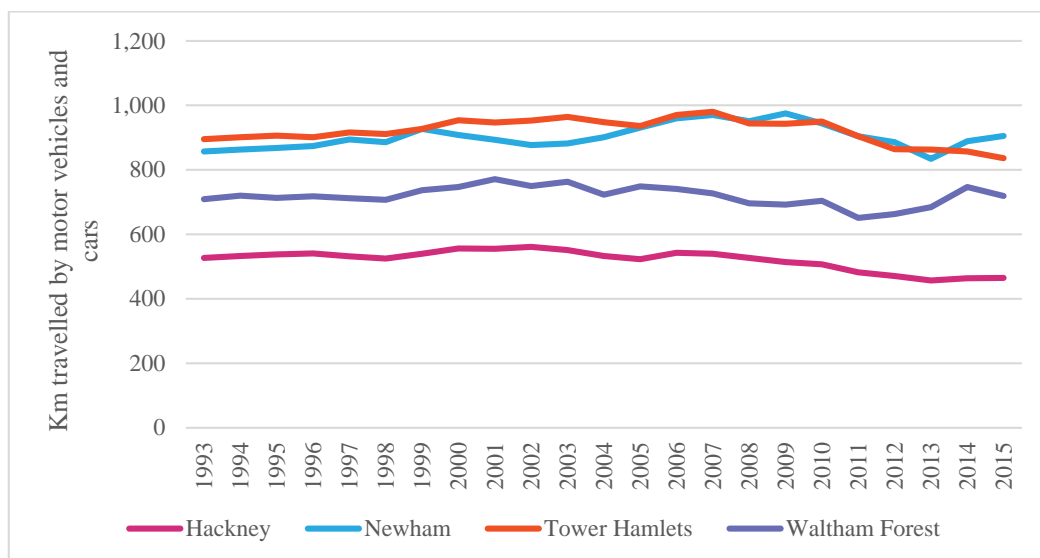
Public Transport Access Level (PTAL) is the most recognised way of measuring connectivity to the public transport network in London. The PTAL value combines information about how close public transport services are to a site and how frequent these services are. The highest level of connectivity has a PTAL of 6b and the lowest has a PTAL of 0. Figure 19 shows the PTAL ratings across the

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[41] Transport for London, Traffic flows by Borough. London Datastore- data.london.gov.uk (last accessed August 2017).

LLDC Planning Area and wider area, showing high levels of access to the east, with lower levels to the northwest[42].

Figure 19: Public Transport Access Level across the LLDC Study Area
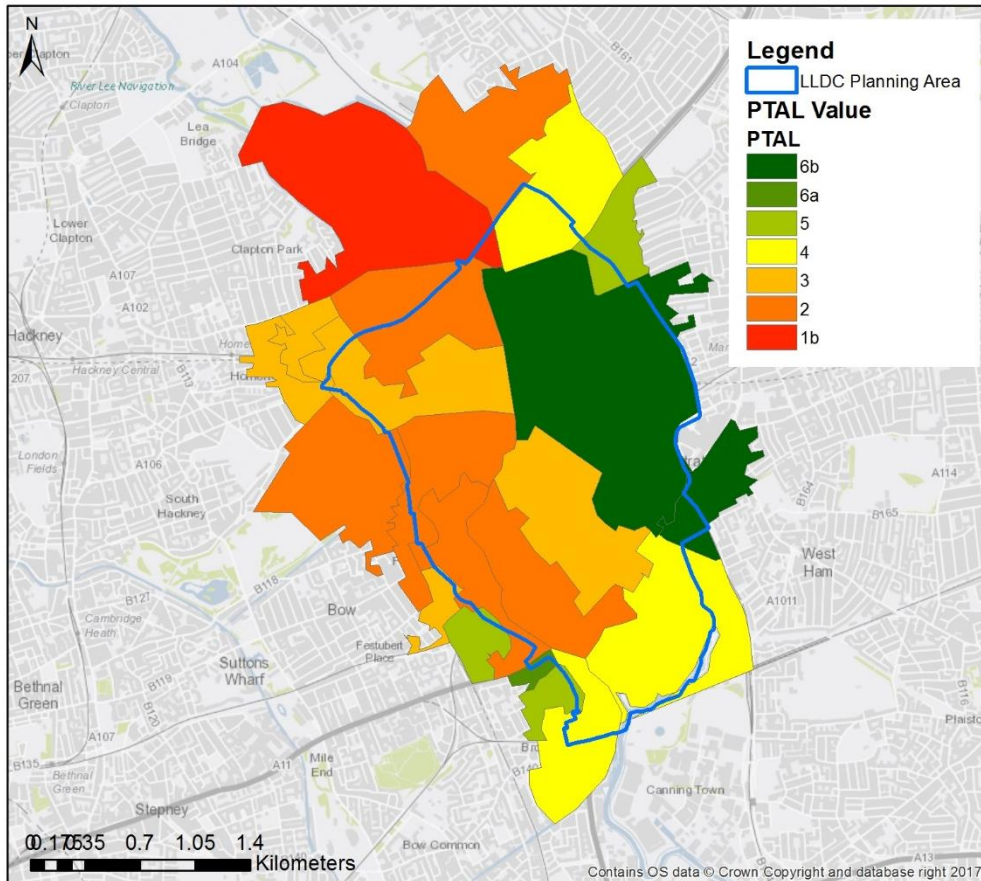
The Transport for London (TfL) report on accessible platforms[43] identifies that the underground (Central and Jubilee line) and DLR platforms at Stratford are all fully accessible.

4.9.1   Transport safety

Public Health England measure the number of individuals killed or seriously injured on roads per 100,000 population. The four boroughs have rates below the national average of 38.5. Tower Hamlets and Hackney however have rates above the London average (19.2), both at 28.5 in every 100,000[9].

TfL track the number of road collisions across their road network. Figure 20 shows the number of severe or fatal road collisions between 1999 and 2014, demonstrating that there has been a general decline in severe and fatal collisions across the four boroughs.

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[42] Transport for London, Public Transport Accessbility Level (PTAL) 2015. London Datastore-data.london.gov.uk (last accessed September 2017).

[43] Transport for London, Accessibility of London Underground Stations. London Datastore-data.london.gov.uk (last accessed August 2017).

Figure 20: Severe and fatal road collisions in London 1999-2014
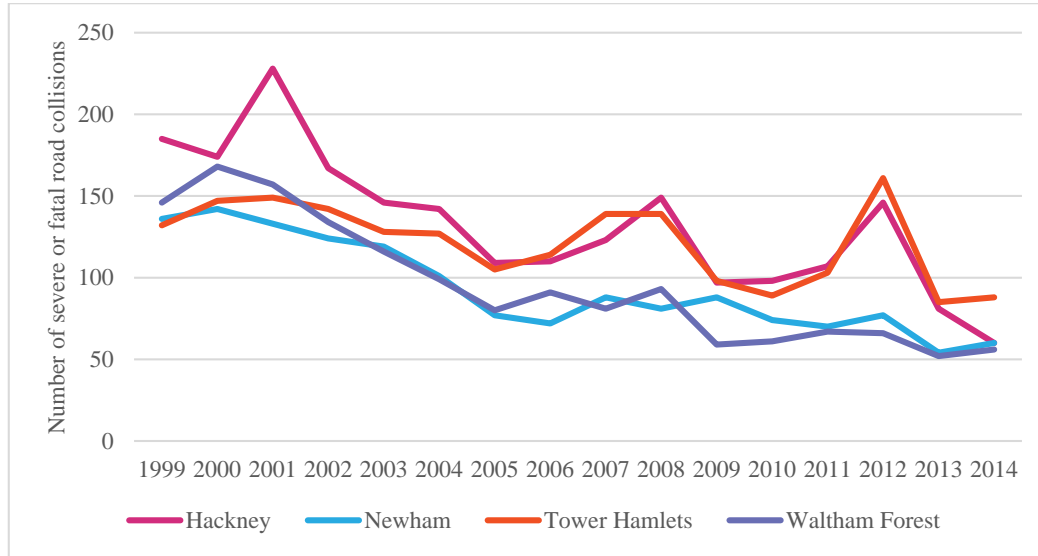
4.9.2 Transport issues and opportunities

Table 32 summarises the key transport issues within the LLDC Study Area and surrounding boroughs, and outlines opportunities for the Local Plan to address these issues.

Table 32: LLDC transport issues and opportunities

Key Issues	Opportunities
• Levels of public transport access in certain areas • Integrating neighbourhoods and increasing connectivity with new developments • Overcrowding and congestion	• Improve connectivity by all modes of transport. • Improve the design of existing and new transport hubs to ensure they can be accessed by all.

4.10 Air quality

A significant proportion of the LLDC Study Area is within a designated Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) (Figure 21). Hackney, Waltham Forest and Tower Hamlets have AQMAs that cover the entire borough. In Newham the AQMA follows the major road networks, due to nitrogen dioxide being produced by hydrocarbon combustion from vehicle use and the high levels of congestion in places.

Figure 21: Air Quality Management Areas
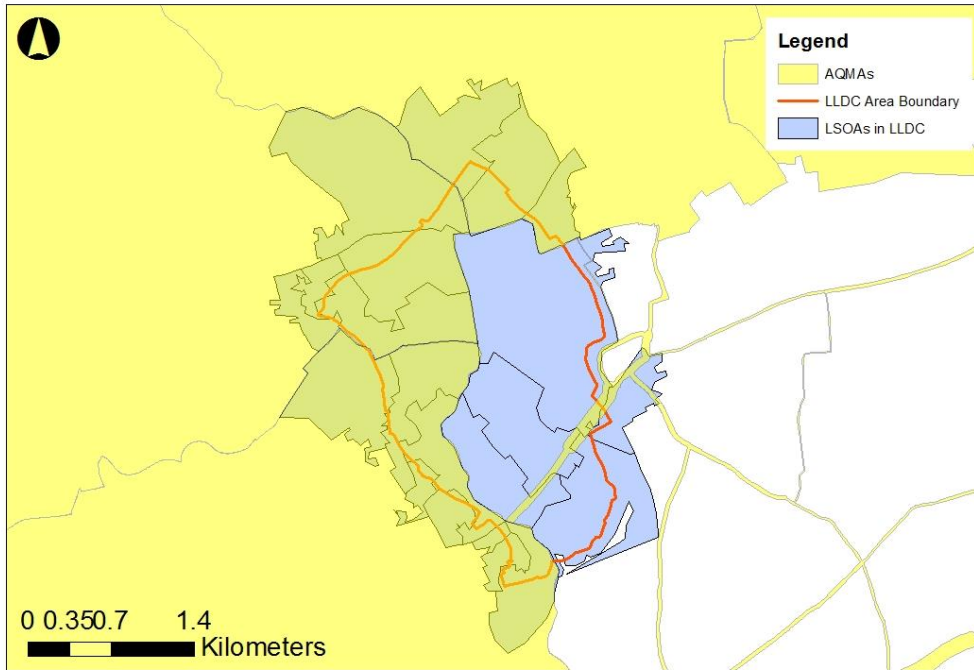
Both London Air and Air Quality England monitor NO_2 and PM_{10} concentrations in key locations. Table 33 shows air quality monitoring between 2014 and 2016. This data shows that on the whole, levels of NO_2 and PM_{10} are decreasing in the borough, but there are still key hotspots which exceed safe levels for the majority of the year.

Table 33: Air quality monitoring sites (red shows those figures which exceed legal limits)

Location	Type of Site	NO$_2$ annual mean (ug/m3)			PM$_{10}$ annual mean (ug/m3)		
		2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hackney - Old Street	Roadside	67	60	57	25	26	20
Tower Hamlets - Blackwall	Roadside	59	58	59	29	22	23
Tower Hamlets - Mile End Road	Roadside	62	53	52	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tower Hamlets - Millwall Park	Urban back ground	n/a	24	25	n/a	15	17
Tower Hamlets - Victoria Park	Urban back ground	44	30	31	17	1	17
Newham - Cam Road	Roadside	39	38	42	29	25	19
Newham Road - Wren Close	Kerbside	34	30	33	n/a	n/a	20
Waltham Forest - Waltham Crooked Billet	Kerbside	74	66	62	40	30	29
Waltham Forest - Dawlish Rd	Urban Back ground	n/a	n/a	30	19	16	18
Waltham Forest - Leyton	Roadside	36	31	35	20	18	19

4.10.1   Air quality issues and opportunities

Table 13 summarises the key air quality issues within the LLDC Study Area and surrounding boroughs, and outlines opportunities for the Local Plan to address these issues.

Table 34: LLDC air quality issues and opportunities

Key Issues	Opportunities
• High levels of NO2 emissions in key hotspots. • Continuing air quality improvements across the boroughs alongside increased development.	• Technological developments, such as increasing the use of electric vehicles (e.g. through the provision of charging points or the use of public electric vehicles). • Integration of green infrastructure.

4.11   Biodiversity

Within the LLDC Study Area there are no designated sites, however within the wider boroughs there are a number of key designations (Figure 22). Some of the closest designated areas include:

• Ackroyd Drive Local Nature Reserve (LNR);

• Tower Hamlets Cemetery Park LNR;

• Lee Valley Special Protection Area (SPA)/Ramsar;

• Walthamstow Marshes Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI); and

• Epping Forest SSSI/ Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

Although not specifically designated land, there are a number of key land uses such as woodlands, marshland and waterways which will also be important for biodiversity (Figure 23).

Figure 22: Designated sites
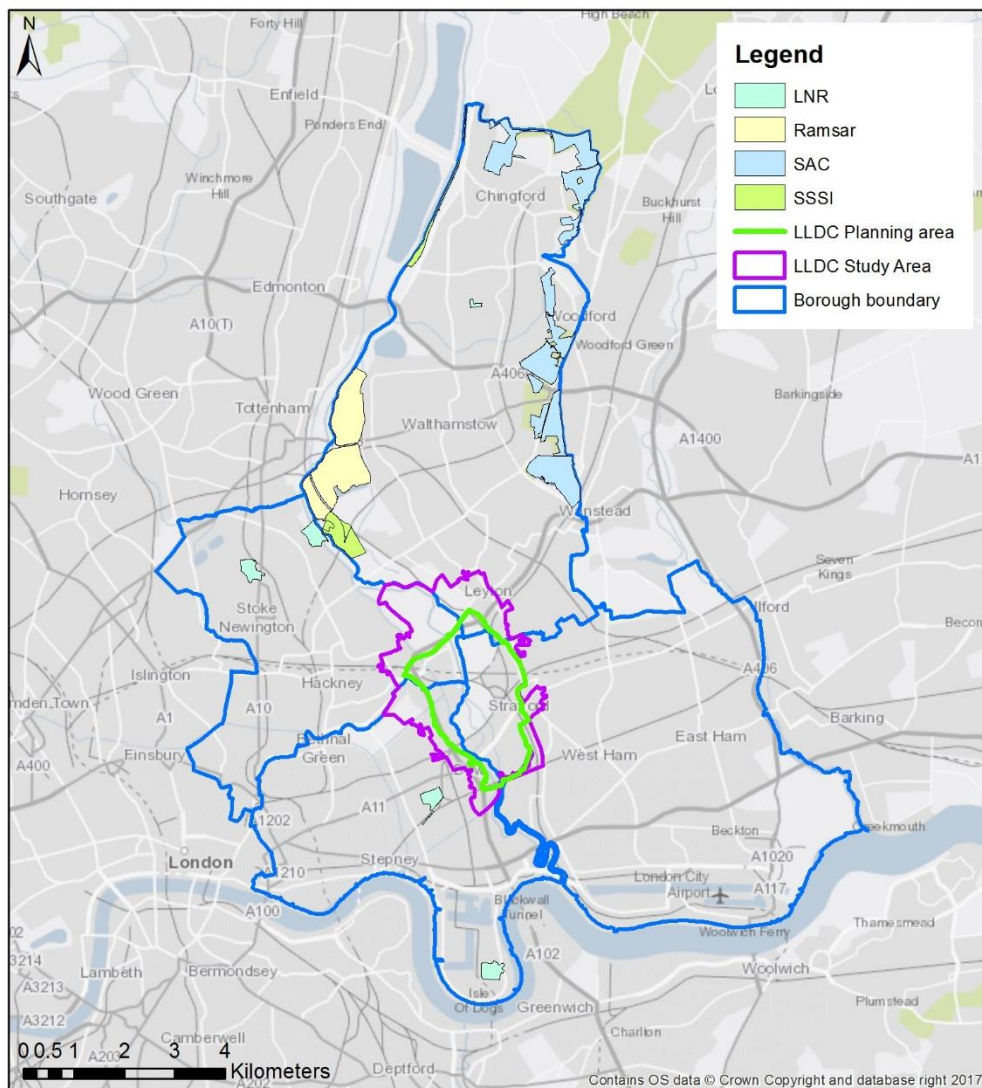
Figure 23: Designated sites and other land types
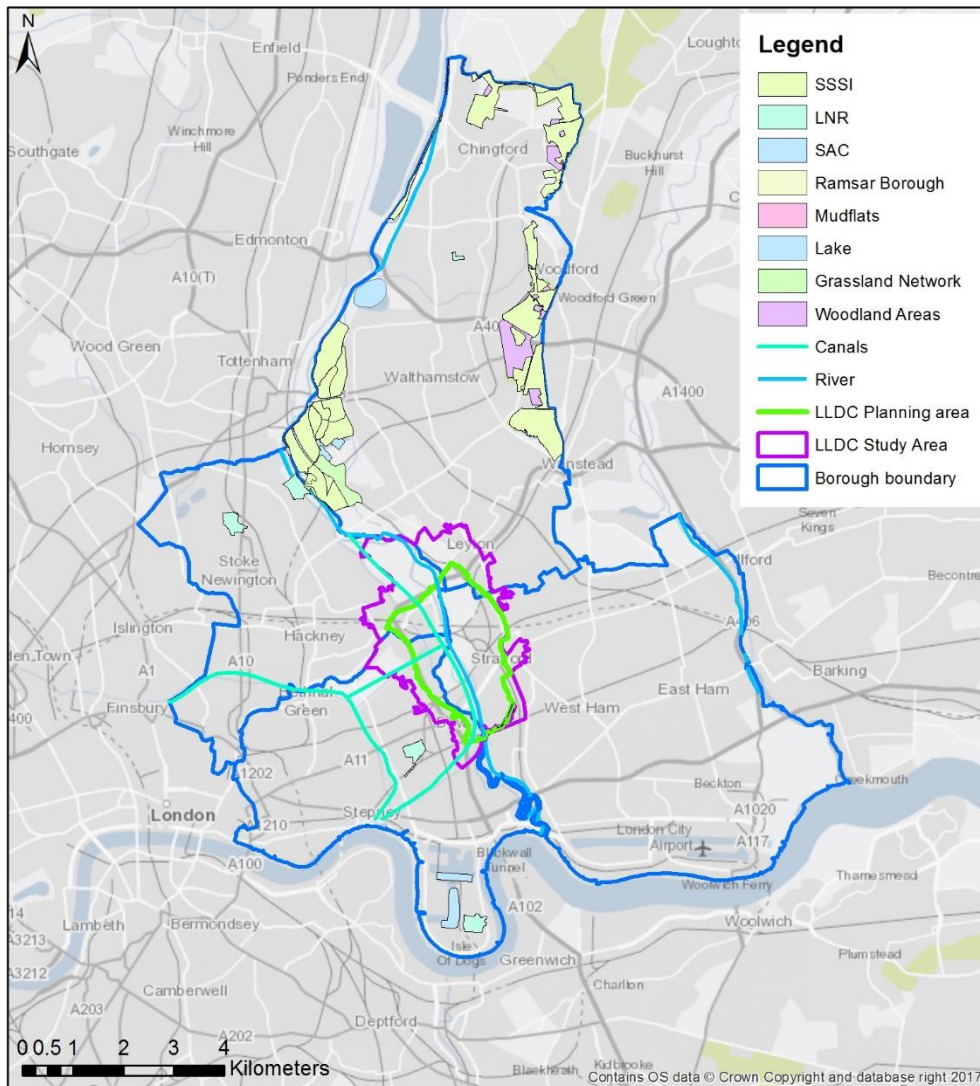
59 objectives for conserving and enhancing species and habitats are outlined in 'Biodiversity: The UK Action Plan' (1994). This led to the development of Biodiversity Action Plans (BAP) which include actions to address the needs of priority habitats and species in local areas. The Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park (QEOP) developed has its own BAP target of 45ha of BAP habitat within the park[44] (Table 35).

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[44] LLDC, Legacy Communities Scheme Biodiversity Action Plan 2014-2019. August 2013. www.queenelizabetholympicpark.co.uk/-/.../lldc/...biodiversity/legacy-communities (last accessed July 2017).

Table 35: Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets within the QEOP

Habitat	BAP Target
Built environment	3.32ha
Parks, squares and amenity space	5.5ha
Allotments	0.87ha
Brownfield habitats	5.3ha
Species rich grassland	26.79ha
Trees and scrub	12.1ha
Wet woodland	0.84ha
Rivers	12.1ha
Reedbed	1.2ha
Ponds	0.36ha
Temporary landscapes	1.98ha

4.11.1   Access to nature

Figure 24: shows the percentage of homes which have good access to nature as measured by the Greenspace Information for Greater London[45]. As shown, some areas within the wider boroughs are deficient in access. However, within the LLDC Study Area, access to nature is good, with exception of the South-west.

[45] Greenspace Information for Greater London (GIGL), Access to public open space and nature by ward. London Datastore- data.London.gov.uk (last accessed September 2017).

Figure 24: Percentage of homes with good access to nature
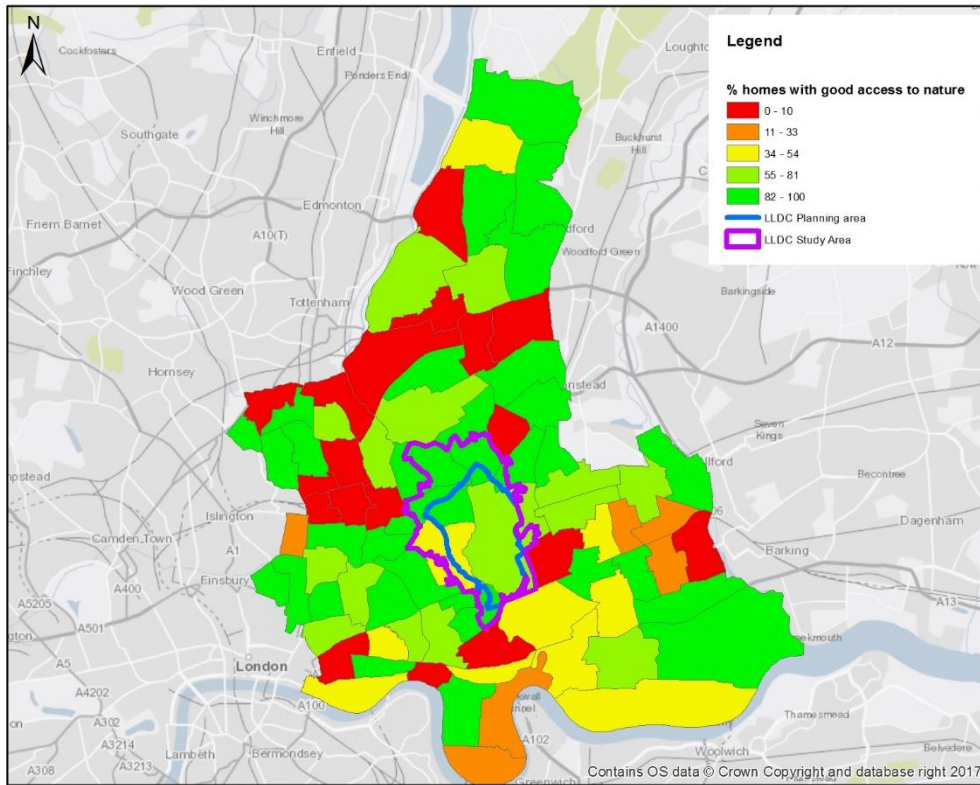
4.11.2 Biodiversity issues and opportunities

Table 36 summarises the key biodiversity issues within the LLDC Study Area and surrounding boroughs, and outlines opportunities for the Local Plan to address these issues.

Table 36: LLDC biodiversity issues and opportunities

Key Issues	Opportunities
• The protection of key environmental assets within the LLDC boundary • Loss of biodiversity and reduced ecological resilience as a result of increased pressure from development • Areas deficient in nature surrounding the LLDC management area	• Improve protection of existing sites identified as being of value for nature conservation. • Integration green infrastructure into the built environment, particularly in those areas with poor access to nature. • Promotion of community involvement in the protection and management of natural capital.

4.12 Climate change

4.12.1 Greenhouse gas emissions

The ONS collects and publishes data on CO_2 emissions for local authority areas. Figure 25 shows that Tower Hamlets has consistently had higher CO_2 emissions than the other London boroughs. Over the eight year period, all boroughs have experienced a small reduction in CO_2 emissions but there has been fluctuation.

Figure 25: CO_2 emission estimates (Kt of CO_2)
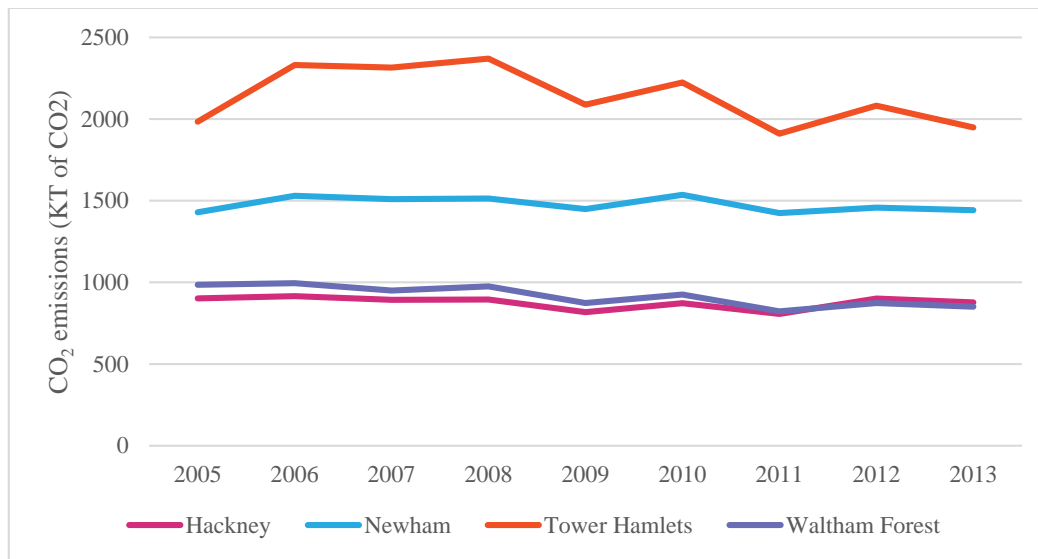
Figure 26 shows CO_2 emissions per capita. Tower Hamlets has continuously had a per capita emissions level above average, but at all levels there has been a general downward trend in emissions.

Figure 26: CO_2 emissions per capita
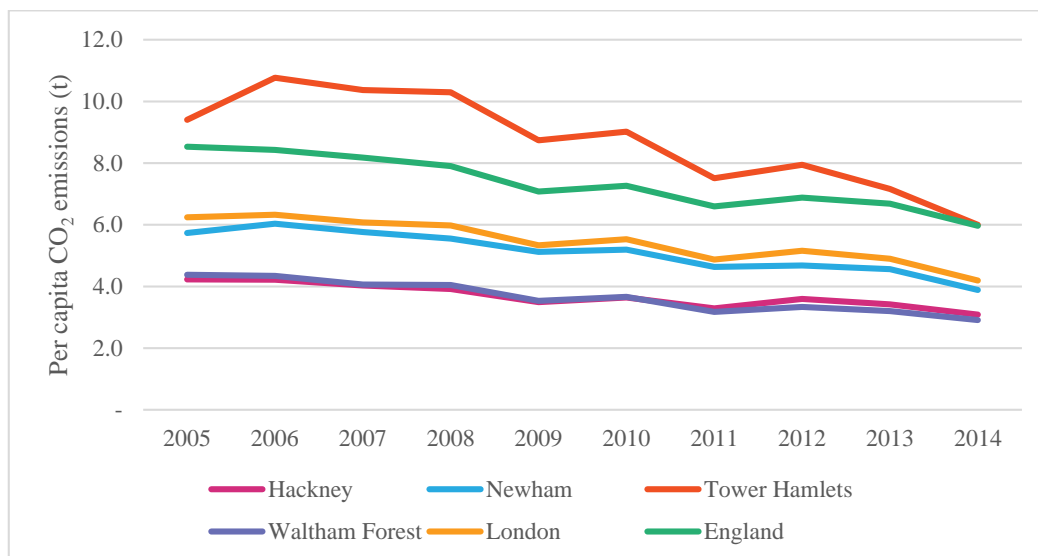
4.12.2   Flood risk

Increased flood risk from surface water and fluvial sources is expected to be one of the main consequences of climate change, even if greenhouse gas emissions can be limited by way of international protocols and national laws. Rainfall events are predicted to become more intense over time. Combined with London's historic modification of river channels, making rivers straighter and more artificial, London faces increased threat from flooding.

Surface water flooding

Prolonged rainfall has historically caused surface water flooding. In 1999 an area around White Post Lane, within the LLDC Study Area and in nearby areas of Hackney, led to flooding of residential and commercial properties to a depth of approximately 0.75m. In the vicinity of Wick Road six surface water flooding events were recorded between November 2006 and July 2007 and within the vicinity of Marshall Road and Maud Road (both Waltham Forest), there have been records of flooding.

Several parts of Hackney are susceptible to surface water flooding and ponding, including along Wick Road in the LLDC Study Area. Similar issues are present in low lying areas of Newham, particularly close to the River Lea, River Thames and Royal Docks. Modelling has predicted ponding to occur along several roads and railway cuttings throughout the borough.

Critical drainage areas

Critical drainage areas (CDAs) are key areas with drainage problems which have been notified to the local planning authority by the Environment Agency. Table 37 identifies the CDAs that fall within the LLDC Study Area.

Table 37: Critical drainage areas

CDA Location	Borough	Description
Berkshire Road, Wallis Road, White Post Lane, Hackney Wick	Hackney	Surface water ponds at low points around these areas.
Wick Road	Hackney	Risk of flooding as Wick Road is at a much lower level than surrounding areas.
Intersection of A11 and A12, Bromley-by-Bow	Tower Hamlets	Surface water ponds where the A12 passes beneath the A11 due to overland flow from north and sound. Buildings located at the southern corner of the junction often flood.
East Anglia Railway Line from Stratford to Forest Gate and Manor Park	Newham	There are peaks and troughs along the railway corridor and no natural outfall for rain falling within the railway corridor.
Central Line through Stratford Station	Newham	The railway sits within a cutting and flooding is observed at low points.

Fluvial flooding

Both the River Lea and the River Thames catchment areas cover the LLDC Study Area. Figure 27 shows the flood risk of the local area, with a significant proportion falling within flood zones 2 and 3.

Figure 27: Flood map
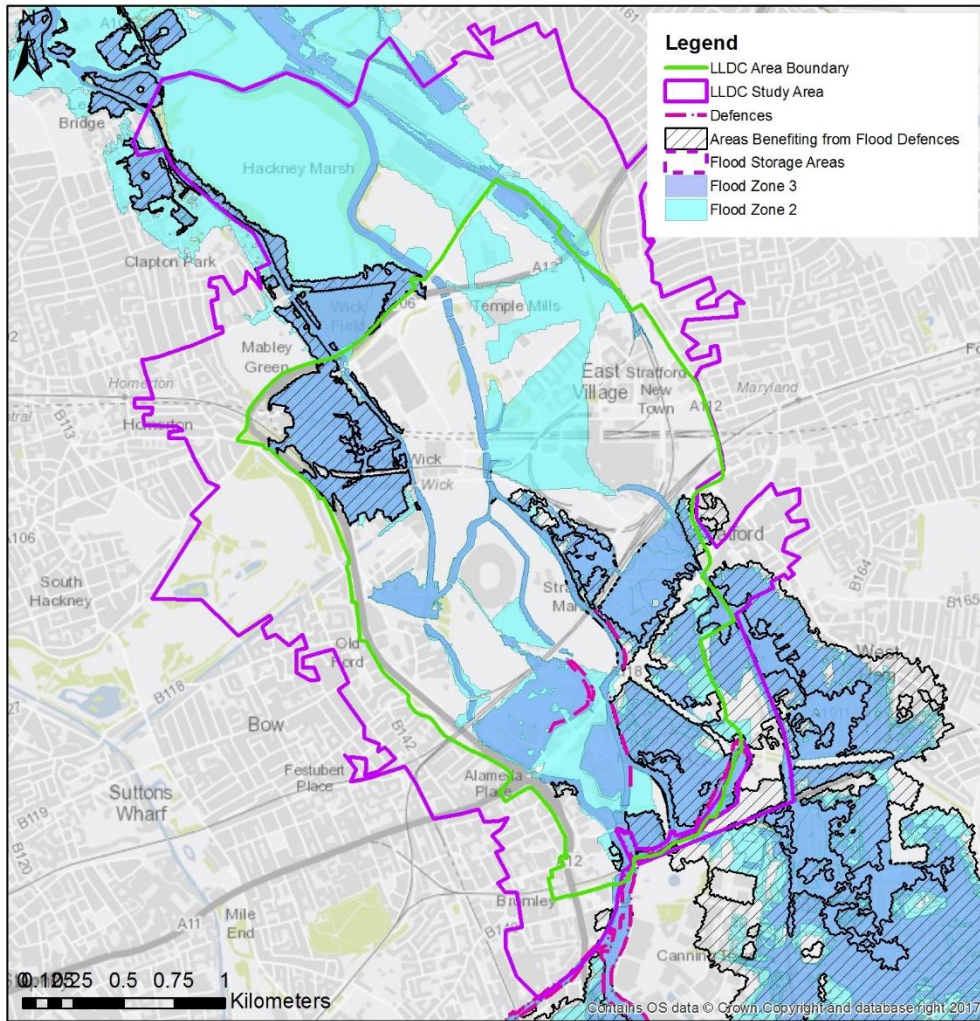
4.12.3   Climate change issues and opportunities

Table 38 summarises the key climate change issues within the LLDC Study Area and surrounding boroughs, and outlines opportunities for the Local Plan to address these issues.

Table 38: Climate change issues and opportunities

Key Issues	Opportunities
• Energy use and demand in the LLDC management area. • Risk of flooding to property from surface water and fluvial flooding. • The protection and management of CDAs. • Energy efficiency and the production of renewable or local energy	• Increase the use of renewable energy and on-site energy generation. • Restricting development in flood-risk prone areas.

4.13   Cultural heritage

Cultural heritage assets are spread throughout the four boroughs. Within the vicinity of the LLDC Planning Area are two Scheduled Monuments, Parnell Road Bridge and Stratford Langthorne Abbey. Tidehill Mill (also known as House Mill) is the only Grade I Listed Building within the LLDC Planning Area, and there are a number of Grade II* Listed Buildings; Hertford Union Canal; Church of St Mary of Eton with St Augustine; and Abbey Mills Pumping Station. Grade II* Listed buildings which fall just outside the Planning Area are the Parnell Road Bridge, St Mary's Church (Island Site) and Bow Road. A total of 58 Grade II Listed Buildings are within the wider Study Area (Figure 28).

There are five Conservation Areas within the LLDC Planning Area: Hackney Wick, Fish Island and White Post Lane, Three Mills, Sugarhouse Lane, and a small part of Stratford St John's. A number also lie just outside the planning boundary: Victoria Park, Fairfield Road, Limehouse Cut, Roman Road Market, Thornhill Road. These Conservation Areas afford protection to the character and appearance of areas because of their particular architectural or historic interest.

Archaeology Priority Areas are areas where there is significant known archaeological interest or potential for new discoveries. One area covers a majority of the Planning Area including; archaeology related to crossing at Bow Bridge; River Lea, Valley and tributaries; Stratford; and London to Colchester Roman Road.

Figure 28: Historical assets within 1km of the LLDC Study Area
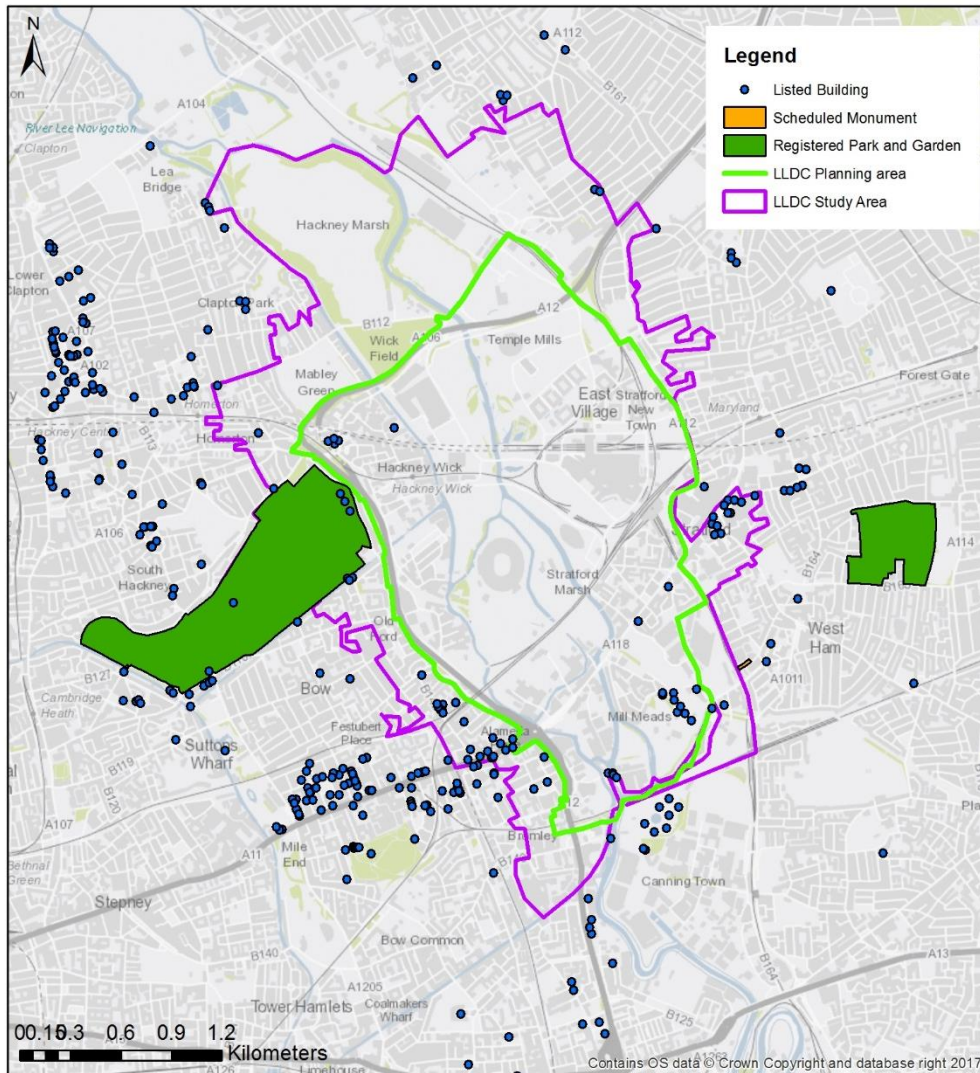
4.13.1 Cultural heritage issues and opportunities

Table 39: Cultural heritage issues and opportunities**Error! Reference source not found.** summarises the key cultural heritage issues within the LLDC Study Area and surrounding boroughs, and outlines opportunities for the Local Plan to address these issues.

Table 39: Cultural heritage issues and opportunities

Key Issues	Opportunities
• The protection of key historical assets within the LLDC management area • Retaining historical and cultural heritage within development and managing development pressures	• Integration of historical assets with modern developments, which respect the history of the area and encourages change. • Promotion of community involvement in the protection and management of historical assets.

4.14   Geology and soils

The underlying soils of the LLDC Planning area are classified as loamy and clayey soils, with naturally occurring high groundwater levels. The area is located within the wider London Basin which has been shaped by a relatively thick chalk syncline. This basin has been in-filled over time by a series of clays and sands, most notably the fossil-rich and impermeable London Clay. The River Thames and Lea have altered paths and scoured channels deeper, leaving deposits of sand and gravel in terrace formations over the underlying geology.

The area has a history of industrial use including landfilling, soap factory, gas works and a number of industrial operations. Consequently, the development of the QEOP resulted in the need to manage heavily contaminated soils.

Figure 29: Geology and soils issues and opportunities

Key Issues	Opportunities
• Level of remediation required for large areas of brownfield land • Modification to the landscape and subsequently geomorphological processes	• Focus on prevention and remediation of soil contamination

4.15   Waste Management

Household waste collection within the LLDC Study Area is carried out by the host boroughs' waste collection services. The main issues facing the four host boroughs are recycling, fly tipping, and specialist waste collection. All four host boroughs also offer at least one household recycling centre, Waltham Forest has the most centres with three. Each of the centres accept all household waste, and one in Waltham Forest is also able to accept some construction waste. All four boroughs advertise various types of specialist waste collection such as garden and food waste, and all have access to the City of London hazardous waste collection service.

Recycling is encouraged across the host boroughs for all types of waste. Household waste is the most strongly promoted, with Hackney and Waltham forest offering rewards for increasing household recycling rates. Household recycling rates have generally increased from 2005, however may have plateaued in recent years. The host boroughs generally perform more poorly compared to both London and England, as shown in Figure 30 below[46].

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[46] Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, Household Waste Recycling Rates, Borough. London Datastore- data.london.gov.uk (last accessed September 2017)

Figure 30: Household recycling rates
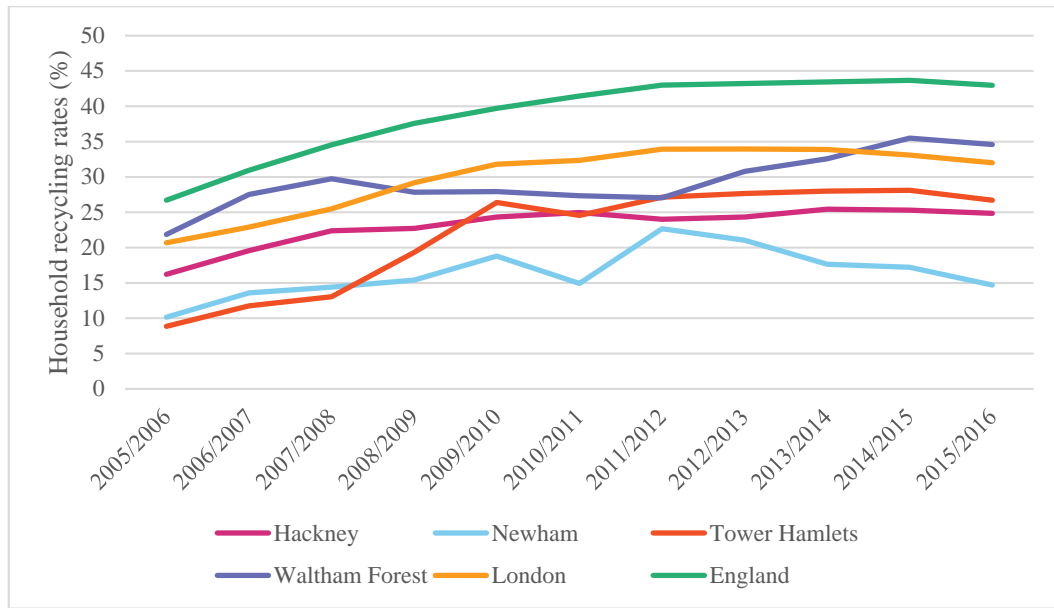
Fly tipping incidents occur widely across the four host boroughs, with fly tipping on public land carrying fines of £400 to £50,000. Hackney, Newham, and Tower Hamlets have under 10,000 incidents yearly, and are generally below the London borough average, as shown in Figure 31 below. Newham has much higher rates of fly tipping, although this varies greatly[47].

Figure 31: Fly tipping incidents

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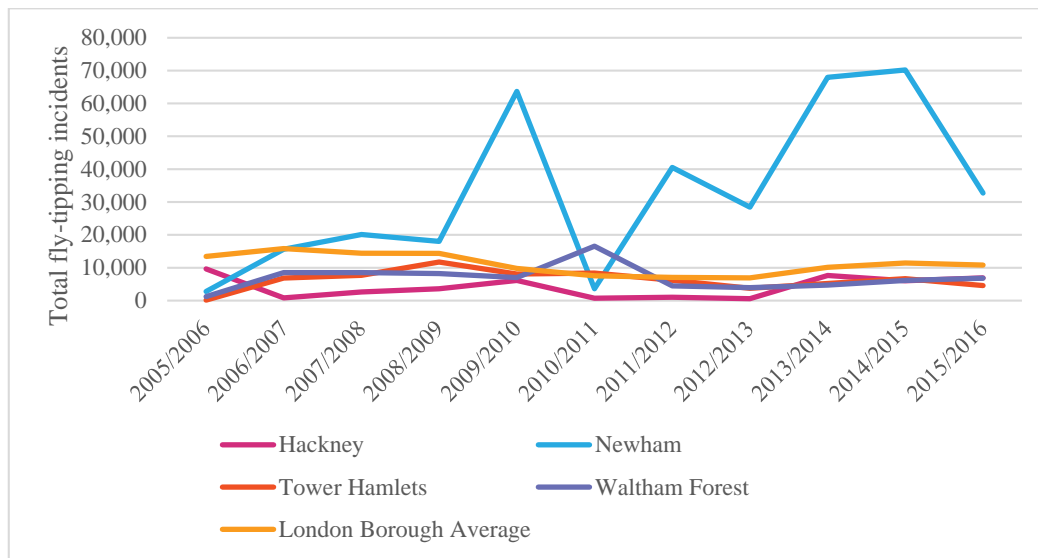
[47] DEFRA, ENV24 - Fly tipping incidents and actions taken in England March 2017. https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env24-fly-tipping-incidents-and-actions-taken-in-england (last accessed September 2017).

4.15.1 Waste management issues and opportunities

Table 40 summarises the key waste management issues within the LLDC Study Area and surrounding boroughs, and outlines opportunities for the Local Plan to address these issues.

Table 40: LLDC waste management issues and opportunities

Key Issues	Opportunities
- Increasing pressures on waste sites and infrastructure to meet demand from new development - Increasing disposal costs - Climate change impact from waste - A need to co-ordinate waste management across borough boundaries - Likely increase in waste arisings alongside population growth	- Reducing waste and increasing recycling performance to lower waste management costs and environmental impacts. - Promotion of circular economy practices. - Management of waste more locally. - Increase use of reuse and recovery facilities.

5 IIA Framework

5.1 Developing the IIA Framework

The crux of the IIA process is to establish a robust assessment framework that includes a range of clear, concise and achievable objectives, which will attempt to address the range of sustainability issues experienced within a locality. The progress towards, or away, from achieving an objective is measured using indicators and is determined by asking key questions that can often be correlated to these indicators.

An indication of the content of the draft objectives is derived from the following sources:

- the context review (reported in section 3);
- the collection of baseline data (reported in section 4);
- the key issues derived from the context review and baseline data;
- knowledge of technical specialists; and
- discussions with the LLDC.

From this information, a set of draft IIA objectives can be developed, which are complemented with key questions covering the IIA assessment topics (SEA/SA, EqIA, HIA and CSIA).

An important aspect identified as part of the context review that has implications for the Local Plan IIA is the way in which the GLA (and associated bodies) is currently undertaking IIA for a number of policy documents, including the London Plan, the Mayor's Transport Strategy and the London Environment Strategy. A common approach has been taken with respect to the development of IIA objectives, with a single set of objectives being used for each assessment. This is an important component of these IIAs, as it demonstrates a co-ordinated approach to IIA at a strategic, pan-London level.

Discussions were had with the LLDC regarding using the GLA IIA framework as a starting point from which to develop the IIA framework for the Local Plan. It was important to demonstrate where the sustainability issues applicable to the LLDC Planning Area were covered up by the GLA IIA framework, in order to assess the suitability of these existing objectives for use in the Local Plan IIA. Should they not adequately address issues, or are superfluous to requirements, objectives could then be amended or deleted as required.

Analysis of the identified sustainability issues against the GLA IIA framework is presented below in Table 41. This includes the key guidance questions included within the GLA IIA framework.

Table 41: LLDC sustainability issues against the GLA IIA framework

IIA Topic	IIA Objective	Key Guide Questions (SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, CSIA)	LLDC sustainability Issues	LLDC IIA Guide Questions (SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, CSIA) (Amended/new questions in bold)
Equality and inclusion	To make London a fair and inclusive city where every person is able to participate, reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population	• Reduce poverty and social exclusion? • Promote a culture of equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment? • Promote an inclusive design approach ensuring a barrier free environment for all, especially disabled people? • Provide opportunities for people to choose an active, fulfilling life?	• Risk of gentrification from regeneration • Community displacement • Low levels of physical activity • Isolation • Discrimination • Change to community cohesion	• Reduce poverty and social exclusion? • Promote a culture of equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment? • Promote an inclusive design approach ensuring a barrier free environment for all, especially disabled people? • Provide opportunities for people to choose an active, fulfilling life?
Social Integration	To ensure London has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient and free of prejudice	• Provide opportunities for Londoners to actively participate in the city's life, decision making and communities? • Provide opportunities for Londoners of every background to connect?	• Risk of gentrification from regeneration • Community displacement • Low levels of physical activity • Isolation • Discrimination • Change to community cohesion	• **Provide opportunities for local residents to actively participate in decision making and the local community?** • **Provide opportunities for local residents of every background to connect and develop a local sense of ownership**
Health and Health Inequalities	To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of Londoners and to reduce health inequalities across the City and between communities	• Improve access and equity of access to health and social care services and facilities? • Reduce differentials in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy across London?	• Increased health inequalities across the population • The population living with complex health needs for longer periods	• Improve access and equity of access to health and social care services and facilities? • Promote increases in physical activity, particularly in areas of health and social deprivation?

IIA Topic	IIA Objective	Key Guide Questions (SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, CSIA)	LLDC sustainability Issues	LLDC IIA Guide Questions (SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, CSIA) (Amended/new questions in bold)
		• Promote increases in physical activity, particularly in areas of health and social deprivation? • Reduce inequalities in levels of physical activity? • Improve the physical and mental health and wellbeing of communities? • Support the provision of quality, affordable and healthy food? • Reduce inequalities in physical and mental health and wellbeing?	• Increasing and changing pressures on local health services • Low levels of physical activity and increased obesity levels • Social inequalities • Isolation • Access to healthy food opportunities	• Reduce inequalities in levels of physical activity? • Improve the physical and mental health and wellbeing of communities? • Support the provision of quality, affordable and healthy food? • Reduce inequalities in physical and mental health and wellbeing? • **Promote and deliver community sports participation, including disability sports?**
Crime, safety and security	To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety	• Reduce levels of crime? • Reduce the opportunity for crime and antisocial behaviour? • Create a travel environment that feels safe to all users during the day time and night time? • Increase security and resilience to major incidents? • Improve perceptions of safety and fear of crime to help remove barriers to activities leading to reduced social isolation?	• Large areas of vacant / derelict land • Presence of 'high value' terrorist targets • Perceptions of safety • Fear of crime increasing social isolation	• Reduce levels of crime? • Reduce the opportunity for crime and antisocial behaviour? • Create a travel environment that feels safe to all users during the day time and night time? • Increase security and resilience to major incidents? • Improve perceptions of safety and fear of crime to help remove barriers to activities leading to reduced social isolation?
Housing Supply,	To provide a quantum, type, quality and tenure of housing (including	• Help to facilitate the delivery of house building that meets the needs of Londoners? • Reduce homelessness and overcrowding?	• Rising house prices • Lack of affordable housing	• Help to facilitate the delivery of house building that meets the needs of Londoners? • Reduce homelessness and overcrowding?

IIA Topic	IIA Objective	Key Guide Questions (SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, CSIA)	LLDC sustainability Issues	LLDC IIA Guide Questions (SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, CSIA) (Amended/new questions in bold)
Quality, Choice and Affordability	specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand	• Increase the range and affordability of housing? • Promote accessible and adaptable homes, improving choice for people who require them? • Provide housing that encourages a sense of community and enhances the amenity value of the community? • Improve insulation and energy efficiency in housing to reduce fuel poverty and ill-health?	• Homelessness • Overcrowding • Increasing cost of housing relative to wages • Delivery of mixed-use developments which can meet both economic and housing demands.	• Increase the range and affordability of housing? • Promote accessible and adaptable homes, improving choice for people who require them? • Provide housing that encourages a sense of community and enhances the amenity value of the community? • Improve insulation and energy efficiency in housing to reduce fuel poverty and ill-health?
Sustainable Land Use	Make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development?	• Make the best use of land through appropriate development on brownfield sites and use of existing transport network? • Ensure that higher densities development does not adversely impact on different groups of people? • Promote regeneration and provide benefits for existing communities? • Integrate land use and transport?	• Remediation requirements of brownfield land	• Make the best use of land through appropriate development on brownfield sites and use of existing transport network? • Ensure that higher densities development does not adversely impact on different groups of people? • Promote regeneration and provide benefits for existing communities? • Integrate land use and transport?
Design	To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately	• Conserve and enhance the townscape/cityscape character? • Create and maintain a safe and attractive public realm which encourages people to walk and cycle?	• Ensuring quality design whilst retaining viability • Integration of varying neighbourhoods	• Conserve and enhance the townscape/cityscape character? • Create and maintain a safe and attractive public realm which encourages people to walk and cycle?

IIA Topic	IIA Objective	Key Guide Questions (SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, CSIA)	LLDC sustainability Issues	LLDC IIA Guide Questions (SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, CSIA) (Amended/new questions in bold)
	designed that promote and enhance existing a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorized transport	• Help to make people feel positive about the area they live in and promote social integration? • Encourage an inclusive design approach taking into account the needs of a variety of users? • Help to improve the wider built environment and create a sense of place and 'vibrancy'? • Promote high quality design and sustainable design and construction methods? • Improve legibility and ease of use of the built environment for people with sensory or cognitive impairments? • Retain the spatial diversity of communities?	• Changes to community cohesion	• Help to make people feel positive about the area they live in and promote social integration? • Encourage an inclusive design approach taking into account the needs of a variety of users? • Help to improve the wider built environment and create a sense of place and 'vibrancy'? • Promote high quality design and sustainable design and construction methods? • Improve legibility and ease of use of the built environment for people with sensory or cognitive impairments? • Retain the spatial diversity of communities? • **Seek to improve safety and the perception of safety in local communities by designing out crime**
Accessibility	To maximise accessibility for all in and around London	• Improve accessibility to all public transport modes? • Increase equality of access to services and facilities? • Improve links between areas, neighbourhoods and communities?	• Integrating neighbourhoods and increasing connectivity with new developments	• Improve accessibility to all public transport modes? • Increase equality of access to services and facilities? • Improve links between areas, neighbourhoods and communities?

IIA Topic	IIA Objective	Key Guide Questions (SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, CSIA)	LLDC sustainability Issues	LLDC IIA Guide Questions (SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, CSIA) (Amended/new questions in bold)
Connectivity	To enhance and improve connectivity for all to, from, within and around London and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes	• Improve connectivity by public transport in outer London? • Improve connectivity across the River Thames by all modes of transport, particularly in east London? • Reduce traffic volumes and congestion on roads across all parts of London? • Reduce congestion on public pavements and footpaths, especially in central London? • Reduce severance and consequent inequalities for those groups who are more greatly affected by severance (e.g. people on low incomes, disabled people, children and young people, older people and people dependent on walking and using public transport for travel)? • Encourage a modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel as well as encourage greater efficiency (e.g. through car-sharing)? • Reduce the overall need for people to travel by improving their access to the services, jobs, leisure and amenities in the place in which they live? • Encourage active travel by creating safe, attractive routes?	• Public transport access in certain areas • Overcrowding and congestion • Integrating neighbourhoods and increasing connectivity with new developments	• Improve connectivity **across the LLDC area** by all modes of public transport? • Reduce traffic volumes and congestion on roads across all parts of London? • Reduce congestion on public pavements and footpaths, especially in central London? • Reduce severance and consequent inequalities for those groups who are more greatly affected by severance (e.g. people on low incomes, disabled people, children and young people, older people and people dependent on walking and using public transport for travel)? • Encourage a modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel as well as encourage greater efficiency (e.g. through car-sharing)? • Reduce the overall need for people to travel by improving their access to the services, jobs, leisure and amenities in the place in which they live? • Encourage active travel by creating safe, attractive routes?

IIA Topic	IIA Objective	Key Guide Questions (SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, CSIA)	LLDC sustainability Issues	LLDC IIA Guide Questions (SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, CSIA) (Amended/new questions in bold)
Economic competitiveness and employment	To maintain and strengthen London's position as a leading, connected, knowledge based global city and to support a strong, diverse and resilient economic economy structure providing opportunities for all	• Help maintain London as an internationally competitive city? • Increase London's productivity? • Facilitate the provision of the right type of employment land and floorspace in the right place to ensure that London remains economically competitive? • Help generate satisfying, secure and rewarding new jobs? • Create healthy, productive workplaces? • Help to provide employment opportunities in the most deprived areas, particularly to disadvantaged groups, and stimulate regeneration? • Minimise barriers to employment (e.g. transport, financial, childcare)? • Help reduce overall unemployment, particularly long-term and youth unemployment? • Improve the resilience of business and the economy? • Help to diversify the economy? • Encourage business start-ups and support the growth of businesses, particularly SMEs?	• Changing economy • Uncertainty over the decision to leave the European Union • Balance between employment land and housing pressures • Viability of town centre • Productivity • Impact of mixed use development (e.g. night-time activities and residents) • Growth of low paid employment and zero hour contracts • High unemployment rates within ethnic minorities and females • Disparities between income and the cost of living	• **Increase productivity and deliver economic benefits across the LLDC Planning Area and East London?** • Facilitate the provision of the right type of employment land and floorspace in the right place to ensure the local economy remains competitive and productive? • Help generate satisfying, secure and rewarding new jobs? • Help to provide employment opportunities in the most deprived areas, particularly to disadvantaged groups, and stimulate regeneration? • Minimise barriers to employment (e.g. transport, financial, childcare)? • Help reduce overall unemployment, particularly long-term and youth unemployment? • Improve the resilience of business and the **local** economy? • Help to diversify the **local** economy? • Encourage business start-ups and support the growth of businesses, particularly SMEs?

IIA Topic	IIA Objective	Key Guide Questions (SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, CSIA)	LLDC sustainability Issues	LLDC IIA Guide Questions (SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, CSIA) (Amended/new questions in bold)
		• Enable people with physical and mental health conditions and disabilities to stay in employment? • Support working families? • Support social enterprise, voluntary and community sectors? • Support small, local retail offers?		• Enable people with physical and mental health conditions and disabilities to stay in employment? • Support working families? • Support social enterprise, voluntary and community sectors? • Support small, local retail offers?
Infrastructure	To ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	• Ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure support economic competitiveness and housing delivery? • Unlock land that has capacity for housing development? • Provide accessible infrastructure to connect new housing developments to key services? • Ensure equity of access to environmental, social and physical infrastructure?	• Balance between employment land and housing need • Ensuring quality design whilst retaining viability • Integration of varying neighbourhoods • Ensuring equal access to facilities and services to meet all needs	• Ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure support economic competitiveness and housing delivery? • Unlock land that has capacity for housing development? • Provide accessible infrastructure to connect new housing developments to key services? • Ensure equity of access to environmental, social and physical infrastructure?
Culture	To safeguard and enhance the Capital's rich cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment and talent to benefit all	• Improve accessibility for all to cultural venues • Improve participation by all in cultural activities and support cultural activities that promote social integration?	• Retaining historical and cultural heritage within developments and manage any development pressures • The protection of key historical assets within the LLDC management area	• Improve accessibility for all to cultural venues • Improve participation by all in cultural activities and support cultural activities that promote social integration?

IIA Topic	IIA Objective	Key Guide Questions (SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, CSIA)	LLDC sustainability Issues	LLDC IIA Guide Questions (SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, CSIA) (Amended/new questions in bold)
	Londoners while delivering new activities that strengthen London's global position	• Provide access to affordable cultural activities in areas of deprivation? • Help to provide cultural infrastructure needed to sustain and strengthen a growing sector?		• Provide access to affordable cultural activities? • Help to provide cultural infrastructure needed to sustain and strengthen a growing sector?
Education and skills	To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of London's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all	• Help to improve learning and the attainment of skills to the right employment opportunities? • Ensure provision of sufficient school places to meet growing needs across London? • Support transitions from education to work? • Support London's status as an international city of learning, research and development? • Encourage education and training that meets the needs of business, including vocational training? • Support adult education to improve social mobility and life chances for all ages? • Support early year's education and support, particularly in areas of deprivation?	• Demand on school places to meet growing needs • Lower percentages of qualified individuals within ethnic minorities • Ensuring the provision of school place is in appropriate locations • Ensuring adults are sufficiently skilled to enter employment	• Help to improve learning and the attainment of skills to the right employment opportunities? • Ensure provision of sufficient school places to meet growing needs across London? • Support transitions from education to work? • Support London's status as an international city of learning, research and development? • Encourage education and training that meets the needs of business, including vocational training? • Support adult education to improve social mobility and life chances for all ages?
Air quality	To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas	• Reduce NO_x, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions? • Reduce the number of people exposed to particulates and NO_2 concentrations, particularly vulnerable people?	• High levels of NO2 emissions in key hotspots. • Continuing air quality improvements across the boroughs alongside increased development.	• Reduce NO_x, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions? • Reduce the number of people exposed to particulates and NO_2 concentrations, particularly vulnerable people?

IIA Topic	IIA Objective	Key Guide Questions (SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, CSIA)	LLDC sustainability Issues	LLDC IIA Guide Questions (SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, CSIA) (Amended/new questions in bold)
	of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure	Reduce inequalities in terms of access to clean air across London, particularly for those: - who live in deprived areas? - who live, learn or work near busy roads or construction sites? - who are more vulnerable? Improve air quality around areas which may have high concentrations of vulnerable people such as schools, outdoor play areas, care homes and hospitals? Help to achieve national and international standards for air quality? Reduce costs to the economy resulting from premature deaths due to poor air quality?		**Reduce inequalities in terms of access to clean air, particularly for those**: - who live in deprived areas? - who live, learn or work near busy roads or construction sites? - who are more vulnerable? Improve air quality around areas which may have high concentrations of vulnerable people such as schools, outdoor play areas, care homes and hospitals? Help to achieve national and international standards for air quality? Reduce costs to the economy resulting from premature deaths due to poor air quality?
Climate change adaptation and mitigation	To ensure London adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks	Protect London from climate change impacts? Improve the micro-climate and ameliorate the impact of the heat island effect on Londoners? Help London to function during a flood event or heavy rainfall? Help London to function during periods of drought Reduce impacts on groups more vulnerable to the effects of climate change e.g. older people are more vulnerable to excess heat?	Risk of flooding to property from surface water and fluvial flooding The protection and management of CDAs Managing of extreme weather events, including heat risk	Protect London from climate change impacts? Improve the micro-climate and ameliorate the impact of the heat island effect on local communities? Help **the local area** to function during a flood event or heavy rainfall? Help **the local area** function during periods of drought Reduce impacts on groups more vulnerable to the effects of climate change e.g. older people are more vulnerable to excess heat?

IIA Topic	IIA Objective	Key Guide Questions (SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, CSIA)	LLDC sustainability Issues	LLDC IIA Guide Questions (SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, CSIA) (Amended/new questions in bold)
	To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	• Help London meet its emission targets? • Reduce transport's contribution to CO_2 emissions? • Reduce the built environment's contribution to CO_2 emissions? • Facilitate investment in green technologies, equipment and infrastructure that reduce GHG emissions? • Promote the transition to a low carbon economy? • Reduce carbon emissions by shifting to more sustainable modes of transport?	• Energy use and demand in the LLDC management area • Energy efficacy and the production use of renewable or local energy	• Help London meet its emission targets? • Reduce transport's contribution to CO_2 emissions? • Reduce the built environment's contribution to CO_2 emissions? • Facilitate investment in green technologies, equipment and infrastructure that reduce GHG emissions? • Promote the transition to a low carbon economy? • Reduce carbon emissions by shifting to more sustainable modes of transport?
Energy use and supply	To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system	• Increase the proportion of energy both purchased and generated from renewable and sustainable resources? • Contribute to the provision of smart and affordable energy system? • Reduce the demand and need for energy? • Promote generation of energy locally? • Ensure that any supply shortages are addressed? • Promote and improve energy efficiency? • Promote the transition to a low carbon economy? • Reduce impacts of fuel poverty, particularly for vulnerable groups?	• Energy use and demand in the LLDC Planning Area. • High levels of fuel poverty • Energy efficacy and the production use of renewable or local energy	• Increase the proportion of energy both purchased and generated from renewable and sustainable resources? • Contribute to the provision of smart and affordable energy system? • Reduce the demand and need for energy? • Promote generation of energy locally? • Ensure that any supply shortages are addressed? • Promote and improve energy efficiency? • Promote the transition to a low carbon economy? • Reduce impacts of fuel poverty, particularly for vulnerable groups?

IIA Topic	IIA Objective	Key Guide Questions (SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, CSIA)	LLDC sustainability Issues	LLDC IIA Guide Questions (SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, CSIA) (Amended/new questions in bold)
Water resources and quality	To protect and enhance London's water bodies by ensuring that London has a sustainable water supply, drainage and sewerage system	• Improve the quality of water bodies helping to meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive? • Reduce discharges to surface and ground waters? • Support necessary improvements to the water systems infrastructure (water supply/ sewerage)? • Reduce abstraction from surface and ground water sources? • Reduce water consumption through the promotion of demand management? • Protect and enhance the character and use of London's riverscapes and waterways?	• Risk of flooding to property from surface water and fluvial flooding • The protection and management of CDAs • The restriction of new development in flood-risk areas • The protection of drinking water quality during development	• Improve the quality of water bodies helping to meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive? • Reduce discharges to surface and ground waters? • Support necessary improvements to the water systems infrastructure (water supply/ sewerage)? • Reduce abstraction from surface and ground water sources? • Reduce water consumption through the promotion of demand management?
Flood risk	To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of people, property and infrastructure to flooding	• Minimise the risk of flooding from all sources of flooding to people, property, infrastructure? • Manage residual flood risks appropriately and avoid new flood risks? • Seek to minimise new development in areas prone to flood risk or mitigate the potential for such risk? • Promote sustainable urban drainage?	• Risk of flooding to property from surface water and fluvial flooding • The protection and management of CDAs • The restriction of new development in flood-risk areas	• Minimise the risk of flooding from all sources of flooding to people, property, infrastructure? • Manage residual flood risks appropriately and avoid new flood risks? • Seek to minimise new development in areas prone to flood risk or mitigate the potential for such risk? • Promote sustainable urban drainage?
Natural Capital and Natural Environment	To protect, connect and enhance London's natural capital including important habitats, species and	• Protect and enhance the character of local greenscapes? • Bring nature closer to people, particularly in most urbanised parts of the city and improve access to areas of biodiversity interest?	• The protection of key environmental assets within the LLDC boundary • Loss of biodiversity and reduced ecological resilience	• Protect and enhance the character of local greenscapes? • Bring nature closer to people, particularly in most urbanised parts of the city and improve access to areas of biodiversity interest?

IIA Topic	IIA Objective	Key Guide Questions (SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, CSIA)	LLDC sustainability Issues	LLDC IIA Guide Questions (SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, CSIA) (Amended/new questions in bold)
	landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides	• Help to acknowledge monetary value to natural capital of London • Conserve, enhance or create natural and semi-natural habitats of recognised ecological value and/or the green corridors that link them enhancing the ecological function and carrying capacity of the greenspace network? • Avoid damage to sites, protected species and habitats, especially where there is a designation of international, national, regional or local importance? • Promote, educate and raise awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment to all? • Promote and support the function of the Blue Ribbon Network? • Specifically address deficiencies in access to open space? • Create green spaces that are safe and accessible to all? • Promote sensory environments and play spaces?	as a result of increased pressure from development • Areas deficient in nature surrounding the LLDC management area	• Help to acknowledge monetary value to natural capital of London? • Conserve, enhance or create natural and semi-natural habitats of recognised ecological value and/or the green corridors that link them enhancing the ecological function and carrying capacity of the greenspace network? • Avoid damage to sites, protected species and habitats, especially where there is a designation of international, national, regional or local importance? • Promote, educate and raise awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment to all? • Specifically address deficiencies in access to open space? • Create green spaces that are safe and accessible to all? • Promote sensory environments and play spaces?
Historic Environment	To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes and areas of	• Conserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological and cultural value/potential? • Respect visual amenity? • Minimise the impact on the setting of heritage assets?	• The protection of key historical assets within the LLDC management area • Retaining historical and cultural heritage within	• Conserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological and cultural value/potential? • Respect visual amenity? • Minimise the impact on the setting of heritage assets?

IIA Topic	IIA Objective	Key Guide Questions (SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, CSIA)	LLDC sustainability Issues	LLDC IIA Guide Questions (SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, CSIA) (Amended/new questions in bold)
	historical, architectural, archaeological and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	• Promote improved accessibility for all within existing historic/cultural/archaeological environments and their landscapes through inclusive design and management? • Support and enhance cultural heritage?	development and resisting redevelopment pressures	• Promote improved accessibility for all within existing historic/cultural/archaeological environments and their landscapes through inclusive design and management? • Support and enhance cultural heritage?
Geology and soils	To conserve London's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	• Promote the use of brownfield land? • Prevent further soil degradation or erosion? • Restore degraded soil? • Minimise the risk of health impacts through contamination? • Maximise the potential benefit of access to new employment and housing as a result of remediation?	• Level of remediation required for large areas of brownfield land	• Promote the use of brownfield land? • Prevent further soil degradation or erosion? • Maximise the potential benefit of access to new employment and housing as a result of remediation? • Restore degraded soil? • Minimise the risk of health impacts through contamination?
Materials and waste	To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	• Promote the principles of circular economy when aiming for waste reduction, reuse, re-manufacturing and recycling? • Maximise use of innovative waste management techniques including smart technology? • Help develop more efficient and sustainable freight transportation? • Minimise negative impacts of waste processing and disposal on vulnerable groups?	• Increasing pressures on waste sites and infrastructure to meet demand from new development • Wasteful economy • Increasing disposal costs • Climate change impact from waste • A need to co-ordinate waste management across borough boundaries	• Promote the principles of circular economy when aiming for waste reduction, reuse, re-manufacturing and recycling? • Maximise use of innovative waste management techniques including smart technology? • Help develop more efficient and sustainable freight transportation? • Minimise negative impacts of waste processing and disposal on vulnerable groups?

IIA Topic	IIA Objective	Key Guide Questions (SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, CSIA)	LLDC sustainability Issues	LLDC IIA Guide Questions (SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, CSIA) (Amended/new questions in bold)
			• Likely increase in waste arisings alongside population growth	
Noise and vibration	To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across London and reduce inequalities in exposure	• Reduce the number of people exposed to high levels of noise with the potential to cause annoyance, sleep disturbance or physiological effects? • Help reduce actual noise levels and disturbances from noise? • Minimise and reduce road, rail and aviation noise and vibration levels and disruption? • Improve people's access to quiet/ tranquil spaces? • Reduce night time noise in residential areas?	• Balance between the night-time economy and residential housing in mixed-use developments • Impact of noise levels on existing residents during large-scale redevelopment	• Reduce the number of people exposed to high levels of noise with the potential to cause annoyance, sleep disturbance or physiological effects? • **Help reduce actual noise levels and promote the agent of change principle to mitigate disturbances from existing noise?** • Minimise and reduce road, rail and aviation noise and vibration levels and disruption? • Improve people's access to quiet/ tranquil spaces? • Reduce night time noise in residential areas?

5.2   Implementation of the IIA framework

The IIA framework outlined above will be used to assess the likely significant effects of the LLDC Local Plan. Where a significant effect is predicted, measures to mitigate the effects will be identified so the significant effect can be avoided, or the magnitude of the impact reduced to a level where it would no longer be considered significant.

Appendix 2 provides an example of the IIA framework that will be used to assess the LLDC Local Plan, based on the guidance questions outlined above in section 5.1. This will be updated following the outcomes of the consultation of this Scoping Report.

Any likely effects identified as a result of the implementation of the LLDC Local Plan will be described according to a significance criteria based on the requirements of SEA Directive. Testing the proposed policies and options will use a symbol-based scoring system (

Table 42). Impacts will be identified according to their significance, which takes into account the magnitude, duration and permanency of the impact, along with consideration of any secondary or cumulative impacts.

Table 42: IIA Framework scoring system

Significance of effect		Description of effect
++	Significant positive	Likely to benefit a large part of the LLDC Planning Area and constituent boroughs, or a large number of people and receptors. The effects are likely to be direct and permanent and the magnitude will be major.
+	Minor	The extent of predicted beneficial effects is likely to be limited to small areas within the LLDC Planning Area or small groups of people and receptors. The effects can be direct or indirect, temporary or reversible. The magnitude of the predicted effects will be minor.
O	Neutral	Neutral effects are predicted where the option being assessed is unlikely to alter the present or future baseline situation.
-	Minor negative	Minor negative effects are likely to be limited to small areas within the LLDC Planning Area, or limited to small groups of people and receptors and or those with low sensitivity to change. The effects can be direct or indirect, temporary or reversible. The importance of the receptor that is effect is likely to be minor as is the magnitude of the predicted effect.
--	Significant negative	Likely to affect the whole, or large areas the LLDC Planning Area and constituent boroughs, or a large number of people and receptors. The effects are likely to be direct, irreversible and permanent and or those with high sensitivity to change. The magnitude of the predicted effects will also be major.
?	Unknown	This significance criterion is applied to effects where there is insufficient information to make a robust assessment. It is also applied to the assessment of options that can have both positive and negative effects and it is not clear whether the positive or negative effects outweigh each other.
N/A	Not applicable	This is applied to objectives that are clearly not affected by the option or policy being assessed.

6 Next Steps

There are a number of key stages required to complete the IIA process for the LLDC Local Plan. This includes completing Stage A and undertaking all tasks required in Stages B-E.

6.1 Complete Stage A: Consultation and amendments to this Scoping Report

Stakeholder consultation is an integral component of this assessment and a statutory requirement. The identification and engagement of key stakeholders is critical to support the development of strategic policy and plans, whilst opportunities for wider community involvement are considered important to ensure the process remains open and inclusive. Any comments on this Scoping Report should be sent to:

LLDC Planning Policy
Level 10
1 Stratford Place
E20 1EJ

planningpolicy@londonlegacy.co.uk
Consultation portal address- TBC

Following consultation, stakeholder feedback may result in the need to make changes to the IIA Framework, baseline and context review. Where appropriate, the Scoping Report will be re-released to consultees to demonstrate the changes which have been addressed as a consequence of the consultation process.

6.2 Stage B: Options and preferred options assessment

This stage of the process is where the significant effects of the Local Plan, as defined by the SEA Directive, and mitigation and enhancement opportunities are identified.

Proposed policies within the new LLDC Local Plan will be informed by issues identified in this IIA Scoping Report. The IIA will appraise the Local Plan objective and policy options against the objectives outlined in the IIA Framework in order to assess their compatibility and effects across all topics.

6.3 Stage C: Preparing the IIA Report

The structure of the LLDC Local Plan IIA Report is set out in Table 43.

Table 43: Proposed structure of the IIA report

Structure of the report	Information included
Non-technical summary	Summary of the IIA process
	Summary of the likely significant effects of the Local Plan
	Information on how to comment on the contents of the report
Methodology	IIA process
	Who was consulted during the process
	Any difficulties when carrying out the assessment or data gaps when compiling information
Background	Purpose of the IIA
	Local Plan objectives
IIA objectives, baseline and context	Relationship with other policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives
	Economic, environmental and social baseline
	Key economic, environmental and social issues/problems identified
	Any data limitations
	IIA Framework, including objectives, guiding questions and indicators
Assessment of Local Plan options and policies	Main strategic options considered
	Comparison of the significant economy, environmental and social effects of the options
	The preferred options and justification of this choice
Conclusions and recommendations	Remaining significant, secondary or cumulative effects
	Proposed mitigation measures
	Proposed monitoring
	Any specific SEA, EqIA, HIA or CSIA impacts to demonstrate compliance

6.4 Stage D: Consultation on the draft IIA Report

The Draft IIA Report should be consulted on alongside the publication version of the LLDC Local Plan. This should include Statutory Consultees, the public and other relevant bodies and stakeholders with economic, environmental or social interests/ responsibilities.

If significant changes are made to the preferred options following consultation, an IIA will be required on these changes and the IIA Report will be amended to

reflect changes. This may take the form of an annex or addendum to the IIA Report. A similar process will take place for any changes made to the mitigation proposals.

6.5   Stage E: Post adoption and monitoring

Once the publication draft of the LLDC Local Plan is approved, a Post Adoption Statement will be prepared, as per the requirements of the SEA Directive.

After the policies have been adopted, they will be monitored through the life of the LLDC Local Plan follow consultation. Monitoring, reviewing and updating of the LLDC Local Plan will be essential to ensure it continues to be 'fit for purpose' and to ensure it is successfully delivering its targets and reducing economic, social and environmental effects.

Appendix A- Example IIA framework

Obj. No.	Topic	Objective	Assessment Criteria Will the strategy…	Assessment							Receptors and/or affected groups	Summary against overall objective	Potential cumulative effects	Mitigation/ policy input
				Topic	ST (0-4 years)	MT (5-9 years)	LT (10+ years)	Direct (D) or indirect (I) effects	Temporary (T) or Permanent (P)	Spatial context: Local (L), Greater London (GL), Wider Region (WR)				
1	Equality and Inclusion	To make the LLDC community fair and inclusive, where every person is able to participate, reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs to the population	Reduce poverty and social exclusion	SEA / SA										
			Promote a culture of equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment	EqIA										
			Promote an inclusive design approach ensuring a barrier free environment for all, especially disabled people	HIA										
			Provide opportunities for people to choose an active, fulfilling life	CSIA										
			Provide opportunities for local residents to actively participate in decision making and the local community											
			Provide opportunities for local residents of every background to connect and develop a local sense of ownership											
2	Social integration	To ensure the LLDC community is socially integrated, strong, resilient and free of prejudice	Reduce poverty and social exclusion	SEA / SA										
			Promote a culture of equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment	EqIA										
			Promote an inclusive design approach ensuring a barrier free environment for all, especially disabled people	HIA										

Obj. No.	Topic	Objective	Assessment Criteria Will the strategy…	Topic	ST (0-4 years)	MT (5-9 years)	LT (10+ years)	Direct (D) or indirect (I) effects	Temporary (T) or Permanent (P)	Spatial context: Local (L), Greater London (GL), Wider Region (WR)	Receptors and/or affected groups	Summary against overall objective	Potential cumulative effects	Mitigation/ policy input
			Provide opportunities for people to choose an active, fulfilling life	CSIA										
			Provide opportunities for local residents to actively participate in decision making and the local community											
			Provide opportunities for local residents of every background to connect and develop a local sense of ownership											
3	Health and health inequalities	To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of local residents and to reduce health inequalities across the area	Improve access and equity of access to health and social care services and facilities	SEA / SA										
			Promote and deliver community sports participation, including disability sports?	EqIA										
			Promote increases in physical activity particularly in areas of health and social deprivation	HIA										
			Reduce inequalities in levels of physical activity	CSIA										
			Improve the physical and mental health and wellbeing of communities											
			Reduce inequalities in physical and mental health and wellbeing											
			Support the provision of quality, affordable and healthy food											
4	Crime, safety	To contribute to safety and	Reduce levels of crime	SEA / SA										

Obj. No.	Topic	Objective	Assessment Criteria Will the strategy…	Assessment							Receptors and/or affected groups	Summary against overall objective	Potential cumulative effects	Mitigation/ policy input
				Topic	ST (0-4 years)	MT (5-9 years)	LT (10+ years)	Direct (D) or indirect (I) effects	Temporary (T) or Permanent (P)	Spatial context: Local (L), Greater London (GL), Wider Region (WR)				
	and security	security and the perceptions of safety	Reduce the opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour	EqIA										
			Create a travel environment that feels safe to all users during the day time and night time	HIA										
			Increase security and resilience to major incidents	CSIA										
			Improve perceptions of safety and fear of crime to help remove barriers to activities leading to reduced social isolation											
5	Housing supply, quality, choice and affordability	To provide a quantum, type, quality and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand	Help to facilitate the delivery of house building that meets the needs to Londoners	SEA / SA										
			Reduce homelessness and overcrowding	EqIA										
			Increase the range and affordability of housing	HIA										
			Promote accessible and adaptable homes, improving choice for people who require them	CSIA										
			Improve insulation and energy efficiency in housing to reduce fuel poverty and ill-health											
			Provide housing that encourages a sense of community and enhances the amenity value of the community											

Obj. No.	Topic	Objective	Assessment Criteria Will the strategy…	Topic	Assessment						Receptors and/or affected groups	Summary against overall objective	Potential cumulative effects	Mitigation/ policy input
					ST (0-4 years)	MT (5-9 years)	LT (10+ years)	Direct (D) or indirect (I) effects	Tempo rary (T) or Perma nent (P)	Spatial context: Local (L), Greater London (GL), Wider Region (WR)				
6	Sustainable land use	Make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development	Make the best use of land through appropriate development on brownfield sites and use of existing transport networks	SEA / SA										
			Ensure that high densities development does not adversely impact on different groups of people	EqIA										
			Integrate land use and transport	HIA										
			Promote regeneration and provide benefits for existing communities	CSIA										
7	Design	To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance existing a sense of place and distinctiveness reducing the need to travel by motorised transport	Conserve and enhance the townscape/ cityscape character	SEA / SA										
			Create and maintain a safe and attractive public realm which encourages people to walk and cycle	EqIA										
			Help to make people feel positive about the area they live in and promote social integration	HIA										
			Encourage an inclusive design approach taking into account the needs of a variety of users	CSIA										
			Help to improve the wider built environment and create a sense of place and vibrancy											
			Promote high quality design and sustainable design and construction methods											

Obj. No.	Topic	Objective	Assessment Criteria Will the strategy…	Topic	ST (0-4 years)	MT (5-9 years)	LT (10+ years)	Direct (D) or indirect (I) effects	Temporary (T) or Permanent (P)	Spatial context: Local (L), Greater London (GL), Wider Region (WR)	Receptors and/or affected groups	Summary against overall objective	Potential cumulative effects	Mitigation/ policy input
			Improve legibility and ease of use of the build environment for people with sensory or cognitive impairments											
			Seek to improve safety and the perception of safety in local communities by designing out crime?											
			Retain the spatial diversity of communities											
8	Accessibility	To maximise accessibility for all in and around the LLDC community	Improve accessibility to all public transport modes	SEA / SA										
			Increase equality of access to services and facilities	EqIA										
			Improve links between neighbourhoods and communities	HIA										
				CSIA										
9	Connectivity	To enhance and improve connectivity for all to, from, within and around the LLDC area and increase the proportion of	Improve connectivity across the LLDC area by all modes of public transport?	SEA / SA										
			Reduce traffic volumes and congestion on roads across all parts of London?	EqIA										
			Reduce congestion on public pavements and footpaths, especially in central London?	HIA										

Obj. No.	Topic	Objective	Assessment Criteria Will the strategy…	Topic	ST (0-4 years)	MT (5-9 years)	LT (10+ years)	Direct (D) or indirect (I) effects	Temporary (T) or Permanent (P)	Spatial context: Local (L), Greater London (GL), Wider Region (WR)	Receptors and/or affected groups	Summary against overall objective	Potential cumulative effects	Mitigation/ policy input
		journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes	Reduce severance and consequent inequalities for those groups who are more greatly affected by severance (e.g. people on low incomes, disabled people, children and young people, older people and people dependent on walking and using public transport for travel)?	CSIA										
			Encourage a modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel as well as encourage greater efficiency (e.g. through car-sharing)?											
			Reduce the overall need for people to travel by improving their access to the services, jobs, leisure and amenities in the place in which they live?											
			Encourage active travel by creating safe, attractive routes											
10	Economic competitiveness and employment	To support a strong, diverse and resilient economic economy structure providing opportunities for all	Increase productivity and deliver economic benefits across the LLDC Planning Area and East London?	SEA / SA										
			Facilitate the provision of the right type of employment land and floor space in the right place to ensure that London remains economically competitive?	EqIA										
			Help generate satisfying and rewarding new jobs?	HIA										

Obj. No.	Topic	Objective	Assessment Criteria Will the strategy…	Assessment							Receptors and/or affected groups	Summary against overall objective	Potential cumulative effects	Mitigation/ policy input
				Topic	ST (0-4 years)	MT (5-9 years)	LT (10+ years)	Direct (D) or indirect (I) effects	Temporary (T) or Permanent (P)	Spatial context: Local (L), Greater London (GL), Wider Region (WR)				
			Create healthy, productive workplaces?	CSIA										
			Help to provide employment opportunities in the most deprived areas, particularly to disadvantaged groups, and stimulate regeneration?											
			Minimise barriers to employment (e.g. transport, financial, childcare)?											
			Help reduce overall unemployment, particularly long-term and youth unemployment?											
			Improve the resilience of business and the local economy?											
			Help to diversify the local economy?											
			Encourage business start-ups and support the growth of businesses, particularly SMEs											
			Enable people with physical and mental health conditions and disabilities to stay in employment?											
			Support social enterprise, voluntary and community sectors											
			Support small, local retail offers											
			Support working families											

Obj. No.	Topic	Objective	Assessment Criteria Will the strategy...	Topic	ST (0-4 years)	MT (5-9 years)	LT (10+ years)	Direct (D) or indirect (I) effects	Temporary (T) or Permanent (P)	Spatial context: Local (L), Greater London (GL), Wider Region (WR)	Receptors and/or affected groups	Summary against overall objective	Potential cumulative effects	Mitigation/ policy input
							Assessment							
11	**Infrastructure**	To ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	Ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure support economic competitiveness and housing delivery?	SEA / SA										
			Unlock land that has capacity for housing development?	EqIA										
			Provide accessible infrastructure to connect new housing developments to key services?	HIA										
			Ensure equity of access to environmental, social and physical infrastructure?	CSIA										
12	**Education and skills**	To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all	Help to improve learning and the attainment of skills to the right employment opportunities?	SEA / SA										
			Ensure provision of sufficient school places to meet growing needs across London	EqIA										
			Support transitions from education to work	HIA										
			Support London's status as an international city of learning, research and development	CSIA										
			Support adult education to improve social mobility and life chances for all ages											

Obj. No.	Topic	Objective	Assessment Criteria Will the strategy…	Assessment							Receptors and/or affected groups	Summary against overall objective	Potential cumulative effects	Mitigation/ policy input
				Topic	ST (0-4 years)	MT (5-9 years)	LT (10+ years)	Direct (D) or indirect (I) effects	Tempo rary (T) or Perma nent (P)	Spatial context: Local (L), Greater London (GL), Wider Region (WR)				
			Encourage education and training that meets the needs of business, including vocational training											
13	**Culture**	To safeguard and enhance the area's rich cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment and talent to benefit all residents while delivering new activities that contribute to strengthening London's global position	Improve accessibility for all to cultural venues	SEA / SA										
			Improve participation by all in cultural activities and support cultural activities that promote social integration	EqIA										
			Help to maintain and increase appropriate cultural facilities, both for consumption and production to sustain and strengthen a growing sector Provide access to affordable cultural activities in areas of deprivation	HIA										
			Enable Londoners to develop skill and take up careers in the creative industries	CSIA										
			Provide access to affordable cultural activities in areas of deprivation.											
14	**Air Quality**	To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest	Reduce NO$_X$, PM$_{10}$ and PM$_{2.5}$ emissions?	SEA / SA										

Obj. No.	Topic	Objective	Assessment Criteria Will the strategy…	Topic	ST (0-4 years)	MT (5-9 years)	LT (10+ years)	Direct (D) or indirect (I) effects	Temporary (T) or Permanent (P)	Spatial context: Local (L), Greater London (GL), Wider Region (WR)	Receptors and/or affected groups	Summary against overall objective	Potential cumulative effects	Mitigation/ policy input
		air quality and reduce exposure	Reduce inequalities in terms of access to clean air, particularly for those: who live in deprived areas? who live, learn or work near busy roads or construction sites? who are more vulnerable because of their age or existing medical condition?	EqIA										
			Reduce the number of people exposed to particulates and NO2 concentrations, particularly vulnerable people	HIA										
			Improve air quality around areas which may have high concentrations of vulnerable people such as schools, outdoor play areas, care homes and hospitals	CSIA										
			Help to achieve national and international standards for air quality?											
			Reduce costs to the economy resulting from premature deaths due to poor air quality?											
15	Climate change adaptation and mitigation	To ensure London adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood,	Protect London from climate change impacts?	SEA / SA										
			Improve the microclimate and ameliorate the impact of the heat island effect on Londoners?	EqIA										
			Help the local area to function during a flood event or heavy rainfall?	HIA										

Obj. No.	Topic	Objective	Assessment Criteria Will the strategy…	Topic	ST (0-4 years)	MT (5-9 years)	LT (10+ years)	Direct (D) or indirect (I) effects	Temporary (T) or Permanent (P)	Spatial context: Local (L), Greater London (GL), Wider Region (WR)	Receptors and/or affected groups	Summary against overall objective	Potential cumulative effects	Mitigation/ policy input
		drought and heat risks	Help the local area function during periods of drought	CSIA										
			Reduce impacts on groups more vulnerable to the effects of climate change (e.g. older people are more vulnerable to excess heat?)											
16		To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	Help to reduce London's CO_2 emissions targets by 60% by 2025?	SEA / SA										
			Reduce transport's contribution to CO2 emissions?	EqIA										
			Reduce the built environment's contribution to CO2 emissions?	HIA										
			Facilitate investment in green technologies, equipment and infrastructure that reduce GHG emissions	CSIA										
			Promote the transition to a low carbon economy?											
			Reduce carbon emissions by shifting to more sustainable modes of transport											
17	Energy use and supply	To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and	Increase the proportion of energy both purchased and generated from renewable and sustainable resources?	SEA / SA										
			Contribute to the provision of smart and affordable energy system for all?	EqIA										
			Reduce the demand and need for energy?	HIA										
			Promote generation of energy locally?	CSIA										

Obj. No.	Topic	Objective	Assessment Criteria Will the strategy…	Assessment							Receptors and/or affected groups	Summary against overall objective	Potential cumulative effects	Mitigation/ policy input
				Topic	ST (0-4 years)	MT (5-9 years)	LT (10+ years)	Direct (D) or indirect (I) effects	Temporary (T) or Permanent (P)	Spatial context: Local (L), Greater London (GL), Wider Region (WR)				
		affordable energy system	Ensure that any supply shortages are addressed'?											
			Promote and improve energy efficiency?											
			Reduce impacts of fuel poverty, particularly for vulnerable groups?											
			Promote the transition to a low carbon economy?											
18	Water resources and quality	To protect and enhance London's water bodies by ensuring that the LLDC area has a sustainable water supply, drainage and sewerage system	Improve the quality of the water environment, helping to meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive?	SEA / SA										
			Reduce discharges to surface and ground waters?	EqIA										
			Support necessary improvements to the water systems infrastructure (water supply/sewerage)?	HIA										
			Reduce abstraction from surface and ground water sources?	CSIA										
			Reduce water consumption through the promotion of demand management?											
19	Flood risk	To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of people and	Minimise the risk of flooding from all sources of flooding to people, property and infrastructure?	SEA / SA										
			Manage residual flood risks appropriately and avoid new flood risks	EqIA										

Obj. No.	Topic	Objective	Assessment Criteria Will the strategy...	Topic	ST (0-4 years)	MT (5-9 years)	LT (10+ years)	Direct (D) or indirect (I) effects	Temporary (T) or Permanent (P)	Spatial context: Local (L), Greater London (GL), Wider Region (WR)	Receptors and/or affected groups	Summary against overall objective	Potential cumulative effects	Mitigation/ policy input
		property to flooding	Seek to minimise new development in areas prone to flood risk or mitigate the potential for such risk?	HIA										
			Promote the integration of sustainable urban drainage systems?	CSIA										
20	Natural capital and natural environment	To protect, connect and enhance the area's natural capital (including important habitats, species and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides	Protect and enhance the character of local greenscapes?	SEA / SA										
			Bring nature closer to people, particularly in most urbanised parts of the city and improve access to areas of biodiversity interest?	EqIA										
			Help to acknowledge monetary value to natural capital of London?	HIA										
			Conserve, enhance or create natural and semi-natural habitats of recognised ecological value and/or the green corridors that link them enhancing the ecological function and carrying capacity of the green space network?	CSIA										
			Avoid damage to sites, protected species and habitats, especially where there is designation of international, national, regional or local importance											

Obj. No.	Topic	Objective	Assessment Criteria Will the strategy…	Assessment							Receptors and/or affected groups	Summary against overall objective	Potential cumulative effects	Mitigation/ policy input
				Topic	ST (0-4 years)	MT (5-9 years)	LT (10+ years)	Direct (D) or indirect (I) effects	Tempo rary (T) or Perma nent (P)	Spatial context: Local (L), Greater London (GL), Wider Region (WR)				
			Promote, educate and raise awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment to all?											
			Promote and support the function of the Blue Ribbon Network?											
			Specifically address deficiencies in access to open space											
			Create green spaces that are safe and accessible to all											
			Promote sensory environments and play spaces											
21	Historic environment	To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	Conserve and/or enhance heritage assets, their setting and the wider historic environment	SEA / SA										
			Contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk	EqIA										
			Improve the quality and condition of the historic environment	HIA										
			Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness	CSIA										
			Provide for increased understanding and interpretation of the historic environment											
			Provide for increased access to and enjoyment of the historic environment											

Obj. No.	Topic	Objective	Assessment Criteria Will the strategy…	Topic	ST (0-4 years)	MT (5-9 years)	LT (10+ years)	Direct (D) or indirect (I) effects	Temporary (T) or Permanent (P)	Spatial context: Local (L), Greater London (GL), Wider Region (WR)	Receptors and/or affected groups	Summary against overall objective	Potential cumulative effects	Mitigation/ policy input
			Engage communities in identifying culturally important features and areas											
			Increase the social benefit (e.g. education, participation, citizenship, health and well-being) derived from the historic environment											
22	**Geology and soils**	To conserve local geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	Promote the use of brownfield land?	SEA / SA										
			Prevent further soil degradation or erosion?	EqIA										
			Restore degraded soil?	HIA										
			Minimise the risk of health impacts through contamination	CSIA										
			Maximise the potential benefit of access to new employment and housing as a result of remediation.											
23	**Materials and waste**	To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	Promote the principles of circular economy when aiming for waste reduction, reuse, re-manufacturing and recycling?	SEA / SA										
			Maximise use of innovative waste management techniques including smart technology.	EqIA										
			Help develop more efficient and sustainable freight transportation?	HIA										
			Minimise negative impacts of waste processing and disposal on vulnerable groups.	CSIA										
24	**Noise and vibration**	To minimise noise and vibration levels	Reduce the number of people exposed to high levels of noise ?	SEA / SA										

Obj. No.	Topic	Objective	Assessment Criteria Will the strategy…	Topic	ST (0-4 years)	MT (5-9 years)	LT (10+ years)	Direct (D) or indirect (I) effects	Temporary (T) or Permanent (P)	Spatial context: Local (L), Greater London (GL), Wider Region (WR)	Receptors and/or affected groups	Summary against overall objective	Potential cumulative effects	Mitigation/ policy input
		and disruption to people and communities across the LLDC area and reduce inequalities in exposure	Help reduce actual noise levels and promote the agent of change principle to mitigate disturbances from existing noise?	EqIA										
			Minimise and reduce road, rail and aviation noise and vibration levels and disruption	HIA										
			Improve people's access to quiet / tranquil spaces?	CSIA										
			Reduce night time noise in residential areas											

Appendix B- Review of relevant plans, programmes and strategies

Doc title	Relevant baseline data	Key objectives of the document	Issues associated with the document	How can the Local Plan respond?	Web address
International context					
Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002)	Not applicable	The report presents the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development. This World Summit reaffirmed the international commitment to sustainable development. The aims are to: • Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production with a 10 year framework of programmes of action. • Reverse trend in loss of natural resources. • Urgently and substantially increase the global share of renewable energy • Significantly reduce the rate of loss of biodiversity.	Natural capital Energy	The plan needs to include objectives that encourage resource efficiency, limit resource loss, increase renewable energy use, improve energy efficiency and protect and enhance biodiversity.	http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/documents/131302_wssd_report_reissued.pdf
Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)	Not applicable	This strategy sets out how the EU will meet its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development. The strategy sets objectives and actions for seven key priority challenges: Climate change and clean energy; sustainable transport; sustainable consumption and production; conservation and management of natural resources; public health; social inclusion, demography and migration; and global poverty and sustainable development challenges.	Climate change adaptation and mitigation Energy Transport Health and health inequalities Resource management Social policy Economy and employment	The Local Plan needs to consider the key objectives, actions and priorities of the Strategy and consider how sustainable development can be incorporated into its strategy.	http://register.consilium.europa.eu/doc/srv?l=EN&f=ST%2010117%202006%20INIT
EU Seventh Environmental Action Plan 2013-2020	Not applicable	The EAP reviews the significant environmental challenges and provides a framework for European environmental policy up to 2020. The programme lists nine priority objectives and what the EU needs to do to achieve them by 2020: 1. To protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital	Climate change adaptation and mitigation Energy Transport Health and health inequalities Resource	The Local Plan should consider the broad goals the EU sets out in the EAP, concerning climate change, resource management, sustainable development and human health and wellbeing.	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=LEGISSUM:l28027&from=EN

Doc title	Relevant baseline data	Key objectives of the document	Issues associated with the document	How can the Local Plan respond?	Web address
		2. To turn the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing 3. To safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing 4. To maximise the benefits of the Union's environment legislation by improving implementation 5. To increase knowledge about the environment and widen the evidence base for policy 6. To secure investment for environment and climate policy and account for the environmental costs of any societal activities 7. To better integrate environmental concerns into other policy areas and ensure coherence when creating new policy 8. To make the Union's cities more sustainable 9. To help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively.	management Social policy Economy and employment		
European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) (1999)	Not applicable	The European Spatial Development Perspective is based on the EU aim of achieving sustainable development, strengthening environmentally sound economic development and social cohesion. The three fundamental goals include: 1. Economic and social cohesion 2. Conservation and management of natural resources and cultural heritage 3. More balanced competitiveness of the European territory.	Resource management Culture Natural capital Economic competitiveness and employment Social policy	The Local Plan should recognise the need for a balance between economic, social and environmental issues and include policies that promote sustainable development.	http://ec.europa. eu/regional_poli cy/sources/doco ffic/official/repo rts/pdf/sum_en. pdf
The Aarhus Convention (1997)	Not applicable	In order to contribute to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being, each Party subject to the convention shall guarantee the	Public consultation	The Local Plan should be based on a transparent process; consultation on the contents of the IIA and the Local Plan should be ensured.	https://www.une ce.org/fileadmin /DAM/env/pp/d

Doc title	Relevant baseline data	Key objectives of the document	Issues associated with the document	How can the Local Plan respond?	Web address
		rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.			ocuments/cep43 e.pdf
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)	Not applicable	The convention sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change. It acknowledges that the climatic system is affected by many factors and is a shared system. Under the Convention governments have to: • Gather and share information on greenhouse gas emission • Launch national strategies for climate change • Co-operate in adapting to the impacts of climate change	Climate change mitigation and adaptation Flood risk	The Local Plan should recognise that local action needs to be taken with regards to climate change and that national targets that relate to climate change, flooding and greenhouse gas emissions should be included.	https://unfccc.in t/resource/docs/ convkp/conveng .pdf
Paris Agreement (2015)	Not applicable	The Paris Agreement brings together all nations in a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects, with enhanced support to assist developing countries to do so. The Agreement's central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius.	Climate change adaptation and mitigation Flood risk Energy consumption and efficiency Resource management	The Local Plan policies should consider the broad goals set out in the Paris Agreement with regards to climate change issues and consider the specific climate targets.	http://unfccc.int/ paris_agreement /items/9485.php
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)	Not applicable	The Kyoto protocol reinforces the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, addressing the problems on anthropogenic climate change by requiring developed countries to set legally binding emission reduction targets for greenhouse gasses. Industrial nations agreed to reduce their collective emissions of greenhouse gasses by 5.2% from 1990 levels.	Climate change adaptation and mitigation Flood risk Energy consumption and efficiency Resource management	The Local Plan policies should consider the broad goals set out in the Kyoto Protocol with regards to climate change issues, and consider the specific climate targets.	http://unfccc.int/ kyoto_protocol/i tems/2830.php
Second European Climate	Not applicable	This programme drives climate change mitigation across Europe, with the aim of limiting climate change and meeting Kyoto targets. It also seeks to promote adaptation	Climate change adaptation and mitigation	The Local Plan should take into account the need to understand and	https://ec.europa .eu/clima/policie

Doc title	Relevant baseline data	Key objectives of the document	Issues associated with the document	How can the Local Plan respond?	Web address
Change Programme (ECCP II) (2005)		to the effects of climate change. Most initiatives in the programme are EU-wide and relate to emissions trading, technological specifications, carbon capture and storage.	Flood risk Energy consumption and efficiency Resource management	adapt to potential impacts of climate change, particularly extreme weather.	s/eccp/second_en
EU Directive on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (2008)	Not applicable	This policy sets binding standards and target dates for reducing concentrations to SO_2, NO_2/NOx, $PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$, CO, benzene and lead. The directive seeks to maintain ambient air quality in areas where it is good, and improve it in other areas.	Air quality Climate change adaptation and mitigation	This Local Plan should outline measures to be taken to improve local air quality	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008L0050
The Water Framework Directive (2000)	Not applicable	The Water Framework Directive establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which: 1. Prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems 2. Promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources 3. Aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances 4. Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution 5. Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts.	Water management Flood risk Climate change adaptation and mitigation Biodiversity Resource management	The Local Plan should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced, and promote the sustainable use of water resources.	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32000L0060

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Drinking Water Directive (1998)	Not applicable	The Drinking Water Directive aims to protect human health from adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is clean.	Water management Health and health inequalities	The Local Plan should consider the impact developments can have on drinking water quality and implement appropriate controls to prevent negative impacts on water quality.	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-drink/legislation_en.html
Groundwater Directive (2006)	Not applicable	The Groundwater Directive establishes a framework for the protection of groundwater to avoid the deterioration of water quality. The Directive includes groundwater quality standards and threshold values for groundwater pollutants.	Water management Health and health inequalities	The Local Plan should consider the effects developments can have on groundwater quality and implement appropriate controls to prevent negative impacts on water quality.	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:372:0019:0031:EN:PDF
The blueprint to safeguard Europe's water resources (2012)	Not applicable	The blueprint to safeguard Europe's water resources emphasises key themes which include improving land use, addressing water pollution, increasing water efficiency and resilience, and improving governance. This blueprint reinforces the objectives set out in the Water Framework Directive.	Water management Flood risk Resource management	The Local Plan should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced, and promote the sustainable use of water resources.	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/blueprint/index_en.html
Directive on the assessment and management of flood risks (2007)	Not applicable	This Directive aims to reduce and manage the risks that flooding poses for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. It requires Member States to assess whether all water courses are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets/humans at risk in these areas, and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce flood risk. The Directive is to be carried out in co-ordination with the Water Framework Directive.	Flood risk Resource management Water management	The Local Plan must consider potential flood risk in the local area and how this could impact humans and assets within at-risk areas. This Plan should aim to prevent development within floodplains.	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32007L0060
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (1993)	Not applicable	The convention on Biological Diversity has 3 main objectives: 1. The conservation of biological diversity 2. The sustainable use of the components of biological diversity 3. The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources.	Natural capital Resource management	The Local Plan should consider biodiversity protection within it's policies.	https://www.cbd.int/intro/default.shtml

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		It aims to halt the worldwide loss of animal and plant species, and save and enhance biodiversity.			
Bern Convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals (1979)	Not applicable	The principle objectives of the Convention are to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats. Particular emphasis is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including migratory species. The convention aims to protect over 500 wild plant species and more than 1000 wild animal species. Each Contracting Party is obliged to: • Promote national policies for the conservation of wild flora, wild fauna and natural habitats, with particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, especially endemic ones, and endangered habitats, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention • Have regard to the conservation of wild flora and fauna in its planning and development policies and in its measures against pollution • Promote education and disseminate general information on the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats.	Natural capital	The Local Plan should consider protected habitats and species and should include provisions for the preservation, protection and improvement of the environment.	http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1364
Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)	Not applicable	The Convention is an intergovernmental treaty under the United Nations Environment Programme. The aim is for contracting parties to work together to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species and their habitats (on a global scale) by providing strict protection for endangered migratory species. The overarching objectives are: • Promote, co-operate in and support research relating to migratory species • Endeavour to provide immediate protection for migratory species included in Appendix I • Endeavour to conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species included in Appendix II.	Natural capital Energy	The Local Plan should consider protected habitats and species and should include provisions for the preservation, protection and improvement of the environment.	

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EU Birds Directive (2009)	Not applicable	The Directive places great emphasis on the protection of habitats for endangered as well as migratory species (listed in Annex I), especially through the establishment of a coherent network of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) comprising all the most suitable territories for these species.	Natural capital	This Local Plan should take into consideration the need to preserve and enhance natural resources that includes the protection of birds.	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.htm
Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (1992)	Not applicable	This directive aims to conserve natural habitats, wild fauna and flora. Member states must take measures to maintain or restore favourable conservation status of natural habitats and species of importance. This includes sites such as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Ramsar sites. Plans that might impact the integrity of a designated site would be subject to an Appropriate Assessment.	Natural capital	The Local Plan needs to consider habitats and species that are identified under the Directive and should include provisions to ensure the protection, preservation and enhancement of the environment.	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index_en.htm
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as waterfowl habitat (1971)	Not applicable	The mission of this international treaty is 'the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local, regional and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world'. There are 1556 wetland sites designated for inclusion in the Ramsar Loss of Wetlands of International Importance, totalling 129.6 hectares. The objectives 2003-2008 objectives including insuring the wise use of wetlands; achieving appropriate management of wetlands of international importance; promoting the international co-operation; ensuring that required implementation mechanisms, resources and capacity are in place; and progressing towards the accession of all the countries to the Convention.	Natural capital	The Local Plan needs to consider wetlands and include provisions to ensure the protection, preservation and enhancement of the environment as appropriate.	http://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/scan_certified_e.pdf
The EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011)	Biodiversity Baseline prepared in 2010 by the European Environment Agency (EEA) in collaboration with the	New strategy over the next decade to halt the loss of biodiversity and improve the state of Europe's species, habitats, ecosystems and the services they provide. This new strategy is aligned with EU's contribution to averting global biodiversity loss. The six targets of the strategy are: 1. Fully implement the Birds and Habitats Directives	Natural capital	The Local Plan needs to consider habitats and species and include provisions to ensure the protection, preservation and enhancement of the environment.	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/info/pubs/docs/brochures/2020%20Biod%20brochure%20

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	European Commission.	2. Maintain and restore ecosystems and their services 3. Increase the contribution of agriculture and forestry to biodiversity 4. Ensure the sustainable use of fisheries resources 5. Combat Invasive Alien Species 6. Set-up action to tackle the global biodiversity crisis For each target a list of actions is presented.			final%20lowres.pdf
European Landscape Convention (2000)	Not applicable	This convention noted that the landscape is favourable to economic activity and has an important public interest role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields. The objectives are to promote European landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues.	Natural capital Historic environment Design	The Local Plan needs to consider the protection, preservation and enhancement of the landscape as appropriate.	https://rm.coe.int/1680080621
Basic Texts of the 1972 World Heritage Convention (2005)	Not applicable	The Convention requires that cultural and natural heritage is identified, protected and conserved, which requires measures to be taken.	Historic environment	The Local Plan needs to consider the protection, preservation and enhancement of the cultural and natural heritage as appropriate.	http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/activities/documents/activity-562-4.pdf
Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)	Not applicable	The Directive establishes the legislative framework for the handling of waste in the community. The objectives are to provide a comprehensive and consolidated approach to the definition and management of waste; to shift the thinking of waste from an unwanted burden to a valued resource and make Europe a recycling society; to ensure waste management starts with waste prevention; and to provide environmental criteria for certain waste streams, to establish when a waste ceases to be a waste.	Energy consumption and efficiency Materials and waste	The Local Plan needs to support the re-use of waste and initiatives towards valuing waste as a resource.	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32008L0098&from=EN
Energy efficiency directive (2012)	Not applicable	The Directive promotes energy efficiency to ensure the achievement of the European Union's 2020 20% target on energy efficiency. All Member States are required to use energy more efficiently at all stages of the energy chain,	Energy consumption and efficiency Resource management	The Local Plan should seek to achieve energy savings in line with the Directive, in household, industry and transport sectors.	http://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/energy-efficiency/energ

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		including the transformation of energy, distribution and final consumption.			y-efficiency-directive
National context					
UK Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future (2005) and the UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development, One Future – Different Paths (2005)	Not applicable	The strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations. The following issues have been highlighted as the main priority areas for immediate action: • Sustainable consumption and production - working towards achieving more with less • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement • Protecting the natural resources on which we depend • From local to global - building sustainable communities creating places where people want to live and work, now and in the future • Climate change and energy - confronting the greatest threat The following principles will be used to achieve sustainable development: • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Promoting good governance • Using sound science robustly The Government has devised 68 high level strategy indicators to measure success, such as greenhouse gas emissions, CO_2 emissions by end user, renewable electricity, bird populations, air quality and river quality.	Air quality Resource management Water quality Natural capital Climate change adaptation and mitigation Energy consumption and efficiency	The Local Plan needs to include the key objectives of the strategy and contribute to the development of more sustainable communities.	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/securing-the-future-delivering-uk-sustainable-development-strategy
Planning Act (2008)	Not applicable	The 2008 Act provides the consenting regime for granting planning and other consents for nationally significant infrastructure projects. The Act establishes thresholds above which certain types of infrastructure development are considered to be nationally significant and in relation to which developers must seek development consent.	Infrastructure Design Sustainable land use	The preparation of the plan should consider the recommended actions in this document.	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-act-2008-associated-development-

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					applications-for-major-infrastructure-projects
Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning, including Supplementary Files (2005)	Not applicable	This document, jointly published by The Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and the EA, sets out guidance to help prepare regional spatial strategies and local development framework, ensuring the incorporation of the natural, historic and built environment.	Historic environment Natural capital Infrastructure Resource management	The Local Plan should take into consideration the recommended guidance outlined in this document.	http://www.nebiodiversity.org.uk/docs/50.pdf
World Class Places: The Government's Strategy for Improving Quality of Place (2009)	Not applicable	The document describes the Government's strategy for improving the quality of the built environment, recognising the economic, social and environmental benefits that this can bring. There are seven objectives to the strategy: 1. Strengthen leadership on quality of place at the national and regional level 2. Encourage local civic leaders and local government to prioritise quality of place 3. Ensure relevant government policy, guidance and standards consistently promote quality of place and are user-friendly 4. Put the public and community at the centre of place-shaping 5. Ensure all development for which central government is directly responsible is built to high design and sustainability standards and promotes quality of place 6. Encourage higher standards of market-led development 7. Strengthen quality of place skills, knowledge and capacity.	Equality and inclusion Social integration Design Infrastructure Accessibility Culture Natural environment Historic environment	The Local Plan needs to favour community development while protecting and enhancing the built environment.	http://www.queenelizabetholympicpark.co.uk/-/media/lldc/local-plan/local-plan-examination-documents/national-strategy-papers/ns2-world-class-places.ashx?la=en
Green Infrastructure	Not applicable	The programme emerged as a response to the Government's drive for sustainable development which	Sustainable land use	The Local Plan should consider the lessons learnt from the CIAT	http://publications.naturalenglan

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and the Urban Fringe: Learning lessons from the Countryside In and Around Towns programme (2007)		requires a multi-disciplinary approach. The Countryside In and Around Towns (CIAT) programme was developed to unlock and make the best use of resources and opportunities, and therefore contribute towards sustainable development. The urban fringe is the extensive area around towns and cities which accounts for more than 20% of the land in England.	Design Natural environment Historic environment Material and waste	programme and works towards developing sustainable communities.	d.org.uk/publication/36009
The Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the Standard in Sustainability for New Homes (2008)	Not applicable	The Code is a voluntary standard designed to improve the overall sustainability of new homes. This can be achieved by setting a single framework within which the home building industry can design and construct homes to higher environmental standards and offer a tool for developers to differentiate themselves within the market. The document sets out the assessment process and the performance standards. Sustainability at home is measured against nine design categories, including energy and CO_2 emissions; water; materials; surface water run-off; waste; pollution; health and wellbeing; management; and ecology.	Health and health inequalities House supply, quality, choice and affordability Design Air quality Energy use and supply Water resources and quality Natural environment (including biodiversity) Materials and waste	The Local Plan needs to support the provision of sustainable new homes by using the performance standards as guidance.	http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20120919233342/http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/codesustainhomesstandard.pdf
Sustainable Communities, Settled Homes, Changing Lives – A Strategy for Tackling Homelessness	Not applicable	The strategy aims to reduce the number of households living in insecure temporary accommodation. The objectives of the strategy are to: • Prevent homelessness; • Provide support for vulnerable people; • Tackle the wider causes and symptoms of homelessness; • Help more people move away from rough sleeping; and	Health and health inequalities House supply, quality, choice and affordability	The Local Plan needs to support the provision of affordable homes.	http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20120920035922/http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/pdf/137815.pdf

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(ODPM) (2005)		• Provide more settled homes.			
Climate Change Act (2008)	Not applicable	The Act commits the UK to mitigate the impacts of climate change. The key objectives are the improve carbon management by moving towards a low-carbon economy and to demonstrate internationally UK's leadership in reducing global emissions.	Climate change adaptation and mitigation Air quality Energy use and supply Materials and waste	The Local Plan needs to support actions and development aiming to combat climate change.	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/pdfs/ukpga_20080027_e
Stern Review of the Economics of Climate Change (2006)	Levels of stock of greenhouse gases (GHG) in the atmosphere. GHG in 2000, by source. Illustrative emissions paths to stabilise at 550ppm CO_2.	The review is a contribution to assessing the evidence and building understanding of the economics of climate change. The two parts of the review are: 1. To examine the evidence on the economic impacts of climate change itself and explore the economics of stabilising greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. 2. To consider the complex policy challenges involved in managing the transition to a low-carbon economy and to ensure that societies can adapt to the consequences of climate change that can no longer be avoided.	Climate change adaptation and mitigation Air quality Energy use and supply Materials and waste	The Local Plan needs to support actions and development aiming to combat climate change.	http://www.wwf.se/source.php/1169157/Stern%20Report_Exec%20Summary.pdf
UK carbon plan (2011)	National progress over the last decades towards a low carbon economy	The Carbon Plan sets out the Government's plans for achieving the emissions reductions set out in the first four carbon budgets, on a pathway consistent with meeting the UK's 2050 target. The publication brings together the Government's strategy to curb greenhouse gas emissions and deliver climate change targets. The plan outlines a commitment to reduce carbon emissions by at least 80% by 2050.	Climate change adaptation and mitigation Air quality Energy use and supply Materials and waste	The Local Plan should include the need to reduce carbon emissions to meet UK national targets.	https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/47613/3702-the-carbon-plan-delivering-our-low-carbon-future.pdf
Climate Change and Biodiversity	Not applicable	This report examines ways in which the land use planning system can help biodiversity adapt to climate change. It recommends strategies that meet the core adaptation goals	Natural capital Design Climate change	The Local Plan should consider recommendations from this report to ensure biodiversity assets are	http://publications.naturalenglan

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Adaptation: The Role of the Spatial Planning System (2009)		set out by Defra: Conserve existing biodiversity - Conserve protected areas and other high quality habitats - Conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species - Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate - Develop ecologically resilient and varied landscapes - Conserve and enhance local variation within sites and habitats - Make space for the natural development of rivers and coasts - Establish ecological networks through habitat protection, restoration and creation - Make sound decisions based on analysis - Thoroughly analyse causes of change - Respond to changing conservation priorities - Integrate adaptation and mitigation measures into conservation management, planning and practice.	adaptation and mitigation	protected from inappropriate developments through techniques such as buffer zones around sensitive sites.	d.org.uk/publication/41006
Planning for climate change - guidance for local authorities (2012)	Not applicable	This document, produced by the planning and climate change coalition, aims to support local authorities who want to reduce climate change impacts and maximise the economic benefits that solutions, such as renewable energy or sustainable transport, can bring.	Climate change adaptation and mitigation Natural capital and natural environment Energy	This publication is directly aimed at local authorities and the Local Plan can consider it in order to address climate change issues.	http://www.rtpi.org.uk/media/505555/planning_for_climate_change-guidance_for_local_authorities__rtpi_endorsed_1_2012.pdf
Energy Act (2013)	Not applicable	This Act sets out legislation to: - Reflect the availability of new technologies - Correspond with our changing requirements for security of supply infrastructure - Ensure adequate protection for the environment and the tax payer as our energy market changes	Climate change adaptation and mitigation Resource management Energy	The Local Plan should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction of CO_2 emissions and promote sustainable economic growth.	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-act

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			consumption and efficiency		
Low carbon transport: a greener future - a carbon reduction strategy for transport (2009)	This document identifies the current state of the national transport system and future expectations, such as passenger number increases.	This strategy identifies how the transport sector will meet its emissions reduction and contribute to the Government's overall policy on climate change, as set out in the Climate Change Act 2008.	Transport Climate change mitigation and resilience Resource management	The Local Plan should consider the promotion for low-carbon transport and the use of new and emerging technology, in addition to promoting a modal shift to sustainable transport choices.	https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/228897/7682.pdf
Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended)	Not applicable	This act forms the basis of conservation legislation in Great Britain. The act consolidates the requirements of European Directives including the Bern Convention and Birds Directive. Schedules 5 and 8 detail lists of legally protected wild animals and plans respectively, updated every 5 years.	Natural capital and natural environment	The Local Plan must ensure that species and habitats are protected to comply with the Act.	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)	Not applicable	These regulations implement the requirements of the Habitats Directive. The regulations outline a list of sites which are important for either habitats of species (listed in Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive respectively). These sites must then be designed as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs).	Natural capital and natural environment	The Local Plan must ensure that species and habitats are protected to comply with the Act.	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/490/contents/made
The Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act (2000)	Not applicable	This Act creates a new statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open lane, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen the nature conservation legislation and to facilitate better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs).	Natural capital and natural environment	The Local Plan should ensure that developments consider biodiversity protection.	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)	Not applicable	This Act created Natural England and the Commission for Rural Communities. This Act extends the biodiversity duty set out in the CRoW Act to public bodies and statutory undertakers to ensure due regard to the conservation of biodiversity. This duty states that every public authority must have regard to the purpose of conserving biodiversity.	Natural capital and natural environment	The Local Plan should ensure that developments consider biodiversity protection.	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents

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UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (2012)	Not applicable	This framework covers the period 2011-2020. It outlines how the UK can achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and aims of the EU biodiversity strategy. It takes a holistic landscape-scale approach to managing the environment than the previous BAP plan launched in 1994, but includes many of the same principles. The plan contains 1150 species and 65 habitats listed as priorities.	Natural capital and natural environment	The Local Plan must ensure that species and habitats are protected to comply with the framework.	http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/UK_Post2010_Bio-Fwork.pdf
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011)	Not applicable	This strategy documents the biodiversity strategy for England, providing a comprehensive picture of how the country is implementing international and EU commitments. It specifically sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy over the next few years on land and sea.	Natural capital and natural environment	The Local Plan should ensure that developments consider biodiversity protection and ensure there is no biodiversity loss.	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/biodiversity-2020-a-strategy-for-england-s-wildlife-and-ecosystem-services
Biodiversity by Design: A Guide for Sustainable Communities (2004)	Not applicable	This document provides guidance on how to maximise the opportunities for biodiversity in the planning and design of sustainable communities. The guidance is designed to apply at a variety of scales from sub-region growth points, to neighbourhood schemes.	Natural capital and natural environment Design	The Local Plan should ensure that developments consider how biodiversity can be protected and enhanced alongside new developments.	http://tcpa.brix.fatbeehive.com/data/files/bd_biodiversity.pdf
UK Biodiversity Indicators 2015, (2016)	Not applicable	This document outlines the set of indicators used by the UK to report on the progress towards meeting the Convention on Biological Diversity (the 'Aichi targets') and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity.	Natural capital and natural environment	The Local Plan should ensure that developments consider biodiversity protection and could use these indicators for future monitoring purposes.	http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/UKBI_2015_v3a.pdf
Natural Environment White Paper: implementation updates	Not applicable	The Natural Environment White Paper has a focus on promoting high quality natural environments, expanding multi-functional green infrastructure networks and initiating landscape-scale action to support ecological networks. The Paper specifically seeks to: • Protect core areas of high nature conservation value; and	Natural capital and natural environment	The Local Plan should ensure that developments consider biodiversity protection.	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/natural-environment-white-paper-implementation-updates

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		• Promote corridors and stepping stones to enable species to move between key areas.			
Making Space for Nature: A review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network (2010)	Not applicable	This review looks at England's wildlife sites and whether they are capable of responding and adapting to the growing challenges of climate change. It highlighted that England's wildlife sites are fragmented and vulnerable to change. The report made a number of key points for strengthening the natural environment: • That we better protect and manage our designated wildlife sites; • That we establish new Ecological Restoration Zones; and • That we better protect our non-designated wildlife sites.	Natural capital and natural environment	The Local Plan should ensure that developments consider biodiversity protection and seek to enhance wildlife resources.	http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130402170324/http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/biodiversity/documents/201009space-for-nature.pdf
Geological Conservation Review Series (Ongoing)	Not applicable	The Geological Conservation Review (GCR) is designed to identify sites of national and international importance needed to show all the key identified elements of the Earth heritage of Britain. The review outlines sediments, rocks, fossils and features of the landscape that make a special contribution to understanding the earth-science and geological history of Britain.	Geology and soils	The Local Plan should include measures to ensure that valuable soil resources are protected and enhanced.	http://www.thegcr.org.uk/
Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (2009)	Not applicable	This strategy outlines a vision for all soils in England to be managed sustainably and the threat of degradation managed by 2030. Overall, this would improve the quality of England's soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future use.	Geology and soils	The Local Plan should include measures to ensure that valuable soil resources are protected and enhanced.	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-our-soils-a-strategy-for-england
Green Infrastructure Guidance (2011)	Not applicable	This guidance outlines the essential part green infrastructure plays in sustainable spatial planning. It considers green infrastructure as a 'life support system', able to deliver multiple environmental functions and play a key part in adapting and mitigating climate change. The guidance provides advice to local authorities on how to deliver green infrastructure improvements throughout the planning system.	Natural capital and natural environment	The Local Plan should seek to protect existing green infrastructure and promote new, multi-functional green spaces.	http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/35033

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Providing Accessible Natural Greenspace in Towns and Cities	Not applicable	These publications by Natural England explain and give guidance on the concept of Accessible Natural Green Space Standards (ANGSt). The 2010 report provides practical advice to planning authorities on meeting the standards within new and existing developments. The document recommends that everyone, wherever they live, should have an accessible natural greenspace: • of at least 2ha in size, no more than 300m (5min walk) from home; • at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km of home; • one accessible 100ha site within 5km of home; and • one accessible 500ha site within 10km of home.	Natural capital and natural environment	This Local Plan should aim to protect, enhance and increase the provision of natural spaces for local residents.	http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/65021
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	Not applicable	The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 is an Act of Parliament on granting planning permission for building works, notably including those of the listed building system in England and Wales.	Historic environment	The Local Plan must ensure the requirements of the Act are complied with and that Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are protected.	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)	The Strategy outlines past UK-wide emissions for key pollutants and predicted future baseline.	This strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK, delivering environmental, health and social benefits. The strategy sets objectives and targets for each air quality pollutant.	Air quality Climate change adaptation and mitigation	The Local Plan should consider the current local air quality conditions and what measures can be taken to improve it, and protect those areas of good air quality.	https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69337/pb12670-air-quality-strategy-vol2-070712.pdf
Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2008)	Not applicable	The vision for water policy and management by 2030 includes: • Improving the water quality and the ecology it supports, and continuing to provide high levels of drinking water quality; • Managing flood risks and coastal erosion in a sustainable way;	Climate change adaptation and mitigation Water resources and quality Flood risk Natural capital and	The Local Plan should consider the current water quality and measures to improve water quality and management.	https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69346/pb13562-future-water-080204.pdf

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		• Ensuring a sustainable use of water resources and implementing fair, affordable and cost-reflective water charges; • Cutting greenhouse gas emissions; and • Embedding continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures.	natural environment Air quality		
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)	Not applicable	The Act provides more comprehensive management of coastal erosion and flood risk. It also contains financial provisions related to the water industry.	Flood risk Water resources and quality	The Local Plan should consider potential flood risk in the local area and how this could impact humans and assets within the at-risk areas.	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/pdfs/ukpga_20100029_en.pdf
Making Space for Water: Taking Forward a New Government Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in England (2005)	Not applicable	The strategy aims to manage risks by employing an integrated portfolio of approaches which reflect both national and local priorities in order to: • Reduce the threat to people and their property; and • Deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government's sustainable development principles.	Flood risk Water resources and quality	The Local Plan should consider potential flood risk in the local area and how this could impact human assets within the at-risk areas.	https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/84317.pdf
Waste Strategy for England (2007)	Not applicable	The key objectives are to: • Put emphasis on waste prevention and re-use and decouple waste growth from economic growth; • Meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020; • Increase diversion from landfill to non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste;	Energy use and supply Materials and waste	The Local Plan needs to support sustainable waste management.	https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/228536/7086.pdf

Doc title	Relevant baseline data	Key objectives of the document	Issues associated with the document	How can the Local Plan respond?	Web address
		• Secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and • Get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.			
The Egan Review: Skills for Sustainable Communities (2004)	Not applicable	The review suggests a definition of 'sustainable community' which should become a common goal for everyone. The components of sustainable communities include: • Governance: Effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership; • Transport and connectivity: Good transport services and communication; • Services: A full range of accessible community and voluntary services; • Environmental: Providing environmentally-friendly places for people to live in; • Economy: A flourishing and diverse local economy; • Housing and the built environment: A quality built and natural environment; • Social and cultural: Vibrant and inclusive communities.	Equality and inclusions Social integration Design Accessibility Connectivity Infrastructure Culture Natural environment Historic environment	The Local Plan should favour community development which includes great connectivity, range of accessible services and vibrant and inclusive communities, while protecting and enhancing the built environment.	http://ihbc.org.uk/recent_papers/docs/Egan%20Review%20Skills%20for%20sustainable%20Communities.pdf
Working for a Healthier Tomorrow (2008)	Not applicable	The review sought to establish the foundations for a broad consensus around a new vision for health and work. The three main objectives of this vision are: 1. Prevention of illness and promotion of health and well-being. 2. Early intervention for those who develop a health condition. 3. Improvement in the health of those out of work, so that everyone with the potential to work has the support they need to do so.	Health and health inequalities	The Local Plan should consider issues related to human health.	https://www.rnib.org.uk/sites/default/files/Working_for_a_healthier_tomorrow.pdf

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		Chapters in this review present how the health of the working age population can be measured and how to establish a baseline.			
Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2008 – An update of the Department of Health Report 2001/2002 (2008)	Various information on flooding and climate change in the UK.	The report provides an update of a report published in 2002, addressing the health effects of climate change in the UK. Each chapter of the report summarises the main points and a number of recommendations are made to mitigate the effects of climate change on health.	Health and health inequalities Climate change adaptation and mitigation	The Local Plan should consider the impacts of climate change on human health and suggest measures individuals can take to mitigate the effects of climate change. The Local Plan should also consider measures to combat climate change.	https://www.climatenorthernireland.org.uk/cmsfiles/resources/files/Health-Effects-of-Climate-Change-in-the-UK-2008_Department- of-Health-Update.pdf
National Planning Policy Framework March (2012)	Not applicable	The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's planning policy for England and how they are expected to be applied. The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, which includes economic, social and environmental dimensions. The aims of achieving sustainable development include: • Building a strong, competitive economy; • Ensuring the vitality of town centres; • Supporting a prosperous rural economy; • Promoting sustainable transport • Supporting high quality communications infrastructure; • Delivering a wider choice of high quality homes; • Requiring good design; • Promoting healthy communities; • Protecting Green Belt land; • Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change; • Conserving and enhancing the natural environment;	Housing supply, quality, choice and affordability Sustainable land use Design Economic competitiveness and employment Infrastructure Natural capital and natural environment Historic environment Materials and waste	The Local Plan should consider sustainable development in economic, social and environmental dimensions.	https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

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		• Conserving and enhancing the historic environment; • Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals.			
Localism Act (2011)	Not applicable	The Act presents a number of proposals to give local authorities new freedoms and flexibility shifting power from the central state. The principles are: • New freedoms and flexibilities for local government; • New rights and powers for local communities; • Reform to make the planning system clearer and more effective; • Reform to ensure that decisions are taken locally.	Equality and inclusion Social integration	The Local Plan should be aware of the principles of the Act.	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/pdfs/ukpga_20110020_en.pdf
National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)	Not applicable	The document sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to the use and management of resources. The objectives of this planning policy are to: • Deliver sustainable development and resource efficiency; • Ensure waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns; • Provide a framework in which communities and businesses are engaged with and take more responsibility for their own waste; • Help to secure waste re-use, recovery and disposal; • Ensure the design and layout of new residential and commercial developments and other infrastructure complements sustainable waste management.	Sustainable land use Design Materials and waste	The Local Plan should consider a sustainable approach to the use and management of resources, especially waste.	http://www.legco.gov.hk/general/english/library/stay_informed_overseas_policy_updates/national_planning_policy_for_waste.pdf
Planning Policy Guidance Flood Risk and Coastal Change (March 2014)	Not applicable	The documents on flood risk and coastal change include guidance on: 1. Planning and flood risk. 2. Taking flood risk into account in the preparation of Local Plans. 3. Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 4. The sequential risk-based approach to the location of development. 5. The aim of the sequential test.	Flood Risk	The Local Plan should consider the flood risk and coastal change guidance as it contains guidance specific to the preparation of Local Plans.	https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-and-coastal-change

Doc title	Relevant baseline data	Key objectives of the document	Issues associated with the document	How can the Local Plan respond?	Web address
		6. Applying the sequential test in preparation of a Local Plan.			
The London Plan: The Spatial Development Strategy for London Consolidated with Alterations since 2011 (2016)	Not applicable	The London Plan is: • Overall strategic plan for London for the development over the next 20-25 years, setting out an integrated framework (economic, environmental, transport and social); • Document that brings together the geographic and locational aspects of the other strategies; • Framework for the development and land use in London; • London-wide strategic policy context within which boroughs should set their detailed local planning policies; • Policy framework for the Mayor's own decisions on the strategic planning applications; and • Essential part of achieving sustainable development, a healthy economy and more inclusive society in London.	Equality and inclusion Social integration Housing supply, quality, choice and affordability Sustainable land use Connectivity Economic competitiveness and employment Infrastructure Natural capital and natural environment Historic environment Materials and waste	The Local Plan should consider the strategic direction of the London Plan in developing the Plan, ensuring an integrated approach and aiming to achieve sustainable development.	https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/the_london_plan_malp_final_for_web_0606_0.pdf
The London Plan IIA Scoping Report (2017)	This scoping report contains a comprehensive and detailed baseline for the whole of London.	A new London Plan is to be prepared for adoption in 2019. As part of this process, an Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) is being undertaken. The scoping report is the first stage and contains the proposed scope of the issues to be addressed in the IIA. The document identifies 24 key objectives, covering social, environmental and economic issues that the IIA will use to assess the viability and robustness of the new London Plan.	Equality and inclusion Social integration Health and health inequalities Crime, safety and security Housing supply, quality, choice and affordability Sustainable land use Design Accessibility	The Local Plan should consider the IIA objectives proposed in this report as a means to assess the plan. This will ensure compliance and compatibility with the aims of the new London Plan at an early stage.	N/A

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			Connectivity Economic competitiveness and employment Infrastructure Education and skills Culture Air quality Climate change adaptation and mitigation Energy use and supply Water resources and quality Flood risk Natural capital and natural environment Historic environment Geology and soils Materials and waste Noise and vibration		
The Draft London Environment Strategy (2017)	This strategy is published alongside the General Assessment of London's environment which evaluates the current condition of London's environment at a city-wide level using high-level indicators.	This document identifies the key environmental challenges in London including air quality, biodiversity, greenhouse gas emissions, green space, energy use, waste, heat risk, flood risk, water scarcity, water quality and ambient noise. The aims identified in the strategy are: • For London to have the best air quality of any major city by 2050; • For more than half of London's area to be green and for tree cover to increase by 10% by 2050; • For London to be a zero carbon city by 2050; • To make London a zero waste city;	Health and health inequalities Housing supply, quality, choice and affordability Sustainable land use Design Economic competitiveness and employment Infrastructure Air quality	The Local Plan should consider the aims set out in the environment strategy and integrate these targets into its own aims and strategy.	https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/draft_environment_strategy_-_executive_summary.pdf

Doc title	Relevant baseline data	Key objectives of the document	Issues associated with the document	How can the Local Plan respond?	Web address
		• For London and Londoners to be resilient to severe weather and long-term climate change impacts; • To improve Londoners quality of life by reducing the number of people affected by noise.	Climate change adaptation and mitigation Energy use and supply Water resources and quality Flood risk Natural capital and natural environment Historic environment Geology and soils Materials and waste Noise and vibration		
London Housing Strategy. Draft for consultation (2017)	Not applicable	This document outlines the Mayor's vision for housing in the capital, alongside policies and proposals to achieve it. It outlines five priorities: • Building homes for Londoners; • Delivering genuinely affordable homes; • High quality homes and inclusive neighbourhoods; • A fairer deal for private renters and leaseholders; and • Tackling homelessness and helping rough sleepers	Housing supply, quality, choice and affordability Infrastructure	The Local Plan should ensure it supports the priority areas outlined in this document.	https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2017_london_draft_housing_strategy.pdf
Housing in London 2017: The evidence base for the Mayor's Housing Strategy (2017)	Data is provided on the historical background, demographic and economic social context, housing supply, affordability and mobility	This document summarises key patterns and trends across a wide range of topics relevant to housing.	Housing supply, quality, choice and affordability Infrastructure	The Local Plan should consider the outcomes of the document, ensuring it supports future demand for housing.	https://files.datapress.com/london/dataset/housing-london/2017-01-26T18:50:00/Housing-in-London-2017-report.pdf
City of London Air Quality	Some data is presented, including: Air quality in London	This document focusses on measures to reduce levels of air pollution and help the UK Government and Mayor of	Air quality	This Local Plan should consider measures that can be taken to improve local air quality.	https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/business/enviro

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Strategy 2015 - 2020 (2015)	(nitrogen dioxide, small particles (PM$_{10}$), fine particles PM$_{2.5}$); emissions from transport; and AQMAs.	London meet air quality limit values. More specifically, the aims of this strategy are to: • Build upon actions already taken and continue to reduce the impact of poor air quality on the health of City residents, workers and visitors, particularly those that are most vulnerable; • Ensure that the City of London's key policies reflect the aims of improving air quality and reducing exposure to air pollution in the Square Mile; • Fulfil statutory obligations for Local Air Quality Management and public health, and assist the UK Government and Mayor of London in meeting air quality Limit Values as soon as possible; • Encourage and implement cost effective measures to reduce emissions of air pollutants in the Square Mile; • Build public awareness and understanding of air quality through the provision of accurate and timely information; • Recognise, reward and disseminate good practice and support air quality research and development; • Work in partnership with other organisations, to take a lead and help to shape national and regional air quality policy.			nmental-health/environmental-protection/air-quality/Documents/city-of-london-air-quality-strategy-2015.pdf
Draft Mayor's Transport strategy (2017)	Data presented on population, mode of travel, physical activity in transport, London's cycle network, $_{NO2}$ levels and CCZ traffic levels.	This document sets out the Mayor's policies and proposals to reshape transport in London over the next 25 years. The key objectives of the strategy are: 1. Health Streets and healthy people; 2. A good public transport experience; an 3. New homes and jobs.	Connectivity Infrastructure	The Local Plan should consider the promotion of the Health Streets approach, opportunities to improve the cycling network in London and good connectivity across London.	https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2017_london_draft_housing_strategy.pdf
Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy	Some data on the current status of	This update of the Biodiversity Strategy sets out: • A summary of the current status of London's habitats and wildlife;	Natural capital and natural environment	The Local Plan should consider how biodiversity can be protected and enhanced.	https://www.london.gov.uk/LLDC/documents/s

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Update: A Review of Progress and Priorities for Action (2015)	London's biodiversity resource.	• The progress which has been made on implementing the policies and proposals of the Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy; • How the policies and proposals relate to current Government policy, and; • The priorities for action going forward to optimise the collective efforts of the Mayor, the London Boroughs, statutory agencies, environmental organisations and Londoners to protect, manage and enhance London's natural environment.			44476/05a%20 Biodiversity%2 0Strategy%20U pdate%20- %20Appendix% 201%20- %20Working% 20Draft%20Doc ument.pdf
City of London Biodiversity Action Plan 2016 - 2020 (2016)	Some data on SINCs and target species	The Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) provides a strategic focus for decision makers. The aim of the BAP is to produce a set of objectives and actions to assist members of the City of London BAP Partnership Group and the wider City community in delivering biodiversity networks. More specifically, the BAP aims are: • Protecting and enhancing habitats and species; • Improving green infrastructure in the built environment; • Promoting a greater understanding of the City's biodiversity; and • Improving monitoring and data on biodiversity in the City of London.	Natural capital and natural environment	The Local Plan should consider how biodiversity can be protected and enhanced.	https://www.city oflondon.gov.uk /things-to- do/green- spaces/city- gardens/wildlife -and- nature/Documen ts/city-of- london- biodiversity- action-plan- 2016-2020.pdf
The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy for London (2010)	Data on London employment trends and employment projections.	The Strategy sets out the Mayor's vision with respect to the London economy. The objectives are: 1. to promote London as the world capital of business, the world's top international visitor destination, and the world's leading international centre of learning and creativity; 2. to ensure that London has the most competitive business environment in the world; 3. to make London one of the world's leading low carbon capitals by 2025 and a global leader in carbon finance;	Economic competitiveness and employment	The objectives and guidance within the Local Plan need to be compatible with the objectives within the strategy.	https://www.lon don.gov.uk/sites /default/files/gla _migrate_files_ destination/Eco nomic- Development- Strategy.pdf

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		4. to give all Londoners the opportunity to take part in London's economic success, access sustainable employment and progress in their careers; 5. to attract the investment in infrastructure and regeneration which London needs, to maximise the benefits from this investment and in particular from the opportunity created by the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and their legacy.			
Sounder City: The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy (2004)	Some background data including the GLA household survey 2002 noise source problem and noise complaints received by London Environmental Health Officers	The objectives of the Strategy are to: • Minimise road traffic noise adverse impacts; • Encourage preferential use of vehicles (quieter operating conditions); • Minimise noise from freight and servicing adverse impacts; • Promote effective noise management on rail networks in London; • Minimise aircraft noise adverse impacts (especially at night); • Minimise noise on and around London's rivers and canals adverse impacts and enhance water space tranquillity and soundscape quality; • Minimise industrial noise adverse impacts; • Improve noise environment in London's neighbourhoods; • Protect and enhance the tranquillity and soundscape quality of London's open spaces, green networks and public realm.	Noise and vibration	The Local Plan should consider measures to improve the ambient noise environment.	https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/mayors_noise_strategy.pdf
Securing London's Water Future: The Mayors Water Strategy (2011)	Not applicable	The objectives of the Strategy are to: • Use the water more effectively and efficiently; • Minimise the release of untreated wastewater and diffuse pollution into the water environment • Manage (and reduce) the threat of flooding to people and their property;	Air quality Water resources and quality Flood risk	The Local Plan should consider improving water management and managing/reducing flood risk.	https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/gla_migrate_files_destination/water-strategy-oct11.pdf

Doc title	Relevant baseline data	Key objectives of the document	Issues associated with the document	How can the Local Plan respond?	Web address
		• Reduce the greenhouse gas emissions produced from supplying water and treating wastewater.			
Sustainable Design and Construction: The London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance (2014)Supplementary Planning Guidance	Not applicable	The objectives of this guidance are to: • Provide detail on how to implement the sustainable design and construction and wider environmental sustainability policies in the London Plan; • Provide guidance on how to develop more detailed local policies on sustainable design and construction; • Provide best practice guidance on how to meet the sustainability targets set out in the London Plan; and • Provide examples of how to implement sustainability measures within developments.	Design Infrastructure Sustainable land use	The Local Plan should consider sustainable development from design through to construction. It should be noted this guidance could change with the publication of the next London Plan.	https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/gla_migrate_files_destination/Sustainable%20Design%20%26%20Construction%20SPG.pdf
Affordable housing and viability Supplementary Planning Guidance (2017)	Not applicable	This SPG outlines affordable housing and viability in four main parts: 1. Background and approach- sets out rationale and aim. Sets out a long-term strategic aim of half of all new homes in London being affordable. 2. Threshold approach- outlines this threshold approach to viability. Applications that meet/exceed 35% of housing provision do not need to submit viability information. 3. Viability assessments- provides guidance on viability assessment to standardise the approach. Build to rent- defines build to rent and how it should be considered when assessing applications.	Housing supply, quality, choice and affordability Sustainable land use	The Local Plan should ensure the provision of affordable housing and build to rent accommodation. It should be noted this guidance could change with the publication of the next London Plan.	https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/ah_viability_spg_20170816.pdf
Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance (2016)	Not applicable	This SPG provides guidance on the implementation of housing policies of the 2015 London Plan. It provides guidance on achieving and exceeding housing targets, ensuring housing quality, providing adequate housing quality, viability appraisals, investment in existing housing stock and the provision of social infrastructure.	Housing supply, quality, choice and affordability Sustainable land use	The Local Plan should consider the guidance to ensure housing needs are met and that housing infrastructure and supporting infrastructure is adequate. It should be noted this guidance could change with the publication of the next London Plan.	https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/housing_spg_revised.pdf

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Social infrastructure Supplementary Planning Guidance (2015)	Not applicable	This SPG supports the London Plan policies on the protection and enhancement of social infrastructure, health and social care facilities, education facilities and sports facilities. It provides guidance on how these policies can be implemented which can be used when consider planning applications or preparing local plans.	Social integration Health and health inequalities Education	The Local Plan should consider the guidance in this document to ensure social infrastructure is adequately supported. It should be noted this guidance could change with the publication of the next London Plan.	https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/implementing-london-plan/supplementary-planning-guidance/social-infrastructure
Accessible London Supplementary Planning Guidance (2014)	Not applicable	This SPG supports the Mayor's aim to ensure all residents, visitors or workers can participate and enjoy all the city offers. This is supported through the 2015 London Plan. This document provides guidance on the implementation of inclusive design principles effectively and creating an accessible environment, with a particular emphasis on disabled and older people needs.	Design Equality and inclusion	The Local Plan should promote equality of access and ensure public spaces support all needs. It should be noted this guidance could change with the publication of the next London Plan.	https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/implementing-london-plan/supplementary-planning-guidance/creating-london
Town Centres SSupplementary Planning Guidance (2014)	Not applicable	This SPG provides guidance on the implementation of the Local Plan Town Centres policy, including development and management policies. This includes ensuring town centres are the main focal point beyond the CAZ, are sustainable and competitive and encourage a sense of place and local identity.	Design Equality and inclusion Infrastructure Sustainable land use Economic competitiveness and employment Social integration	The Local Plan should promote town centres to be competitive and social centres of the local community. It should be noted this guidance could change with the publication of the next London Plan.	https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/implementing-london-plan/supplementary-planning-guidance/town-centres
Character and context Supplementary Planning	Not applicable	This SPG provides: • Guidance on the attributes of the character and context in London; • Information on resources that inform an understanding of character and context in London;	Design Sustainable land use Infrastructure	The Local Plan should ensure the character and context of the local area is enhanced and not put at risk by new development. It should be noted	https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/implementing-

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Guidance (2014)		• An analysis of the interrelationships between different aspects of character; and Examples of good practice in how understanding character and context can make places more positive.		this guidance could change with the publication of the next London Plan.	london-plan/supplementary-planning-guidance/character-and-context
Trees and woodlands Supplementary Planning Guidance (2012)	Not applicable	Prepared jointly with the Forestry commission, this guidance implements the London Plan policies relating to the protection and enhancement of trees and woodlands. It supports the development of Borough Tree and Woodland Strategies which: • Consider all trees in a borough as a single unified resource; • Apply asset management techniques to assess the financial value of the trees and woodlands; • Extend the concept of the urban forest from a single borough, to neighbouring authorities; • Enable boroughs to adopt consistent policy for looking after their own trees and support the management of trees that make a contribution on private land; • Promote localism- get people involved in their local urban forests; and Encourage joined up approaches to tree management.	Natural capital and natural environment	The Local Plan should promote the protection of trees and woodlands and new developments should contribute positively to the local natural environment. It should be noted this guidance could change with the publication of the next London Plan.	https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/implementing-london-plan/supplementary-planning-guidance/tree-and-woodland
Land for industry and transport Supplementary Planning Guidance (2012)	Not applicable	This SPG provides guidance on the implementation of policies relating to land for industrial activities and transport outlined in the 2015 London Plan. It provides guidance to: • Ensure an adequate stock of industrial capacity to meet future needs; • Plan monitor, and manage the release of surplus industrial land; and Ensure the provision of sufficient land, suitably located for the development and expansion of the transport system.	Infrastructure Sustainable land use Connectivity	The Local Plan should ensure industrial land is sufficient to meet local needs now and in the future. It should similarly ensure the transport system is adequate and accessible for all. It should be noted this guidance could change with the publication of the next London Plan.	https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/implementing-london-plan/supplementary-planning-guidance/land-industry-and
Play and informal	Not applicable	This SPG provides guidance on the implementation of the London Plan policies relating to play, informal activity and	Social integration	The Local plan should support the provision of play and informal	https://www.london.gov.uk/wha

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recreation Supplementary Planning Guidance		shaping neighbourhoods. It proposes benchmark standards which ensure the needs of all children and young people across London are met. This should be used alongside local standards. It also proposes a methodology for calculating play space requirements.	Health and health inequalities	recreation which is accessible and safe. It should be noted this guidance could change with the publication of the next London Plan.	t-we-do/planning/implementing-london-plan/supplementary-planning-guidance/play-and-informal
Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (2012)	Not applicable	This SPG outlines the 2030 vision for London. It seeks to ensure the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games facilitated the delivery of a successful new part of the city and renewed the communities which support this. The four main aspects of this vision are: 1. To create a new part of London 2. Growth and investment 3. Metropolitan Stratford Improved connectivity	Design Connectivity Social integration Economic competitiveness and employment Sustainable land use	The Local Plan must closely align with this vision, ensuring that it promotes a similar goal to ensure the 2012 Olympic legacy has positively impacted the local community.	https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/implementing-london-plan/supplementary-planning-guidance/olympic-legacy
All London's Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance (2012)	Not applicable	This SPG supports the delivery of the outcomes of the All London Green Grid (ALGG). The ALGG is built around four key elements: 1. London's existing river and other key landscape corridors 2. Established open spaces and identified opportunities for new parks 3. Existing and proposed green connections and corridors 4. Designated and protected landscapes located at the boundary of London. This SPG provides guidance on the implementation of the relevant London Plan policy to ensure the protection, conservation and enhancement of London's natural capital, increase the use of green infrastructure and develop a network of high quality green and open spaces.	Natural capital and natural environment	The Local Plan should support the protection enhancement and conservation of local open spaces, green infrastructure and water courses. It should be noted this guidance could change with the publication of the next London Plan.	https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/implementing-london-plan/supplementary-planning-guidance/all-london-green-grid
Planning for equality and	Not applicable	This SPG provides detailed guidance on the implementation of London Plan policies relating to	Equality and inclusion	The Local Plan should support equality and inclusion through its	https://www.london.gov.uk/wha

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inclusion (2017)		community need and accessibility. It deals with promotion equality and diversity in the planning process, outlines the key social issues for London and highlights addressing the spatial needs of target equality groups.	Social integration Health and health inequalities	policies to ensure the needs of the wider community and more vulnerable groups are met. It should be noted this guidance could change with the publication of the next London Plan.	t-we-do/planning/implementing-london-plan/supplementary-planning-guidance/planning-equality-and
Joint Waste Development Plan for the East London Waste Authority Boroughs (2012)	Not applicable	The document sets out a planning strategy to 2021 for sustainable waste management. The objectives are to: • Deliver sustainable development; • Work towards meetings targets set out in the Waste Strategy for England 2007 and the London Plan; • Enable the provision of a range of waste technologies; • Enable the provision of facilities to allow for net self-sufficiency; • Enable waste to be managed in one of the nearest appropriate installations • Integrate waste planning with other spatial concerns; • Reverse the historical trend of dumping ground for London's waste; and • Encourage our communities to take more responsibility for their waste.	Materials and waste	The Local Plan needs to support sustainable waste management, encourage recycling and reuse and drive local waste management.	https://www3.havering.gov.uk/Documents/Planning/LDF/Adopted-Joint-Waste-DPD.pdf
North London: Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)	Data is provided on: the setting the scene for each of the boroughs and planning policy and flood risk.	The summary of the objectives of this study includes: • Identify the areas within North London that are at risk of flooding for all Flood Zones identified in table D1 in PPS 25, and within Flood Zone 3, the variations in the actual flood risk including the effect of any formal or informal flood defences; • Identify the risk of flooding due to surface water either in the form of flash flooding due to surface water run-off, rising groundwater, inadequate drain/sewer capacity or inadequate drain/sewer maintenance;	Flood risk	The Local Plan should consider potential flood risk in the local area and how this could impact humans and assets within the at-risk areas. This Plan should aim to prevent development within floodplains.	http://www.nlwp.net/download/north-london-strategic-flood-risk-assessment/?wpdmdl=937

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		• Identify the likely effects of climate change on flood risk • Identify catchment areas and the potential for development to affect flood risk in areas beyond the individual Borough boundaries; • Provide the basis for allocating sites in the Local Development Framework including, if necessary, applying the sequential test approach to site allocation within the indicative flood plain; • Provide a clear rationale for assessing the merits of potential development allocations based on a sequential flood risk assessment, taking into account the flood risk vulnerability of proposed uses (table D2, PPS25); • Recommend policy options for dealing with the range of flood risks and provide guidance for developers; • Recommend appropriate monitoring and review methods.			
London's Natural Signatures: The London Landscape Framework (2011)	Some data is provided, including a list of natural landscape areas and natural signatures and data on geology, historic development, rivers and floodplains.	The Framework aims to support and go beyond existing green space policy. Objectives are to: • Raise public awareness of the diversity of London's natural landscape • Ensure existing areas are managed/enhanced; • Ensure new development works with London's natural character; • Identify and protect views of and from key landscapes.	Natural capital and natural environment Historic environment Geology and soils	The Local Plan should ensure the protection and enhancement of London's natural landscape.	http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/6028196519600664
Green Infrastructure and Open Environments: The All London Green Grid	Some data is provided, including: ALGG functions and green grid areas.	The objectives of the guidance are to: • Protect, conserve and enhance London's strategic network of green and open natural and cultural spaces; • Encourage greater use of, and engagement with, London's green infrastructure;	Natural capital and natural environment Health and health inequalities Design Connectivity Economic	The Local Plan should ensure the protection and enhancement of London's natural landscape. The Local Plan should provide access, protection and enhancement to the natural environment. It should	https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/alg_spg_mar2012.pdf and www.london.go

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Supplementary Planning Guidance (2012) *and* Draft All London Green Grid Lea Valley & Finchley Ridge Area Framework (2012)		• Secure a network of high quality, well designed and multifunctional green and open spaces. The objectives of the Framework are: • Conserve landscape and the natural environment and increase access to nature; • Increase access to open space, the Green Belt and the urban fringe; • Adapting to climate change; • Making sustainable travel connections; • Enhance distinctive visitor destinations and boosting the visitor economy; • Promote healthy living; • Promote sustainable food production; and • Promote green skills and sustainable design, management and maintenance.	competitiveness and employment Climate change adaptation and mitigation Natural capital and natural environment	also promote healthy and sustainable living.	v.uk%2Ffile%2 F465383%2Fdo wnload%3Ftoke n%3DB5t7X6v X&usg=AFQjC NGQQHtPL39v E8akkyOX2Qh vVlSyRw
Part 1: Thames River Basin District River Basin Management Plan (2015) *and* Part 2: River Basin Management Planning Overview and Additional Information (2015)	Some data in part 1 is provided, including the current state of the environment and summary statistics between 2009 and 2015.	The purpose of a river basin management plan is to provide a framework for protecting and enhancing the benefits provided by the water environment. More specifically, the management plan includes information on: • Baseline classification of water bodies; • Statutory objectives for protected areas; • Statutory objectives for water bodies; and • Summary programme of measures to achieve statutory objectives. The document outlines the target to ensure all 'bad' waterways are classified as 'good' by 2027. This document contains: • Information that the WFD requires to be part of each plan; and • Details about the process the Environment Agency and others have followed in reviewing and updating the plans.	Water resources and quality	The Local Plan should ensure the protection and enhancement of water bodies.	https://www.gov .uk/government/ uploads/system/ uploads/attachm ent_data/file/50 0548/Thames_R BD_Part_1_rive r_basin_manage ment_plan.pdf and https://www.gov .uk/government/ uploads/system/ uploads/attachm ent_data/file/50 0573/Part_2_Ri ver_basin_mana gement_plannin g_process_over

Doc title	Relevant baseline data	Key objectives of the document	Issues associated with the document	How can the Local Plan respond?	Web address
		This document puts river basin management planning and the plans into the wider context of managing the water environment in England.			view_and_additional_information.pdf
Thames Estuary 2100 (TE2100) 5 Year Monitoring Review (2016)	Data provided includes sea levels, tide levels, fluvial flows and flood defences.	The aim of the plan is to manage tidal flood risk. Wider objectives include: • The promotion of appropriate, sustainable and resilient development; and • The protection of the social, cultural and commercial value of the River Thames.	Flood Risk	The Local Plan should consider potential flood risk in the local area and how this could impact humans and assets within the at-risk areas.	https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/558630/TE2100_5_Year_Review.pdf
Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan: Managing Flood Risk (2009)	Data provided includes current and future flood risk and the future direction of flood risk management	The purpose of CFMP is to help the understanding of the scale and extent of flooding now and in the future, and set policies for managing flood risk within the catchment. The document should be used to inform planning and decision making by key stakeholders (Environment Agency; regional planning bodies and local authorities; water companies and other utilities; transportation planners; land owners; public and businesses).	Flood Risk	The Local Plan should consider potential flood risk in the local area and how this could impact humans and assets within the at-risk areas.	https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/293903/Thames_Catchment_Flood_Management_Plan.pdf
Transport for London Report 5 (2012)	Data provided includes key travel trends in London, performance of the transport network, safety and security in the transport system and air quality, climate change and transport-related noise	The document summarises key trends and developments relating to travel and transport in Greater London. The main objective is to provide an interpretative overview of progress towards implementing the transport and other related strategies together with an evidence and analysis base for the general use of stakeholders whose responsibilities cover many different aspects of transport and travel in London.	Infrastructure Connectivity Air quality Noise and vibration Climate change adaptation and mitigation	The Local Plan should give consideration to data outlined in this plan with regard to transport.	http://content.tfl.gov.uk/travel-in-london-report-5.pdf
Mayor of London and Growth Borough	This provides a high level overview of demographics in the London 2012	The Strategic Regeneration Framework (SRF) brings together the regeneration of the physical area of the host boroughs and the socio-economic regeneration in the communities who live within it. It aims to improve	Connectivity Equality and inclusion	The Local Plan objectives and guidance need to be compatible with the vision, objectives and policies within the strategy.	https://static1.squarespace.com/static/50b4ab77e4b0214dc1f631

Doc title	Relevant baseline data	Key objectives of the document	Issues associated with the document	How can the Local Plan respond?	Web address
Strategic Regeneration Framework (2009)	Olympic host boroughs.	conditions over the next 20 years for the people who live within the 2012 Olympics host boroughs to ensure they can enjoy the same social and economic conditions as Londoners as a whole.	Health and health inequalities Design Sustainable land use Economic competitiveness and employment		e9/t/50b4d086e 4b0214dc1f688 8c/1354027142 740/strategic-regeneration-framework-report.pdf
Borough context					
Hackney Joint Health and Wellbeing strategy 2015-2018 (2015)	This document provides a context review, identifying health and deprivation issues within the borough	The Hackney Joint health and wellbeing strategy sets out the priorities for Hackney's health and wellbeing board. This board leads and coordinates local collaborative efforts to improve health and wellbeing outcomes and reduce health inequalities. The document identifies a number of local health and wellbeing priorities: 1. Outcomes: focuses on areas where it can demonstrate the difference it brings for those people who need it most 2. Inequality: tackle the causes of inequality in health and wellbeing and focus its efforts where needs are greatest 3. Integration: ensure that service providers and care pathways will become more integrated 4. Equality: ensure that services meet the needs of Hackney's diverse communities 5. Value for money: ensure the best possible use of resources 6. Influence: work closely with other health and wellbeing Boards and health agencies 7. Engagement: engage with residents, service users and other local stakeholders.	Health and health inequalities Equality and inclusion Education Design	The Local Plan should recognise that land use planning can contribute to the enhancement of quality of life and health. The Local Plan should encourage healthier lifestyles by promoting agendas such as active transport, healthy streets and access to healthy food.	https://www.hac kney.gov.uk/jsn a
Hackney's Core Strategy	The policy provides a broad baseline of the Borough focusing on	The strategic policies contained within the Core Strategy reflect the Council's long-term vision and objectives for Hackney. The document contains:	Housing supply, quality, choice and affordability	Although this document does not apply to the LLDC Planning Area, The objectives and guidance within	https://www.hac kney.gov.uk/cor e-strategy

Doc title	Relevant baseline data	Key objectives of the document	Issues associated with the document	How can the Local Plan respond?	Web address
2010-2025 (2010)	demographics, economic and environmental factors.	• The Council's overall vision for the Borough and the six core strategy themes and 18 strategic objectives to enable the vision to be realised; • the spatial core policy; and • development control policy. The Strategy aims to tackle inequality amongst Hackney residents and contribute to enhancing community cohesion across neighbourhoods through raising the quality of development and by building upon Hackney's distinctive strengths. The document contains specific targets for new developers, such as all major developments to achieve a target of at least 15% of their energy requirements to be provided through decentralised renewable or low carbon energy sources.	Sustainable land use Design Economic competitiveness and employment Education Culture Natural capital and natural environment Crime, security and safety Infrastructure Social integration Health and health inequalities	the Local Plan need to be compatible with the vision, objectives and policies within the Strategy.	
Hackney Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2014)	The policy provides overall trends in population and demographics for Hackney. It also provides an important overview of the current housing situation and future trends and demands.	The SHMA enables LB Hackney to assess housing need and demand to inform the development of local development documentation and housing policies. The document identifies key challenges including: the private rented sector; housing delivery; benefit reform; and the Duty to Co-operate on Councils through the 2011 Localism Act. The policy provides the objectively assessed housing need, considering population trends and market signals.	Housing supply, quality, choice and affordability Social integration Health and health inequalities Development Design Sustainable land use	The Local Plan evidence base must consider the outcomes of the document, ensuring it supports future demand for housing.	https://www.hackney.gov.uk/housing-strategy
Hackney health profile (2016)	This document provides an overview of the current health of Hackney including health inequalities, adult health, child health and deprivation	This Public Health England review provides a snapshot of the health in LB Hackney. Alongside other local information, this can help to support action by the local government and primary care trusts to tackle health inequalities and improve the Population's health. The information provided includes adult and child health, deprivation, health inequalities and local priorities.	Social integration Health and health inequalities Design Equality and inclusion	The Local Plan should recognise that land use planning can contribute to the enhancement of quality of life and health. The Local Plan should encourage healthier lifestyles, by promoting agendas such as active transport, healthy streets and access to healthy food.	http://fingertipsreports.phe.org.uk/health-profiles/2016/e09000012.pdf

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Hackney Homelessness Strategy 2015-2018 (2015)	This Strategy provides a demographic profile of the Borough and outlines housing issues and challenges.	The homelessness strategy's central aim is to deliver accessible services to prevent homelessness and assist homeless households in finding long term affordable and sustainable housing. This is underpinned by three key objectives: 1. To offer high quality, collaborative and innovative services to homeless households 2. To assist households at risk of homelessness to explore all options available to prevent homelessness 3. To find long terms housing solutions for people threatened with homelessness.	Housing supply, quality, choice and affordability Social integration Health and health inequalities	The Local Plan should consider the causes of homelessness and contribute to its prevention where possible.	https://www.hackney.gov.uk/media/7109/homelessness-strategy/pdf/homelessness-strategy
Hackney Housing Strategy 2010-2015 (2012 update)	The housing strategy identifies a number of key facts in Hackney regarding its population and housing provision.	The 2012 update to the 2010-2015 Housing Strategy identifies key changes between 2010 and 2012 and new challenges for Hackney. The objectives set out in the 2010 document remain relevant, but there has been a re-focus of some priorities in response to challenges in key areas: • Redoubling efforts to make the best possible use of the existing housing stock to meet housing demand; • Maximising the supply of genuinely affordable homes without compromising the quality of liveability; and • Responding to the impacts of the growth in the private rented sector and new benefits caps.	Housing supply, quality, choice and affordability Sustainable land use Design Economic competitiveness and employment Infrastructure Social integration Health and health inequalities	The Local Plan should consider LB Hackney's housing strategy to ensure it supports/complements the objectives outlined in this document and helps to address some of the key concerns raised.	https://www.hackney.gov.uk/media/4316/Hackney-housing-strategy-update-2012/pdf/housing-strategy-2012
LB of Hackney Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2010)	This document provides an overview of the flood-risk in Tower Hamlets, outlining sources of fluvial, tidal, surface water, sewer, groundwater and	The SFRA provides a strategic and proactive approach to flood risk management. A SFRA informs the forward planning process by helping to guide development proposals to those areas with the lowest flood risk in the context of wider sustainability considerations. This report builds upon the North London Level 1 SFRA and identifies key objectives including:	Flood risk Water management Climate change mitigation and adaptation	The Local Plan should seek to prevent development that may exacerbate flooding and consider management approaches in at-risk areas.	https://www.hackney.gov.uk/media/3735/Strategic-flood-risk-assessment-level-2/pdf/Hackney-Level-2-SFRA-Report-Final

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	artificially-sourced flood risk.	• To enable planning policies to be identified to minimise and manage flood risks for the whole of the borough. • To provide information needed to apply the Sequential Test within specific development proposals sites at medium or high flood risk in line with the principles of PPS25. • To allow the London Borough of Hackney to assess the flood risk for specific development proposal sites, to ensure that development in such areas satisfies the requirements of the Exception Test. • To consider the detailed nature of the flood hazard (flood depth, probability, velocity, rate of onset), taking into account the presence of flood risk management measures such as flood defences.			
London Borough of Hackney, Statement of Community Involvement (2014)	Not applicable	This Statement sets out how the Council will involve all elements of the community in the planning process, both in the preparation of planning policy and involvement in planning applications	Public consultation	The Local Plan should have regard to this commitment and ensure the Plan follows a transparent processes	https://www.hackney.gov.uk/media/7063/Adopted-statement-of-community-involvement/pdf/Statement-of-community-involvement-2014
Hackney Biodiversity Action Plan 2012-2017 (2012)	The BAP provides an overview of some of the key species and habitats found within LB Hackney.	The Biodiversity Action Plan identifies priority actions to deliver biodiversity improvements in Hackney. The document identifies six key Action Plans for different habitat types: 1. Built environment 2. Homes and housing 3. Parks and green spaces 4. School grounds 5. Wetlands and waterways 6. Woodlands	Natural capital and natural environment Social integration Health and health inequalities Air quality Water management Climate change mitigation and adaptation	The Local Plan must carefully ensure that biodiversity is protected and enhanced in line with the BAP and support/complement the aims and objectives outlined in the BAP.	https://www.hackney.gov.uk/Assets/Documents/Biodiversity-Action-Plan-2012-2017.pdf

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			Equality and inclusion Design Sustainable land use		
Hackney Surface Water Management Plan Final Draft (2013)	This document provides an overview of the 'Study Area', describing the LB Hackney' geology, topography, major rivers and waterways, significant infrastructure and significant future developments. The document also identifies Local Flood Risk Zones and Critical Drainage Areas.	A SWMP outlines the preferred surface water management strategy in a given location and establishes long-term action plans to manage surface water, influencing future investment, maintenance, land-use planning, emergency planning and future developments. The document has four main phases: • Phase 1: Preparation- collection and review of surface water data. • Phase 2: Risk assessment- direct rainfall modelling to identify Local Flood Risk Zones and Critical Drainage Areas • Phase 3: Options assessment- assessment of opportunities for measures to be implemented across the borough to reduce the impact of surface water flooding • Phase 4: Implementation and review	Flood risk Water management Climate change mitigation and adaptation	The Local Plan should seek to prevent development that may exacerbate flooding, particularly in local flood risk zone and critical drainage areas.	https://www.hackney.gov.uk/media/3745/Surface-water-management-plan-2010/pdf/Surface-Water-Management-Plan-2010
Tower Hamlets Core Strategy 2025 (2010)	This document provides a brief overall history of the borough	The Core Strategy outlines the long-term spatial strategy to deliver the aspirations set out in the Community Plan (see below). It identifies broad areas and principles and where, how and when development should be delivered across the borough until 2025. It includes specific targets relating to affordable homes, new housing and tenure types.	Housing supply, quality, choice and affordability Sustainable land use Design Economic competitiveness and employment Education Culture Natural capital and natural environment Crime, security and	Although this document does not apply to the LLDC Planning Area, The objectives and guidance within the Local Plan need to be compatible with the vision, objectives and policies within the Strategy.	http://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/Documents/Planning-and-building-control/Strategic-Planning/Local-Plan/Core-Strategy-and-MDD/Core-Strategy-low-resolution.pdf

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			safety Infrastructure Social integration Health and health inequalities		
Tower Hamlets Partnership Community Plan (2015)	The community plan provides an overview of the history of Tower Hamlets and recent achievements related to housing and community assets.	The Community Plan outlines four key ambitions to make the borough: 1. A great place to live 2. A fair and prosperous community 3. A safe and cohesive community 4. A healthy and supportive community The plan outlines recent achievements and current challenges and commitments in relation to the four themes.	Social integration Health and health inequalities Design Equality and inclusion Crime, security and safety Housing supply, quality, choice and affordability	The Local Plan should consider the priority areas each borough has identified to ensure that it complements and supports these objectives.	http://www.tow erhamlets.gov.u k/Documents/A dult-care-services/Comm unity-Plan-2015-Final-Cabinet.pdf
Tower Hamlets health and wellbeing strategy: Towards a healthier Tower Hamlets 2017-2020 (2017)	This document provides a brief overview of health in Tower Hamlets and the reasons behind poor health in the borough.	This document outlines how physical and mental health and wellbeing can be improved within Tower Hamlets. The five priority areas outlined in this report are: 1. Communities Driving Change- changes led by and involving communities 2. Creating a Healthier Place- changes to our physical environment 3. Employment and Health- changes helping people with poor working conditions or who are unemployed 4. Children's Weight and Nutrition- changes helping children to have a healthy weight, encouraging healthy eating and promoting physical activity 5. Developing an Integrated System- changes which will join up services so they are easier to understand and access	Social integration Health and health inequalities Design Equality and inclusion	The Local Plan should recognise that land use planning can contribute to the enhancement of quality of life and health. The Local Plan should encourage healthier lifestyles, by promoting agendas such as active transport, healthy streets and access to healthy food, which can help meet the priority areas outlined in this report.	http://www.tow erhamlets.gov.u k/Documents/Pu blic-Health/Health_ Wellbeing_Strat egy.pdf
Tower Hamlets	This document provides an overview of the current health	This Public Health England review provides a snapshot of the health in LB Tower Hamlets. Alongside other local information, this can help to support action by the local	Social integration Health and health inequalities	The Local Plan should recognise that land use planning can contribute to the enhancement of quality of life and	http://fingertipsr eports.phe.org.u k/health-

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Health Profile (2016)	of Tower Hamlets including health inequalities, adult health, child health and deprivation	government and primary care trusts to tackle health inequalities and improve the Population's health. The information provided includes adult and child health, deprivation, health inequalities and local priorities.	Design Equality and inclusion	health. The Local Plan should encourage healthier lifestyles, by promoting agendas such as active transport, healthy streets and access to healthy food.	profiles/2016/e09000030.pdf
Tower Hamlets Community Safety Partnership Plan 2013-2016 (2013)	This policy documents statistics for different types of crime and anti-social behaviour within the borough, and outlines historic trends.	This document outlines how the local authority aims to make Tower Hamlets a safer and more cohesive place to live. It identifies a number of key focus areas, such as: gangs and serious youth violence, anti-social behaviour, drugs and alcohol, hate crime, prostitution and reducing re-offending.	Crime, security and safety Social integration Design	The Local Plan should consider the issues outlined in this community safety partnership plan, ensuring that safety and social cohesion are considered in the plan and promote ways to design out crime in new developments.	http://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/lgnl/community_and_living/community_safety__crime_preve/community_safety_partnership/csp_plan_2013-2016.aspx
Tower Hamlets Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2014)	The policy provides overall trends in population and demographics for LB Tower Hamlets. It also provides an important overview of the current housing situation and future trends and demands.	The SHMA enables LB Tower Hamlets to assess housing need and demand to inform local development documentation and housing policies. The document identifies key challenges including: private rented sector; housing delivery; benefit reform; and the Duty to Co-operate on Councils through the 2011 Localism Act. The policy states the objectively assessed housing need, considering population trends and market signals.	Housing supply, quality, choice and affordability Social integration Health and health inequalities Infrastructure Design Sustainable land use	The Local Plan evidence base must consider the outcomes of the document, ensuring it addresses future demand for housing.	http://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/Documents/Housing/Strategic_housing_market_assessment.pdf
Tower Hamlets Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (2015)	This document provides an outline of the existing population and future population trends, health, health inequalities, deprivation and crime.	The JSNA looks at core datasets relating to demographics, health and wider determinants of health (such as crime, housing and employment). The assessment compares the health and social care data to make recommendations to improve the health of the local population.	Social integration Health and health inequalities Design Equality and inclusion	The Local Plan should aim to contribute to healthier lifestyles and improve overall mental and physical health and wellbeing.	http://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/lgnl/health__social_care/joint_strategic_needs_assessme/joint_strategic_needs_assessme.aspx

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Tower Hamlets Draft 2016-2021 Homelessness Strategy outline (2016)	The strategy refers to the 2013-2017 Homeless statement, which itself provides a context review of homelessness trends in the borough.	The draft homelessness strategy refers to the aims of the homelessness statement 2013-2017, which remains relevant. This document sets out the borough's focus areas: • Homeless prevention and tackling the causes of homelessness • Access to affordable housing options • Children, families and young people • Vulnerable adults.	Housing supply, quality, choice and affordability Social integration Health and health inequalities	The Local Plan should consider the causes of homelessness and contribute to its prevention where possible.	https://democracy.towerhamlets.gov.uk/documents/s92629/Apdx%202-%20Homelessness%20Strategy%20Outline.pdf
Tower Hamlets Housing Strategy 2016-2021 (2016)	The housing strategy identifies a number of key facts in Tower Hamlets regarding its population and housing provision.	The Tower Hamlets Housing Strategy identifies the vision of borough in four themes, reflecting the overarching community plan: 1. A great place to live 2. A fair and prosperous community 3. A safe and cohesive community 4. A healthy and supportive community The document highlights housing concerns within the borough including lack of new affordable housing; the growth of the private rented sector; anti-social behaviour on right-to-buy homes; and the need for licensing of private landlords.	Housing supply, quality, choice and affordability Sustainable land use Design Economic competitiveness and employment Infrastructure Social integration Health and health inequalities	The Local Plan should consider LB Tower Hamlets housing strategy to ensure it supports/complements the objectives outlined in this document and helps to address some of the key concerns raised.	http://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/Documents/Housing/TH_Housing_Strategy_document.pdf
Tower Hamlets Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2012)	This document provides an overview of the flood-risk in Tower Hamlets, outlining sources of fluvial, tidal, surface water, sewer and groundwater flood risk	The SFRA provides a strategic and proactive approach to flood risk management. It assesses current flood risk across the borough and how this is likely to change in the future. Local authorities and those responsible for development decisions must demonstrate that a risk based, sequential approach in preparing development plans has been applied. The underlying objective of the risk based sequential allocation of land is to reduce the exposure of new development to flooding and reduce the reliance on long-term maintenance of built flood defences.	Flood risk Water management Climate change mitigation and adaptation	The Local Plan should seek to prevent development that may exacerbate flooding and consider management approaches in at-risk areas.	http://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/Documents/Environmental-protection/Monitoring/LBTH-SFRA-Level--2-Vol--1-Part--1.pdf
Tower Hamlets Statement of Community	Not applicable	This Statement sets out how the Council will involve all elements of the community in the planning process, both in the preparation of planning policy and involvement in planning applications.	Public consultation	The Local Plan should be mindful of this statement and ensure the Plan follows a transparent processes	http://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/Documents/Planning-and-

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Involvement (2012)					building-control/Strategic-Planning/Local-Plan/SCI-2012.pdf
Tower Hamlets Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2015-19 (2015)	The BAP provides an overview of some of the key species and habitats found within LB Tower Hamlets	The Biodiversity Action Plan identifies priority actions to deliver biodiversity improvements in Newham. The plan is split into four key action plans for different areas: 1. Built environment Action Plan 2. Gardens and grounds Action Plan 3. Rivers and standing water Action Plan 4. Parks, squares and burial grounds Action Plan.	Natural capital and natural environment Social integration Health and health inequalities Air quality Water management Climate change mitigation and adaptation Equality and inclusion Design Sustainable land use	This Local Plan must carefully ensure that biodiversity is protected and enhanced in line with the BAP and support/complement the aims and objectives outlined in the BAP.	https://democracy.towerhamlets.gov.uk/documents/s61441/6.1b%20App1%20-%20Local%20Biodiversity%20Action%20Plan%202014-19%20Final.pdf
Tower Hamlets Surface Water Management Plan (2016)	This document provides an overview of the 'Study Area', describing the LB Tower Hamlets' geology, topography, major rivers and waterways, significant infrastructure and significant future developments. The document also identifies Local	A SWMP outlines the preferred surface water management strategy in a given location and establishes long-term action plans to manage surface water, influencing future investment, maintenance, land-use planning, emergency planning and future developments. The document has four main phases: • Phase 1: Preparation- collection and review of surface water data. • Phase 2: Risk assessment- direct rainfall modelling to identify Local Flood Risk Zones and Critical Drainage Areas • Phase 3: Options assessment- assessment of opportunities for measures to be implemented across	Flood risk Water management Climate change mitigation and adaptation	The Local Plan should seek to prevent development that may exacerbate flooding, particularly in local flood risk zone and critical drainage areas.	http://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/Documents/Environmental-protection/Monitoring/DLT2-GP4-TowerHamlets-SWMP-V2.0-Merged.pdf

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	Flood Risk Zones and Critical Drainage Areas.	the borough to reduce the impact of surface water flooding • Phase 4: Implementation and review			
Tower Hamlets Conservation Strategy 2016-2026 (2016)	This document provides an outline of the heritage of Tower Hamlets', describing the history of its maritime trade, migration and people and places.	This document aims to protect and enhance the heritage of Tower Hamlets' and ensure heritage is appreciated and enjoyed by current and future generations. The document promotes community engagement and involvement in heritage as a critical part of ensuring on-going sustainability. It also aims to ensure heritage plays an active role in on-going and future regeneration and development.	Historic environment Culture	The Local Plan should aim to protect and enhance local heritage assets as part of its strategy, particularly alongside future developments which should respect the history of the local area.	http://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/Documents/Planning-and-building-control/Strategic-Planning/Local-Plan/Evidence_base_2016_Local_Plan/Conservation_Strategy_Consultation_Draft.pdf
Newham 2027, Newham's Local Plan- The Core Strategy (2012)	This document provides a brief overall history of the borough	The core strategy contains the spatial vision, challenges and opportunities faced by the borough, the sustainable community strategy and the core thematic policies of the strategy. Newham has an ambition to develop sustainably, building upon the area's heritage and location. It aims to ensure the borough is vibrant, dynamic, cohesive and ambitious and to maximise opportunities for transformation and regeneration in the years following the Olympic and Paralympic games. There are numerous targets in the strategy including requiring all developments to achieve a target of at least 15% of their energy from decentralised renewable or low carbon sources.	Housing supply, quality, choice and affordability Sustainable land use Design Economic competitiveness and employment Education Culture Open spaces and green spaces Crime, security and safety Infrastructure Social integration	Although this document does not apply to the LLDC Planning Area, The objectives and guidance within the Local Plan need to be compatible with the vision, objectives and policies within the Strategy..	https://www.newham.gov.uk/documents/environment%20and%20planning/corestrategy2004-13.pdf

Doc title	Relevant baseline data	Key objectives of the document	Issues associated with the document	How can the Local Plan respond?	Web address
			Health and health inequalities		
Outer North East London Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2016)	The policy provides overall trends in population and demographics for the boroughs within Outer North East London. It also provides an important overview of the current housing situation and future trends and demands.	The SHMA for Outer North East London covers the LB of Newham in addition to Barking and Dagenham, Havering and Redbridge. This document outlines housing need and demand to inform the development of local development documentation and housing policies.	Housing supply, quality, choice and affordability Social integration Health and health inequalities Development Design Sustainable land use	The Local Plan evidence base must consider the outcomes of the document, ensuring it supports future demand for housing.	https://www.newham.gov.uk/Documents/Environment%20and%20planning/NewhamStrategicHousingMarketAssessment[1].pdf
Newham Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2011-2012 (2011)	This document provides an outline of the existing population and future population trends, health, health inequalities, deprivation and crime.	The JSNA looks at core datasets relating to demographics, health and wider determinants of health (such as crime, housing and employment). The assessment compares the health and social care data to make recommendations to improve the health of the local population.	Social integration Health and health inequalities Design Equality and inclusion	The Local Plan should aim to contribute to healthier lifestyles and improve overall mental and physical health and wellbeing.	https://www.newham.gov.uk/Documents/Council%20and%20Democracy/JSNASept2012Update.pdf
Newham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2010)	This document provides an overview of the flood-risk in Newham, outlining sources of flooding, historic flooding and the probability of flooding	This document provides information regarding flood risk in LB Newham and informs the Newham Sustainability Appraisal, land allocations and other policies regarding flooding issues. The document looks at flood risk over the whole of the borough and specifically details areas where flood is a significant issue.	Flood risk Water management Climate change mitigation and adaptation	The Local Plan should seek to prevent development that may exacerbate flooding and consider management approaches in at-risk areas.	https://www.newham.gov.uk/Documents/Environment%20and%20planning/NewhamSFRAVolume1DecisionSupport.pdf
Newham Statement of Community	Not applicable	This Statement sets out how the Council will involve all elements of the community in the planning process, both in the preparation of planning policy and involvement in planning applications	Public consultation	The Local Plan should have regard to this commitment and ensure the Plan follows a transparent processes	https://www.newham.gov.uk/Documents/Environ%20and

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Involvement (201)					%20planning/StatementOfCommunityInvolvement.pdf
Newham Biodiversity Action Plan (2010)	The BAP provides an overview of some of the key species and habitats found within LB Newham.	The Biodiversity Action Plan identifies priority actions to deliver biodiversity improvements in Newham. To complement the primary purpose of protecting and enhancing biodiversity in Newham, the delivery of the BAP also achieves other social and environmental objectives: • human health benefits, both mental and physical • filtration of air and water, reducing pollution • contribute to a sense of place and enhance community pride • climate change adaptation and amelioration functions to help the LB Newham adapt.	Natural capital and natural environment Social integration Health and health inequalities Air quality Water management Climate change mitigation and adaptation Equality and inclusion Design Sustainable land use	This Local Plan must carefully ensure that biodiversity is protected and enhanced in line with the BAP and support/complement the aims and objectives outlined in the BAP.	https://www.newham.gov.uk/Documents/Environment%20and%20planning/BiodiversityActionPlan.pdf
Sugar House Lane Conservation Area – Character Appraisal and Management Proposals (2010)	This document provides an overview of the Sugar House Lane conservation area including topography, landscape, geology, history and townscape.	The council is required by the government to produce Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans for conservation areas. This document aims to: • encourage appreciation of the area's history and present qualities; • identify opportunities for enhancement; • inform and guide those who want to make changes; and • support the Council in carrying out its planning and other functions.	Social integration Health and health inequalities Development Design Sustainable land use	The Local Plan should consider the objectives and guidance outlined in this document.	https://www.newham.gov.uk/Documents/Environment%20and%20planning/SugarHouseLaneconservationareaappraisalandmanagementplan[1].pdf
Three Mills Conservation Area: Character Appraisal and Management	This document provides an overview of the Three Mills Conservation Area in Newham.	This document provides the basis on which applications for development within the Three Mills Conservation Area can be assessed. The document specifically: • defines the special interest of the conservation area and identifies the issues which threaten the special qualities of the conservation area; and	Social integration Health and health inequalities Infrastructure Design	The Local Plan should consider the objectives and guidance outlined in this document.	https://www.newham.gov.uk/Documents/Environment%20and%20planning/Three%20Mills%

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Proposals (2006)		• provides guidelines to prevent harm and achieve enhancement.	Sustainable land use		20appraisal%20 and%20plan.pdf
Waltham Forest Local Plan Core Strategy (2012)	The document provides a key overview of Waltham Forest, outlining its geography, historical background, local character, transport connections, population, ethnic composition, health and deprivation, local economy, employment, homes, town centres, culture, leisure, public spaces and minerals.	The LB Waltham Forest Core Strategy sets out the overarching policies to help secure the same life opportunities and experiences for the Waltham Forest community as those living elsewhere in London. The policy aims to maximise the benefits of regeneration whilst protecting places and spaces the community values most. The policy sets out the spatial vision for Waltham Forest in 2026 including plans for: • Sustainable Regeneration • Quality Homes • Sustainable Transport • Vibrant Town Centres • Dynamic Culture • Excellent Education • A Green Borough • Healthy Lifestyles • Inclusive Community	Housing supply, quality, choice and affordability Sustainable land use Design Economic competitiveness and employment Education Culture Natural capital and natural environment Crime, security and safety Infrastructure Social integration Health and health inequalities	Although this document does not apply to the LLDC Planning Area, The objectives and guidance within the Local Plan need to be compatible with the vision, objectives and policies within the Strategy.	https://branding. walthamforest.g ov.uk/Document s/adopted-core-strategy.pdf
Waltham Forest Health Profile (2016)	This document provides an overview of the current health of Waltham Forest, including health inequalities, adult health, child health and deprivation	This Public Health England review provides a snapshot of the health in LB Waltham Forest. With other local information, this can help to support action by the local government and primary care trusts to tackle health inequalities and improve the Population's health. The information provided includes adult and child health, deprivation, health inequalities and local priorities.	Social integration Health and health inequalities Design Equality and inclusion	The Local Plan should recognise that land use planning can contribute to the enhancement of quality of life and health. The Local Plan should encourage healthier lifestyles, by promoting agendas such as active transport, healthy streets and access to healthy food.	http://fingertipsr eports.phe.org.u k/health-profiles/2016/e0 9000031.pdf
Waltham Forest Safety Net Strategic Assessment (2010)	This document provides a crime overview of LB Waltham Forest, looking at the total notifiable offences	This document provides a holistic overview of the current and future strategic issues pertaining to the LB Waltham Forest, focusing on crime and disorder, anti-social behaviour, environmental crime and substance misuse. It identifies five key strategic priorities: 1. Serious youth violence	Crime, security and safety Social integration Design	The Local Plan should consider the key objectives and problem-areas to ensure the plan promotes healthy and safe communities.	https://branding. walthamforest.g ov.uk/document s/ke34-waltham-forest-safety-

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	for the borough and whether the borough is reaching targets regarding specific crimes (e.g. number of arson incidents)	2. Residential burglary 3. ASB 4. Hate crime 5. Domestic violence			net_strategic-assessment.pdf
Waltham Forest Housing Needs Survey and Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2012)	The policy provides overall trends in population and demographics for LB Waltham Forest. It also provides an important overview of the current housing situation and future trends and demands.	The SHMA enables the LB Waltham Forest to assess housing need and demand to inform the development of local development documentation and housing policies. The core outputs include: • Estimates of current dwellings • Analysis of past and current market trends • Estimates of future households • Estimates of current households in housing needs • Estimates of future households that require affordable housing • Estimates of future households requiring marking housing • Estimates of the size of affordable housing required • Estimates of household groups who have particular housing requirements The assessment specifically outlines a need to provide 15,900 homes between 2010 and 2031.	Housing supply, quality, choice and affordability Social integration Health and health inequalities Development Design Sustainable land use	The Local Plan evidence base must consider the outcomes of the document, ensuring it supports future demand for housing.	https://www.walthamforest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Waltham%20Forest%20Strategic%20Housing%20Market%20Assessment.pdf
Waltham Forest Council Homelessness Prevention Strategy 2013-18 (2013	The strategy provides a context review of homelessness trends in Waltham Forest prior to its 2013 publication.	The homelessness strategy supports the overarching housing strategy and other housing policies. Four main objectives are set out in the document: 1. Preventing homelessness and promoting alternative housing options 2. Developing a response to the government's programme of welfare reform 3. Providing appropriate accommodation and support for homeless households 4. Supporting vulnerable people	Housing supply, quality, choice and affordability Social integration Health and health inequalities	The Local Plan should consider the causes of homelessness and contribute to its prevention where possible.	https://www.walthamforest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Waltham%20Forest%20homelessness%20strategy-2013-18.pdf
Waltham Forest	The housing strategy identifies a number of	The housing strategy identifies the challenges and strengths Waltham Forest currently experiences regarding	Housing supply, quality, choice and	The Local Plan should consider the LB Waltham Forest housing strategy	https://branding.walthamforest.g

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Housing Strategy 2008-2028 (2008)	key facts in Waltham Forest regarding its population and housing provision.	its housing provision. The policy outlines three main objectives, each with their own sub-objectives: 1. Building new homes (making development and regeneration happen; achieving economically balanced communities with more family homes; delivering the right homes in the right places) 2. Making the most of the homes we have (renewing private housing; improving social rented housing; reducing overcrowding and under-occupation) 3. Creating successful communities (enabling the right housing choices to be made; creating solutions for homelessness people and supporting independent living; making good quality and safe neighbourhoods; creating economic opportunities).	affordability Sustainable land use Design Economic competitiveness and employment Infrastructure Social integration Health and health inequalities	to ensure it supports / complements the objectives outlined in this document.	ov.uk/document s/housing-strategy.pdf
Statement of Community Involvement, Waltham Forest (2007)	Not applicable	This Statement sets out how the Council will involve all elements of the community in the planning process, both in the preparation of planning policy and involvement in planning applications	Public consultation	The Local Plan should have regard to this commitment and ensure the Plan follows a transparent processes	https://branding. walthamforest.g ov.uk/document s/sd06-statement-of-community-involvement.pdf
Waltham Forest Biodiversity Action Plan 2010-2020 (2011)	The BAP outlines seven habitats in Waltham Forest which are a priority for London, five other habitats which are of importance to Waltham Forest and a number of flagship species.	The Waltham Forest BAP addresses specific objectives for the conservation of key habitats and species, the raising of public awareness and the involvement of all sectors of the community. The six main objectives outlined are: • To protect and enhance the wildlife and habitats in Waltham Forest, in particular those of international, national and regional importance. • To ensure that developers, major landowners and organisations, including the Council, schools and colleges, the private sector and statutory undertakers, are aware of the importance of conserving biodiversity and are positively involved in the implementation of the BAP.	Natural capital and natural environment Development	The Local Plan should consider the aims of the Waltham Forest BAP, ensuring biodiversity is protected/enhanced.	http://democrac y.walthamforest .gov.uk/docume nts/s15424/

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		• To ensure the proper consideration of biodiversity conservation in the management of all open space and amenity land in Waltham Forest. • To seek opportunities for increasing the area and number of priority and locally important habitats. • To develop the long term interest and involvement of people living and working in the Borough, including access to nature. • To monitor and report on our progress against the targets within the BAP.			
Waltham Forest Local Implementation Plan 2011	This document includes key transport characteristics in Waltham Forest	The document sets out how the borough proposes to translate the Mayor's Transport Strategy (2010). It follows the six overarching goals which Waltham Forest should address: • Supporting economic development and population growth in London • Enhancing the quality of life for all Londoners • Improving transport opportunities for all Londoners • Reducing transports contribution to climate change and improving its resilience • Supporting the delivery of the London 2012 Olympics and Paralympics and its legacy (note: a new draft Mayor's Transport Strategy was published in 2017)	Transport Infrastructure Sustainable land use	The Local Plan should give consideration to the objectives outlined in this plan with regard to transport.	https://www.walthamforest.gov.uk/content/local-implementation-plan-lip2
Waltham Forest Council Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2011)	This document outlines characteristics of the 'Study Area', describing the LB of Waltham Forest's topography, river network and reservoir network and flood risk.	This document builds upon the North London Level 1 SFRA and provides more detailed information regarding the fluvial flood risk associated with the River Lee. The study uses hydraulic modelling to produce mapping outputs which define the flood extents and detail regarding likely flood depth and flood hazard classification during a range of flood events.	Flood risk Water management Climate change mitigation and adaptation	The Local Plan should seek to prevent development that may exacerbate flooding and consider management approaches in at-risk areas.	http://geosmartinfo.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/sfra/BEB15-Waltham-Forest-Level-2-SFRA.pdf

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London Borough of Waltham Forest, Surface Water Management Plan (2011)	This document provides an overview of the 'Study Area', describing the LB of Waltham Forest's geology, topography, major rivers and waterways, significant infrastructure and significant future developments. The document also identifies Local Flood Risk Zones and Critical Drainage Areas.	A SWMP outlines the preferred surface water management strategy in a given location and establishes long-term action plans to manage surface water, influencing future investment, maintenance, land-use planning, emergency planning and future developments. The document has four main phases: • Phase 1: Preparation- collection and review of surface water data. • Phase 2: Risk assessment- direct rainfall modelling to identify Local Flood Risk Zones and Critical Drainage Areas • Phase 3: Options assessment- assessment of opportunities for measures to be implemented across the borough to reduce the impact of surface water flooding • Phase 4: Implementation and review	Flood risk Water management Climate change mitigation and adaptation	The Local Plan should seek to prevent development that may exacerbate flooding, particularly in local flood risk zone and critical drainage areas.	http://www.queenelizabetholympicpark.co.uk/-/media/lldc/local-plan/local-plan-examination-documents/borough-evidence-base-documents/beb16-waltham-forest-swmp.ashx?la=en
Legacy Communities Scheme: Revised Green Infrastructure Strategy (2012)	Not applicable	This document details the approach towards the development management of green infrastructure elements within the planning application areas within the context of the Olympic Park and surrounds. It outlines a single approach to the management of open space, play provision, biodiversity and the natural environment, and climate change adaptation. The document also outlines how Park-wide commitments will be met through legacy development schemes, such as those long-term commitments to provide 45ha of BAP habitat (revised to 49.1ha in BAP 2013) and 102ha of Metropolitan Open Land	Natural capital and natural environment Climate change mitigation and adaptation Health and health inequalities	The Local Plan should consider the management approach outlined in this strategy and integrate green infrastructure into the plan. It is essential the Local Plan considers the long term commitments made in this strategy.	http://www.queenelizabetholympicpark.co.uk/-/media/lldc/sustainability-and-biodiversity/legacy-communities-scheme-biodiversity-action-plan-2014-2019.ashx?la=en
Legacy Communities Scheme: Biodiversity	Not applicable	The QEOP BAP was a planning requirement to identify biodiversity targets for the Olympic Park. The BAP includes the requirement to create 49.1ha of new habitat, replace the loss of previously designated sites of natural	Natural capital and natural environment	This Local Plan must carefully ensure that biodiversity is protected and enhanced in line with the BAP and	http://www.queenelizabetholympicpark.co.uk/-/media/lldc/poli

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Action Plan 2014 - 2019 (2013)		conservation importance, set out detailed management plans, promote nature conservation and increase community involvement.		support / complement the aims and objectives outlined in the BAP.	cies/finalequalityandinclusionpolicymay2012.ashx?la=en
LLDC Equality and inclusion policy (2012)	This document provides some demographic baseline data.	This document outlines how he lasting legacy of accessibility and inclusion from the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games can be achieved. It sets out five key equality and inclusion objectives: 1. Create an accessible and inspiring new place which embeds the highest standards of inclusive design as the Park is transformed and begins to open. 2. Use procurement to maximise the positive opportunities the legacy development creates for the diverse communities of East London. 3. The Development Corporation will embody the change, setting the standard for our partners by delivering flagship internal projects to promote inclusion and recruit a diverse workforce. 4. Deliver a lasting legacy from the Paralympic Games which promotes disability sport. 5. Develop projects which foster cohesion and integration between the future residents of QEOP and its neighbours.	Equality and inclusion Social integration Health and health inequality Education Accessibility Economic competitiveness and employment	The Local Plan must ensure equality and inclusion is promoted across a range of sectors, to increase accessibility for residents and visitors of the QEOP and neighbouring areas. This would include ensuring new developments are accessible and in line with the Equality Act, and promoting access to employment and educational opportunities.	
LLDC Socio-economic policy (2012)	The policy provides a national, regional and local socio-economic context	This document sets out how the LLDC will deliver social and economic benefits for the communities in and around the QEOP through a combination of stand-alone projects and through integration into core work problems in order to: 1. Establish high quality neighbourhoods and a new piece of East London, offering high standards of liveability, new homes and facilities for new and existing residents.	Equality and inclusion Social integration Health and health inequality Education Accessibility Economic competitiveness and employment Housing supply,	The Local Plan must ensure that future development and change maximise the socio-economic benefits outlined in this policy.	http://www.queenelizabetholympicpark.co.uk/-/media/lldc/policies/1197634831lldcsocioeconomicpolicy.ashx?la=en

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		2. Promote growth and economic development, attracting businesses, fostering innovation and entrepreneurship, and creating thousands of jobs. 3. Build legacy careers, generating choices by establishing pathways for local people to access the jobs, apprenticeships, training and other opportunities created by development.	quality, choice and affordability Design		
LLDC Sport and healthy living policy (2012)	This policy provides a number of statistics regarding active lifestyles, healthy living and sporting events.	This policy identifies how the LLDC will seek to promote and deliver community sport, high performance sport events, healthy living, active lifestyles, leisure, recreation and play opportunities following the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic games. The sport and healthy living policy objectives are: 1. Promote and deliver community sports participation within the parkland and venues 2. Promote high performance sport within sporting venues 3. Host a range of events from international to community sporting events 4. Facilitate the development of sports leaders, coaches, officials and volunteers 5. Design and operate the Park as a catalyst for health living.	Equality and inclusion Social integration Health and health inequality Education Accessibility Economic competitiveness and employment	The Local Plan must ensure that the objectives of this policy are promoted, particularly community events, healthy lifestyles and sport/health education and employment.	http://www.queenelizabetholympicpark.co.uk/-/media/lldc/policies/finalsportandhealthylivingpolicyseptember2012.ashx?la=en
LLDC Community engagement policy (2012)	The policy outlines the current situation in regards to community engagement	This policy identifies the LLDC's responsibility to deliver the long-term legacy objectives after the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic games alongside community involvement. The policy identifies five engagement objectives for the future of the QEOP and surrounds: 1. Develop a local sense of ownership and responsibility 2. Support successful community initiatives 3. Establish clear communication and information sharing	Public consultation Equality and inclusion Social integration	The Local Plan should be a transparent process which involves local communities during the development of the Plan's objectives.	http://www.queenelizabetholympicpark.co.uk/-/media/lldc/policies/1197539591lldccommunityandengagementpolicynov2012.ashx?la=en

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		4. Enhance corporation social responsibility (internally and externally) 5. Develop strong relationships and lasting partnerships			
LLDC Statement of Community Involvement (2013)	Not applicable	This document outlines how the LLDC aims to involve the local community in the preparation of local planning documents and the determination of planning applications. It describes how consultation can be carried out and how to deal with comments.	Public consultation	The Local Plan must be a transparent process which involves local communities during the development of the Plan's objectives.	http://www.queenelizabetholympicpark.co.uk/-/media/lldc/statementofcommunityinvolvementmarch2013.ashx?la=en
LLDC Inclusive Design - Strategy (2012)	This policy provides demographic statistics on the diversity of the population of the four neighbouring boroughs.	This strategy outlines the aim to design, build and manage venues, parklands and neighbourhoods in and around the QEOP in an inclusive and sustainable manner. The policy details the aim to create wholly inclusive neighbourhoods that work for a diverse population and meet the needs of the 21st century.	Equality and inclusion Social integration Health and health inequalities Design Sustainable land use Accessibility	The Local Plan must ensure equality and inclusion is promoted across a range of sectors, to increase accessibility for residents and visitors of the QEOP and neighbouring areas. This would include ensuring new developments are accessible and in line with the Equality Act, and promoting access to employment and educational opportunities.	http://www.queenelizabetholympicpark.co.uk/-/media/lldc/policies/lldcinclusivedesignstrategymarch2013.ashx?la=en
LLDC Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2013)	This Option provides an overview of the social, transport and utilities infrastructure within the LLDC area.	The infrastructure delivery plan identifies social, transport and utilities infrastructure within the LLDC are between 2014 and 2031. It outlines anticipated growth in the LLDC area and provides an overview of education infrastructure, healthcare infrastructure, sport and leisure, open space, play space, libraries and community facilities, transport, and utilities.	Infrastructure Design Economic competitiveness and employment Education and skills Health and health inequalities Natural capital and natural environment	The Local Plan must ensure it supports the delivery of important infrastructure set out in this plan.	http://www.queenelizabetholympicpark.co.uk/~/media/qeop/files/public/infrastructuredeliveryplan.pdf
Queen Elizabeth	Not applicable	This report outlines how the QEOP, venues and events were developed to respond to and tackle environmental	Equality and inclusion	The Local Plan must ensure it helps to achieve the objectives set out in	http://www.queenelizabetholymp

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Olympic Park 2030 Sustainability guide		challenges, including changing climate, loss of biodiversity and overconsumption of vital resources. It identifies three key themes: 1. People- live sustainable, low carbon, resource efficient and healthy lives 2. Places- Sustain parkland, waterways and walkable neighbourhoods, preparing for climate change 3. Performance- Sustainable procurement and long-term environmental management.	Social integration Health and health inequalities Housing supply, quality, choice and affordability Sustainable land use Design Economic competitiveness and employment Infrastructure Education and skills Air quality Climate change adaptation and mitigation Energy use and supply Water resources and quality Flood risk Natural capital and natural environment Materials and waste	the Sustainability guide and promotes sustainable living and management within the Olympic Park and surrounding neighbourhoods.	icpark.co.uk/-/media/lldc/policies/lldc_your_sustainability_guide_to_the_queen_elizabeth_olympic_park2030.ashx?la=en
Fish Island Management Guidelines	This document provides a historical overview of the Fish Island Management area.	This management guideline aims to ensure that proposals for development achieve the preservation and enhancement of Fish Island's special architectural and historic interest through restoration and refurbishment, redevelopment and management.	Culture Historic environment Design Sustainable land use Infrastructure	The Local Plan must consider the character and history of local areas when promoting development, particularly within conservation areas.	http://www.queenelizabetholympicpark.co.uk/-/media/lldc/conservation-areas/fiwpl-guidelines.ashx?la=en

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Hackney Wick Management Guidelines	This document provides a historical overview of the Hackney Wick area.	This management guideline aims to ensure that proposals for development achieve the preservation and enhancement of Hackney Wick's special architectural and historic interest through restoration and refurbishment, redevelopment and management.	Culture Historic environment Design Sustainable land use Infrastructure	The Local Plan must consider the character and history of local areas when promoting development, particularly within conservation areas.	http://www.queenelizabetholympicpark.co.uk/-/media/lldc/conservation-areas/hw-guidelines.ashx?la=en