

Local Development Framework
London Borough of Newham



Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

Stratford and Lower Lea Valley Area Action Plan

SCOPING REPORT

November 2007

For further information please refer to the Council's website: www.newham.gov.uk

Alternatively, contact the Programme Officer on 0208 430 2556 or email ldf@newham.gov.uk.

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GLOSSARY

AAP	Area Action Plan
CA	Countryside Agency
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government (formerly Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM))
DEFRA	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs
DETR	Department for Environment, Transport and the Regions
DPD	Development Plan Document
EA	Environment Agency
EH	English Heritage
EN	English Nature
EU	European Union
GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education
HA	Highways Agency
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
LA	Local Authority
LDD	Local Development Document
LDF	Local Development Framework
LLV	Lower Lea Valley
LOA	Lower Output Area
LPA	Local Planning Authority
NE	Natural England
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (now named the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG))
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
PTAL	Public Transport Accessibility Level

RDA	Regional Development Agency
RES	Regional Economic Strategy
RPG	Regional Planning Guidance
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAP	Standard Assessment Procedure
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SOA	Super Output Area
SUDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
TBA/C	To be announced/confirmed
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

Non Technical Summary

The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process acts to ensure that all plans and programmes are compatible with the aims of sustainable development. The Area Action Plan for the Stratford and Lower Lea Valley area requires an SA. The SA process is designed to promote sustainable development– through the integration of social, economic and environmental considerations. This Scoping Report is the first stage of an iterative process. The Sustainability Appraisal framework against which options for Stratford and Lower Lea Valley Development Brief will be appraised is presented in this report. The scoping stage can be divided into five tasks, which are used to structure this document.

Task 1 (Section 3): The first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal process involves the review of relevant International, National, Regional and Local policy guidance, plans and strategies that will affect or influence the Stratford and Lower Lea Valley AAP. This review and the key messages arising from the review, particularly from relevant Newham plans and strategies, are provided in this section.

Task 2 (Section 4): This section of the report provides an overview of the current environmental, social and economic situation in the Stratford and wider Newham area, in order to establish a baseline.

Task 3 (Section 5): From the previous two sections, a detailed background has been established from which the key sustainability issues are defined.

Task 4 (Section 6): The sustainability issues identified in the previous section have been used to develop the Sustainability Framework which will form the basis for the assessment of options within the Sustainability Appraisal. The framework sets out objectives accompanied by key criteria and indicators to focus the assessment.

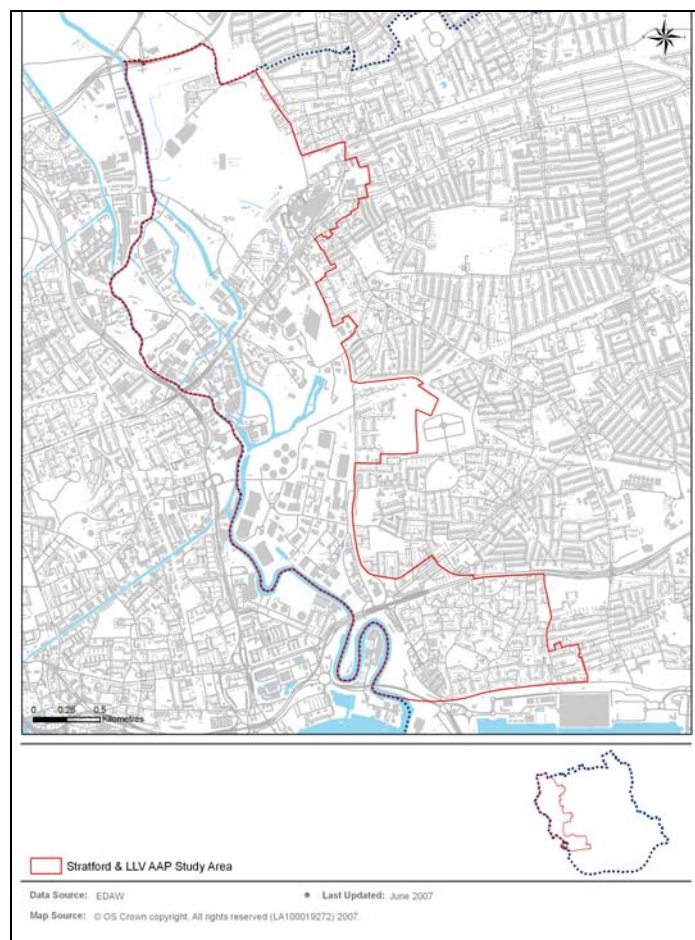
Task 5 (Sections 7 and 8): The final task of the scoping stage involves consultation on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal. The Council will consult on this draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report during September 2007. The purpose of this consultation is to ensure that the sustainability framework that is developed within this report is appropriate and that all of the significant sustainability issues for the site have been duly considered.

The consultation will last for 5 weeks. All comments have to be received by 2 January 2008..

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This Scoping Report has been prepared by EDAW, working with the London Borough of Newham, and is the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process for the Area Action Plan, “Stratford and Lower Lea Valley Masterplan”. An area action plan is required in order to set out the Council’s spatial vision for the area and to identify the policies, proposals and mechanisms that will help deliver this vision. The AAP presents many challenges and opportunities that will need to be considered carefully.
- 1.2 The forthcoming AAP is an important part of the formal Local Development Framework (LDF) process that sets out new planning policy and guidance for the Lower Lea Valley. The AAP will be a statutory plan that provides specific planning guidance and a more detailed interpretation of the borough wide spatial plan set out in the Core Strategy. It was published 23 November 2007 and can be viewed on the Borough’s website at www.newham.gov.uk.
- 1.3 The impetus for the development of the AAP is to set a new direction for the future of Newham and enable transformation and regeneration to proceed as quickly and productively as possible. The site area is shown below.

Figure 1.1: Stratford and Lower Lea Valley area covered by the AAP



Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- 1.4 It is essential that all statutory planning documents are developed in an integrated way where sustainability considerations are given the highest priority. This SA process allows these considerations to influence the development of such plans and helps increase the positive environmental, social and economic effects of development, as well as remove the potentially negative effects.
- 1.5 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, SA is mandatory for local development documents. Section 19 (5) Preparation of local development documents states that;
- ‘the LPA must carry out an appraisal of the sustainability of the proposals in each document and prepare a report of the findings of the appraisal’.
- 1.6 A European Directive requires a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for plans with land use implications to ensure they take environmental issues into account. Since these issues fall within the scope of this assessment, the term SA refers to a process that incorporates all of the SA and SEA requirements.
- 1.7 In order to maximise the effect of the SA on the AAP, this Scoping Report has been prepared ahead of the AAP. This forms the basis for discussion with consultees and sets the scope for the full SA report. The final SA report will:
- Set out a long term view of how the site area is expected to develop, taking into account economic, environmental and social factors;
 - Provide a methodology for ensuring sustainability objectives are translated into planning policy;
 - Set out rigorous justification for all judgements and recommend actions;
 - Reflect the local, regional, national and global issues;
 - Provide an audit trail.

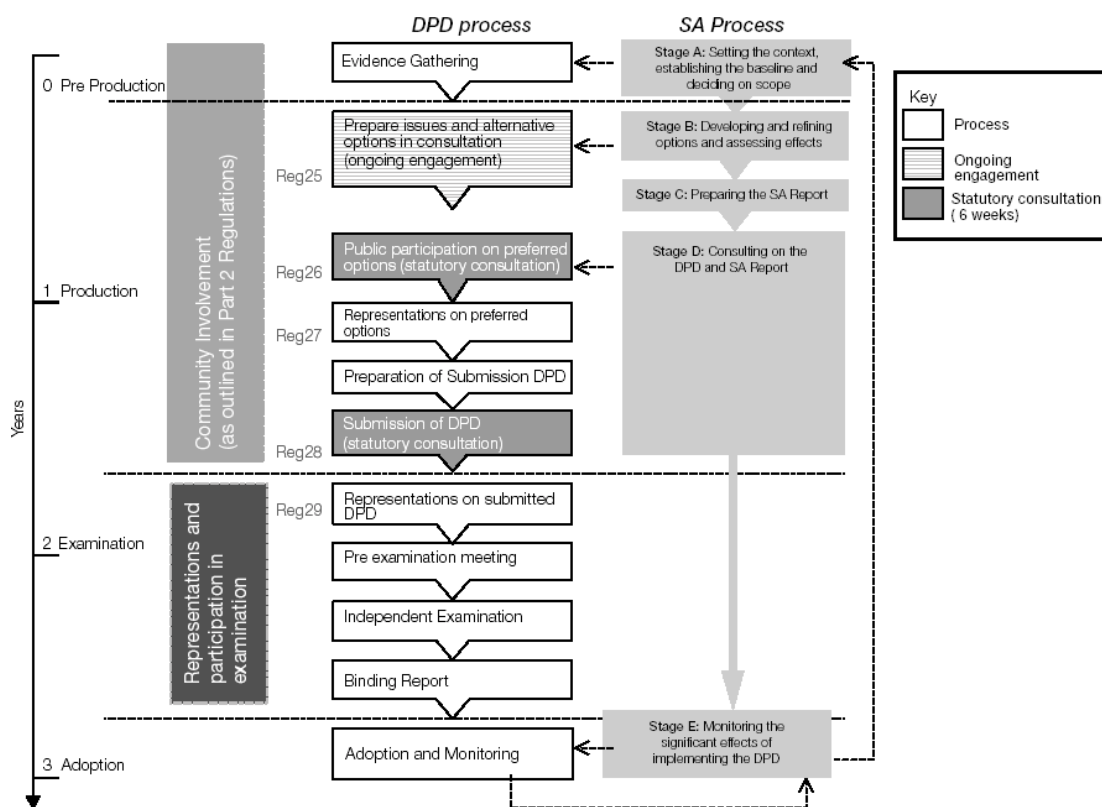
The Sustainability Appraisal Process

- 1.8 Sustainability Appraisal is an integral part of good plan making and should not be seen as a separate activity. Its purpose is to promote sustainable development by integrating sustainability considerations into plans. By testing each plan policy against every sustainability objective, SA assesses and reports the likely significant effects of the plan and the opportunities for improving the social, environmental and economic conditions by implementing the plan.
- 1 Sustainability Appraisal should consider several criteria:
- The long-term view of how the area covered by the plan is expected to develop;
 - A mechanism for ensuring that sustainability objectives are translated into sustainable policies;

- Reflect global, national, regional and local concerns;
- Provide an audit trail of how the plan has been revised to take into account the findings of the SA
- Form and integral part of all stages of plan preparation;
- Incorporate the requirements of the SEA Directive.

Table 1.0 shows the stages of the SA process and how they link to the development of the AAP.

TABLE 1.0: The DPD Preparation Process



Source: Sustainability Appraisal and Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, ODPM, November 2005.

What is a Scoping Report?

1.9 Scoping reports comprise the first stage ('Stage A') of the five-stage Sustainability Appraisal process required to develop a Development Plan Document (DPD), as detailed in table 1.1. Scoping reports aim to set out the parameters within which the Sustainability Appraisal will be carried out. The aims of this scoping report are:

- To identify key environmental/sustainability objectives;
- To investigate the environmental, social and economic characteristics of the area and establish a set of baseline data;

- To identify other relevant plans, programmes and their relationship to the AAP;
- To identify any existing problems or sustainability issues that are relevant to the AAP;
- To provide a sustainability framework against which the components of the plan can be tested; and
- To be transparent about any assumptions, uncertainties and difficulties encountered throughout the SA incorporating SEA.

1.10 Table 1.1 (overleaf) shows the five main stages to the full SA process. The final result will be the development of, and justification for, a preferred option for development of Stratford and Lower Lea Valley that optimises sustainability considerations. This report covers stage A of the process.

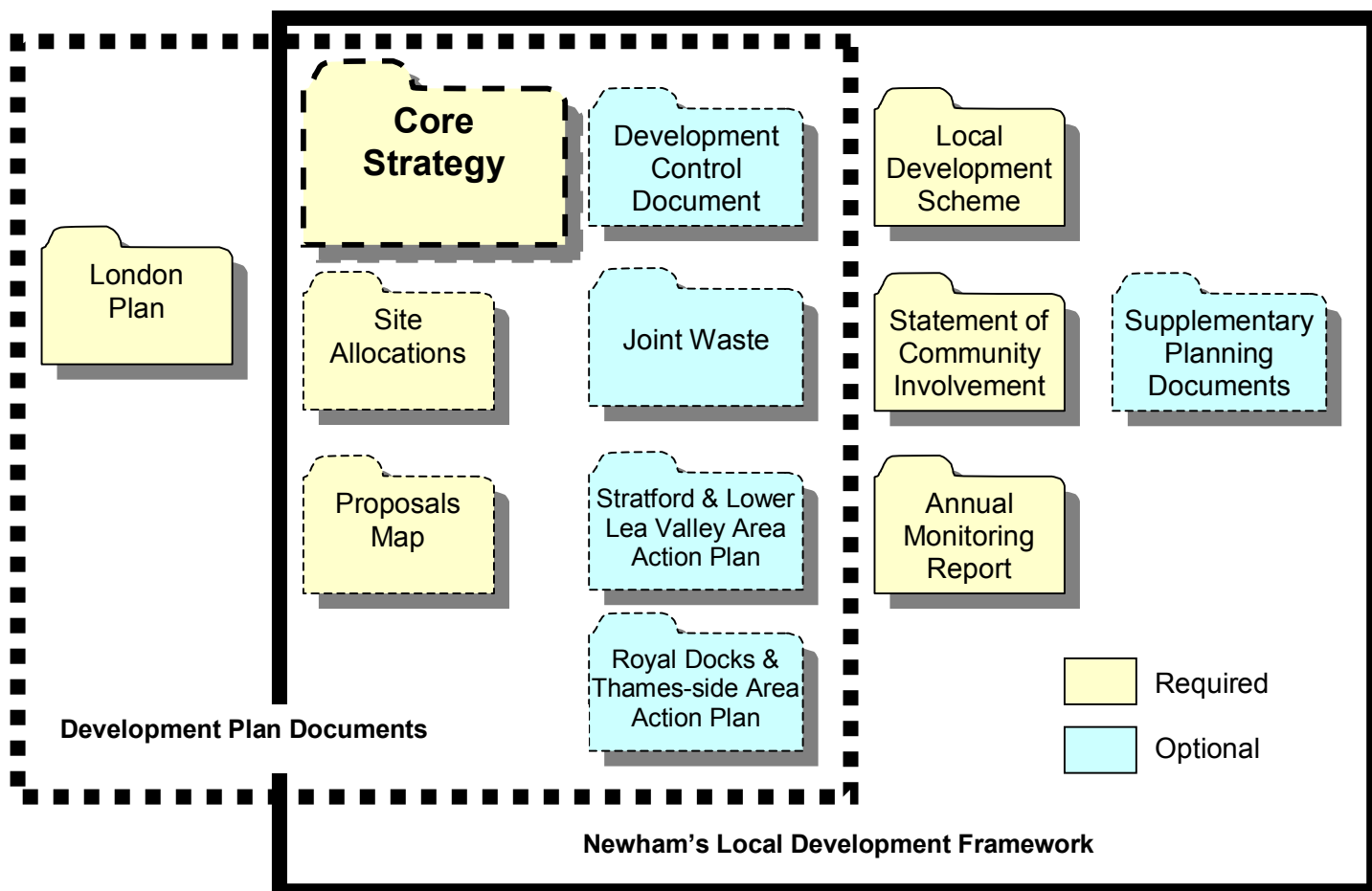
Table 1.1: Summary of the SA Process

DPD Stage 1: Pre-production - Evidence Gathering
SA stages and tasks – Scoping Report
<p>Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope</p> <p>A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainability</p> <p>A2: Collecting baseline information</p> <p>A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems</p> <p>A4: Developing the SA framework</p> <p>A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA</p>
DPD Stage 2: Production
SA stages and tasks – Sustainability Report
<p>Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects</p> <p>B1: Testing the DPD objectives against the SA framework</p> <p>B2: Developing the DPD options</p> <p>B3: Predicting the effects of the DPD</p> <p>B4: Evaluating the effects of the DPD</p> <p>B5: Considering the ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects</p> <p>B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPD</p>
<p>Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Report</p> <p>C1: Preparing the SA Report</p>
<p>Stage D: Consulting on the Preferred Options of the DPD and SA Report</p> <p>D1: Public participation on the preferred options of the DPD and SA Report</p> <p>D2(i): Appraising significant changes</p>
DPD Stage 3: Examination
SA stages and tasks – Sustainability Report (Submission)
D2(ii): Appraising significant changes
DPD Stage 3: Examination
SA stages and tasks – Sustainability Report (Adoption)
D3: Making decisions and providing information
<p>Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD</p> <p>E1: Finalising the aims and methods for monitoring</p> <p>E2: Responding to adverse effects</p>

2 The Newham Local Development Framework

- 2.1 The London Borough of Newham is currently preparing its Local Development Framework, the 'Newham Development Framework'. This is a suite of documents that will guide development in the borough in the future, setting out planning policy for at least the next 20 years.
- 2.2 A new system for planning policy was introduced in 2004. Under the old system, we had a Unitary Development Plan (UDP) which set out policies for determining planning applications. We also had the London Plan at a regional level in London. In September, the Secretary of State decided which parts of the UDP will remain in place until they are replaced by the new documents. The London Plan remains as the regional planning policy.
- 2.3 The new system is different. Instead of having one Unitary Development Plan (backed up by Supplementary Planning Guidance), we will have a folder made up of a number of different documents. This folder will form our Local Development Framework. The diagram below outlines the structure and make-up of Newham's LDF:

Figure 1a: Diagram of Local Development Framework Documents



- 2.4 The LDF Framework includes a Local Development Scheme that had been adopted and sets out a 'management plan' and timeline for the preparation and review of Local Development Documents, including DPDs and

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). The LDS provides a means for all participants in the planning process to become aware of the proposed planning policy documents and what they stages community and stakeholder participation is invited.

2.5 LDF documents will be subject to regular monitoring. The results of this monitoring will be presented in the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) each year and included in the LDF as a Local Development Document (LDD).

2.6 As well as being made up of more than one document, the new planning system is about spatial planning. This goes beyond thinking just about how we determine planning applications. It looks at all of the council's programmes and strategies, and it is the job of the Development Plan Documents (DPDs) to deliver this wherever it can.

2.7 The Stratford and Lower Lea Valley Area Action Plan (AAP) will guide development in a key part of the Borough which will be subject to extensive change, including facilities for the Olympic Games, developments at Stratford and Canning Town Centres, and extensive new housing and employment provision. The AAP will ensure that the long-term development of the area (including the Olympic legacy) complements the Council's vision, as well as meeting national and regional policy requirements.

2.8 The Area Action Plan will set out policies for change and the site specific proposals for the area. It will also provide the context for any existing or new development frameworks or masterplans.

2.9 There are five key steps when preparing an Area Action Plan, as set out below:

1. Issues and Options

We consult with stakeholders on a range of options that could be included in the AAP.

2. Preferred Options

We consult on the final choice of options that we want to put in the AAP.

3. Submission Document

We submit our final draft of the AAP to the Government, and consult on it.

4. Examination in Public

The Planning Inspectorate considers whether the submitted AAP is acceptable (sound), taking into account and consultation responses.

5. Adoption

If the Planning Inspectorate thinks that the AAP is acceptable, Council can then adopt it and it becomes a new DPD.

2.10 A Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment of the AAP will take place as the document progresses. This Scoping Report forms the first stage of that process.

3 Task A1: Other Plans, Policies and Programmes

- 3.1 The first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal process involves the review of relevant International, National, Regional and Local policy guidance, plans and strategies that will affect or influence the Stratford and Lower Lea Valley AAP. It is integral to effective spatial planning that continual consensus exists between planning guidance at all scales. Therefore these hierarchical documents must be referenced and drawn from to ensure a comprehensive and coordinated process. This allows the Council the opportunity to take advantage of potential synergies and draw on SAs already undertaken as part of other plans, such as the SA of Newham's Local Development Framework: Core Strategy Development Plan Document'. (Hereafter referred to as Newham Core Strategy)
- 3.2 Appendix A of this report sets out the plans, policies, programmes, strategies, guidance and initiatives that will inform the Sustainability Appraisal of the Stratford and LLV AAP. This is presented in a table as a hierarchy of documents, starting with international documents and following on with those relevant to the European Union, the United Kingdom, London (as a region) and London Borough of Newham and its neighbourhoods specifically.

Question for consideration
Q3a Are there other relevant policies, plans and programmes that will affect or influence the AAP/SA which have not been included?

4 Task A2: Baseline information

Development of the sustainability framework (Task A4) must be drawn from a robust evidence base if it is to be relevant and inform the AAP effectively. Baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring the effects of the AAP and helps to identify sustainability issues along with ways of mitigating their effects. A full and detailed analysis of baseline information can be found in the Evidence Base of the main AAP Report. An overview of the current environmental, social and economic situation in the study area, across Newham, Stratford and the Lower Lea Valley, where appropriate, is provided here.

4.1 Baseline information

Baseline information obtained from the SA for the Newham Core Strategy has been used and added to within this baseline study. Information has also been sourced from a number of Newham strategies, action plans and monitoring reports. Additional information has been sourced from the Office for National Statistics.

It is imperative that the sustainability framework is based on locally distinctive information as well as information on the wider context. A summary of the key information is presented here in the following bullet points, while the table below sets out the information in detail.

Social

- The population of Newham at the 2001 census was 243,891;
- The Study Area is characterised by a relatively young population with a quarter of the population within the 0 – 14 age group.
- Newham is ranked as the 4th most deprived Borough in London and 11th nationally;
- The current population in Newham suffers from persistent health inequalities and is ranked 11th nationwide;
- The rates of crime deprivation in the Study Area are generally higher than the Borough as a whole;
- Stratford and New Town experienced the highest rate of all types of crime in the past year, with Theft and Handling dominating;
- Newham has the largest household size in England at 2.64 persons per household, leading to issues of overcrowding.
- Newham has the highest percentage of lone parents in London;
- The Borough has above average levels of affordable housing stock;
- In relation to social and community services, the majority of the study area falls within the 10% most deprived in the country;
- 66% of children live in households with relatively low income (2003) and child poverty is an issue;

Economic

- 60% of the population of Newham are economically active;

- Newham's largest occupational types are administration, secretarial and elementary occupations;
- Stratford town centre has approximately 43,400 square metres of gross retail floorspace;
- The retail offer is very limited in terms of number and quality of anchors;
- the evening economy is not well developed in Stratford;
- Canning Town is predominantly a convenience and retail services centre;
- There are currently 21 vacant shops clustered within Rathbone Market within the town centre;
- The private health & fitness offer in Stratford is not well developed.

Environmental

- A large part of West Ham Mills is designated as an Industrial Conservation Area, the Three Mills Conservation Area;
- In total there are 135 physical buildings or groups of buildings listed by the Department for Culture Media and Sport. There are 4 Grade I; 5 Grade II* and; 123 Grade II;
- Stratford Station is a key arrival point within the AAP area;
- The shopping centre blocks the visual connection between the station and the historic high street;
- Pedestrian crossing points on the Broadway are heavily guardrailed and staggered;
- The A13 slip roads, roundabout and interchange with Barking Road, Silvertown Way and Manor Road are major constraint and obstacle in Canning Town;
- Its physical configuration, unpleasant underpass space, extended walking distances and high traffic volumes, presents a most critical problem;
- Its visual intrusion, noise pollution and severance of the northern and southern zones of Canning Town is also a problem;
- Existing conditions can be characterised as being highly fragmented, being crossed by waterways, rail, DLR and LUL lines as well as strategic roads;
- The public transport and highway networks offer the potential for good public transport accessibility in the areas surrounding the stations;
- Newham has approximately 258 ha of public open space which amounts to a provision of 1.1 hectares per 1000 residents;
- Canning Town and Custom House areas suffer from a degraded environmental quality, including the general street scene and poor quality of related open spaces;
- Public open space constitutes 7% of the total area of Newham, compared to the London average of nearly 13%;
- Newham has 338ha of land given formal protection in the UDP (2004);
- The current land use across the Study Area is varied and comprises a mix of residential, light commercial and public open space;
- The environmental sensitivity of the site is considered to be moderate;
- The Site is split between two Natural England Natural Areas: the Greater Thames Estuary and the London Basin;
- The closest SSSI is Gilbert's Pit (Charlton) SSSI (5.34 hectares), 2.5 km southeast of the Site;
- The River Lea and its tributaries (known as the Lower Lea in this area) and the River Lea Navigation Canal intersect the Study Area;

- The study area is subjected to both fluvial and tidal flooding;
- The lower stretches of the Lea remain one of the poorest quality stretches of river in London;
- The study area contains large areas within Flood Zone 2 (medium probability) and Flood Zone 3 (high probability), making flood risk a significant consideration for the AAP;
- Air quality is poor given the traffic impact of the A13 and Barking Road, which also produce traffic noise problems;
- In 2003-2004, total household waste arisings for the Borough was 133,000 tonnes.

Questions for consideration

Q4a Do you agree that the baseline data collected is appropriate?

Q4b Do you know of any additional relevant baseline data that should be added?

Q4c Are there any mistakes in the data presented?

SOCIAL

Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend	Data Sources
Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004	Newham ranked 4th in London and 11 th in the England and Wales.	There are 33 London Boroughs and 319 local authorities in England/Wales.	Falling; in 2000, Newham was ranked 3 rd in London and 5 th in England/Wales.	
Children in poverty	In Newham 66.6% of children living in households with relatively low income (2003).	38% of children living in households with relatively low income (2003) in London.	Improving; but 2004 national target missed	Source: DWP Sept 2003 - Opportunity for All - Fifth annual report.
Proportion of the population living in most deprived super output areas in the country	70% in 2004	National average 14.26% in 2004	No data available	LBN CS Draft Scoping Report Nov 07
Life expectancy	For females 78.8 and for males, 74.9 in 2003 - 2004	Life expectancy for females is 2.6 years below London average and 2.3 years below national average and for males 2 years below both London and national averages.	For females there has been a slight decrease (from 79.0) in life expectancy since 2000 – 2002, however the figure has generally increased from 77.6 in 1991-1993. For males the figure has generally increased from 71.4 in 1991 – 1993.	Focus on Newham 2003/04, L.B Newham Chief Executives Department / London Health Observatory.

SOCIAL

Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend	Data Sources
Mortality	747.8 per 100,000 (all causes) in 2005	598.16 for London and 612.63 for England in 2005	Falling; 747.34 in 2004, however Newham not narrowing the gap as London and England falling at similar rates.	LBN CS Draft Scoping Report Nov 07
Tuberculosis (Number of confirmed TB cases per 100,000 population)	116 in 2001; 98.7 in 2002 down to 86.7 per 100,000 in 2005	37.9 for London and 14.3 for England.	Falling; rates has been generally falling in recent years from 105.2 in 2000.	Communicable Disease in London 2002-05, Health Protection Agency
Average GP list size	2,028 per Full Time Equivalent GPs in 2006.	List size 2100 (2003). National Average 1800 (2003)	Falling; List size was 2,199 in 2005.	Newham Primary Care Trust SA of LBN LDF, Sustainability Report, Technical Appendix, 2006
Location of primary health services	Locations Identified in Evidence Base Plans 7.42, 7.43 and 7.44	-	-	-

SOCIAL

Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend	Data Sources
Total crime	8,639 offences and a crime rate of 157.5 per 1,000 population in 2005/2006.	132.6 per 1,000 population in London. Newham ranked 4 th of the 13 London Borough's in its 'crime family'.	Increasing; 6% increase on 04/05 and 14% increase on 01/02	LBN CS Draft Scoping Report Nov 07
Percentage of new housing output that is affordable	Affordable housing accounted for 15.6% of all new housing Developments from 1993 - 2002. % up to c. 28% for 2001-03	Strategic Target in London Plan is 50%.	35% of housing completions/ outputs to be affordable	L.B Newham Forward Planning and Transportation (Environment and Regeneration Department)
Average house prices	£217,772 in 2006	£331,300 in London in 2006	Increasing; Consistent increases since 2000 totalling 125.5% (74.3% for London)	LBN CS Draft Scoping Report Nov 07
Housing development	929 new dwellings build in 2005/2006	Data not available	Increasing; Consistent increase since 2001 totalling 5,472 new dwellings.	LBN CS Draft Scoping Report Nov 07

SOCIAL

Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend	Data Sources
Complete housing units by tenure and size	2007 results: for 1 bed, 3.1% intermediate, 29.3% market and 5.4% social; for 2 bed, 10.1% intermediate, 37.2% market, 4.5% social; for 3 bed, 1.2% intermediate, 4.9% market, 1.7% social; for 4 bed, 0% for intermediate, 0.4% for market, 0.5% for social; for 5 bed, 0% for intermediate, 0% for market, 1.8% for social.	Data not available	Data not available	LBN CS Draft Scoping Report Nov 07
Percentage of unfit dwellings	11.6% of all housing was deemed unfit in 2006	National average was 4.02% in 2006	Generally the figure has decreased from 18.7% in 2002, however modest increases occurred in 2003 (19.1%) and in 2005 (11.6% from 10.3% in 2004)	Housing Statistics Department, ODPM

SOCIAL

Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend	Data Sources
Residents satisfaction with services	(Information for Newham) % of residents in 2006 saying services excellent or very good: Schools - 47 Medical/Health - 55 Social services - 37 Housing - 32 centre - 39 Advice Police - 44 Public transport - 68 Shopping - 69 Leisure - 60 Further education - 51 Street cleaning - 46 Refuse collection - 54	-	% of residents in previous years saying services excellent or very good: 03 04 05 Schools 35 43 40 Medical/Health 36 44 47 Social services 25 29 28 Housing 19 27 23 Advice centre 27 32 29 Police 28 34 37 Public transport 54 54 64 Shopping 61 61 69 Leisure 50 50 56 Further education 45 45 43 Street cleaning 31 31 34 Refuse collection 46 46 47	LBN CS Draft Scoping Report Nov 07
Location of leisure centres, libraries and parks in Newham	Locations Identified in Evidence Base Plans 7.48 – 7.51	-	-	-
Location of schools	Locations Identified in Evidence Base Plans 7.46 and 7.47	-	-	-

SOCIAL

Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend	Data Sources
<p>Percentage of young people going into higher education.</p>	<p>Overall, there is low educational attainment</p>	<p>Newham has a higher percentage of 15-19 year olds (7.9%) of higher education or school leaver age, than the rest of London (5.8%).</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Census 2001 Education Infrastructure Assessment (URS, December 2003)</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL

Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend	Data Sources
<p>Percentage of legal agreements for major developments include provision for off-site environment and transport improvements to the adjacent street scene, public realm, public open space or transport network</p>	<p>2001 - 2002: 88.9% 2002 - 2003: 61.6% 2003 - 2004: 71.4% 2004 - 2005: 75.9% 2005 - 2006: 78.6%</p>	<p>No data available</p>	<p>Currently fluctuating below target</p>	<p>Planning Policy and Research (LBN, 2004)</p>
<p>Quality of parks and public open spaces (using Park Survey results)</p>	<p>Increase in user satisfaction of Parks and open space. 68% in 1996 increasing to 74% in 2003.</p>	<p>No data available</p>	<p>Currently on target</p>	<p>L.B. Newham Culture and Community Department Park Surveys. See also 'Newham Sustainability Indicators 2000' (Environment and Regeneration Department), page 44</p>
<p>Amount of public open space per 1000 residents</p>	<p>1.1 hectares per 1,000 residents</p>	<p>No data available</p>	<p>Stable. Olympic park will have a positive impact.</p>	<p>L.B. Newham Policy and Research Group/Culture and Community Department</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL

Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend	Data Sources
Air quality exceedence for Ozone(O ₃) and Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	4 ozone exceedences and and 7 particulate matter exceedences in 2006.	Data not available	No clear trend There have only previously been ozone exceedences in 2003 and particulate matter exceedences have been inconsistent, ranging from 4 to 37.	LBN CS Draft Scoping Report Nov 07
Air quality: Ozone (O ₃), Nitrogen, Dioxide (NO ₂), Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀).	Cam Road 2006: Ozone 18.2, Nitrogen Dioxide 26.1, Sulphur Dioxide 3.3, Carbon Monoxide, 0.24, Particulate Matter 26.7. Tant Avenue/Wren Close 2006: Ozone 22, Nitrogen Dioxide 21, Sulphur Dioxide 3.1, Carbon Monoxide 0.09, Particulate Matter 21.3.	Not data available.	No clear trend	LBN CS Draft Scoping Report Nov 07
Emissions of carbon dioxide per capita	6.5 tonnes in 2003	National average was 10.57 tonnes in 2003 (Caution needed because emissions are attributed to the region in which they take place, which is not necessarily where the end user is located)	Data not available	-

ENVIRONMENTAL

Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend	Data Sources
River water quality – chemistry	LEE – Lea Bridge Weir to Carpenters Road – Biochemical Oxygen Demand (mg/l) – C[2000], C[2001], D[2002], Amonia (mgN/l) – D[2000], D[20010, D[2002], Dissolved Oxygen (% saturation) – C[2000], C[2001], D[2002].	Percentage of total river lengths of good or fair chemical quality in London: Good – 13 in 1990 and 31 in 2001, Good and Fair – 71 in 1990 and 87 in 2001.	No clear trend - data sets are not directly comparable. No data regarding the percentage of rivers in good or fair quality is available to Newham. No data is available for biological quality for Newham. Data available would suggest a small increase in river water quality between 2000 and 2001.	http://www.environmentagency.gov.uk/?lang=e
Average household water consumption	Newham's household water consumption is marginally (4%) below the average for the Thames Region, at 389 litres per household per day. However, household water consumption is currently rising at 3% per annum regionally, a clearly unsustainable trend.	-	Performance against 1st target is improving. However performance against 2nd target is deteriorating and action is needed	Newham's Sustainability Indicators Report 2000 http://www.sustainabledevelopment.gov.uk/sustainable/quality04/maind/04q02.htm
Household recycling rates	8.63% of household waste was recycled in 2005/2006	National average was 17.61% in 2005/2006	Increasing Rates has slowly increased from 2.6% in 2001/2002	LBN CS Draft Scoping Report Nov 07 (2000 Waste Strategy).
Household composting rates	1.5% of household waste was composted in 2005/2006	National average was 9.01% in 2005/2006	Increasing Rates has slowly increased from 0.2% 2000/2001.	LBN CS Draft Scoping Report Nov 07

ENVIRONMENTAL

Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend	Data Sources
Number of kilograms of waste collected per capita	437.2 kgs in 2005/2006.	National average was 438.63 kgs in 2005/2006.	No clear trend	LBN CS Draft Scoping Report Nov 07
Renewable energy generated as a percentage of total energy supplied.	Existing data gap - Under Investigation			
Energy efficiency	Average SAP ratings (where 1 = highly inefficient and 100 = highly efficient) 2001/2002: 51 2002/2003: 57 2003/2004: 57	2001/2002 figures was 52.8 for London and 50.5 for England.	Increasing There has been a modest increase since 2001/2002 when the figure was 51.	LBN CS Draft Scoping Report Nov 07
Number of planning consents granted against Environment Agency advice on flooding issues	Existing data gap - Under Investigation - Data available from Environment Agency. LBN Strategic Flood Risk Assessment in process of being completed	-	-	-

ENVIRONMENTAL

Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend	Data Sources
Number of passenger journeys made on buses which run through Newham	113,919,483 in 2006/2007	-	Increasing Consistently increasing; by 3.0% between 05/06 and 06/07, by 2.8% between 04/05 and 05/06, by 8.0% between 03/04 and 04/05, by 8.5% between 02/03 and 03/04 and by between 01/02 and 02/03.	LBN CS Draft Scoping Report Nov 07
Mode of transport to work	In 2001, the modal split was: underground, metro, light rail or train 40.1%, driving (or passenger) in car or van 29.3%, bus, minibus, coach, taxi or minicab 12.6%, working mainly from home 8.2%, motorcycle, moped or scooter 0.8%, walking 7.3% and cycling or other 1.8%.	In 2001, London averages were: underground, metro, light rail or train 31.02%, driving (or passenger) in car or van 36.01%, bus, minibus, coach, taxi or minicab 11.12%, working mainly from home 8.61%, motorcycle, moped or scooter 1.42%, walking 8.42% and cycling or other 2.75%.	No data available.	LBN CS Draft Scoping Report Nov 07
Average distance travelled to fixed place of work	10.45 kilometres in 2001	Average was 10.36 kilometres for London and 13.31 kilometres for England.	-	LBN CS Draft Scoping Report Nov 07

ENVIRONMENTAL

Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend	Data Sources
Volume of road traffic	960 million vehicle kilometres in 2005	Nation average was 2864.71 million vehicle kilometres in 2005. Neighbouring boroughs Hackney (547m), Barking and Dagenham (614m) and Waltham Forest (770m) were lower whilst Tower Hamlets (980m) and Redbridge (1088m) were higher	Increasing Increase from 926 million vehicle kilometres in 2004 and from 901 million vehicle kilometres in 2003. Figure has inconsistently increased from 857 million vehicle kilometres in 1993.	LBN CS Draft Scoping Report Nov 07
Cars or vans in Newham	714 cars or vans per 1,000 households in 2005.	Data not available.	Increasing Consistent increases in previous four years, from 681 in 2001.	LBN CS Draft Scoping Report Nov 07
Average water consumption per capita	161 Litres in 2004	National average was 154.14 Litres in 2004. All neighbouring boroughs between 161 Litres and 166 Litres.	Data not available.	LBN CS Draft Scoping Report Nov 07
Previously-developed land (Brownfield Sites) that is used or may be available for redevelopment as a % of the local authority land area	229.1 hectares of Brownfield land (2004) which is approximately 6.53% of the Borough land area.	This is the highest rate of vacancy of industrial land in London. However, amount of vacant and industrial land is decreasing over time.	On target	The Newham August 2004 update (L.B Newham Planning Policy). Roger Tym and Partners April 2004 survey

ENVIRONMENTAL

Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend	Data Sources
Area of contaminated land remediated	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	
Total area and number of UDP protected Sites of Nature Conservation Importance and % area managed for ecology	338 hectares of land (8.7% of total land area) given formal protection in the UDP (2004). 4.14% increase in amount of area given formal protection on UDP since 1991. 51.2% of formally protected sites have some degree of formal management for ecology	-	Stable	LBN CS Draft Scoping Report Nov 07
Number of and % (of the total), of Listed Buildings on the Buildings at Risk register	130 listed buildings and 18 buildings on BAR register (6%)	In London there are 18,059 listed buildings and 588 on the BAR (3%). In England there are 1830 buildings registered in the BAR.	-	LBN CS Draft Scoping Report Nov 07
Number of and % (of the total), of Monuments Buildings at Risk register	2 monuments but neither on BAR register	-	-	LBN CS Draft Scoping Report Nov 07

ECONOMIC

Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend	Data Sources
Unemployment rate	8.2% Sep 2006 (GLA based estimate Sept 2006)	5.9% for Inner London and 3.4% for England (GLA based estimate Sept 2006)	Increasing Rates were between 7.0% and 8.1% in the previous five years.	Newham Headline Employment Figures and Research News November 2006
Percentage of long-term unemployment	2.1% long term unemployed in 2001	National average was 1.0%. Newham's long term unemployment 4 th worst in London and 9 th worst in England.	Data not available	LBN CS Draft Scoping Report Nov 07
Employment Deprivation by SOA (Super Output Area)	6% of the 0-10% most deprived SOAs and 97% of the 0-50% most deprived SOAs were in Newham in 2004	4% of the 0-10% most deprived SOAs and 11% of the 0-50% most deprived SOAs were in London in 2004	Data not available	LBN CS Draft Scoping Report Nov 07
VAT registered businesses	Total of 3,920 in 2006 – Newham comprised 1.4% of London's VAT registered stock	Newham comprised the second lowest of VAT registered stock in 2006	Increasing 0.9% increase since 2005 and a 27.1% increase since 1996	LBN CS Draft Scoping Report Nov 07

ECONOMIC

Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend	Data Sources
Qualifications of the working age population for Newham	January - December 2005 NVQ4 and above 20.4% NVQ3 and above 30.2% NVQ2 and above 44.6% NVQ1 and above 56.2% Other qualifications 19.5% No qualifications 24.2%	January - December 2005 London NVQ4 and above 33.3% NVQ3 and above 46.7% NVQ2 and above 59.9% NVQ1 and above 70.4% Other qualifications 15.1% No qualifications 14.3% January - December 2005 Eng NVQ4 and above 26.1% NVQ3 and above 43.8% NVQ2 and above 62.5% NVQ1 and above 77.1% Other qualifications 8.6% No qualifications 14.2%	No clear trends	LBN CS Draft Scoping Report Nov 07

ECONOMIC

Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend	Data Sources																																																												
Employment rates by highest qualification	<p>2006 results (as %) for residents aged 25-55:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Men</th> <th>Women</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Degree</td> <td>80</td> <td>79</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other higher</td> <td>80</td> <td>68</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A Levels</td> <td>88</td> <td>52</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GCSE or equiv.</td> <td>86</td> <td>55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>70</td> <td>43</td> </tr> <tr> <td>None</td> <td>53</td> <td>12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Men	Women	Degree	80	79	Other higher	80	68	A Levels	88	52	GCSE or equiv.	86	55	Other	70	43	None	53	12	<p>2006 results (as %) for London:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Men</th> <th>Women</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Degree</td> <td>92</td> <td>89</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other higher</td> <td>89</td> <td>73</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A Levels</td> <td>89</td> <td>73</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GCSE or equiv.</td> <td>86</td> <td>86</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>100</td> <td>62</td> </tr> <tr> <td>None</td> <td>91</td> <td>21</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2006 results (as %) for England:</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Degree</td> <td>95</td> <td>89</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other higher</td> <td>93</td> <td>86</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A Levels</td> <td>92</td> <td>77</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GCSE or equiv.</td> <td>91</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>82</td> <td>63</td> </tr> <tr> <td>None</td> <td>78</td> <td>46</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Men	Women	Degree	92	89	Other higher	89	73	A Levels	89	73	GCSE or equiv.	86	86	Other	100	62	None	91	21	Degree	95	89	Other higher	93	86	A Levels	92	77	GCSE or equiv.	91	75	Other	82	63	None	78	46	No clear trend	LBN CS Draft Scoping Report Nov 07
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ECONOMIC

Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend	Data Sources
Employment by sector - Newham	<p>Results for 2005 (as %):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manufacturing - 6.6 Construction - 4.9 Distribution/hotels/rests - 24.2 Transport & comms - 8.2 Finance/IT/other bus - 17.8 Public adm/educ/health - 33.4 Other services -4.6 (Tourism related - 6.1) 	<p>London results for 2005 (as %):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manufacturing – 5.0 Construction – 3.0 Distribution/hotels/rests. – 21.7 Transport & comms – 7.7 Finance/IT/other business – 32.7 Public adm/educ/health – 23.0 Other services -6.6 (Tourism related – 8.4) <p>England results for 2005 (as %):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manufacturing – 11.1 Construction - 4.6 Distribution/hotels/rests - 24.1 Transport & comms – 6.0 Finance/IT/other business – 20.7 Public adm/educ/health – 29.6 Other services -5.2 (Tourism related - 8.1) 	No clear trends	LBN CS Draft Scoping Report Nov 07

ECONOMIC

Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend	Data Sources
Employment by occupation	<p>July 2005 – June 2006 (as %)</p> <p>Managers/Senior Officials - 10 Professionals - 9 Assoc prof. & technical - 13.8 Administrative - 3.8 Skilled trades - 10.9 Personal service - 10.8 Sales / customer service - 12.3 Process; plant/machine - 5.7 Elementary - 13.7</p>	<p>July 2005 – June 2006 London</p> <p>Managers/Senior Officials - 17.8 Professionals - 16.2 Assoc prof. & technical - 18.8 Administrative - 12.8 Skilled trades - 7.9 Personal service - 6.9 Sales / customer service - 6.3 Process; plant/machine - 4.3 Elementary - 8.3</p> <p>July 2005 – June 2006 England</p> <p>Managers/Senior Officials - 15.2 Professionals - 12.8 Assoc prof. & technical - 14.4 Administrative 12.3 Skilled trades - 10.9 Personal service - 7.9 Sales / customer service - 7.6 Process; plant/machine - 7.4 Elementary - 11.2</p>	<p>Change June 2001 – May 2002</p> <p>Managers/Senior Officials - 0.7% Professionals - 0.7% Assoc prof. & technical - 2.7% Administrative - -2.4% Skilled trades - 0.0% Personal service - 2.3% Sales / customer service - 1.1% Process; plant/machine - -2.6% Elementary - -2.3%</p>	<p>LBN CS Draft Scoping Report Nov 07</p>

ECONOMIC

Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend	Data Sources
<p>Viability of shopping areas</p>	<p>Between 1995 and 2002 there was an increase in total retail space (metres squared), a reduction in the proportion of vacant/service floorspace and an increase in branches of national multiplier retailers</p>	<p>Data not available</p>	<p>Retail and services floorspace is increasing, as is the number of branches of national multiplier retailers, whilst vacant floorspace declines. Canning Town and Forest Gate identified as problem areas.</p>	<p>LBN CS Draft Scoping Report Nov 07</p>
<p>Percentage of legal agreements for major developments include provision for off-site environment and transport improvements to the adjacent street scene, public realm, public open space or transport network</p>	<p>2001 - 2002: 88.9% 2002 - 2003: 61.6% 2003 - 2004: 71.4% 2004 - 2005: 75.9% 2005 - 2006: 78.6%</p>		<p>Currently fluctuating below target (80% of major developments to result in improvements to off-site public realm or environmental network)</p>	<p>LBN CS Draft Scoping Report Nov 07</p>

5 Task A3: Key sustainability issues

- 5.1 The review of relevant plans and policies (task A1) and the baseline analysis (task A2) have acted to provide a solid background against which the key sustainability issues for the site can be established. The identification of these issues, including environmental problems as required by the SEA Directive, provides the opportunity to develop the objectives and criteria which make up the Sustainability Framework. This framework is then used to assess the AAP during its development.
- 5.2 Key sustainability issues facing Newham as a whole are identified in the Newham Core Strategy SA. Subsets of these apply to the Stratford and Lower Lea Valley Development Brief area, and some issues not relevant at the Newham scale are relevant here.
- 5.3 As with the baseline information identified in Section Four of this report, the key sustainability issues have been categorized into one of three groups – social, environmental and economic. Where an issue cuts across two or more these, they have been included under a ‘general’ heading. The key sustainability issues are set out in the following table.

Table 5.1: Key sustainability issues highlighted in Core Strategy and AAP Evidence Base

Key Sustainability Issues and Problems for consideration from the Evidence Base	Source
SOCIAL	
<p>Population The Study Area is characterised by a relatively young population with a quarter of the population within the 0 – 14 age group and there are concerns about their future needs.</p> <p>The Study area contains some of the most deprived areas in the UK, including wards which fall into top 10% worst deprived in the country.</p> <p>The Study Area has significant levels of in-migration from other parts of the UK.</p>	<p>Census 2001.</p> <p>Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004.</p> <p>Census 2001.</p>
<p>Health The current population in Newham suffers from persistent health inequalities and is ranked 11th nationwide on the OPDM 2004 deprivation rankings against the health domain.</p> <p>According to the London Health Observatory life expectancy in Newham is the lowest in London.</p> <p>The borough has the lowest life expectancy for males and females in London, high mortality rates including infant mortality, and a very high Tuberculosis [TB] rate. Mental Health is also particular issue in LBN.</p> <p>Maternity services are under pressure as a result of pressures on bed space and difficulties with recruitment.</p> <p>A high percentage of the borough’s residents are under the age</p>	<p>Newham PCT ‘Local Health Services Assessment’.</p>

<p>of 16. Development should aim to encourage sport and healthy lifestyles.</p> <p>Although, the area has a youthful population, the population is aging and facilities for the elderly should be taken into consideration.</p>	
<p>Crime Newham has a large number of severely deprived areas with high rates of Street Crime in certain areas.</p> <p>There has been a significant rise in drugs-related, among other types of crime in the past year.</p> <p>The issue of community safety and crime prevention within the entire area is essential to the creation of a sustainable community.</p>	<p>LBN's Crime and Drugs Strategy 2005–2008.</p>
<p>Housing Under the Draft Preferred Core strategy Newham needs to provide an additional 50,000 homes by 2020, with a target that 17,500 should be affordable. The AAP will need to ensure that this new development serviced by new and improved local facilities for education, health, leisure and recreation and good quality transport services.</p> <p>Newham has the largest household size in England at 2.64 persons per household, leading to issues of overcrowding.</p> <p>The level of affordable stock is one of the highest in the country at 40%, while in some parts of the Borough it is as much as 80% or 90%.</p> <p>A need in the Borough for family accommodation with 3 bedrooms or more has been identified.</p> <p>There are large disparities between the earning potential within the Borough and the cost of housing.</p>	<p>London Housing Study LHS 2004.</p> <p>Office of National Statistics.</p> <p>Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings - Resident Analysis, NOMIS 2007.</p>
<p>Social and Community Services The majority of the study area falls within the 10% most deprived in the country with the remainder falling within the top 20%.</p> <p>Approximately 66% of children live in households with relatively low income (2003) and child poverty is an issue.</p> <p>There is a need within the Borough for good quality public services including education and training opportunities, health care and community facilities.*</p> <p>With the target of 50,000 additional houses, there will be pressure to provide in appropriate locations, a wide range of types of facilities such as nurseries and schools, health centres, social care facilities, places of worship, and youth clubs especially for new communities. The availability of land or buildings for competing uses as well as their capacity to generate significant traffic or visits will be major issues for the Borough.</p>	<p>Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004.</p> <p>National Planning Policy and the Sustainable Communities Plan (ODPM, 2003). Newham 2020 Planning for the Future – Draft Preferred Options for the Core Strategy.</p>

<p>Social Progress</p> <p>There is a high % of children in poverty with 66.6% of children living in households with relatively low income (2003). In order to eliminate cycles of deprivation, this will need to be tackled.</p> <p>Newham is one of the most ethnically diverse borough in the whole of the UK Newham needs to build on this diverse ethnicity and ensure improved integration and community development.</p> <p>As noted above, the Borough suffers from high unemployment rates.</p>	<p>Health Improvement and Modernisation Programme 2002-05.</p> <p>Office of National Statistics.</p>
<p>ENVIRONMENT</p>	
<p>Historic Environment</p> <p>Newham contains a number of historical Conservation Areas, Areas of Townscape Value, national monuments, listed building and locally listed buildings that all need continued protection.</p> <p>Appropriate protective policies and more proactive regeneration policies are required to ensure that this valuable historical legacy makes a significant contribution to the Council's sustainability and regeneration objectives.</p>	<p>Three Mills Conservation Area, Character Appraisal and Management Proposals, 2006.</p>
<p>Access and Movement</p> <p>From Stratford station, access to the historic high street (Broadway) is via the relatively low grade shopping mall 'The Stratford Centre' and access is not available 24 hours a day.</p> <p>The arrival at Stratford Station could be improved and greater priority placed on ease of pedestrian movement rather than traffic speed.</p> <p>Pedestrian crossing points on the Broadway are heavily guardrailed and staggered, in response to the four lanes of traffic passing through the street.</p> <p>The A13 slip roads, roundabout and interchange with Barking Road, Silvertown Way and Manor Road is the major constraint and forms a barrier in Canning Town. Its physical configuration, with its resultant unpleasant underpass space, extended walking distances and high traffic volumes. Its visual intrusion, noise pollution and severance of the northern and southern zones of Canning Town are major issues.</p> <p>The study area has few pedestrian links east-west, and The Greenway and Channelsea footpaths are degraded. Many of the routes which do exist are along paths that are not suitable for use by all people at all times – for example they are secluded and feel unsafe at night, or are difficult for wheelchairs to use.</p> <p>The existing conditions within the study area are highly fragmented, being crossed by waterways, rail, DLR and LUL lines as well as strategic roads. Connectivity within the valley and to adjacent neighbourhoods is poor.</p> <p>There is a lack of public transport capacity westbound in the morning peak and the strategic highway network is congested.</p>	<p>Canning Town & Custom House Masterplan, SPG 2004.</p> <p>The Lower Lea Valley Regeneration Strategy, (Technical Document No.2, Strategic Land Use Strategies (LDA July 2006)).</p>

<p>The potential 50,000 new homes as well as other major developments raises significant issues in terms of potential extra demand on public transport services and on road space, through further growth in private car use.</p>	<p>Draft Core Strategy, LBN.</p>
<p>Open Space Newham has approximately 1.1 hectares per 1000 residents of public open space and is ranked 27th out of 32 boroughs in terms of the provision of public open space as a percentage of the Borough's total land area.</p> <p>Canning Town and Custom House areas suffer from a degraded environmental quality, including the general street scene and poor quality of related open spaces.</p> <p>Existing open space is poorly linked and links to the proposed Thames Gateway Green Grid need to be explored.</p> <p>Newham has 338ha of land (8.7% of total land area) given formal protection in the UDP (2004). However, there is severe degradation of habitats that are not formally protected.</p>	<p>Open Space and Outdoor Recreation; LBN LDF Background Paper 2006</p>
<p>Ground Conditions There is a long history of heavy industrial land use comprising many potentially contaminating industries such as gas works, oil refineries, chemical works, tar works, landfills and many other industrial processes.</p> <p>Given the nature of the identified land uses and the environmental sensitivity the contamination status of the Study Area is assessed as moderate to high, although low and high-risk Sub Area have been identified.</p>	<p>Stratford and Lower Lea Valley Area Action Plan Evidence Base Report 2007</p>
<p>Ecology The study area contains a variety of habitats and species of ecological value.</p> <p>There are no Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) located within the Site or within a 2 km radius.</p> <p>There are 10 Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) located within the study area and consequently have to be protected from development.</p> <p>There are a number of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitats found within the Site.</p> <p>Newham has one of the lowest tree densities in London and also one of the lowest levels of woodland cover in London.</p>	<p>Stratford and Lower Lea Valley Area Action Plan Evidence Base Report 2007</p>
<p>Water The characteristics of the catchment make the Lower Lea a vital drainage corridor for urban runoff and more importantly the main drainage route for floodwater into the River Thames. The conveyance capacity of the Lower Lea means it also plays an important role in reducing flood risk further upstream.</p> <p>The study area is subjected to both fluvial and tidal flooding, however benefits from flood barriers and other structures both within the Lower Lea Valley and Thames catchment.</p> <p>The river corridor and associated watercourses are important recreational resources and will need to be maintained and</p>	<p>Stratford and Lower Lea Valley Area Action Plan Evidence Base Report 2007</p>

<p>enhanced as such.</p> <p>The 'biological water quality' in the River Lea and tributaries achieved a 'poor' or, at the lower stretches near the Thames and 'bad' grading, on average, over the last seven years although there has been some gradual improvements over the last three years.</p> <p>The lower stretches of the Lea remain one of the poorest quality stretches of river in London. Evidence suggests that the main factors causing poor water quality in the River Lea is urban run-off and sewage treatment work discharges further upstream.</p> <p><i>Water Consumption</i></p> <p>The Borough has high average household water consumption. Policies are needed that promote reduction and greywater recycling.</p>	
<p>Drainage</p> <p>In parts of Newham, especially West Ham and Stratford, the level of groundwater has been rising in recent years due to reduced commercial abstraction which could cause a problem for subterranean infrastructure.</p> <p>The study area contains large areas within Flood Zone 2 (medium probability) and Flood Zone 3 (high probability), making flood risk a significant consideration for the AAP.</p> <p>A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment is in the process of being carried out and the outcome will need to be considered.</p>	<p>Stratford and Lower Lea Valley Area Action Plan Evidence Base Report 2007</p>
<p>Pollution</p> <p>Air quality is poor given the traffic impact of the A13 and Barking Road.</p> <p>As population increases locally will be much higher than the London average, traffic impacts and pollution emissions could increase.</p> <p>In Newham, figures suggest a general deterioration in local air quality, with the number of day where pollution levels were moderate or high increasing from 60 in 1999 to 76 in 2003 (Cam Road). Figures from Tant Avenue show an increase from 46 days to 73 days during the same period.</p>	<p>Sustainability Appraisal of the Preferred Options for the Core Strategy</p>
<p>Waste</p> <p>Household waste arisings is rising at about 3% per capita per annum.</p> <p>The overall household waste recycling rate is one of the lowest in London.</p> <p>Cumulative effects from all proposed development within Newham are likely to have significant impacts upon waste generation in Newham, and the service and management regimes already in place. This large growth in waste arisings may potentially result in conflicts with national, regional and local targets to achieve marked increases in the amount of municipal solid waste which is recycled and reused, and</p>	<p>Stratford and Lower Lea Valley Area Action Plan Evidence Base Report 2007</p>

<p>planned reductions in the amount of biodegradable municipal waste which is disposed in landfill.</p>	
<p>ECOMONIC</p>	
<p>Employment & Economic Activity Unemployment rates in the Borough are very high at 11.4%. Newham is ranked as the 4th most deprived Borough in London and 11th nationally.</p> <p>Evidence suggests that that local people are only gaining elementary positions in high level industries.</p> <p>Up to 40% of industrial and other employment land within the Borough will be lost by 2021. This presents an opportunity for change.</p> <p>The relocation of business from the Olympic Park site cannot be absorbed by the existing available stock, which may lead to a shortage of premises.</p> <p>Newham must continue to promote and plan for the Olympics. This will provide a major catalyst for change and regeneration in East London.</p> <p>Two town centres are likely to emerge at Stratford and Stratford City. The functions and roles of both needs to be managed and promoted as Stratford has the potential to become a key office location.</p> <p>This Olympics will provide a major catalyst for change and regeneration in East London and Newham must continue to promote and plan for the games.</p>	<p>Annual Business Inquiry 2004, Nomis 2007.</p> <p>Office of National Statistics.</p> <p>LBN Industrial Land Study (2006).</p>
<p>Retail and Town Centres Stratford town's principally caters for convenience shopping and services needs. The range and quality of the retail provision is limited and does not draw customers from a wider area.</p> <p>Stratford is not able to cater for higher order shopping needs and therefore is not a destination for major comparison shopping.</p> <p>The retail circuit connecting the key areas of both Stratford and Canning Town centres are poorly developed and 'dwell time' is low.</p> <p>There is a limited number and quality of anchor stores in the town and there is also a very limited independent and specialist retail offer.</p> <p>The evening economy is not well developed in Stratford.</p> <p>There are a number of issues related to the market in the West Mall of the Stratford Centre operation, including the feeling of clutter, stalls impeding pedestrian flow as well as stalls of low quality with a limited range of goods.</p> <p>There are currently 21 vacant shops clustered within Rathbone Market within the town centre, representing 20% of the total of</p>	<p>Local Development Framework Background Paper: Retail & Town Centres, LBN 2006.</p>

<p>Canning Town.</p> <p>The presence of vacant units is detrimental to the local economy and detracts from the street scene of the both Stratford and Canning Town areas. Furthermore, a considerable number of existing buildings, particularly those constructed in the 1960s and 1790s, are in relatively poor condition and do not create an attractive environment, either for employment or housing.</p> <p>The quantum and range of comparison goods is very limited at Canning Town.</p>	
<p>Brownfield Land</p> <p>How and where to retain industrial land as well as achieving a mix of uses so that the legacy of industrial decline can be balanced and sustainable communities developed will need to be examined.</p> <p>The reuse of brownfield sites, and addressing the related issue of threats posed by contamination to health and the environment needs to be addressed in the AAP.</p> <p>The loss of Strategic Employment Location (SEL) designated land will need to be considered on local and sub-regional basis; this may require the designation of SEL land elsewhere in the Borough.</p> <p>Brownfield land can also have an important biodiversity value for birds and invertebrates. Newham has to develop AAP policies relating to biodiversity that protect and enhance habitats and species on these brownfield sites.</p>	<p>Local Development Framework Background Paper: Industrial Land, LBN 2006.</p>
<p>Leisure, Tourism and Sport</p> <p>The predicted increases in the number of households and residents in the borough will inevitably lead to increased pressure on the current leisure and tourism provision.</p> <p>The key land use issue for leisure, tourism and sports facilities is the location of new provision as they have the potential to generate a large number of trips. These trips should be by public transport.</p>	<p>LDF Background Paper: Leisure, Tourism & Sport, LBN 2006.</p>

Questions for consideration

Q5a Do you agree that these are the key sustainability issues?

Q5b Do you know of any other relevant issues that could be included?

Q5c Are there any issues that you feel should not be included?

6 Task A4: The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 6.1 This framework sets out the objectives that sustainable development in the AAP study area should achieve, as well as the key questions that need to be asked to assess whether the objective has been achieved or not. This will allow analysis and comparison of the effects of different AAP options on sustainability in the final SA report.

How has the Sustainability Framework been developed?

- 6.2 The key sustainability issues identified in the previous section have been used to develop a series of sustainability objectives. Where possible, issues have been combined under one objective.
- 6.3 It should also be recognised that many sustainability objectives are relevant in most areas due to the centralised aims of international and national planning policy. Hence, reference should be given to objectives developed in the Newham Core Strategy SA. The wording of these objectives has been adopted where appropriate as they have been well trialled and their meaning and connotations are well understood.
- 6.4 The table below shows the baseline information with indicators and targets identified. Where information specific to Stratford and Lower Lea Valley is not available, information to the nearest possible scale (generally Borough Level) is provided.
- 6.5 The suggested indicators are, where appropriate, consistent with the regional and local core indicators as set out by DCLG. However, since this AAP is focused on a very specific area, indicators that are too general have been omitted in favour of locally distinctive ones. The development of indicators is on-going, particularly in conjunction with the preparation of Annual Monitoring Reports, and therefore these indicators will be updated during the SA process.
- 6.6 Using this table the proposed sustainability framework and associated objectives were then developed for each of the issues.

Indicators

- 6.7 For each of the sustainability objectives, associated indicators have been identified. These indicators will provide a means for undertaking an assessment of whether the Local Development Framework is contributing towards sustainable development.

Sustainability Framework

- 6.8 Together these objectives and indicators form the sustainability framework. The proposed objectives and indicators for the SA are as follows (overleaf).

OBJECTIVE 1

To improve health and well being of the population and reduce inequalities and promote healthy living in Stratford and LLV

CRITERIA	INDICATORS
a) Will it improve access to primary healthcare facilities? b) Will it encourage healthy lifestyles and provide opportunities for sport and recreation? c) Will it improve the health of children and young people?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children in Poverty • Life Expectancy at Birth • Number of confirmed TB cases per 100,000 Population • Average GP list Size

OBJECTIVE 2

To support employment and economic competitiveness

CRITERIA	INDICATORS
a) Will it reduce unemployment levels? b) Will it generate economic competitiveness? c) Will tourism initiatives be encouraged?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of planning permissions for major development including provision for off-site environment and transport improvements to the adjacent street scene, public realm, public open space, or transport network. • Unemployment rates • Business Activity (Total VAT registered firms) • Previously-developed land (Brownfield Sites) that is used or may be available for redevelopment as a % of the local authority land area

OBJECTIVE 3

To reduce crime and the fear of crime.

CRITERIA	INDICATORS
a) Will it make local people feel safer in their community? b) Will it avoid the creation of isolated places during day and night? c) Will it create safer walking routes to key areas? d) Will it improve safety for children and young people?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rates of Street Crime

OBJECTIVE 4

To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs

CRITERIA	INDICATORS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Will it increase access to good quality and affordable housing? b) Will it reduce homelessness? c) Will it reduce the number of unfit homes? d) Will it provide a range of housing to cater for different affordability needs? e) Will it provide a range of dwelling sizes suitable to demand? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of new housing output that is affordable • Percentage of unfit dwellings in Newham and London

OBJECTIVE 5

To improve access to skills and knowledge.

CRITERIA	INDICATORS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Will it provide meaningful educational opportunities for children and young people in Stratford and Lower Lea Valley? b) Will it provide meaningful educational opportunities for adults in Stratford and Lower Lea Valley? c) Will it improve access to educational facilities? d) Will it promote skills training? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Class of employees and self-employed residents of Newham • Percentage of young people going into higher education. • Qualifications of working age population

OBJECTIVE 6

To improve the accessibility of key services and facilities to local communities.

CRITERIA	INDICATORS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Will it improve social cohesion? b) Will it increase satisfaction with local services? c) Will it improve the range of key services within easy access of the population? d) Will it improve access to cultural, recreational and leisure facilities? e) Will relevant facilities be developed concurrently with new residential developments? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average GP list Size • Neighbourhood Satisfaction

OBJECTIVE 7

To reduce poverty and social exclusion and redress inequalities.

CRITERIA	INDICATORS
a) Will it improve the range of employment opportunities? b) Will it foster a sense of pride in the neighbourhood? c) Will it respond to community needs and desires?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Class of employees and self-employed residents of Newham • Percentage of young people going into higher education. • Qualifications of working age population • Average GP list Size • Neighbourhood Satisfaction

OBJECTIVE 8

To conserve and enhance the character and appearance of the historic environment and features of cultural importance.

CRITERIA	INDICATORS
a) Will the historic environment, their assets and settings be protected and enhanced? b) Will archaeological sites, scheduled ancient monuments, conservation areas and listed buildings be protected and enhanced?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of and % (of the total), of Listed Buildings on the Building at Risk register • Number of and percentage (of the total) of scheduled Monuments on the Buildings at risk register

OBJECTIVE 9

To reduce road traffic congestion through reducing the need to travel by car and improving travel choice.

CRITERIA	INDICATORS
a) Will it increase the proportion of journeys made using public transport rather than private car? b) Will it increase accessibility to public transport? c) Will it reduce road traffic and congestion? d) Will it increase walking and cycling alternatives to using private cars? e) Will it increase car sharing? f) Will it improve road safety? g) Will it connect pedestrian routes legibly between key areas? h) Will it extend the cycle network in Stratford and Lower Lea Valley?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume of road traffic • Length in km of cycle lanes in the borough?

OBJECTIVE 10

To promote a high quality of urban design and protect and improve the quality of open space

CRITERIA	INDICATORS
a) Will it provide a high quality urban environment? b) Will it ensure easy accessibility to open spaces? c) Will it act to protect and enhance the neighbouring park areas?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of public open space per 1000 residents Quality of parks and public open spaces (using Park Survey results)

OBJECTIVE 11

To conserve, protect and enhance diversity and abundance of natural habitats within the entire area.

CRITERIA	INDICATORS
a) Will existing habitats be protected or enhanced on site? b) Will new habitats be created? c) Will ecological corridors be included, including a riverfront corridor? d) Will it improve the quality of the lower stretches of the River Lea? e) Will the planting of trees be encouraged?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Area and number of UDP protected sites, nature conservation Importance, and % area managed for ecology

OBJECTIVE 12

To maintain and enhance the quality of ground and surface waters.

CRITERIA	INDICATORS
a) Will it maintain and enhance the quality of ground and surface waters? b) Will it adopt SUDS and water conservation techniques?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> River Water Quality-Chemistry Average household water consumption

OBJECTIVE 13

To reduce the vulnerability of homes to flooding.

CRITERIA	INDICATORS
a) Will it reduce risk of flooding? b) Will it manage flood waters effectively?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of properties at risk from flooding (not taking into account flooding defences) from a 1.200 tidal flood and 1.100 fluvial flood Percentage of development applications each year where Environment Agency objects on flood grounds

OBJECTIVE 14

To minimise pollution levels and emissions of greenhouse gases and to plan for future reductions to meet or exceed national climate change targets.

CRITERIA	INDICATORS
a) Will it act to reduce the amount of harmful pollutants in the air? b) Will it minimise increases in noise pollution? c) Will it remediate contaminated land? d) Will emissions from road and air travel as well as industry and buildings be reduced? e) Will climate change targets be met?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emissions of carbon dioxide per capita Renewable electricity generated as a percentage of total energy supplied.

OBJECTIVE 15

To regenerate and increase the vitality of town centres.

CRITERIA	INDICATORS
a) Will it increase the vitality of Stratford and Lower Lea Valley? b) Will vacant buildings be redeveloped? c) Will redevelopment involve the use of sustainable construction and techniques? d) Will development attract visitors, residents and workers to Stratford and LLV? e) Will the level of retail provision be improved?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viability of Shopping Centres Percentage of planning permissions for major development including provision for off-site environment and transport improvements to the adjacent street scene, public realm, public open space, or transport network

OBJECTIVE 16

To maximise land use efficiency and to ensure new development occurs on derelict, vacant and previously developed land.

CRITERIA	INDICATORS
a) Have densities been maximised especially around transport links? b) Has parking capacity been minimised, especially around transport links? c) Have any vacant or derelict buildings been reused? d) Will SEL designated land be designated elsewhere in the Borough?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previously developed land (brownfield sites) that is used or may be available for redevelopment as a percentage of the local authority land area.

OBJECTIVE 17

To promote sport, leisure and tourism and associated facilities within the area

CRITERIA	INDICATORS
a) Will sporting facilities be retained and improved in order to promote exercise? b) Will the improvements being undertaken as part of the Olympics have a lasting positive legacy for the entire community? c) Will tourism and leisure development result in economic benefits for the local community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of public open space per 1000 residents Quality of parks and public open spaces (using Park Survey results)

OBJECTIVE 18

To promote sustainable design and construction techniques in conjunction with the sustainable use of natural resources.

CRITERIA	INDICATORS
a) Will it reduce carbon emissions? b) Will BREEAM, EcoHomes and the Code for Sustainable Homes be promoted? c) Will it promote sustainable design and construction? d) Will it minimise waste production and increase levels of reuse and recycling? e) Will it make efficient use of natural resources? f) Will buildings, materials and infrastructure be re-used?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household Recycling rates Average household water consumption Renewable electricity generated as a percentage of total energy supplied.

OBJECTIVE 19

To maintain, protect and enhance the character and quality of the townscape and landscape.

CRITERIA	INDICATORS
g) Will it maintain the visual character of the area? h) Will key views and relationships be preserved and enhanced? i) Will the relationship between buildings and pedestrians be enhanced? j) Will it ensure easy accessibility to open spaces? k) Will it create a variety of functional open spaces to meet community and environmental needs? l) Will it improve physical activity and wellbeing? m) Will it improve opportunities for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viability of Shopping Centres Percentage of planning permissions for major development including provision for off-site environment and transport improvements to the adjacent street scene, public realm, public open space, or transport network Total Area and number of UDP protected sites, nature conservation areas and % area managed for ecology Quality of parks and public open spaces (using Park Survey results) Amount of public open space per

recreation and play?	1000 residents <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Volume of road traffic• Neighbourhood Satisfaction• Previously-developed land (Brownfield Sites) that is used or may be available for redevelopment as a % of the local authority land area
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Questions for consideration

Q6a Are these objectives/key criteria/indicators suitable?

Q6b Are there any other objectives/key criteria/indicators that should be included (please bear in mind that the number of objectives should be minimised to keep the appraisal manageable)?

Q6c Are there objectives/key criteria/indicators that you feel should be included?

7 Consulting on the Scope of the SA

7.1 The SA process is one which gradually builds up information and assessments, resulting in the preparation of a Final Report. The Final Report will ultimately assess the preferred AAP option. An iterative process will be used to provide the plan-making team with draft sustainability assessments to inform the development of the preferred option. The main stages of the SA process will run alongside the development of the AAP, as shown in the table below.

Table 7.1: Next Steps

Stage in SA Process	Stage in preparing the AAP
Scoping Report	'Evidence gathering' to inform preparation of the AAP
Iterative Sustainability Appraisals to inform the plan-making team	Development of the Preferred Option
Draft Final Sustainability Appraisal Report	Consultation on the Preferred Option
Submission of the Final Report	Submission of the AAP

Consultation bodies

7.2 A consultation period lasting five weeks will be conducted during which time consultation bodies will be asked to comment on this report and to provide advice where necessary. Consultation bodies will include those agencies specified in the SEA Directive as well as various other external organisations. The consultation bodies are set out as follows:

- English Heritage
- The Environment Agency
- Natural England

7.4 Following consultation, responses will be considered and appropriate changes will be made to the Scoping Report and the Sustainability Framework before each is finalised. To guide consultees through the Scoping Report, a series of questions have been included at the end of each section and on a separate response form in the following section.

Questions for consideration	
Q7a	Do you have any other comments to make on the proposed consultation arrangements?
Q7b	Do you agree that the proposed SA process is of a sufficient level of detail and scope?
Q7c	Do you have any other comments on the draft SA Scoping Report?

8 Consultation Questionnaire

- 8.1 A questionnaire providing a summary of the questions asked throughout this report is provided in the Table 8.1 below.

Table 8.1: Questionnaire

Questions for consideration	
Section 3	
Q3a	Are there other relevant policies, plans and programmes that will affect or influence the AAP/SA which have not been included?
Section 4	
Q4a	Do you agree that the baseline date collected is appropriate?
Q4b	Do you know of any additional relevant baseline data that should be added?
Q4c	Are there any mistakes in the data presented?
Section 5	
Q5a	Do you agree that these are the key sustainability issues?
Q5b	Do you know of any other relevant issues that could be included?
Q5c	Are there any issues that you feel should not be included?
Section 6	
Q6a	Are these objectives/key criteria/indicators suitable for Stratford and Lower Lea Valley area?
Q6b	Are there any other objectives/key criteria/indicators that should be included (please bear in mind that the number of objectives should be minimised to keep the appraisal manageable)?
Q6c	Are there objectives/key criteria/indicators that you feel should be included?
Section 7	
Q7a	Do you have any other comments to make on the proposed consultation arrangements?
Q7b	Do you agree that the proposed SA process is of a sufficient level of detail and scope?
Q7c	Do you have any other comments on the draft SA Scoping Report?

Appendix A

- 10.1 Further to section three of this report, this appendix sets out the plans, policies, programmes, strategies, guidance and initiatives that will inform the Local Development Framework Core Strategy DPD.
- 10.2 This is a requirement of Article 5 (1), Annex 1 (a) and (e) of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive.
- 10.3 The review also refers to and updates the review of the relevant sustainability considerations identified in International, National and Local policy and plans by the Sustainability Appraisal of the London Plan (the most directly relevant Sustainability Appraisal hierarchical document).

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
INTERNATIONAL / EUROPEAN CONTEXT			
The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development			
States a commitment to building a humane, equitable and caring global society	<p>Key commitments</p> <p>Sustainable production and consumption; Renewable energy and energy efficiency; Produce chemicals in ways that do not lead to significant adverse effects on human health and the environment; Develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005.</p>	SPDS policies to support overall objectives	Check that the commitments are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework
Kyoto Climate Change Protocol			
Established to limit the emissions of greenhouse gases	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5% of 1990 levels by 2008-12; UK has an agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-12 and a national goal to a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010.	Consider how the SPDS can contribute to the objectives and targets of the protocol	Check that the requirements of the protocol are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
UN Convention on Human Rights			
Details the basic civil and political rights of individuals and nations	<p>The rights of an individual to:</p> <p>Legal recourse when their rights have been violated, even if the violator was acting in an official capacity; The right to privacy and protection of privacy by law;</p> <p>Freedom of opinion and expression; Freedom of assembly and association.</p>	Ensure the SPDS does not violate any human rights	Ensure the SA does not violate any human rights
European Spatial Development Perspective 97/150/EC			
Based on the EU aim of achieving a balanced and sustainable development, in particular by strengthening economic and social cohesion	<p>Economic and social cohesion;</p> <p>Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage;</p> <p>More balanced competitiveness of the European territory; To achieve more spatially balanced development, these goals must be pursued simultaneously in all regions of the EU and their interactions taken into account</p>	The SPDS policies should provide a sustainable spatial vision	Check that objectives are reflected in sustainability appraisal framework

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC 1992			
Member states are required to take legislative and administrative measures to maintain and restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status in the community. An assessment of the impact and implications of any plan or project that is likely to have a significant impact on a designated site.	No targets	The SPDS policies should protect and enhance habitats and conservation in the Stratford and LLV area	Check that the SA will take into account the conservation status of any areas in the Stratford and LLV area and will seek to identify measures to further maintain and restore natural habitats
European Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979			
Member States have a duty to sustain populations of naturally occurring wild birds by sustaining areas of habitats in order to maintain populations at ecologically and scientifically sound levels. This applies to birds, their eggs, nests and habitats.	No targets	SPD policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive	The SA will consider the impacts of the SPD on wild bird populations. The requirements of the Directive should be reflected in the SA framework.
European Directive Nitrates 91/676/EEC			
Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and prevent further such pollution	No targets	SPD policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive	Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the Sustainability Framework

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
European Directive Water Framework 29000/60/EC			
<p>Enhance waterways and wetlands throughout Europe; Make sure we use water in a sustainable way; Reduce groundwater pollution</p> <p>Lessen the effects of floods and droughts; Protect and restore aquatic ecosystems; Requires the Environment Agency to prepare and Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) by 2009 to promote water management</p>	<p>Requires all inland and coastal waters to reach “good status” by 2015</p>	<p>SPD policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive</p>	<p>Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the Sustainability Framework</p>
European Directive Waste Framework (Directive 75/442/EEC			
<p>Waste is to be disposed of without causing danger to humans, the environment, the countryside or places of interest. Noise and odour to be minimised</p>	<p>No Targets</p>	<p>SPD policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive</p>	<p>Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the Sustainability Framework</p>
European Directive EIA 97/11/EC			
<p>Ensure that environmental consequences of certain plans and programmes are identified and assessed during their preparation and before their adoption</p>	<p>No Targets</p>	<p>SPD policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive</p>	<p>Ensure that ‘appropriate assessments’ are carried out for sites in locations where development could negatively impact on the environment</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
European Directive Energy Performance of Buildings 2001/91/EC			
To promote the improvement of the energy performance of buildings within the community, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and costeffectiveness	No Targets	SPD policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive	Ensure that the requirements are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework
Directive 2002/49/EC Environmental Noise			
Monitor the environmental problem by drawing up strategic noise maps; Informing and consulting the public about noise exposure, its effects and the measures considered to address noise; Addressing local noise issues by requiring Local Authorities to draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise where it is good; Developing a long term EU strategy	Permissible power sound levels are listed	The SPD will have to comply with Noise Action Plans	The SA objectives should address noise reduction
Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) and daughter directives			
Establishes mandatory standards for air quality Make information on air quality available to the public	Standards for air quality are listed	SPD policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive	The SA should include objectives for air quality and ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the assessment

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
Directive 1999/30EC Limit Values for SO₂, Nox, PM₁₀ and Lead			
Establishes limit values for sulphur and nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulates and lead in air. Up to date ambient concentrations of each are to be made available to the public.	Sets limits and deadline for SO ₂ for 2005 and health limit values for NO ₂ and lead to be met by 2010.	The SPD should consider the potential that development may contribute to air pollution.	The SA should include objectives for air quality.
Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy July 2003 (UNEP)			
An innovative and proactive approach to stop and reverse the degradation of biological and landscape diversity values in Europe; Strategy to introduce a coordinating and unifying framework for strengthening and building on existing initiatives. The strategy will assess the strengths and weaknesses of existing initiatives and promotes practical action where there is a lack of suitable instruments or where existing mechanisms are not implemented to their full potential.	No specific targets.	SPD policies should conserve and enhance biodiversity.	The SA will consider biodiversity in accordance with the guidance.
Aarhus Convention 1998 (The UN Economic Commission for Europe Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters)			
Establishes a number of rights of the public (citizens and their associations) with regard to	The right of everyone to receive environmental information that is	Production of Statement of Community Involvement	Production of Sustainability Report in consultation with

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>the environment. Public authorities (at national, regional or local level) are to contribute to allowing these rights to become effective</p>	<p>held by public organisations; Public authorities are obliged to actively disseminate environmental information in their possession; The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision making; The right to challenge, in a court of law, public decisions that have been made without respecting the two aforementioned rights or environmental law in general</p>	<p>(SCI)</p>	<p>relevant organisations in accordance with Government Guidance and the Statement of Community Involvement</p>
<p>European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDS) – European Commission June 2001</p>			
<p>Achieving sustainable development requires economic growth that supports social progress and respects the environment. The strategy argues that in the long term economic growth, social cohesion and environmental protection must go hand in hand. The main aims of the strategy are: To limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy to address threats to public health; To manage natural resources more responsibly; To improve the transport system and land-use management</p>	<p>No specific targets</p>	<p>SPD policies should provide a sustainable spatial vision and reflect the aim of this strategy</p>	<p>The SA will consider long term sustainability in accordance with guidance on this issue</p>
<p>EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan 1600/2002/EC</p>			
<p>Priority Areas; Climate Change; Nature and Biodiversity; Environment and Health and</p>	<p>For each of these areas key objectives and certain targets are identified with a view to</p>	<p>SPD policies to support the primary areas of the action</p>	<p>Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>Quality of Life; Natural Resources and Waste.</p> <p>The objectives, priorities and actions of the Programme should contribute to sustainable development in the candidate countries.</p> <p>This directive sets out a set of common rules on permitting for industrial installations. The IPPC Directive is about minimising pollution from various point sources throughout the EU.</p>	<p>achieving the main targets</p>	<p>plan</p>	<p>SA framework</p>
<p>EU Landfill Directive 99/31/EC</p>			
<p>The Directive's overall aim is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular the pollution of surface water, groundwater, soil and air, and on the global environment, including the greenhouse effect, as well as any risk to human health, from the landfilling of waste.</p>	<p>The Directive sets targets to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste landfilled. These targets are: By 2010 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 75% of that produced in 1995; By 2013 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 50% of that produced in 1995 and by 2020 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 35% of that produced in 1995.</p>	<p>SPD policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives for waste management and ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework</p>
<p>Directive 96/61/EC Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (The IPPC Directive)</p>			
<p>This directive sets out a set of common rules on</p>	<p>No specific targets</p>	<p>SPD policies to support</p>	<p>The SA should include</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>permitting for industrial installations. The IPPC Directive is about minimising pollution from various point sources throughout the EU.</p>		<p>overall objectives and requirements of the Directive</p>	<p>objectives for waste management and ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework</p>
<p>NATIONAL CONTEXT</p>			
<p>Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (2003)</p>			
<p>The significant opportunity to deliver comprehensive regeneration in the Thames Gateway and improve the quality of life for new and existing deprived communities has been recognised at national policy level. The document seeks to continue 'the urban renaissance' with a 'step-change' in approach to tackling deprivation and under-investment in communities. The actions set out below underpin the SPD areas, which lies at the entrance to the Thames Gateway:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To accommodate the economic success of London and the wider South East and ensure that the international competitiveness of the region is sustained, for the benefit of the region and the whole county; •To alleviate pressures on services and housing caused by economic success where these pressures cannot readily be dealt with within 			

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>existing towns and cities; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where new and expanded communities are needed, to ensure that these are sustainable, well-designed, high quality and attractive places in which people will positively choose to live and work. 			
<p>National Air Quality Strategy: Working Together for Clean Air (DETR, 2000)</p>			
<p>Ensure that everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public places which poses no risk to health or quality of life</p>	<p>Sets out a number of technical objectives for the purposes of local air quality management</p>	<p>Ensure that policies and proposals do not reduce air Quality Consider how plan policies can support the objectives and targets of The Air Quality Strategy</p>	<p>Consider sustainability objectives that aim to minimise air pollution.</p>
<p>Planning for a Sustainable Future: White Paper</p>			
<p>The White Paper sets out our detailed proposals for reform of the planning system, building on Kate Barker's recommendations for improving the speed, responsiveness and efficiency in land use planning, and taking forward Kate Barker's and Rod Eddington's proposals for reform of major infrastructure planning.</p>	<p>It proposes reforms on how we take decisions on nationally significant infrastructure projects - including energy, waste, waste-water and transport - responding to the challenges of economic globalisation and climate change. It also proposes further reforms to the Town and Country Planning system, building on the recent improvements to make it more efficient and more responsive.</p>	<p>Consider how plan policies can support the objectives and targets of the White Paper</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that reflect the aspirations of the White Paper</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
The Future of Transport White Paper (DfT, 2004)			
<p>The strategy is built around three themes:</p> <p>Sustained investment</p> <p>Improvements in transport management</p> <p>Planning ahead</p> <p>Strategy objective: balancing the need to travel with the need to improve quality of life. All transport schemes also need to respect the environment.</p>	<p>Enhanced road networks – more capacity, road tolls, better management;</p> <p>Railways – improve efficiency, structure and performance; Enhanced local travel – promoting walking and cycling as alternatives to car use, more buses, use of school travel plans; Balanced approach to aviation; Maintaining high quality shipping; Sustainable freight transport</p>	<p>Consider how the SPD documents can contribute to the national objectives and targets on transport</p> <p>Develop policies and proposals that provide for the use of a range of modes of transport with focus on reducing congestion and greenhouse gas emissions</p>	<p>Implications for the SA include the need to formulate objectives that will address congestion and accessibility of transport as well as issues such as health and air pollution.</p>
Draft Climate Change Bill March 2007			
<p>The Government's blueprint for tackling climate change and accompanying strategy set out a framework for moving the UK to a low-carbon economy. It demonstrates the UK's leadership as progress continues towards establishing a post-Kyoto global emissions agreement.</p>	<p>A series of clear targets for reducing carbon dioxide emissions – including making the UK's targets for a 60% reduction by 2050 and a 26 to 32% reduction by 2020 legally binding.</p> <p>A new system of legally binding five year "carbon budgets", set at least 15 years ahead, to provide clarity on the UK's pathway towards its key targets</p>	<p>Consider how plan policies can support the objectives and targets of the Draft Climate Change Bill.</p>	<p>Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
	<p>and increase the certainty that businesses and individuals need to invest in low-carbon technologies. A new statutory body, the Committee on Climate Change, to provide independence to expert advice and guidance to Government on achieving its targets and staying within its carbon budgets.</p> <p>New powers to enable the Government to more easily implement policies to cut emissions.</p>		
Draft Climate Change Bill March 2007 – Strategy Paper			
<p>The strategy paper sets out how the Climate Change Bill fits into the Government's wider international strategy and a range of future domestic policies to achieve its aims.</p>	<p>Investment in low-carbon fuels and technologies, such as carbon capture and storage, wind, wave and solar power significantly more efficient use of energy: A step change in the way energy suppliers operate, so that they focus on reducing demand rather than just supplying as much energy as possible; Consumers becoming producers as well as consumers of energy</p>	<p>Encourage a range of renewable technologies and onsite energy sources with focus on reduction in energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions</p>	<p>The SA will need to include objectives relating to renewable energies and reductions in energy emissions in accordance with existing guidance</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
UK Climate Change Programme			
<p>How the UK plans to deliver its Kyoto target to cut its greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5%, and move towards its domestic goal to cut carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010</p>	<p>Improve business's use of energy;</p> <p>Stimulate investment and cut costs;</p> <p>Stimulate new, more efficient sources of power generation;</p> <p>Cut emissions from the transport sector; Promote better energy efficiency in the domestic sector;</p> <p>Improve energy efficiency requirements of the Building Regulations; Continue the fall in emissions from agriculture and forestry; Ensure the public sector takes a leading role</p>	<p>The SPD policies will need to address climate change and encourage development that minimises emissions, encouragement of rail travel and freight, Energy efficiency should be integrated into new housing developments</p>	<p>Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework</p>
Code for Sustainable Homes			
<p>A new national standard for sustainable design and construction of new homes.</p> <p>It is a standard for key elements of design and construction which affect the sustainability of a new home. It will become the single national standard for sustainable homes, used by home designers and builders as a guide to development, and by home-buyers to assist in</p>	<p>The Code introduces minimum standards for energy and water efficiency at every level of the Code, therefore requiring high levels of sustainability performance in these areas for achievement of a high Code rating; It is intended that the Code will signal the future direction of Building Regulations</p>	<p>Consider how plan policies can support the objectives and targets of the Code for Sustainable Homes.</p>	<p>Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
their choice of home.	in relation to carbon emissions from, and energy use in homes, providing greater regulatory certainty for the homebuilding industry.		
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP)			
The Action Plan is the UK Government's response to the International Convention on Biological Diversity signed in 1992. It describes the UK's biological resources, commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources and has 391 Species Action Plans, 45 Habitat Action Plans and 162 Local Biodiversity Action Plans with targeted actions	A large number of monitoring measures can be found in the individual plans	SPD needs to take due regard of the London BAP as well as habitat and species action plans that are relevant to the area	The SA should be in line with the objectives of the London BAP
Waste Strategy for England and Wales (2000)			
Statement of Government policy on sustainable management of waste and resources	Local authorities will be required to meet statutory performance targets (BVPIs) for recycling. Decisions about waste management should be based on BEPO	Plan policies to contribute to achieving said objectives	Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework
The Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 (The PPC Regulations)			
The regulations apply an integrated environmental approach to the regulation of certain industrial activities and are the means by	No specific targets	Plan policies to contribute to achieving said objectives	Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>which the Government has implemented the EU Directive on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (96/61/EC).</p> <p>The primary aim of the Directive is to ensure a high level of environmental protection and to prevent and where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.</p>			framework
<p>Working with the Grain of Nature: Biodiversity Strategy for England (DEFRA 2002)</p>			
<p>The strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme for the next 5 years to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them; The strategy sets out the Government's vision for conserving and enhancing biological diversity in England together with a programme of work to achieve it.</p>	<p>The Government's objectives are: To promote sustainable development; To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and Geology; To contribute to an urban renaissance; To contribute to urban renewal</p>	<p>SPD policies will need to ensure that development does not have a detrimental impact on biodiversity</p>	<p>The SA will need to include objectives relating to biodiversity and will consider impacts on biodiversity in accordance with existing guidance</p>
<p>Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</p>			
<p>The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers.</p> <p>It creates a new statutory right of access and modernises the rights of way system as well as</p>		<p>Plan policies to contribute to achieving said objectives</p>	<p>Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>giving greater protection to SSSIs, providing better management arrangements of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and strengthening wildlife enforcement legislation.</p>			
<p>Making Space for Water</p>			
<p>The document “Making Space for Water” sets out the Government’s strategy on flood and coastal erosion risk management. The aim of the strategy is to reduce the threat of flooding and coastal erosion to people and property whilst delivering the greatest environmental, social, and economic benefit. Significant propositions within the document include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Government is seeking to increase the coverage and reliability of information on flood risk, for the benefit of awareness and decision making; •Promoting a number of amendments to planning process, which have subsequently been incorporated into PPS 25; •Promoting the use of flood resilience and resistance construction methods within new and existing buildings and the use of ‘rural’ methods (e.g. washlands, coastal realignment) to manage risk, and pilot projects for integrated urban drainage; and 		<p>The SPD policies should take into account all guidance relating to flood risk and management</p>	<p>The SA will include objectives to reduce vulnerability to climate change and to minimise the susceptibility to flooding</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •A strategic approach to coastal flooding and erosion. 			
Strategy for Flood Risk Management (Environment Agency, 2003)			
<p>Aims:</p> <p>Have no loss of life through flooding;</p> <p>Reduce the risk to flooding to life, major infrastructure, environmental assets and some 80,000 homes</p>		<p>The SPD policies should take into account all guidance relating to flood risk and management</p>	<p>The SA will include objectives to reduce vulnerability to climate change and to minimise the susceptibility to flooding</p>
Health White Paper – Choosing Health – Making Healthy Choices Easier, Department of Health, 2004			
<p>This report sets out the new approaches to the health of the public reflecting the rapid and radical transformation of the English society in the latter half of the 20th Century. The aims of the strategy are to: Have integrated planning and effective delivery of services; improve the health of the nation by reducing smoking, reducing obesity, increasing exercise, improving sexual health and improving mental health</p>	<p>The report sets out a number of targets to achieve the aims of the strategy</p>	<p>Plan policies to contribute to achieving said objectives</p>	<p>Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework</p>
Choice for Parents, The Best Start for Children: A 10 Year Strategy for Childcare, December 2004			
<p>This document sets out the governments vision to ensure that every child gets the best start in life and to give parents more choice about how</p>	<p>Targets: Choice and Flexibility – Parents to have greater choice about</p>	<p>Plan policies to address the issues raised by the plan</p>	<p>Ensure Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflect the aims of this programme</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>to balance work and family life</p>	<p>balancing work and family life</p> <p>Availability – for all families with children up to 14 to affordable, flexible, high quality childcare</p> <p>Quality – high quality provision with a highly skilled childcare and early years workforce</p> <p>Affordability – families to be able to afford flexible high quality childcare that is appropriate for their needs</p>		
<p>PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development (ODPM, 2005)</p>			
<p>PPS1 sets out the Governments objectives for the planning system, and the key principle and objectives that should underpin the integration of sustainable development into development plans.</p> <p>Planning for sustainable development includes the following key areas:</p> <p>Social cohesion and inclusion</p> <p>Protection and enhancement of the environment</p> <p>Prudent use of natural resources</p> <p>Sustainable economic development</p>		<p>The SPD should take a spatial approach and:</p> <p>Set a clear vision for future development in the borough</p> <p>Integrate a wide range of activities into development</p> <p>Include community involvement</p>	<p>The SA should encompass all of the principles and objectives set out in the policy statement.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>Key Principles:</p> <p>Sustainable development should be pursued in an integrated manner;</p> <p>Development plans should address the causes and impacts of climate change;</p> <p>Spatial planning approach should be at the heart of planning for sustainable development;</p> <p>Policies should promote high quality, inclusive design</p> <p>Clear, comprehensive and inclusive access policies should be included.</p> <p>Community involvement in planning</p> <p>The planning system also needs to become transparent, flexible, predictable, efficient and effective.</p>			
<p>PPS3: Housing (2006)</p> <p>High quality housing that is well-designed and built to a high standard.</p> <p>A mix of housing, both market and affordable, particularly in terms of tenure and price, to support a wide variety of households in all areas, both urban and rural.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>Policies need to take account of housing objectives by encouraging the design of good housing, integrating choice, and promoting sustainable location of housing.</p>	<p>The SA will include objectives relating to housing density, mix and quality.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>A sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice.</p> <p>Housing developments in suitable locations, which offer a good range of community facilities and with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure.</p> <p>A flexible, responsive supply of land – managed in a way that makes efficient and effective use of land, including re-use of previously-developed land, where appropriate.</p>			
PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)			
<p>To promote sustainable development by ensuring that biological and geological diversity are conserved and enhanced as an integral part of social, environmental and economic development, so that policies and decisions about the development and use of land integrate biodiversity and geological diversity with other considerations. To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology by sustaining, and where possible improving, the quality and extent of natural habitat and geological and geomorphological sites; the natural physical processes on which they depend; and the populations of naturally occurring species which they support. To contribute to rural renewal and</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>The SPD will need to consider balancing economic development and nature conservation, can also include policies for the conservation of biodiversity beyond the designated sites, for example the creation of new habitats as part of a new development</p>	<p>The SA will include objectives relating to nature conservation and the protection of wildlife and will consider impacts on biodiversity in accordance with existing guidance.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>urban renaissance by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments so that they are used by wildlife and valued by people, recognising that healthy functional ecosystems can contribute to a better quality of life and to people's sense of well-being; and - ensuring that developments take account of the role and value of biodiversity in supporting economic diversification and contributing to a high quality environment. 			
<p>PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005)</p>			
<p>Help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option, but one which must be adequately catered for; Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities; Help implement the national waste strategy, and supporting targets, are consistent with obligations required under European legislation and support and complement other guidance and legal controls such as those set out in the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994; Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming</p>		<p>The SPD policies will need to address waste and encourage developments that minimise and recycle waste in the Borough.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives to ensure sustainable use of materials through efficient use of raw materials and increased use of recycled materials, composting waste and waste reduction in the Borough.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>the environment, and enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations; Reflect the concerns and interests of communities, the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and business, and encourage competitiveness; Protect green belts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed green belt boundaries and, in determining planning applications, that these locational needs, together with the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management, are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be given planning permission; and ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management.</p>			
<p>PPS11: Regional Spatial Strategies (2004)</p>			
<p>New arrangements for regional planning to deliver policy better at the regional level and contribute to the cultural change necessary to deliver the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan.</p>	<p>No specific targets</p>	<p>The policies of the SPD will have to be in general conformity with those in the RSS</p>	<p>The SA framework will have to take into account policies in the RSS</p>
<p>The RSS will have to be produced on an inclusive basis of partnership working and community involvement and integrate better with other regional strategies. The RSS provides a spatial framework to inform the Local</p>			

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
Development Documents (LDDs).			
PPS12: Local Development Frameworks (2004)			
<p>The Local Development Framework, together with the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) provides the essential framework for planning in the local authority's area.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should adopt a spatial approach to SPDs to ensure the most efficient use of land by balancing competing demands within the context of sustainable development.</p> <p>Increased flexibility to respond to changing local circumstances.</p> <p>Strengthening community and stakeholder involvement.</p> <p>Carrying out sustainability appraisals.</p> <p>Having a strong evidence base to back up policies and proposals.</p>	<p>The SPD should contain within its documents an integrated set of policies which are based on a clear understanding of the economic, social and environmental needs of the area and any constraints on meeting those needs.</p> <p>The strategy and the policies in local development documents (LDDs) should relate to the geography of the area and be founded on its physical and demographic characteristics, internal and external links and relationships with neighbouring areas</p> <p>Key milestones should be identified in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) which is essentially a project plan</p>	<p>Advice in PPS12 to be followed throughout the SPD Process.</p>	<p>Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) to be integral to the SPD process.</p>
PPS22: Renewable Energy (2004)			

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>Government objectives to renewable energy are set out in the aforementioned Energy White Paper</p>	<p>Contains the following two national targets:</p> <p>Cut UK carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2020, with real progress by 2010</p> <p>Generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable resources by 2010 and 20% by 2020</p>	<p>Develop plan policies in line with PPS22; Consider how the plan can contribute to national targets; The SPD should include policies that promote and encourage use of renewable energy in new development; Where policies do restrict a comprehensive justification is needed; A criteria based approach should be applied to assess planning applications.</p>	<p>Consider sustainability objectives that aim to increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable energy sources and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
<p>PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004)</p>			
<p>Local Planning Authorities are expected to adopt a strategic approach to integrate their land use planning processes with plans and strategies for the control, mitigation and removal of pollution, as far as it is possible and practicable to do so</p>	<p>Ensure the sustainable and beneficial use of land (and in particular encouraging reuse of previously developed land in preference to Greenfield sites);</p> <p>Polluting activities that are necessary for society and the economy should be sited and planned and subject to such planning conditions that their adverse effects are minimised and contained to within acceptable limits; Opportunities should be taken wherever</p>	<p>Consideration should be given to providing a strategic approach within the Core Strategy of the SPD. The SPD will have to take account of the requirements of this guidance by taking a criteria based approach to assessing proposed developments and ensuring policies encourage a reduction in pollution.</p>	<p>Ensure sustainability appraisal objectives address issues of pollution and land contamination</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>PPS25 Development and Flood Risk (2006)</p>			
<p>The aims of planning policy on development and flood risk are to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk.</p> <p>Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reduce flood risk overall</p>	<p>possible to use the development process to assist and encourage the remediation of land already affected by Contamination; Ensure that appropriate assessments' are carried out for sites in locations where development could negatively impact on the environment (i.e. EIA)</p>		
<p>REGIONAL</p>			
<p>The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London (2004)</p>			
<p>The Mayors Strategy for the spatial development of London, with which the Borough's plans must be in general conformity.</p>	<p>The London Plan gives a range of targets which developments must meet.</p>	<p>The Borough will have to ensure that the policies in the SPD are in general conformity with policies and</p>	<p>The Borough will have to ensure that the objectives of the SA are in general conformity with policies and</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>The Mayor sets his vision for London as 'to develop London as an exemplary, sustainable world city, based on the three balanced and interwoven themes of strong, long-term and diverse economic growth, social inclusively and fundamental improvements in the environment and use of resources'.</p> <p>It includes six objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To accommodate London's growth within its boundaries without encroaching on open spaces. • To make London a better city for people to live in. • To make London a more prosperous city with strong and diverse economic growth. • To promote social inclusion and tackle deprivation and discrimination. • To improve London's accessibility. • To make London a more attractive, well-designed and green city. <p>Stratford and the LLV are identified within the adopted London Plan as Opportunity Areas within East London. It states that the planning framework for Stratford should build on existing proposals to harness transport, development</p>		<p>objectives in The London Plan.</p>	<p>objectives in The London Plan.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>and labour market capacity and create a major new commercial centre at Stratford to accommodate 600,000sqm of office space and over 30,000 jobs by 2019.</p> <p>It should also be complemented by strategically significant new retail and leisure provision sufficient to ensure that Stratford develops as a new 'Metropolitan' Town Centre with 4,500 new homes over a range of tenure with a 50% target for affordable homes. A close integration of new development on rail lands and rejuvenation of the existing town centre, including physical links, is crucial. In relation to the LLV, the planning framework should reflect the excellent public transport connections at West Ham and Canning Town, extend the cluster of creative activities at Three Mills and attract 6,000 new housing units and leisure opportunities.</p> <p>The London Plan includes a series of policies in relation to the good design to help accommodate London's growth within its boundaries.</p> <p>The following policies, among others are relevant to the SPD area and should be taken into account as central to future development within the SPD area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Policy 3C.1 Integrating transport and development •Policy 3C.2 Matching development to transport 			

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Policy 3C.3 Sustainable transport in London •Policy 4A.6 Improving air quality •Policy 4A.13: London’s drainage and sewerage infrastructure •Policy 4A.15: Boroughs should develop policies that include the impacts of climate change, in particular with regards to the increased risk of tidal flooding. •Policy 4B.1 Design principles for a compact city •Policy 4B.3 Maximising the potential of sites •Table 4B.1 Density location and parking matrix •Policy 4B.4 Enhancing the quality of the public realm •Policy 4B.5 Creating an inclusive environment •Policy 4B.6 Sustainable design and construction •Policy 4B.7 Respect local context and communities •Policy 4B.8 Tall buildings –location 			

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>•Policy 4B.9 Large-scale buildings –design and impact</p> <p>The London Plan identifies the Blue Ribbon Network which includes the River Thames, the canal network and the other rivers and streams within London and London’s open water spaces such as docks reservoirs and lakes. It includes culverted (or covered over)</p>			
Draft Alterations to the London Plan (2006)			
<p>The Draft Alterations to the London Plan (2006) propose a new minimum target for housing provision targets and waste and minerals.</p> <p>The alterations proposed a new minimum target for housing provision of 31,090 additional homes a year for London from all sources, together with individual borough targets.</p> <p>Newham’s annual target is set as 3,510 homes with a ten year target of 35,100 homes.</p>	<p>The London Plan gives a range of targets which developments must meet.</p>	<p>The Borough will have to ensure that the policies in the SPD are in general conformity with policies and objectives in The London Plan.</p>	<p>The Borough will have to ensure that the objectives of the SA are in general conformity with policies and objectives in The London Plan.</p>
Further Alterations to the London Plan (2006)			

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>The Further Alterations to the London Plan (2006) includes policies to optimise the development of Opportunity Areas.</p> <p>The Stratford and LLV Area will accommodate some of the most important strategic regeneration initiatives for London and an urban renewal challenge of global significance to include the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic site and its legacy; the development of a new Metropolitan Centre focused on Stratford Town Centre and railway lands; and a rich mix of industry, housing and open space in the Lower Lea Valley.</p> <p>An overall potential has been identified for up to 50,000 new jobs; including over 30,000 predominantly office based jobs at Stratford City, in addition to the 7,000 temporary jobs from the construction of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.</p>	<p>The London Plan gives a range of targets which developments must meet.</p>	<p>The Borough will have to ensure that the policies in the SPD are in general conformity with policies and objectives in The London Plan.</p>	<p>The Borough will have to ensure that the objectives of the SA are in general conformity with policies and objectives in The London Plan.</p>
<p>The Sustainability Appraisal of the London Plan (2004)</p>			
<p>The SA provides a review of relevant plans and policies (see above).</p>			<p>This SA should draw from and build on the SA of the London Plan and the sustainability issues identified within that SA.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
Sustainable Design and Construction: The London Plan SPG (2006)			
Guidance to provide additional information to support the implementation of the London Plan	The SPG sets both required and aspirational targets for sustainable design and construction.		The SA should be in keeping with the intentions of this SPG in terms of sustainable design and construction.
The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy: Sounder City (March 2004)			
<p>The aim of the strategy is: 'to minimise the adverse impacts of noise on people living and working in, and visiting London using the best available practices and technology within a sustainable development framework'. It recognises the importance of London's 'Soundscape'.</p> <p>Three key issues have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Securing good, noise reducing surfaces on Transport for London's roads. • Securing night aircraft ban across London. • Reducing noise through better planning and design of new housing 		The location, design and layout of development will have to be considered by the SPD with regard to noise implications. Noise from air traffic will also need to be monitored	SA to include objectives and indicators for noise reduction, to minimise its impact within the Borough.
The Mayor's Cultural Strategy: London Cultural Capital (April 2004)			

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>The Mayor's Cultural Strategy has four key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellence: to enhance London as a world-class city of culture. • Creativity: to promote creativity as central to the success of London. • Access: to ensure that all Londoners have access to culture in the city. • Value: to ensure that all London gets the best value out of its cultural resources. 		<p>The SPD will need to consider policies on encouraging developments that enhance creativity and culture within the Borough. It will also have to ensure that facilities are accessible to all members of the community and are accessible by sustainable transport.</p>	<p>The aims of strategy should be reflected in the developing the objectives of the SA.</p>
<p>The Mayor's Economic Strategy: Success through Diversity (July 2001) & First Review Sustaining Success (Jan 2005)</p>			
<p>The strategy 'supports the development of London's economy, promotes employment, helps people participate in London's economy and supports businesses to be more competitive, all within the context of economic development being fair and sustainable'. Four major investment themes within the strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Places and infrastructure- promote sustainable growth; deliver an improved and effective infrastructure to support growth; deliver healthy, sustainable, high quality communities. • People – tackle barriers to employment; 		<p>SPD policies should encourage new development that is sustainable and promotes economic growth and social inclusion.</p>	<p>The SA objectives will include topics such as sustainable buildings in infrastructure, economic efficiency; knowledge and skills base; and social exclusion.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>reduce disparities in labour market</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enterprise – address barriers to enterprise; improve workforce skills; maximise productivity and innovation. • Marketing and promoting London – ensure coherent approach to both 			
<p>The Mayor's Energy Strategy: Green Light to Clean Power (May 2004)</p>			
<p>Strategy to change the way energy is supplied and used over the next ten years in London. Strategy aims 'to improve London's environment, reduce the capital's contribution to climate change, tackle fuel poverty and promote economic development'. Specific aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing London's contribution to climate change by minimising emissions of carbon dioxide through energy efficiency, combined heat and power, renewable energy and hydrogen. • Eradicating fuel poverty by giving Londoners most vulnerable groups access to affordable warmth • Contribute to London's economy by increasing job opportunities and innovation in delivering sustainable development 		<p>The SPD policies will need to consider energy efficiency, the generation of pollution and the location and design of buildings.</p>	<p>The objectives of the strategy should be reflected in the SA. Topics of relevance that should be included include climate change, fuel poverty, energy efficiency, economic benefits and design of buildings.</p>
<p>The Mayor's Municipal Waste Strategy: Rethinking Rubbish in London (September 2003)</p>			

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>It is the Mayor's objective to develop a 'waste reduction, reuse and recycling-led', cohesive and sustainable strategy for the management of London's waste which will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change the way we use resources so that we waste less. This will require us to deal with waste in a sustainable way, and people and communities to take responsibility for their waste. • Reduce the amount of (municipal) waste produced in London. • Increase the proportion of London's (municipal) waste being reused. • Increase the proportion of London's (municipal) waste being recycled and ensure recycling facilities are available for all. • Ensure that waste is managed in such a way as to minimise the impact on the environment and health. • Move London towards becoming more self-sufficient in managing its (municipal) waste within the region, and towards waste being dealt with as close to the place of production as possible. • Meet the objectives of the National Waste Strategy and Landfill Directive, and other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to recycle or compost at least 25 per cent of household waste by 2005 • to recycle or compost at least 30 per cent of household waste by 2010 • to recycle or compost at least 33 per cent of household waste by 2015. • to recover value from 40 per cent of municipal waste by 2005 • to recover value from 45 per cent of municipal waste by 2010 • to recover value from 67 per cent of municipal waste by 2015. 	<p>The SPD policies need to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.</p>	<p>The SA needs to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>European Directives, by reducing the amount of London's biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill and reducing the toxicity of waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase capacity of, stabilise and diversify the markets for recyclables in London; including green purchasing and encouraging redesign of goods and services to increase consumer choice. • Maximise opportunities to optimise economic development and job creation opportunities in the waste management and reprocessing sectors, contribute to the improvement of the local community, and directly or indirectly improve the health of Londoners. • Strategically plan waste facilities for London that meet the needs of the Waste Strategy and enable its implementation. • Collect and share data and information on municipal waste management in London, and other places; the identification and dissemination of best practice will help to improve performance and reduce inefficiencies. • Minimise the transport of waste by road and maximise the opportunities for the sustainable use of rail and water. • Improve the local environment and street 			

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
scene environment.			
Industrial Capacity SPG (2003)			
In addition to PPG12, this guidance encourages owners and occupiers of industrial land and agencies to manage and invest in capacity to meet the changing needs of different types of industry. In addition, mixed use, higher density re-development of some Strategic Employment locations close to town centres and public transport nodes is encouraged		The SPD policies need to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.	The SA needs to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.
Housing SPG (2005)			
The guidance supplements the London Plan by providing guidance on the policies set out within the Plan in relation to affordable housing and housing need assessment and market demand.		The SPD policies need to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.	The SA needs to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.
The SPG identifies the additional total target for homes in LBN between 1997 and 2016 of 17,770 with an annual monitoring target of 890 homes.			
LLV OAPF (2007)			
The LBN makes up approximately 60% (738ha) of the LLV Opportunity Area. Residential and industrial uses each make up around a third of the LLV area, with 10% as green space.		The SPD policies need to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.	The SA needs to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.
The LLV regional study proposes release of up			

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>to 53% of Newham’s industrial base in the LLV, most of which is allocated for new housing development and significant increases in green space. The combined development of Stratford City and the 2004 O&LPP would introduce a new retail and office core, and legacy sports facilities. The report states that based on strategic assumptions of industrial land release to 2016 Newham has the potential capacity to deliver a total of between 24,000 and 30,500 new homes. Of this total, 4,440 would be delivered as part of the Stratford City redevelopment, and 8,107 as part of the 2004 Olympic and Legacy Planning Permissions.</p> <p>A further 9,750 units could be delivered in the Borough through development in new residential areas, 6,350 through mixed use development, and 2,000 from potential residential intensification focused on new and existing town centres at Stratford, West Ham and Canning Town, and through estates renewal. In relation to flooding, the document recognises that although flood risk is a key issue, regeneration offers the opportunity to “re-engage with the waterways”. It also recognises that development proposals need to be supported by detailed hydrologic and hydraulic assessments, and should be consistent with the additional technical information prepared to support the LLV Regeneration Strategy. The consultation draft promotes the implementation of sustainable drainage systems for the long</p>			

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>term management of flood risk.</p>			
East London Sub-Regional Development Framework (2006)			
<p>The Framework identifies the LLV and Stratford as the 'fulcrum' tying together the Thames Gateway to the east and the London-Stansted-Cambridge Corridor to the north. The key issues for the area are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> managing the expansion of Stratford into a sustainable Metropolitan Centre, ensuring that strategic retail needs are addressed and transport options maximised with the need to secure the viability of other centres in the network; co-ordinating the Olympic Games with the rest of the Valley to ensure efficient, sustainable regeneration; managing the release of industrial land while ensuring retention of capacity essential for strategic employment/service functions; to incorporate the extension of the LVRP (as set out in the Olympic Legacy proposals) and ensure good access from adjacent communities; securing the potential for high quality residential led mixed development with a strong employment component, which meets local 		<p>The SPD policies need to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.</p>	<p>The SA needs to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>need in terms of size.</p> <p>A series of high density hubs are proposed, including Stratford as an axial sub-regional node for regeneration and the LLV as a major reservoir of low cost business space close to the Central Activities Zone (CAZ). The framework identifies an indicative employment capacity for the LLV of 8,500 based on the London Plan estimated capacity 2001-2016 and the emerging capacity. It also identifies an estimated capacity of 6,000 homes between 2001-2016.</p>			
East London Green Grid Framework (Draft SPG) 2006			
<p>The draft framework provides guidance on the implementation of policies in the Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan and identifies the LLV as a specific green grid area. Its strategic objectives include creating a major new park in the Olympic Legacy proposals; to improve access to the Thames and links across watercourses in the LLV; to provide high quality community-orientated urban parks linked by the Regent's Canal in the Victoria Park/Mile End Park Link; to refurbish and enhance the Northern Outfall Sewer Link and connect it with the Thames Gateway Bridge proposals; and to improve and formalise public access to the Higham's Park Link.</p>		<p>The SPD policies need to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.</p>	<p>The SA needs to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.</p>
Lea Valley Regional Park Plan (LVRP) 2000			

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>The Plan creates a vision for the regional Park that includes a series of policies that aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance the resources of the Park; • Guide development within and adjacent to the Park; and • Guide and inform the proposals of Part 2 of the Plan. <p>The vision anticipates that the policies will influence new development to create a Regional Park with an image and identity that transcends local authority boundaries. The LVRPA is currently developing proposals to form a Park Development Framework (PDF) which, following current consultation, will replace the LVRPPlan.</p>		<p>The SPD policies need to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.</p>	<p>The SA needs to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.</p>
<p>The London Thames Gateway Development Corporation (LTGDC)</p>			
<p>The LTGDC exists to improve the quality of life of residents and businesses in the Thames Gateway by delivering jobs and housing as part of the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan.</p> <p>The Corporation are currently preparing a 2 year Corporate Plan from 2006/2008 that identifies the Corporation's key objectives.</p> <p>Their LLV Vision brochure identifies the area as</p>	<p>35,000 new homes</p>	<p>The SPD policies need to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.</p>	<p>The SA needs to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>the largest remaining regeneration opportunity in inner London.</p> <p>They identify the opportunity to provide 250ha of new and improved public open space; concentrating development around centres at Stratford, West Ham, Bromley by Bow and Hackney Wick; creating 35,000 new homes; creating 50,000 new jobs; and creating a connected valley with a sustainable legacy.</p>			
Environment Agency Thames Estuary 2100 Project (TE2100)			
<p>The Environment Agency's Thames Estuary 2100 project is developing a strategy for flood risk management in the Thames Estuary.</p> <p>The main purpose of the strategy is to move towards integrated river basin management by looking at whole river catchments rather than smaller artificial segments. The main outcomes of the strategy for the Thames estuary to date are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All new developments in the estuary should incorporate measures to mitigate against environmental risks and enhance environmental opportunities • Development should improve the quality and accessibility of open spaces 		<p>The SPD policies need to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.</p>	<p>The SA needs to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.</p>
Catchment Flood Management Plans			

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>Catchment Flood Management Plans (CFMPs) are intended to provide a large scale, strategic planning framework for the integrated management of flood risks to people, property and the environment in a sustainable manner over the next 50 to 100 years. The overall vision of the Thames Region CFMP for the next 50 years is to generally reduce flood risk and incorporate flood resilience into new developments, and in the longer term, provide a more integrated approach to urban drainage systems. The Thames Region CFMP is expected to be available in draft format in Spring 2007. It is expected that the key objectives out of the Thames Region CFMP will be included in, and tailored to, the LLV Regeneration SFRA.</p>		<p>The SPD policies need to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.</p>	<p>The SA needs to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.</p>
LOCAL TEXT			
Newham Community Economic Development (CED) Plan 2002-2003			
<p>The CED Plan intends to maximise Newham's increasing range of employment and enterprise opportunities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide community and voluntary groups and networks with the expertise and infrastructure to create sustainable and inclusive solutions in response to their identified economic development needs. • To promote and support the development of 		<p>The SPD must be consistent with the intentions of the CED Plan</p>	<p>The SA should pay regard to the objectives of the CED Plan in the setting of objectives.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>community business and social enterprise.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To draw communities out of social and economic exclusion by developing packages of targeted interventions to increase take up amongst excluded communities of existing employment and training initiatives. 			
Children and Young People's Plan 2006 – 2012 –Draft			
<p>The Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP) will be crucial in achieving the improvements in outcomes and services which we want to accomplish in Newham through the national Every Child Matters: Change for Children programme. The plan provides a framework which all the various organisations in the borough that work with children and young people will use as a basis for their work.</p>		<p>The SPD must be consistent with the intentions of the CYPP</p>	<p>The SA should pay regard to the objectives of the CED Plan in the setting of objectives.</p>
Inclusive Education Strategy 2004 – 2007			
<p>The ultimate goal for Newham council's inclusive education strategy is to make it possible for every child, whatever special educational needs they may have, to attend their neighbourhood school, to have full access to the national curriculum, to be able to participate in every aspect of mainstream life and achieve their full potential.'</p>			

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
Three Mills Conservation Area, Character Appraisal and Management Proposals			
<p>This document defines and records the special architectural and historic interest of the conservation area and identifies opportunities for enhancement.</p> <p>It provides a firm basis on which applications for development within the Three Mills Conservation Area can be assessed.</p> <p>The Management Plan provides guidelines to prevent harm and achieve enhancement.</p>	No key indicators or targets	The SPD must be consistent with the intentions of the proposals.	The SA should have particular regard to the priorities of the management proposals in the setting of objectives.
London Borough Newham Background Paper – Community Services 2006			
<p>A series of background papers has been prepared to accompany the Preferred Options for the LDF Core Strategy. The Community Services Paper states that the Council will work closely with community facilities providers in establishing need for space and suitable locations and seek to conform to the relevant principles in the Mayor of London's London Plan (2004).</p> <p>The facilities needed would have to be at locations that conveniently serve the local community without the need to travel long distances particularly by private transport.</p>		The SPD should promote the objectives and targets of this Guidance.	Incorporate the objectives and targets of the Guidance in the SA objectives and link to milestones/outputs of the SPD where possible.

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>A full range of facilities should be provided to meet the needs of new communities, and to ensure that developments are not merely residential based.</p> <p>Provision should also be inclusive and ensure that the needs of the disadvantaged are met.</p>			
<p>LBN, LDF Background Paper: Environment February 2006</p>			
<p>The Environment background paper identifies and examines the following headline topics which are particularly relevant to the local Newham context. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Quality <p>Current assessments of air quality suggests that the London boroughs, including Newham, will be unable to meet Government targets for reductions in certain air pollutants (Nitrogen Oxide and PM10) by the due dates (2004/2005 and 2010).</p> <p>There is a need for the Council to carry out further air quality modelling work to factor in variables such as population increase and the effects of planning and transport policies to provide a more accurate picture of future pollution scenarios in the Borough.</p>			

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste <p>The 'managed change' regeneration scenario envisages the building of up to 50000 additional housing units in Newham up to 2016, which could result in an increase of 110,000 as population.</p> <p>This increase has not yet been totally factored into the East London Waste Authority contract with Shanks for the disposal of waste in its area, and there is still an information gap regarding how the waste stream would be impacted at any of the three scenario options for future development.</p> <p>The Council will be producing a 'Joint Waste Development Plan Document' to assess the future waste facility requirements that will be needed in the future, not only for municipal waste, but all waste streams.</p> <p>There will need to be a careful balance between making provision for such facilities and ensuring these are compatible with the successful regeneration of adjoining areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land and Soil Quality <p>Economic factors and the physical attributes of some derelict/contaminated land may mean that it is not feasible or desirables in all cases to</p>			

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>reclaim land for hard end uses (e.g. housing and employment).</p> <p>The most appropriate use of certain sites may be woodland, nature conservation or formal/recreational open space, as part of the emerging 'green grid' network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity <p>The Borough's biodiversity particular in relation to post-industrial 'wasteland habitat' and 'mixed grasslands' habitat (which are largely outside the Borough's existing designated network of 'Protected sites of nature conservation importance') will be significantly adversely affected in the short to medium term.</p> <p>Stronger, more proactive protection and enhancement policies are therefore required to not only minimise future losses but achieve net improvements in the overall biodiversity of the Borough.</p> <p>The proposed 'East London Green Grid' of existing and proposed open spaces also provides significant opportunities for the extension of the Borough's biodiversity through sensitive design, landscaping and management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River Water Quality, Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage 			

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>The Council aim to promote the implementation of river restoration programmes (an example being the waterways down the Lower Lea, as part of the Olympic legacy proposals); and ensure a stronger commitment for sustainable urban drainage and flood resilient design in new developments. The Council will work closely with the Environment Agency to ensure developments are adequately protected from potential flood risk and do not increase flood risk either on site or elsewhere in the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing Noise <p>The Council needs to confirm (via our Environmental Health Service) as to whether modelling can produce future noise scenarios factoring in population increases, local regeneration proposals and potential traffic implications. Currently, the Council requires 'Noise Action Statements' for major developments which incorporate a proactive approach in mitigating the effect of excess noise in new developments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good Design – Buildings, Public Realm/the Street Scene, and Sustainable Construction <p>The Paper realises that better design quality will be central to mitigating the amenity issues associated with high density developments (i.e. noise, privacy, for instance), and the issues of</p>			

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>managing and maintaining areas being more intensively used.</p> <p>It also identifies the need for a stronger policy on improvements to the public realm and street scene, and SPG should cover scale, massing, visual appearance, noise, air pollution, crime prevention and accessibility, which are all quality of life issues.</p> <p>Wider green issues such as energy and water conservation, biodiversity and construction in the flood plain, also need to be covered.</p>			
<p>Housing Background Paper February 2006</p>			
<p>Newham has 96,264 homes of which, currently 20% are Local Authority owned, 12.6% are RSL owned, 45.7% are owner occupied and 20% are private rented. The level of affordable accommodation</p>	<p>Target of 50,000 new homes</p>	<p>The SPD must be consistent with the intentions of the Paper</p>	<p>The SA should have particular regard to the priorities of the Paper in the setting of objectives.</p>
<p>is greater than the national average (by 20%). The borough has 9,900 unfit dwellings</p> <p>The target of 50,000 new homes has been selected as the draft preferred option. This is seen as the level of new housing that would best achieve the Sustainable Neighbourhoods objectives previously agreed at Cabinet.</p>			
<p>The Paper also sets out the level of affordable housing: a preferred policy option of requiring a minimum of 35% affordable housing from all</p>			

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>developments of 10 units or more. There is also a preferred policy approach towards an appropriate mix of unit sizes and tenures that would ensure provision of appropriate levels of family housing.</p>			
<p>Background Paper: Open Space and Outdoor Recreation February 2006</p>			
<p>Newham is ranked 27 out of 32 boroughs in terms of the amount of public open space per 1000 residents. There is a need for a more refined approach to public open space, especially in relation to minimum standards for open space facilities required on sites, and our approach to developer off-site contributions when, for instance public open space standards cannot be fully met on site.</p> <p>An increase in population of that projected in the 'Managed Approach will require an overall strategic approach that provides quality, accessible and useable public open space in locations where they are needed, of sufficient size, either on-site or as part of an off-site safeguarded strategic 'green grid' network, and provide private open space and garden space on-site to meet the future demands of the Borough.</p>	<p>Approximately 1.1 hectares per 1000 residents.</p> <p>Public open space standards for new housing development.</p> <p>Promoting green grid in Newham.</p>	<p>The SPD should act to promote the objectives of the paper.</p>	<p>Incorporate the objectives of the plan in the SA objectives and link to milestones/outputs of the SPD where possible.</p>
<p>LBN LDF Background Paper: Transport February 2006</p>			
<p>The paper recognises that Newham is the focus for a significant amount of future regeneration activity with parts of the Borough being with the</p>	<p>Reducing the need to travel by car and increasing opportunities to travel by walking, cycling and</p>	<p>The SPD should promote the objectives and targets of this</p>	<p>Incorporate the objectives and targets of the Transport Paper in the SA objectives</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>London Thames Gateway and as one of the host Boroughs for the 2012 Olympic Games.</p> <p>Parts of Newham already have good public transport provision, in particular Stratford and Canning Town, however, significant new public transport provision will be required to facilitate the levels of growth and regeneration that are envisaged for the Borough.</p> <p>A number of significant public transport and road infrastructure projects are either under construction or being planned in order to meet this need.</p> <p>Newham has one of the lowest levels of private car ownership in Greater London and conversely, one of the highest rankings in terms of travel to work by public transport.</p> <p>A fundamental problem faced by Newham's residents is high volumes of traffic congestion caused in part by school runs and through traffic, and the associated negative environmental and health impacts that may be caused by air pollutants, noise and use of fossil fuels.</p> <p>Potentially 50,000 new homes raises significant issues in terms of potential extra demand on public transport services and on road space, through further growth in private car use.</p>	<p>public transport</p>	<p>Transport Paper.</p>	<p>and link to milestones / outputs of the SPD where possible.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>The Core Policies seek to focus significant amounts new development in those locations where there is a very good level of public transport provision and access to shops and local services, in order that people have the opportunity to choose to walk, cycle or use public transport in preference using a private car.</p> <p>In many cases new development will only be able to be brought forward where transport infrastructure is improved or new infrastructure projects delivered. In appropriate circumstances proposals for new development would be expected to contribute toward these either in the form of financial contributions or the provision of particular pieces of infrastructure.</p> <p>Freight transport is also a significant issue for Newham. The policy approach proposed for the Core Strategy seeks to direct development that would create a significant level of freight traffic to locations that very good links to the Primary Road Network and away from more local roads. The use of rail and water transport is encouraged where this is feasible.</p>			
LBN LDF Background Paper: Retail and Town Centres February 2006			
<p>This paper discusses factors such as the health of the retail sector in terms of sales growth.</p> <p>In general high street growth is predicted to</p>	<p>Same targets and indicators as those used in the Newham Core Strategy SA.</p>	<p>The SPD should promote the objectives and targets of this paper.</p>	<p>Incorporate the objectives and targets of the paper in the SA objectives and link to milestones/outputs of the</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>slow down whilst out of centre growth and retailing is more buoyant. The number of shop units is set to decline as the multiples seek fewer larger units and small independents continue to go out of business. In both comparison and convenience goods sales, value orientated retailing is becoming a key growth area. Contraction is also evident for essential services such as chemist's post offices and bank branches. These trends have had a big impact on smaller local centres in particular indicating that attention needs to be paid to this type of shopping in the borough.</p>			<p>SPD where possible.</p>
<p>LLV (Stratford to Thameside) Planning Framework 2002</p>			
<p>The Framework identifies Newham as an 'Arc of Opportunity' intended to act as a catalyst for further development and regeneration to promote London as a world city. It comprises an arc of major development opportunity sites stretching from Stratford through the LLV, Royal Docks and London City Airport to Beckton.</p> <p>The long term strategy for achieving this is by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifying the key components for the area's regeneration; • providing a basis for co-ordinating future public and private investment; 		<p>The SPD should act to promote the objectives of the Framework.</p>	<p>Incorporate the objectives of the planning framework in the SA objectives and link to milestones/outputs of the SPD where possible.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> establishing a planning framework for determining future development proposals; and identifying those elements of the vision that are considered capable of being implemented in the short to medium term. <p>The hubs within the SPD area exist as key development nodes within this framework, which plays an important role in linking the new areas with the existing communities on the eastern side of the LLV.</p> <p>The proposed north/south road, public transport improvements, greater use of waterways and the series of development nodes will form the underlying structure of regeneration in the LLV.</p>			
Draft Thameside and the Royals Area Action Plan (2006)			
<p>The Consultation Draft of the Preferred Options for the SPD aims to deliver change in a key part of the Borough to ensure that development complements the Council's vision as well as national and regional policy.</p> <p>The preferred options state the release of 38.4ha of industrial land for other uses including residential, open space, employment and education.</p> <p>The submission draft of the preferred options is</p>		<p>The SPD should act to promote the objectives of the plan.</p>	<p>Incorporate the objectives of the plan in the SA objectives and link to milestones/outputs of the SPD where possible.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
currently being drafted.			
Canning Town and Custom House Masterplan (2004)			
<p>The Canning Town and Custom House Masterplan was adopted by the LBN in 2004 as an SPG to LBN's UDP (2001). The SPG brings together two masterplan proposals, developed by Shilham and Smith and Arup Associates, for the housing areas of Canning Town and Custom House mainly to the south of the town centre and for Canning Town Centre itself.</p> <p>The regeneration of Canning Town and Custom House intends to redevelop 10,300 new homes for sale, shared ownership and rent and create more jobs, with access and training for local people through the development of 37,000sqm of commercial and 61,000sqm retail space and 46,000sqm for other uses.</p> <p>The Framework will also revitalise the Town Centre with new shops, supermarkets and better pedestrian linkages with the surrounding area.</p> <p>The first stage of construction of the first homes and the first phase of the retail site in the town centre were brought forward for development in 2006 and are currently underway.</p>	<p>Targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10,300 new homes • 37,000sqm of commercial • 61,000sqm retail space • 46,000sqm for other uses 	<p>The SPD should consider the design topics of the policy.</p>	<p>Incorporate the topics of the guide in the SA objectives and link to milestones / outputs of the SPD where possible.</p>
West Ham Masterplan (2003)			

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>The West Ham site lies within Major Opportunity Zone 4 (MOZ4) for the LBN UDP, where the Borough (Policy UR25) is seeking a mixed use development incorporating retail, business uses and residential accommodation closely related to the transport interchange at West Ham Station.</p> <p>The West Ham Masterplan, sets out to transform West Ham to include a new high quality waterfront plaza, quality public open space, a pedestrian spine and high standards of built form through the proposal of almost 190,000sqm of gross residential floorspace within the site (25% affordable housing), 10,000sqm of residential floorspace and a 30m wide linear park. The aims within the masterplan are to generate employment, improve accessibility and linkages, create quality public open space, encourage permeability and legibility and provide high standards of built form.</p>	<p>Targets include:</p> <p>190,000sqm of gross residential floorspace with 25% affordable;</p> <p>10,000sqm retail floorspace 30m wide linear park</p>	<p>The SPD should act to promote the objective of this Masterplan.</p>	<p>Incorporate the objectives of the masterplan in the SA objectives and link to milestones/outputs of the SPD where possible.</p>
<p>Stratford Masterplan (2004)</p>			
<p>The Stratford city Masterplan and Development Proposals, from development partners Chelsfield, Stanhope and London and Continental Railways, will create a high density mixed-use urban centre comprising 140,000sqm of shopping space.</p> <p>This will include three department stores and</p>	<p>Targets include:</p> <p>140,000sqm of shopping space</p> <p>465,000sqm of commercial office space</p>	<p>The SPD should act to promote the objectives and targets of this Plan.</p>	<p>Incorporate the objectives and targets of the plan in the SA objectives and link to milestones/outputs of the SPD where possible.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>120 shops, cafes and bars; 465,000sqm of commercial office space; 33,000 commercial and retail jobs; 4,500 new homes for approximately 11,000 people; 2,000 hotel rooms with associated conferencing and leisure facilities; and two schools and a range of community and health facilities.</p> <p>Construction started in late 2006 and the first phase of development is due for completion in late 2009.</p>			
Stratford – a 2020 vision: Draft Rail Lands Framework Plan (2004)			
<p>The Stratford 2020 Vision for the Rail Lands Framework Plan, created by LBN, London Borough of Waltham Forest, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, Lee Valley Regional Park, Transport for London and the Greater London Authority, is a tool for guiding the development and outlining a vision for the area.</p> <p>It is based on a collection of regeneration sites, which each hold their own development opportunities, potential, constraints and timescales. The study area covers the four borough boundaries and includes the LVRP.</p> <p>The Plan aims to secure the integration of the Stratford City development with the existing Stratford Town Centre, the surrounding communities and development sites so as to complement, enhance and strengthen their existing roles, aims to provide a framework for</p>		<p>The SPD should act to promote the objectives of the plan.</p>	<p>Incorporate the objectives of the plan in the SA objectives and link to milestones/outputs of the SPD where possible.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>delivery of an improved public transport network and environment for the site which will ensure integration of the existing transport network with the new development to provide a basis for identifying future investment needs. The framework sets out to provide a new metropolitan centre for East London, produce high-quality, high density and mixed use developments, provide a seamless link with the existing Stratford Town Centre, emphasise employment generating uses, meet housing needs and provide an emphasis on the use of public transport to encourage sustainable development.</p> <p>Transport is a key issue for the Rail Lands as accessibility reduces significantly with distance from the centre of Stratford. Road access is a key constraint with congestion during peak times which will restrict the potential for road based traffic. Whilst development will be primarily public transport based there will be a need to enhance road access through the area within the context of sustainable development.</p>			
Stratford Renaissance Partnership Draft Strategic Plan (2007)			
<p>This Plan sets out their key objectives over the next ten years. It includes the following key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an agreed vision for Stratford Town Centre and High Street; 		<p>The SPD should promote the objectives and targets of this Plan.</p>	<p>Incorporate the objectives and targets of the Plan in the SA objectives and link to milestones/outputs of the SPD where possible.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a real community engagement and consultation; • transformation into a sustainable and socially inclusive urban area serving all communities; • develop a high quality public realm; promote an integrated Masterplan for the Island Site; • promote inward investment; co-ordinate relevant local financial commitments. <p>A separate Business Plan document takes forward these objectives, with proposed projects and interventions over the next three years; this will be launched in September 2007.</p>			
<p>East London SFRA</p>			
<p>The Thames Gateway London Partnership (TGLP) commissioned a SFRA for East London which was completed in June 2005. The primary aim of the study was to enable the eleven participating partner boroughs to directly improve their strategic planning of East London through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing an understanding of flood risk in East London; • Applying the PPG 25 sequential test to 		<p>The SPD should promote the objectives and targets of this SFRA.</p>	<p>Incorporate the objectives and targets of the SFRA in the SA objectives and link to milestones/outputs of the SPD where possible.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>Development Plans;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysing the consequences of existing, proposed and potential development in flood risk areas; Providing means of testing development allocations and existing planning policies; and Proposing costed mitigation options for flood risk management. <p>The East London SFRA defined Flood Zones 1, 2, 3a, 3b and 3c according to PPG25 (now superseded) and proposed residual risk categories of low, medium and high probability. Specific mitigation options devised to reduce flood risk were developed and costed.</p> <p>Key outcomes of the East London SFRA for the study area included;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classification of the majority of the area as EA Flood Zone 3, High risk; Identification of high risk rapid inundation zones at the four breach locations investigated within the Lower Lea Valley; and Identification of potential mitigation options to reduce flood risk including strategic land raising behind defences, flood storage and temporary barriers. 			

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>This document does not account for guidance given in PPS 25, however it is understood Thames Gateway London Partnership are preparing a User Guide and workshops with the local boroughs on PPS 25 and the SFRA.</p>			
<p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the Lower Lea Valley Olympic & Legacy SFRA</p>			
<p>A SFRA was prepared and submitted in support of the LLV Olympic & Legacy Planning Applications (January 2004). This assessment identified Flood Zones, actual risk and the residual risk which could be used in support of the planning application proposals and to inform those making land use decisions within the olympic and Legacy Masterplan area 2004.</p> <p>This SFRA was subsequently updated (March 2004) to make use of previously unavailable data, and was submitted as part of the LLV Olympic & Legacy Regulation 19 Submission in May 2004.</p> <p>There was also a requirement to issue a reformatted SFRA to the Environment Agency. This amended document, (issued in October 2004), was again based on data assembled for the LLV Olympic and Legacy Planning Applications.</p>		<p>The SPD should promote the objectives and targets of this SFRA.</p>	<p>Incorporate the objectives and targets of the SFRA in the SA objectives and link to milestones /outputs of the SPD where possible.</p>
<p>Pre-consultation draft LLV Regeneration SFRA</p>			

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>Following the completion of the Olympic & Legacy planning applications and the Olympic and Legacy SFRA, further technical information was prepared to support the preparation of the LLV Regeneration Strategy. This information was issued to and appraised by the Environment Agency in November 2005.</p> <p>The revised technical information was prepared prior to the issue of the consultation draft guidance in PPS 25 (December 2006) but importantly incorporates the following concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It provides information to enable a risk based sequential approach to be adopted; • It includes information on the vulnerability of different categories of development; • It gives indicative guidance on the compatibility of particular development with respect to their location in Flood Zones; • It supports the principle of “flood risk reduction” in locations at high risk of flooding; and • It provides revised and more detailed information on Flood Zones, actual flood risk, residual risk and breach/failure hazards. 		<p>The SPD should promote the objectives and targets of this SFRA.</p>	<p>Incorporate the objectives and targets of the SFRA in the SA objectives and link to milestones / outputs of the SPD where possible.</p>
<p>Lower Lea Flood Risk Management Strategy</p>			

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>Following the severe flood event of 2000 and in consideration of the planned future development, the Environment Agency commissioned a Lower Lea River Flood Risk Management Strategy in January 2003 and the Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Strategy was made final in August 2006. The objective of the study was to identify and appraise flood management options for the</p> <p>1 in 100 year return period (1% annual probability) event, whilst taking into consideration significant environmental effects and the effects of climate change. The proposed Strategy includes both structural and non-structural measures over the short, medium and long term. Measures proposed include works to improve the capacity of the River Lea Flood Relief Channel (RLFRC) and storage options in the Middle and Lower Lea catchments. All non-structural measures identified will be taken forward as part of the Strategy including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued maintenance of control structures, systems and channel conditions; • Further local studies and investigation, including the effect of River Lea operating procedures on flood risk; • Raise flood risk awareness and improved development control input; 		<p>The SPD should promote the objectives and targets of this SFRA.</p>	<p>Incorporate the objectives and targets of the SFRA in the SA objectives and link to milestones / outputs of the SPD where possible.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local flood protection and alleviation measures; • Improved guidance on Sustainable Drainage Systems; • Improved quality of flood flow data; • Improved effectiveness of hydraulic and hydrological models; • Improved flood warning; and increased public awareness, consultation and partnering 			
Joint Waste Development Plan Document (DPD)			
<p>The Joint Waste DPD is being developed by the four East London Waste Authority (ELWA) boroughs of LB Newham, Barking & Dagenham, Havering and Redbridge.</p> <p>The purpose of the Joint Waste DPD is to set out a planning strategy to 2020 for sustainable waste management which enables the adequate provision of waste management facilities (including disposal) in appropriate locations for municipal, commercial & industrial, construction & demolition and hazardous wastes.</p> <p>The Joint Waste DPD will form part of the LDF and help deliver the relevant elements of the</p>		<p>The SPD should promote the objectives and targets of this Joint Waste DPD.</p>	<p>Incorporate the objectives and targets of the Joint Waste DPD in the SA objectives and link to milestones /outputs of the SPD where possible.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
Community Strategy for each borough.			