

Local Development Framework

London Borough of Barking & Dagenham
London Borough of Havering
London Borough of Newham
London Borough of Redbridge

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) / Sustainability Appraisal of the Joint Waste Development Plan Document

STAGE A REPORT: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope

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(includes comments received from Environment Agency following consultation)

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 In accordance with Sections 19(5) and 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and EU Directive 2001/42/DC, a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is required for local development documents to ensure that future policies and proposals will promote sustainable development.
- 1.1.2 This document is the Stage A Scoping Report of the Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating the requirements for a SEA) for the Joint Waste Development Plan Document.

1.2 Scoping Report

- 1.2.1 The Scoping Report outlines the broad methodology for undertaking the Sustainability Appraisal. The Scoping Report follows ODPM guidance Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents (2005) and is structured as follows:
- Chapter 2 outlines the principles of the Joint waste DPD and specifies the aims and objectives.
 - Chapter 3 includes a review of sustainability objectives of a range of policies, plans and programmes (Task A1).
 - Chapter 4 details the baseline data relevant to the DPD in terms of social, economic and environmental issues (Task A2).
 - Chapter 5 identifies key sustainability issues and problems (Task A3) from the analysis of PPPs and assessment of baseline data.
 - Chapter 6 outlines the proposed SA framework (Task A4) setting out the selected sustainability objectives that will be used to appraise the proposed policies of the DPD.
 - Chapter 7 outlines the next steps in the SA process including consulting on the scope of the SA (Task A5).
- 1.2.2 The Scoping Report (Stage A) of the SA process is undertaken during the pre-production stage of the DPD and is integrated with the evidence gathering phase of the DPD. Appendix 15 of the guidance states that the SA Scoping Report should include:
- Plans, programmes and objectives relevant to the plan with information on synergies or inconsistencies;
 - Baseline information, either already collected or still needed, including sources and problems encountered;
 - Social, environmental and economic issues identified;
 - The SA framework including the suggested SA objectives and indicators (and targets where proposed) and how they were chosen; and
 - Proposals for the structure and level of detail of the SA Report.

1.3 Sustainability Appraisal Process

- 1.3.1 The purpose of the sustainability appraisal (SA) is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of the DPD. The preparation of an SA for the Joint Waste DPD is mandatory under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
- 1.3.2 A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC on “*the assessment of effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment*”, transposed by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, is also required.
- 1.3.3 This document incorporates both the Sustainability Appraisal and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). This approach is consistent with the ODPM guidance *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents*. For the purpose of simplicity, the combine SA and SEA will be referred to as the SA.
- 1.3.4 The guidance details the agreed methodology to undertake a single appraisal process that meets the requirements for the SA and SEA. Figure 1 below gives an overview of this process.

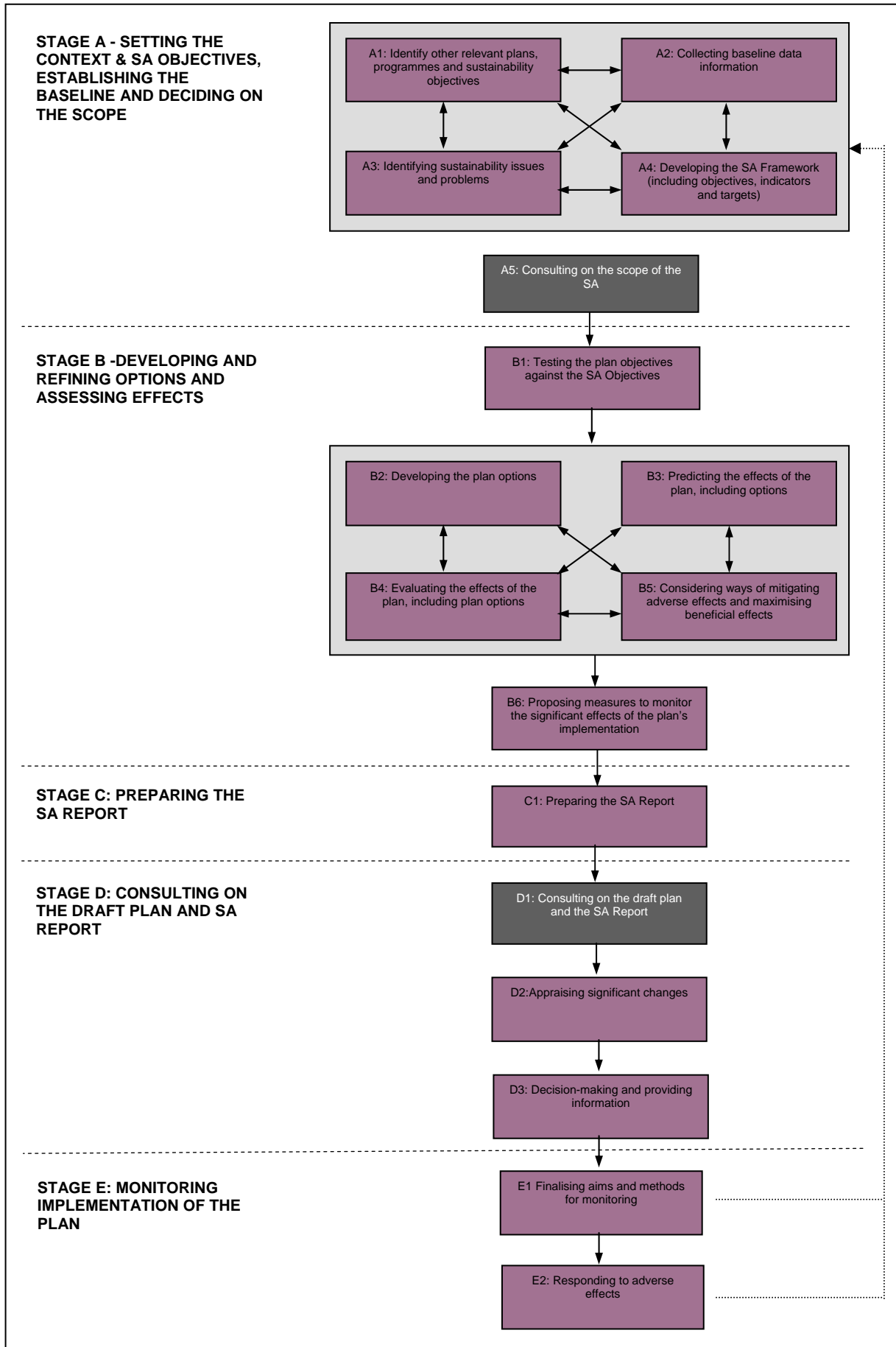


Figure 1: SA Process

2. Joint Waste Development Plan Document

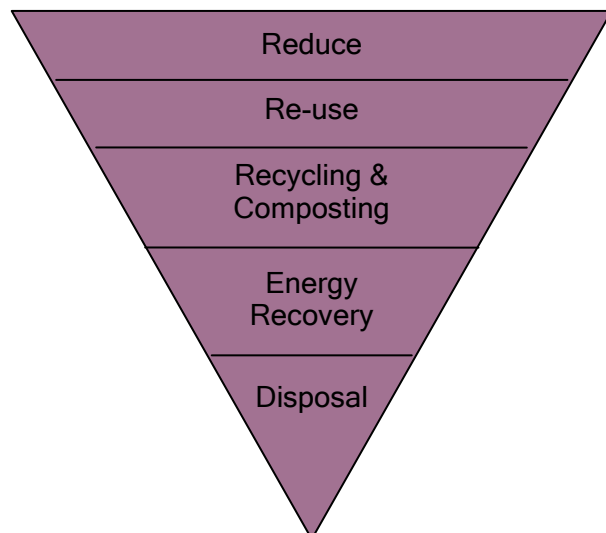
2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The four East London Waste Authority (ELWA) Boroughs of Barking and Dagenham, Havering, Newham and Redbridge are producing a Joint Waste Development Plan Document as part of their Local Development Frameworks under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The Joint Waste DPD will cover the geographical areas of the four participating boroughs.
- 2.1.2 The Joint Waste DPD will be prepared in accordance with PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management and PPS12 Local Development Frameworks and associated guidance.

2.2 Planning context

- 2.2.1 The preparation of a Joint Waste DPD is in response to demands for sustainable waste management placed on local planning authorities at the European, national, regional and sub-regional level.
- 2.2.2 The 'waste hierarchy' [Figure 2] is the cornerstone of European waste policy (various EU Directives related to waste, including the 'Landfill' Directive). National policy (Waste Strategy 2000 and Waste Not, Want Not 2002) and legislation (The Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003, providing the legal framework for the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme) is intended to help meet these directives and achieve a reduction in the volume of waste produced and an increase in the proportion of wastes reused and recycled.

2.2.3 **Figure 2: The Waste Hierarchy**



- 2.2.4 The Mayor of London's principles and policies for waste management as outlined in the London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London and Rethinking Rubbish in London: The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy, are consistent with national policy and legislation.

2.2.5 The core strategy (preferred options) for each of the four boroughs includes policies and proposals for waste management that are consistent with the above policy and legislation.

2.3 Key planning objectives

2.3.1 In accordance with PPS10, the DPD will aim to achieve the following objectives:

- 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 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/metropolitan open land 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;
- ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management.

2.3.2 The Joint Waste DPD will set out a range of policies dealing with the management of waste from development (including the construction stage and occupation and use of the development); policies and standards for waste storage, treatment and disposal facilities; and identify land-use allocations for waste facilities.

3. TASK A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives

3.1 Purpose of Task A1

3.1.1 The purpose of identifying the policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives relevant to the SEA/SA of the Joint Waste DPD is to:

- identify any external social, environment or economic objectives, indicators and targets that should be taken into account in the SA process;
- identify external factors such as sustainability issues that might influence the preparation of the Joint Waste DPD;
- help ensure that the objectives of the SA for the Joint Waste DPD are not in conflict with those contained in other plans, policies or programmes; and
- determine whether other policies, plans and programmes might give rise to cumulative effects when combined with the Joint Waste DPD.

3.1.2 A review of 45 policies, plans and programmes has been carried out. The key content (relevant aims, objectives and targets/indicators) and implications for the SA and the Joint Waste DPD for each policy, plan or programme is included in Appendix 1. This review has helped develop the sustainability issues for the DPD as outlined in Chapter 5 (Task A3: Identifying the sustainability issues and options). The documents reviewed, including their classification as International, National, Regional (London), Sub-regional or Local are listed in Table 1 below.

Table 1: List of relevant policies, plans and programmes reviewed

International
The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)
European Spatial Declaration on Sustainable Development
Waste Framework Directive 75/442/EEC (European Parliament and Council of the European Union as amended)
Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (European Parliament and Council of the European Union)
Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (European Parliament and Council of the European Union 2001)
National
The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 1633)
Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (ODPM, 2003) (including the "Sustainable Communities in London" document)
Securing the future - The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (Defra, 2005)
Waste Strategy 2000 for England and Wales (2000)
Review of England's Waste Strategy [Waste Strategy 2000] - Consultation Document (February 2006)
Energy White Paper "Our Energy Future - Creating a Low Carbon Economy" (2003)
Climate Change Scenarios for the UK: The UKCIP briefing report (UKCIP, April 2002)
Waste Not, Want Not - A strategy for tackling the waste problem in England (2002)
Quality of life counts (1999) and Quality of life counts (update 2004)
Regional quality of life counts (2003)
Local quality of life indicators (Audit Commission, 2002)
Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering sustainable development (2005)

Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)	
Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for sustainable waste management (2005)	
Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks (2004)	
Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and flood risk (to be published)	
Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport (2001)	
Planning Policy Guidance Note 25: Development and flood risk (2001)	
Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice (GP3) (Environment Agency 2006)	
Environment Agency Regulatory Guidance Note 3: Groundwater Protection: Locational Aspects Of Landfills In Planning Consultation Responses And Permitting Decisions	
London	
Sustainable Development Framework for London (Mayor of London, 2003)	
The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London (Mayor of London, 2004)	
Sustainability Appraisal of the London Plan (2002)	
The London Plan - Draft alterations to waste (Mayor of London, 2005)	
Rethinking Rubbish in London: The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2003)	
The Mayor's Transport Strategy (2002)	
Green Light to Green Power: The Mayor's Energy Strategy (2004)	
Cleaning London's air: The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy (2002)	
Sustaining Success: The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy (2005)	
City Limits: A resource flow and ecological footprint analysis of Greater London (2002)	
Sub-regional	
Thames Strategy East - Consultation Document (2005)	
Growth and Regeneration in the Thames Gateway. Interregional Planning Statement by the Thames Gateway Regional Planning Bodies (2004)	
London Thames Gateway Development and Investment Framework (GLA, 2004)	
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for East London (2005)	
East London Green Grid Strategy (2005)	
Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) - London and Roding, Beam & Ingrebourne (Environment Agency 2006)	
Municipal Waste Management Strategy for East London (ELWA, 1996) and Option Report (ELWA and ERM, 2005)	
Arisings and Management of Non-Municipal Waste - Draft Report (ELWA and ERM, 2005)	
Local	
All boroughs	Unitary Development Plan Core Strategy SEA/SA Stage A Scoping Report (Core Strategy) Waste Strategies

4. TASK A2: Collecting baseline data

4.1 Purpose of Task A2

4.1.1 Relevant baseline data has been collated to identify the existing environmental, social and economic issues specific to the Joint Waste DPD (Task A3). The baseline data will inform the development of the SA objectives (Task A4) and vice versa, and allow the assessment of objectives to be against realistic quantitative statistics.

4.2 Gathering the evidence base

4.2.1 The baseline information identified in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Reports for each of the four borough Local Development Frameworks provided the basis for this task. The analysis of relevant plans, policies and programmes also provided additional source of baseline information, particularly specifically related to waste. Wherever possible, the data has been collated in a format readily applicable to the issues to be assessed.

4.2.2 Table 2 below lists the aspects of the physical, economic, social and environmental characteristics of the area to be covered and their relevance to the sustainability assessment of the Joint Waste DPD. The baseline data is presented in 3.5 below in accordance with the relevant objective as developed in Task A4.

4.3 Baseline data summary

Table 2: Baseline data summary

Baseline data	Link with the Waste DPD
Character of the area including principal land uses	Understanding of wider area and key characteristics of each borough.
Population – size, distribution, composition Housing	Need to plan for facilities/capacity based on projected population growth and where these populations will live. Impact on transport of waste stream to facilities etc. Trends data on future populations will influence tools for education etc.
Regeneration	Proposals for area that will impact on waste generation (population changes and construction phases), existing sites/facilities, siting of future facilities, facilities needed to meet projected changes in capacity.
Sustainable Communities	
Waste services and facilities	Waste generation and disposal is a significant challenge for moving toward sustainable communities. Need to provide accessible services and facilities to all communities.
Environmental & human health	Indicator of quality of life. Environmental health issues (noise, dust, odour) can be linked to operation of waste sites. Link between pollution (air) and respiratory diseases. Adequate buffer zones between sites and sensitive receptors.
Employment, skills &	Creation of employment opportunities within waste sector.

education, business activity	Availability of skills available within area. Local business activity will provide access to opportunities for employment.
Cultural heritage and archaeology	Site selection criteria and protection of heritage/ archaeology
Climate Change	
Climate change and emissions	Climate change is recognised as one of the greatest environmental threats. UN Framework Convention on Climate Change agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Link with methane emissions from landfill and transport of waste.
Flooding	Flood risk consideration in site selection process for new or relocated facilities. Use of SUDS to reduce risk of flooding.
Transport and communications	Existing and proposed transport links within and across boroughs (road, rail, river). Existing and potential capacity for transport of waste using the Blue Ribbon Network and rail.
Natural Resource Protection	
Open space and biodiversity	Avoid loss of open space and adverse effects on habitats, creation and enhancement of wildlife habitats. Provision of quality open space linked with quality of life.
Environmental quality	Pollution (air, noise, water) and contaminated land. Impact of waste and waste facilities on the environment. Use or remediation of existing contaminated land (post-industrial) and avoidance of future contamination.
Brownfield development	Protection of existing greenfield sites from development. Reuse and recycling of vacant and derelict industrial land for appropriate uses.
Sustainable Consumption/Production	
Energy and resource consumption	In order to move toward sustainability all communities need to reduce their ecological footprint. Includes consumption of water, electricity and gas, energy efficiency and energy from renewable sources.
Waste minimisation and management	Waste minimisation link with reducing resource consumption. Use of household recycling rates as indicator of moving toward a more sustainable lifestyle. Reduce impact of waste management on environment through planning and technologies.
Renewable energy	Opportunities for new technologies including waste to energy. Potential use of renewable energy in new facilities.
Sustainable urban design	Opportunity to incorporate sustainable design into new development. Includes energy efficiency, green roofs etc.

5. SA objectives and baseline data

5.1 Character of the area

- 5.1.1 The subject area makes up the north east of greater London, combining the boroughs of Newham, Redbridge, Barking and Dagenham and Havering. The total land area is 23,967 hectares, which is 15% of the total London land area.
- 5.1.2 The boroughs of Redbridge, Newham and Barking and Dagenham are largely urban in character interspersed with public parks and open spaces. Havering covers an area more than double that of each of the other boroughs and is a mixed urban and rural area, with over half the borough within the designated Green Belt.
- 5.1.3 The Metropolitan centres are Ilford (Redbridge) and Romford (Havering) with Major centres Stratford and East Ham (Newham) and Barking (Barking & Dagenham). Stratford is currently a Major centre but is anticipated to grow significantly into a larger integrated Metropolitan centre as part of the regeneration of the Thames Gateway.

Figure 3: Position of the east London boroughs within Greater London



Population

5.1.4 The population of the area is 886,200 [Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2003] which is 12% of the London total. The GLA 2005 Round Interim Demographic Projections [DMAG Briefing 2005/33, September 2005] for population growth by 2016 are outlined in Table 3 below. These revised projections take into account key regeneration proposals in East London and the Thames Gateway.

Table 3: GLA projections – change in population 2001-16 (thousands and percent)

	2001	2016	Change	% Change
Barking & Dagenham	165.7	193.5	27.9	16.8
Havering	224.7	231.6	6.9	3.1
Newham	249.4	341.0	91.6	36.7
Redbridge	241.9	278.6	36.7	15.2
Greater London	7322.4	8059.2	736.8	10.1

Source: GLA 2005 Round Interim Demographic Projections [DMAG Briefing 2005/33, Scenario 8.06, September 2005]

5.1.5 The density of population varies both within boroughs and across the boroughs. The average population densities (persons per hectare) within the area range from 20 in Havering to 67.3 in Newham. The figures for Barking and Dagenham and Redbridge are 45.4 and 42.3 respectively. Population density reflects the variation in the character of each borough as explained above.

5.1.6 The age breakdown of the population by borough is shown in Table 4. The distribution shows a higher percentage of young people in the east London boroughs compared with the London average.

Table 4: Age distribution by borough (percent)

Age	Barking & Dagenham ¹	Havering	Newham ²	Redbridge ¹	Greater London ¹
Under 15	23	20	23	21	20
16 - 64	70	62	68.5	65	67.5
65 +	7	18	8.5	14	12.5

Source: ¹ Census 2001 Key Statistics

² ONS Mid-Year estimate 2003

Sustainable communities

5.2 Objective 1: Housing supply

“To maximise housing supply in line with London Plan targets”

Baseline information needs

5.2.1 In order to establish the baseline situation for this objective the following questions need to be addressed:

- What are the London plan targets?
- How many units are completed per annum?

Summarised baseline information

5.2.2 East London is the Mayor's priority area for development, regeneration and infrastructure improvement (London Plan, 2004). The projections for new households in the region to facilitate this growth are outlined in Table 5 below.

Table 5: GLA projections – change in households 2001-16 (thousands and percent)

	2001	2016	Change	% Change
Barking & Dagenham	67.4	81.9	14.5	21.5
Havering	91.9	98.5	6.6	7.2
Newham	92.0	130.7	38.8	42.1
Redbridge	92.6	110.8	18.3	19.7
Greater London	3037.0	3470.1	433.1	14.3

Source: GLA 2005 Round Interim Demographic Projections [DMAG Briefing 2005/33, Scenario 8.06 September 2005]

5.2.3 In addition to the provision of new homes increasing the number of people living in the region (as above) and the need to plan for facilities for this growth, the construction phase of development has waste management implications. The proposed construction of some 80,000 new dwellings provides an opportunity for waste minimisation initiatives to be incorporated through good design.

Regeneration

5.2.4 Regeneration of east London is concentrated within the 'Arc of Opportunity' brownfield sites due to the decline in the docks, industrial and public utility uses. The Thames gateway is envisioned as a major opportunity for addressing the housing and employment needs of the area. The London Plan Sub-regional Development Framework for East London identifies 'Opportunity Areas', with development in these areas expected to maximise residential and non-residential densities and to contain mixed uses. Table 6 below shows indicative estimates for growth in these Opportunity Areas.

Table 6: Opportunity Areas in East London

Opportunity Areas	Area (ha)	Indicative employment capacity 2001-2026	Minimum homes 2001 - 2026
Stratford [including Lower Lea Valley & Thameside West in Royal Docks]	1,446	50,000	32,000
Royal Docks [excluding Thameside West]	636	5,500	14,000
London Riverside [including Havering Riverside, Barking Reach, Beckton Intensification Area]	2,847	14,000	20,000
Ilford	55	200	9,000

Source: The London Plan. Sub-regional Development Framework East London [GLA, May 2006]

Indicator
5.2.5 Net housing completions per annum
Sustainability target
5.2.6 London Plan housing targets
Initial assessment of progress in meeting target
5.2.7 Moving toward target

5.3 Objective 2: Accessible services and facilities

“To provide accessible waste management services and facilities to communities”

Baseline information needs

5.3.1 In order to establish the baseline situation for this objective the following questions need to be addressed:

- Where are existing facilities located?
- What kerbside refuse and recycling services are provided?
- What proportion of the population has access to waste management services and facilities?
- What percentage of the population participates in kerbside recycling?

Summarised baseline information

5.3.2 **Kerbside collection - refuse and recycling:** At present the four boroughs have different methods for the provision of refuse collection and kerbside recycling to their households. A summary of current kerbside collections for each borough (including current percentage of households with kerbside collection) are outlined below:

Table 7: Kerbside collection - refuse and recycling

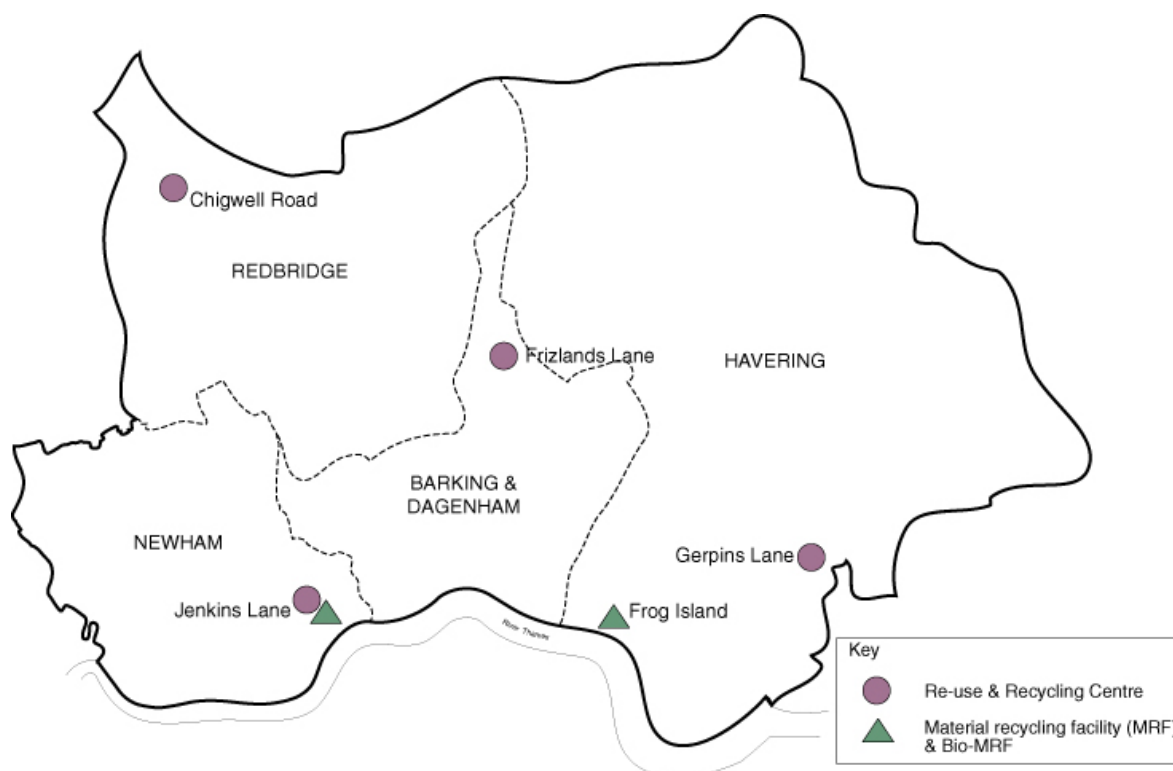
	% of households with kerbside collection ¹	Refuse	Recycling
Barking & Dagenham	78.9% (2004/05) 99.8% (2005/06)	Weekly black bag collection to all households. Collected by LB Barking & Dagenham	Orange bag recycling scheme. Covers all households and some flats. Managed by LB Barking & Dagenham
Havering	92.7% (2004/05) 95.5% (2005/06)	Weekly black bag kerbside collection. Collected by Biffa Waste Services	Orange survival bag scheme. Covers households but not flats at present. Weekly collection on the same day in the same dust cart as black bag. Managed by Shanks
Newham	59.1% (2004/05) 80.0% (2005/06)	Weekly black bag kerbside collection. Collected by LB Newham	Orange bag service provided to 73,935 properties (June 2006). Managed by LB Newham in conjunction with Shanks

Redbridge	87.9% (2004/05)	Weekly black bag kerbside collection. Managed by LB Redbridge	Door-to-door scheme to all houses. Also a flats recycling service where some sites have special bins. Managed by LB Redbridge
	89.0% (2005/06)		
	84.2% (2003/04)		

Notes: ¹ Best Value Performance Indicator BV91a

- 5.3.3 Shanks East London aim to introduce the 'Orange Survival Bag' collection across Barking and Dagenham and Newham in addition to Havering, and are working with each borough to extend kerbside collections to all residents, including flats.
- 5.3.4 **Reuse and Recycling Centres (RRC's):** Shanks East London have upgraded the civic amenity sites in the four boroughs to provide RRC's that accept a wide range of materials. The four RRC's are located at Frizlands Lane (LB Barking & Dagenham); Gerpins Lane (LB Havering); Jenkins Lane (LB Newham) and Chigwell Road (LB Redbridge). Trade waste is only accepted at the Frizlands Lane, Gerpins Lane and Jenkins Lane sites. A charge is made for all trade waste deposited.
- 5.3.5 **Recycling bins - 'Bring Sites':** Shanks East London in conjunction with local councils provide over 2200 recycling bins at over 600 sites throughout the four boroughs where residents can deposit recyclable materials such as paper, plastics, glass and cans.
- 5.3.6 The proportion of the population with access to waste management services and facilities provides an important pointer to the level of municipal waste recycling promoted by the waste collection authorities (the boroughs) in contribution towards wider efforts by Shanks East London to increase recycling levels. The participation of the local communities in kerbside recycling [Waste Data Flow Q.8] for 2005/06 are 32.2% for LB Newham. LB Havering are currently monitoring recycling participation rates for the 2006/07 year.

Figure 4: Location of existing ELWA facilities



NB: The MRF and Bio-MRF at Jenkins Lane is currently under construction

Indicators

5.3.7 Percentage of households with kerbside collections - refuse and recyclates [BVPI 91a]

5.3.8 Participation rates for kerbside collections [Waste Data Flow Q.8]

5.3.9 Number of visits to Reuse and Recycling Centres

Sustainability target

5.3.10 100% households with kerbside collection by 2008

Initial assessment of progress in meeting target

5.3.11 Moving toward target

5.4 Objective 3: Environmental and human health

“To ensure the management and disposal of waste is not at risk to the environment or human health”

Baseline information needs

5.4.1 Human health, particularly respiratory diseases including asthma and COPD, is an indicator of overall quality of life. There is also a link between pollution (air) and occurrence of respiratory diseases. Environmental pollution including noise,

dust and odour can adversely impact on the quality of life of neighbouring residents. The key baseline questions are:

- What 'Health Evidence Base' indicators are available?
- What measure can be used to establish the impact of environmental pollution on quality of life?

Summarised baseline information

5.4.2 Research has shown growing evidence of an association between levels of air pollution (section 3.19) and the number of respiratory-related hospital admissions. Tables 8 and 9 below show hospital admission rates for two respiratory diseases - chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and asthma. The 'significance' column tests the local rate against the England rate - the current rates of COPD in Barking and Dagenham and Newham and rates of asthma in Newham are significant compared with rates across England.

5.4.3 Newham's high level of admissions are more typical of those of inner London and may be associated with higher concentrations of key pollutants, together with other contributing factors.

Table 8: Hospital admission rates (per 100,000 population) for COPD

	2002				2003			
	Male	Female	Total	Sign.	Male	Female	Total	Sign.
Barking & Dagenham	284	190	228	HIGH	266	233	242	HIGH
Havering	126	99	107	LOW	141	96	113	LOW
Newham	334	228	274	HIGH	387	261	314	HIGH
Redbridge	158	98	123	LOW	184	88	127	LOW
London	184	126	151	HIGH	210	141	170	NOT SIG
England	172	130	147	-	194	149	167	-

Source: Hospital Admission Rates by PCT 2003/2004. London Health Observatory, Nov 2005

Table 9: Hospital admission rates (per 100,000 population) for asthma

	2002				2003			
	Male	Female	Total	Sign.	Male	Female	Total	Sign.
Barking & Dagenham	160	123	142	NOT SIG	129	141	137	NOT SIG
Havering	96	87	92	LOW	106	108	108	LOW
Newham	161	143	151	HIGH	149	182	165	HIGH
Redbridge	114	111	113	NOT SIG	121	122	122	NOT SIG
London	129	121	125	NOT SIG	130	140	136	NOT SIG
England	125	126	126	-	127	144	136	-

Source: Hospital Admission Rates by PCT 2003/2004. London Health Observatory, Nov 2005

5.4.4 Noise pollution can greatly affect people's perception and satisfaction with the surrounding environment and their quality of life. The number of noise complaints (Table 10 below) is a good indicator of the scale of noise pollution in the area.

Table 10: Noise complaints, by borough 2000 - 2003

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Barking & Dagenham						
Havering	462*	1178	1274			
Newham	3904	3434				
Redbridge				2100	2386	2512

Source: Environmental Health Services Pollution Units [* 4 months data only]

5.4.5 Increased traffic generation and noise pollution associated with future waste proposals may adversely impact on the indicator outlined without proper mitigation.

Indicators

5.4.6 Hospital admission rates (per 100,000 population) for asthma and COPD

5.4.7 Number of noise complaints (by source where available)

Sustainability target

5.4.8 Hospital admission rates for respiratory disease to within London averages

Initial assessment of progress in meeting target

5.4.9 Improving/stable

5.4.10

5.5 Objective 4: Employment

"To increase employment opportunities for local people"

Baseline information needs

5.5.1 In order to establish the baseline situation for this objective the following questions need to be addressed:

- What are the current rates of employment/unemployment?
- How many staff are currently employed in local waste facilities and are the waste/environment sectors significant potential growth sectors for employment?

Summarised baseline information

5.5.2 In 2001, unemployment rates across the area vary against the London average of 4.4%. The highest rate of unemployment is in Newham (7.7%) followed by Barking and Dagenham (5.4%), Redbridge (3.64%) and Havering (2%). The GLA Annual Population Survey 2004 [DMAG Briefing 2005/34] shows a London average of 7.1%, Barking & Dagenham 9.2%, Newham 9.1%, Redbridge 4.1% and Havering 2.6%.

NB: The 2004 data has a confidence interval of $\pm 3\%$

5.5.3 Table 11 below shows economic activity rates for males and females in each borough compared with the London averages. 'Economic activity' shows those active in the labour force and includes people in work and also those who are unemployed and actively seeking work.

Table 11: Economic activity rates (Age 16 – 74) %

	2001 ¹		2004 ²	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Barking & Dagenham	72.9	54.0	76.7	65.4
Havering	76.3	59.4	84.6	73.0
Newham	68.5	49.3	72.6	49.3
Redbridge	74.7	57.9	85.1	71.0
Inner London	73.1	59.5	78.6	62.5
Outer London	76.3	61.1	83.3	70.5
Greater London	75.0	60.5	81.4	67.3

Source: ¹ GLA 2001 Census Economic Activity Rates [DMAG Briefing 2005/23, August 2005]

² Annual Population Survey 2004 [DMAG Briefing 2006/11, March 2006]

5.5.4 The London Development Agency report series "Green Alchemy Turning Green to Gold" [November 2003] researched the economic significance of the environmental goods and services sector in London. The report concluded that the estimated 2001 level of around 140,000 jobs in the environmental sector (green industries) in London could reach nearly 160,000 by 2007, with considerable opportunities for employment and business growth in the waste and recycling sector.

5.5.5 A specific report from this series on the waste recycling sector [Turning Green to Gold: Creating Resource from London's Waste, November 2003] gives an overview of the re-processing sector in London, including an indication of the number of employees in the sectors that potentially re-process waste. However, the figures provided are likely to over-estimate numbers purely employed in re-processing recycled materials. Also, the report does not cover the collection, sorting or processing of waste or recyclates.

5.5.6 Shanks East London is a significant waste operator in east London. Part of the £100 million investment in sustainable waste management for the ELWA area includes a move to an increase in local employment at Shanks East London. In 2002 Shanks east London employed 60 FTEs with this figure proposed to increase to 160 FTEs in 2007. It is noted that this does not provide a complete picture of employment in the waste sector as it excludes sub-contractors and all operations not managed by Shanks.

Indicators

5.5.7 Unemployment rates

5.5.8 Number of employees of Shanks East London

Sustainability target

5.5.9 To reduce unemployment rates across the ELWA area to the London average by 2008.

Initial assessment of progress in meeting target

5.5.10 LB Havering and LB Redbridge: Positive [currently below London average]. LB Barking & Dagenham and LB Newham: Improving but needs further action

5.6 Objective 5: Business activity

“To create a favourable climate for sustainable investment with modern, balanced employment structure based on a combination of indigenous growth and high quality inward investment”

Baseline information needs

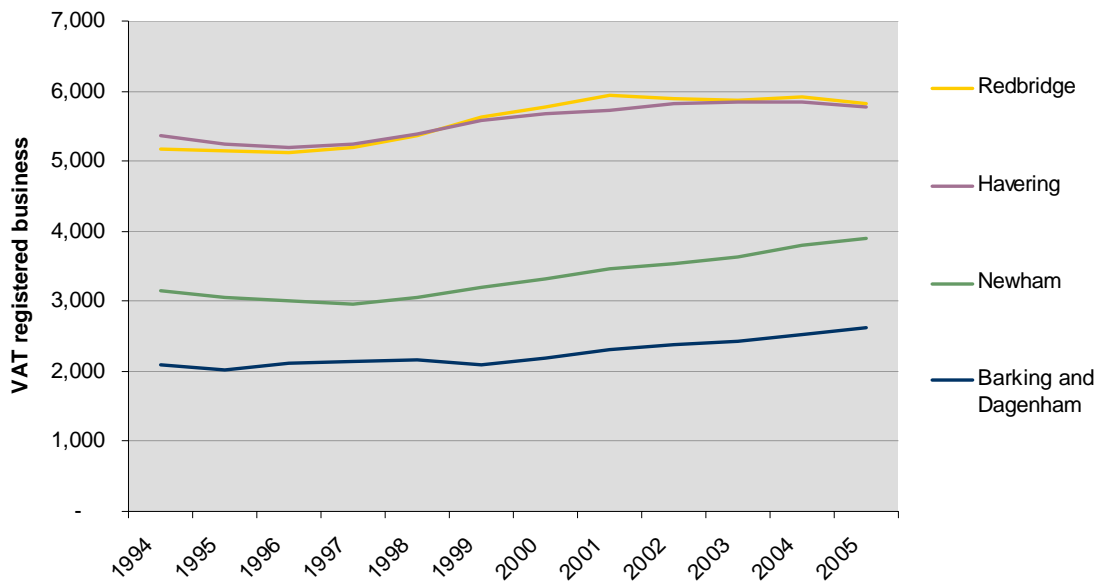
5.6.1 Local business activity will provide access to opportunities for employment for local people and provide investment in local neighbourhoods. The baseline measure for business activity is the total number of VAT registered firms in the area.

Summarised baseline information

5.6.2 Changes in Value Added Tax (VAT) registered businesses can be used as a proxy measure of business activity and as an indicator of the economic vitality of an area for the start-up of businesses, including potentially the high-tech green sector. However, it is noted that changes in VAT stock are only a partial reflection of business activity, as businesses below the VAT registration threshold (£56K in 2004) and firms that have registered administrative offices outside the area (e.g. retail chains) will not be included.

5.6.3 Graph 2 below shows that the East London boroughs have seen a steady increase in VAT registered stock since 1994; from a total of 15,790 (1994) to 18,100 (2005). Barking and Dagenham and Newham have seen the greatest increase in VAT registered stock in this period (25% and 23% respectively). The increase in growth was 14% across the East London boroughs, 24% for London and 13% for England and Wales.

Graph 2: VAT registered businesses by borough, 1994 – 2005



Source: Business Start-ups and Closures - VAT registrations and de-registrations in 2004 [Small Business Service, DTI October 2005]

- 5.6.4 In 2004 the number of new VAT registered businesses per 10,000 residents in East London was 35 per 10,000 compared with 59 firms per 10,000 in London and 39 firms per 10,000 in England and Wales.
- 5.6.5 As at July 2006 there are 77 licensed waste management facilities in east London, operated by an estimated 65 waste management businesses (LUC/ERM, July 2006. Building the evidence base).

Indicators

- 5.6.6 Business activity (Total VAT registered firms)
- 5.6.7 Number of waste related businesses in east London

Sustainability target

- 5.6.8 Increase number of VAT registered firms per 10,000 residents to the London average.

Initial assessment of progress in meeting target

- 5.6.9 Improving

5.7 Objective 6: Historical environment and cultural assets

“To conserve and enhance the character and appearance of the historical environment and features of archaeological, cultural or landscape importance”













Baseline information needs

5.7.1 Competing land uses and pressure for development may place pressure on existing sites of importance. The baseline measure is the current historical and cultural assets of East London and their protection status.





Summarised baseline information

5.7.2 It is important that any development preserves or enhances sites or areas of cultural or archaeological importance. Table 11 below lists the statutory listed buildings and monuments (as protected under the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Area) Act 1990) and buildings or monuments of local importance. There is currently no trend data or London/national figures readily available.

Table 11: Scheduled monuments, listed buildings, parks and gardens and conservation areas, by borough 2003-2005

	2003				2004				2005			
												
Barking & Dagenham	-	30	0	2 ¹	1	30	0	2 ¹	0	30	0	4 ¹
Havering	-	149	1	10	3	150	1	10	3	150 ²	1	10
Newham	-	105	1	5 ¹	2	106	2	6 ¹	2	106	2	8 ¹
Redbridge	-	116	2	14	0	120	2	14	0	120	2	14

Source: Heritage Counts: The State of London's Historic Environment, English Heritage 2003, 2004, 2005

Key				
	Scheduled Monuments	Listed Buildings	Parks & Gardens	Conservation Areas

Notes: ¹ English Heritage records (2005) show Baking & Dagenham have 2 conservation areas and Newham have 7

² There are 200 listed buildings in Havering

5.7.3 In addition to the listed sites above, there are 516 locally listed buildings [45 in Barking & Dagenham; 224 in Havering; 115 in Newham and 132 in Redbridge] and a further 139 unscheduled sites (some likely to be scheduled) in Havering.

5.7.4 As at May 2005, the '*Register of Buildings at Risk in Greater London*' (English Heritage) identified 50 of the above listed buildings to be at risk - 4 in Barking and Dagenham [3 Grade II; 1 Grade II*], 16 in Havering [14 Grade II; 2 Grade II*], 18 in Newham [16 Grade II; 2 Grade II*] and 12 in Redbridge [9 Grade II; 3 Grade II*].

Indicator

5.7.5 Number of statutory listed buildings and monuments

Sustainability target

5.7.6 To increase formal protection for identified historical and cultural assets.

Initial assessment of progress in meeting target

5.7.7 Stable to Improving

Climate change

5.8 Objective 7: Emissions

“To reduce emissions in the consideration of the location of waste facilities, transportation of waste, development and use of technologies and the energy intensity/efficiency of waste facilities and management processes”

Baseline information needs

5.8.1 The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change is an agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Baseline information required includes both an understanding of:

- What are the greenhouse gasses?
- What are the current emission levels?

Summarised baseline information

5.8.2 Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the main pollutant that contributes to climate change, but there are a number of other greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere. These include methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and perfluorocarbons (PFCs). At present there is insufficient data to compile estimates of individual greenhouse gas emissions within London other than for CO₂.

5.8.3 The 2002 scientific report *Climate Change Scenarios for the UK* (UK Climate Impact Programme) presented alternative climate change scenarios, all involving:

- Increased annual average temperatures [2°C to 3.5°C by 2080s]
- Seasonal changes [shorter winters, wetter winters, drier summers]
- Changes in weather extremes
- Rising sea level [26 - 86cm in southeast England by 2080s].

5.8.4 Waste processes and operations and the traffic associated with such uses may make significant contributions towards a local basket of greenhouse gas emissions, without considering the energy used in such uses and alternative sustainable means of transporting waste.

5.8.5 The current CO₂ emissions estimates for London are in Table 13 below:

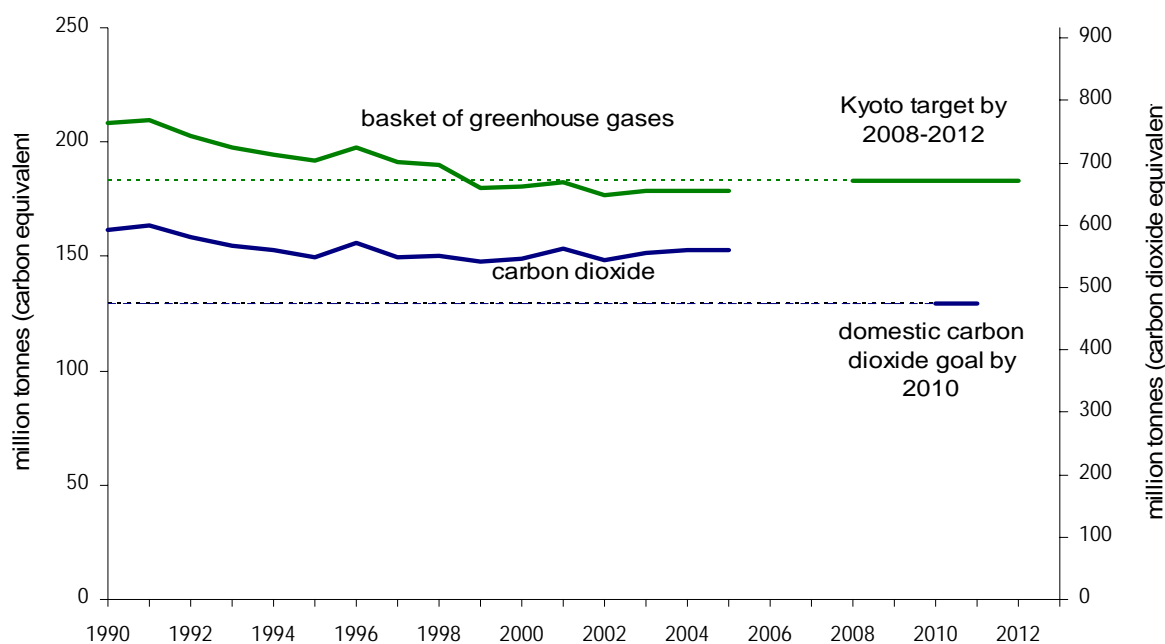
Table 13: Local and Regional Estimates of Carbon Emissions, 2003

	CO ₂ emissions (% of total))				CO ₂ emissions (tonnes)		
	Industrial & Commercial	Domestic	Road transport	Land use change	Total	Per capita CO ₂	Domestic per capita CO ₂
Barking & Dagenham	37.9	39.9	22.2	0.0	872,000	5.3	2.1
Havering	22.2	47.5	29.8	0.5	1,345,000	6.0	2.8
Newham	41.1	37.0	21.9	0.0	1,626,000	6.5	2.4
Redbridge	19.3	50.6	30.0	0.1	1,279,000	5.2	2.6
Greater London	42.8	37.2	20.0	0.0	50,842,000	6.9	2.6
UK	46.1	28.8	22.6	2.4	568,105,000 ¹		2.8

Source: Local and Regional CO₂ Emissions Estimates for 2003, Defra August 2005

Notes: ¹ 13761 tonnes of CO₂ emissions from aviation, offshore and shipping sources are excluded from the UK total

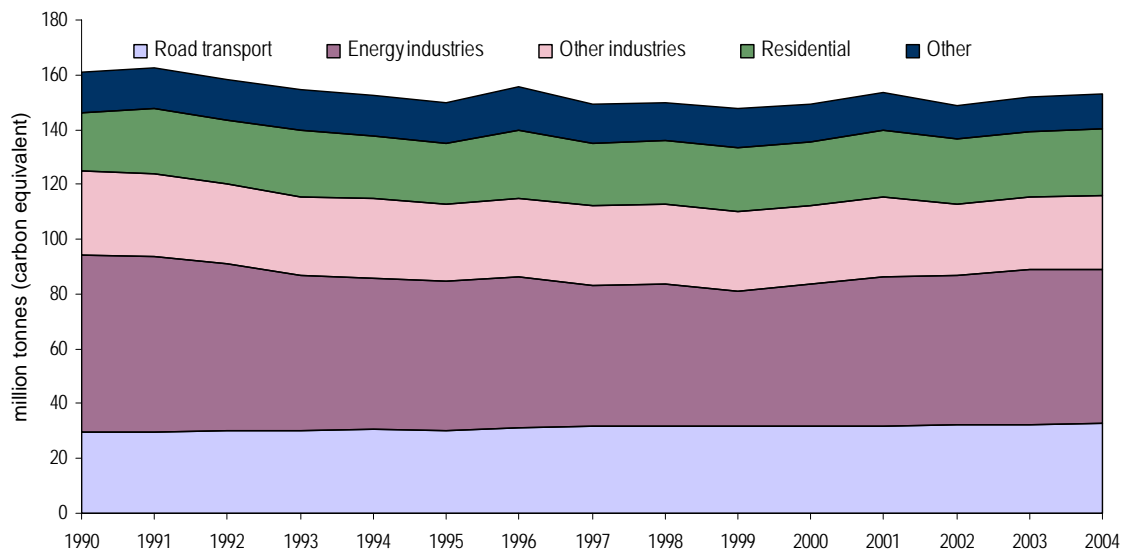
Graph 3: Emissions of greenhouse gases (UK) 1990- 2005¹



Source: netcen, Defra <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalmos/gagginvent.htm>

Notes: ¹ Estimates for 2005 are provisional

Graph 4: Carbon dioxide emissions by source (UK) 1990 – 2004



Source: netcen, Defra <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalatmos/gagginvent.htm>

Indicators

5.8.6 Emissions of CO₂ per capita (end user)

Sustainability target

5.8.7 The national and London target is to reduce CO₂ emissions to 20% below 1990 levels by 2020, with a goal of putting the UK on a path to achieving a 60 per cent reduction in CO₂ emissions, relative to 2000, by 2050.

Initial assessment of progress in meeting target

5.8.8 UK is moving toward target (Graph 3 and Graph 4). National total CO₂ emissions were 7% lower in 2003 than 1990, following a rise of about 1.5% between 2002/2003. Per capita CO₂ emissions in London are less than half the national average and are projected to fall by 19% (from 1991) by 2016 (reflecting government data).

5.9 Objective 8: Flooding

“To minimise risks to people, infrastructure and development from fluvial and tidal flooding, including residual flood risk, ground and surface water flooding, and incorporate SUDS and flood resilient design”

Baseline information needs

5.9.1 In order to establish the baseline situation for this objective the following questions need to be addressed:

- What is the flood risk?
- What area of land is at risk from flooding?

Summarised baseline information

5.9.2 Parts of the east London area are at risk from flooding from a number of sources including:

- Tidal flooding from River Thames (significant areas of the Thames Gateway)
- Fluvial flooding from River Lea, Chelsea River (Lea tributary), River Roding, Barking Creek, Beam River, Rainham Creek, Ingrebourne River
- Other watercourses (including culverted rivers)
- Ground and surface water (failure of local drainage systems eg flash flooding)

5.9.3 The Thames Tidal Defences (TTD) reduce the probability of flooding below the threshold of the 0.1% per annum (1 in 1000 year tidal flood event until at least 2030). East London is defended against flooding through a system of primary, secondary and site specific defence measures, including Thames Barrier, Barking Creek Barrier and embankments along the River Thames.

5.9.4 The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for East London [prepared by Entec UK Ltd and JBA, June 2005] enables the boroughs to undertake the PPG 25 Sequential Flood Risk Test (SFRT) using the SFRA outputs in preparing their LDFs.

5.9.5 A 'Source-Pathway-Receptor' Risk matrices (below) was used to identify the relative probability and consequences within each flood cell or tidal embayment. As shown below, the greatest residual risk for East London arises from the overtopping and/or breaching of the flood defences by fluvial or tidal flooding.

Table 14: Source-Pathway-Receptor Model of Sources of Flood Risk

Source	Pathway	Receptor	Consequence
Tidal/fluvial flooding from River Thames	Breach, overtopping	Properties and people behind TDD, civil infrastructure	VERY LARGE
Thames tributary fluvial flooding	Breach, overtopping Overbank flooding	Properties and people behind fluvial defences, civil infrastructure	Medium to large
Surface water flooding	Blockage, overflow Failure of pumps or sluice outfalls	Properties adjacent to surface water drains	Small to medium
Groundwater flooding	Raising groundwater level	Properties in low lying areas, civil infrastructure	Small to medium
Human error in operating tidal defences (Thames Barrier)	Overtopping of defences	Properties and people behind TDD, civil infrastructure	Medium to large

Source: Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for East London - Summary [Entec UK Ltd & JPA 2005]

5.9.6 The key baseline data is the SFRA Residual Risk Map that categorise East London into the following flood zone categories:

ZONE 1	Little or no risk. Annual probability of flooding: River, tidal, coastal less than 0.1%
ZONE 2	Low to medium risk. Annual probability of flooding: River 0.1-1.0%; Tidal, coastal 0.1-0.5%

ZONE 3

High risk.
Annual probability of flooding (with defences where they exist):
River 1.0% or greater; Tidal, coastal 0.5% or greater

Indicator

5.9.7 Area at risk from fluvial or tidal flooding using the 'Source-Pathway-Receptor' Risk matrices

5.9.8 Number of developments that incorporate SUDS and flood resilient design

Sustainability target

5.9.9 To reduce and manage fluvial, tidal, ground and surface water flood risk to people and property

Initial assessment of progress in meeting target

5.9.10

5.10 Objective 9: River and rail freight transport

"To encourage alternatives to road transport and make best use of existing transport infrastructure, particularly less energy-intensive modes such as river and rail"

Baseline information needs

5.10.1 In order to establish the baseline situation for this objective the following questions need to be addressed:

- What volume of freight is currently moved by river and rail?

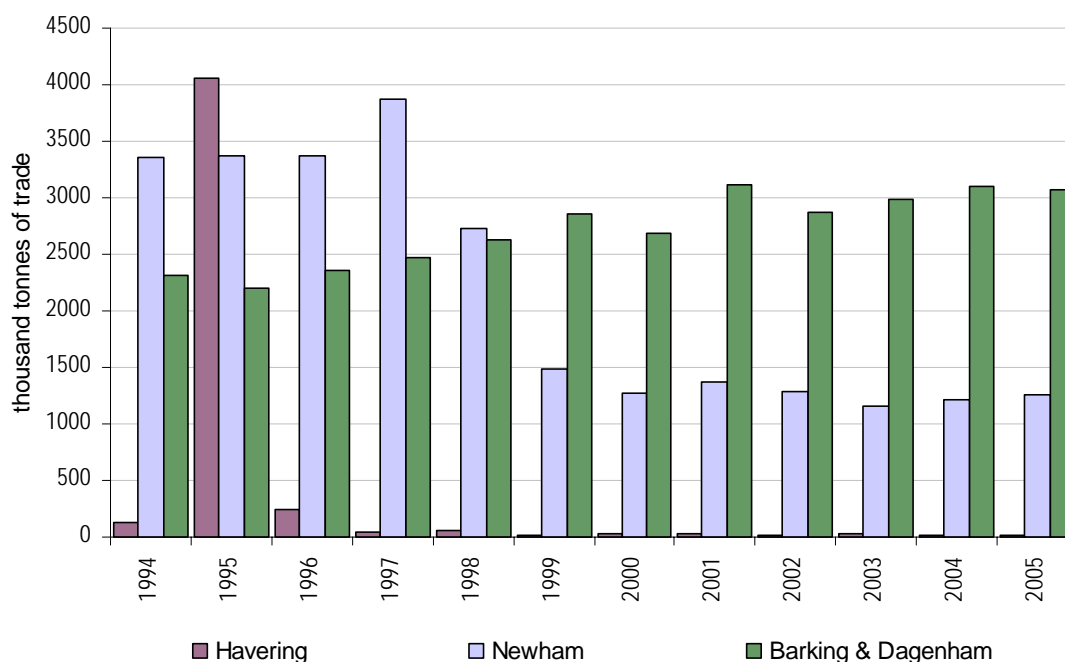
Summarised baseline information

5.10.2 **River:** The Port of London Authority Handbook 2006 states that the following wharves are currently operating in a commercial capacity. Graph 5 below shows trade through east London wharves from 1994 to 2005.

Barking & Dagenham:	Welbeck Wharf *	Pinns Wharf *
	Kierbeck Wharf *	Docklands Wharf *
	Rippleway Wharf *	Victoria Wharf *
	Van Dalen UK *	Hansen Aggregates *
	Ford Motor Company *	TDG European Chemicals *
	No. 1 Western Extension *	CEMEX Dagenham *
Newham:	Thames Wharf*	Veneta Wharf
	Tay Wharf	Thames Refinery*

* Identified as Safeguarded Wharves on the River Thames (London Plan Implementation Report, January 2005)

Graph 5: Trade handled by the Port of London, 1994 - 2005



Source: Angela Jeffrey, Economist. Port of London Authority 2006.

5.10.3 'Waste' commodities are handled at the following ports [PLA Handbook 2006] - Thames Wharf (scrap metal), Tay Wharf (scrap metal) and Van Dalen UK (metal recycling). There is no capacity data available specifically by wharf or for the waste sector.

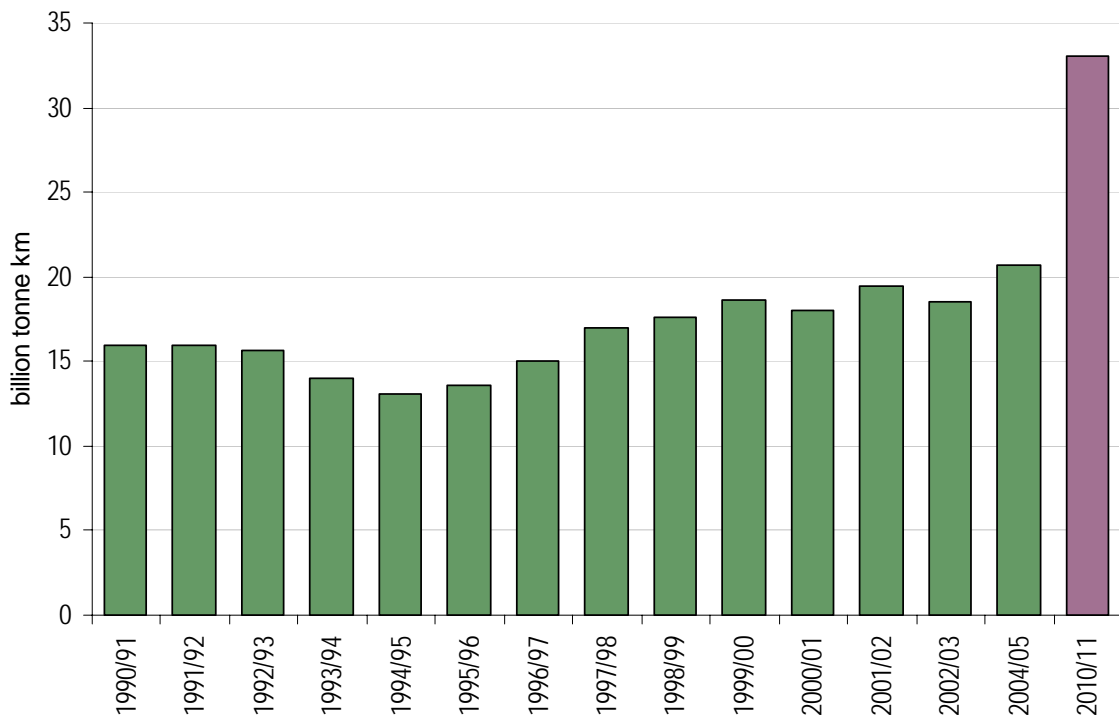
5.10.4 The following protected safeguarded wharves are currently not operating commercially - Priors, Mayer Parry, Peruvian, Manhattan, Sunshine [Newham]; Debden and Depass [Barking Creek]; and Phoenix/Frog Island and Tilda Rice [Havering].

5.10.5 **Rail:** The London Plan "aims to foster a progressive shift of freight from road to more sustainable modes such as rail". The environmental benefits of rail over road include:

- Per tonne carried, rail produces around 10% of the CO₂ produced by road transportation [AEA Technology for SRA, October 2004]
- Rail is significantly more energy efficient than other modes with the exception of shipping. Per tonne carried, road transport requires 4 to 7 times more energy than rail [The case for rail, Railfuture 2004]

5.10.6 Since 1994 there has been a 60% growth in freight on rail (as shown on Graph 6 below) with the 20 billion net tonne kilometres in 2004/05 saving 1.43 billion lorry kilometres. The Government's 10 Year Plan for Transport (DETR, 2000) sets the target of an 80 percent increase in rail freight over the next 10 years.

Graph 6: Freight moved by rail 1990 – 2005 and target for 2010 (billion net tonne km)



Source: Freight on rail in London: London's need - Britain's benefit [TfL London Rail]

5.10.7 There is no ready source of rail freight data for London but recent TfL studies indicate that estimated freight flows in London are approximately 7.7 million tonnes per annum. In tonnage terms, rail freight accounts for approximately 6% of all freight moved by road.

5.10.8 As part of its investment in sustainable waste management for the ELWA area, Shanks East London is moving waste off roads and onto rail, and possibly the river. The ELWA Best Value Performance Plan includes the following local performance indicators for the transport of waste to landfill:

Table 15: ELWA local performance indicators for waste transported to landfill

	2003/04 Actual	2004/05 Actual	2005/06 Target	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Target	2007/08 Target ¹
Waste taken by road	100%	80%	60%	57%	50%	40%
Waste taken by rail	0%	20%	40%	43%	50%	60%

Source: East London Waste Authority Best Value Performance Plan 2005/06

Indicator

5.10.9 Volume of freight transported by rail and river

Sustainability targets

5.10.10 **River:** Achieve a 5% increase in passengers and freight transported on the Blue Ribbon Network from 2001 - 2011 [London Plan target]

5.10.11 Decrease the volume of waste freight transported by road [ELWA targets]

Initial assessment of progress in meeting target

5.10.12 ELWA is progressing toward meeting targets. 2005/06 performance exceeded target.

Natural Resource Protection

5.11 Objective 10: Open space

“To protect, maintain, restore and enhance the quantity, character and quality of open spaces”

Baseline information needs

5.11.1 In order to establish the baseline situation for this objective the following questions need to be addressed:

- What is the current provision of public open space in East London?

Summarised baseline information

5.11.2 Public open space includes public parks and recreation grounds, children’s play areas, nature reserves and protected sites of nature conservation importance which offer well-established and unrestricted access to the public, can be classified according to the London Plan public open space hierarchy and meets recreational and non-recreational needs.

5.11.3 Table 16 below summarises the amount of public open space available in each borough.

Table 16: Available public open space, by borough

	Public open space (ha)	% of total land area	ha per 1000 residents
Barking & Dagenham	492.4	13.6%	3.0
Havering	1747.0	15%	3.2
Newham (2001)	258.0	7%	1.1
Redbridge	546.0	9.7%	2.3

Indicator

5.11.4 Amount of public open space per 1000 residents

Sustainability target

5.11.5 Maintain useable public open space at the current rate per 1000 residents.

Initial assessment of progress in meeting target

5.11.6 Newham: At risk. Moving away from target at present. Where necessary will safeguard additional areas for the provision public open space

5.11.7 Barking & Dagenham: At risk. Increasing pressures for development continue to threaten open space

5.12 Objective 11: Water quality and water resources

“To avoid adverse impacts on surface and ground water quality, to improve water quality in line with the water framework directive and achieve sustainable use of water resources”

Baseline information needs

5.12.1 In order to establish the baseline situation for this objective the following questions need to be addressed:

- What is the current chemical and biological water quality of local waterways?
- What is the current chemical and biological water quality of groundwater?
- What is the current use of water in waste processing and re-processing facilities?

Summarised baseline information

5.12.2 Waste management activities can have potential adverse effects on London’s water quality if they are not managed in accordance with the stated conditions of operation and regulated closely. Operators have a duty to manage all discharges (including leachates and waste water) and meet regulations.

5.12.3 Many remanufacturing processes require the use of water. Water abstraction (ground or surface water) can result in increased sedimentation and turbidity, increased water temperature, loss of habitat diversity and lowering of water tables. The sustainable use of water resources is a critical issue in London and the South East and as such opportunities for waste efficiency and water recycling across the sector must be explored.

5.12.4 The Environment Agency has prepared Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS) for the London (includes the River Lee) and Roding, Beam & Ingrebourne catchments to address the management of water resources at a local level. These strategies are available on the Environment Agency website www.environment-agency.gov.uk/regions/thames and specific technical reports are also available by contacting the EA.

5.12.5 The EA will encourage resource recovery and efficiency through the CAMS licensing policy, including talking with license holders about the importance of reducing water use and highlighting the need for efficiency, and through the Restoring Sustainable Abstraction programme.

Indicator

5.12.6 Chemical and biological water quality of local waterways and groundwater

Sustainability targets

5.12.7 Water quality: To meet Environment Agency water quality objectives and minimise the impact of pressures acting upon local waterways

5.12.8 Sustainable use of water resources: Use of best available technology for sustainable water use in new waste developments

Initial assessment of progress in meeting target

5.12.9

5.13 Objective 12: Brownfield development

“To ensure that new development occurs on derelict, vacant or underused previously developed land and buildings, and that land is remediated or soil quality adequately protected as appropriate”

Baseline information needs

5.13.1 In order to establish the baseline situation for this objective the following questions need to be addressed:

- How much vacant industrial land is there in East London?
- How much new development in East London takes place on previously developed land?

Summarised baseline information

5.13.2 The nature of the east London region is characterised by the amount of brownfield sites. “Brownfield” land is any land or premises which has previously been used or developed and is not currently fully in use, although it may be partially occupied or utilised. The land may also be vacant, derelict or contaminated but excludes parks, recreation grounds, allotments or other “green space”. It is noted that some brownfield sites may not be available for development ie if they are located in the floodplain or lie within 10m of a main river and should therefore be free of development (EA comment on Draft Scoping Report, November 2006).

5.13.3 The amount of vacant industrial land in the east London boroughs is shown in Table 18 below.

5.13.4 Throughout the east London region greenfield sites are protected against development. The national sustainable development target is 60% of new homes to be built on previously developed (brownfield) sites with the London regional average 98.3%. The data available for east London region development on previously developed sites is also shown in Table 18.

Table 18: Area of vacant industrial land and percentage of new homes built on previously developed land, by borough

	Vacant Industrial Land ¹ (ha)	% new homes built on previously developed land ²	
		2004/05	2005/06
Barking & Dagenham	78.3	100%	100%
Havering	54.6	91.4%	99%
Newham	202.9	100%	100%
Redbridge	0.9	86.3%	85%

Source: ¹ East London Sub-Region Industrial Land Survey [URS, Second Draft April 2006]

² Best Value Performance Indicators [BV106]

5.13.5 Brownfield sites can potentially be of biodiversity value. In using previously developed land for new development, where sites have significant biodiversity or

geological interest of recognised local importance, local planning authorities and developers should aim to retain this interest or incorporate it into any development of the site (PPS9).

Indicators

5.13.6 Area of vacant industrial land available for redevelopment

5.13.7 Number of new developments located on previously developed sites

Sustainability targets

5.13.8 A sustained reduction in the total area of brownfield land

5.13.9 A minimum 5% improvement in the proportion of development taking place on previously developed land [London Plan target]

Initial assessment of progress in meeting target

5.13.10 On target

5.14 Objective 13: Biodiversity

“To protect and enhance existing biodiversity, species and habitats and create new wildlife habitat”

Baseline information needs

5.14.1 In order to establish the baseline situation for this objective the following questions need to be addressed:

- What biodiversity and natural habitats currently exist in East London?
- What protection do these habitats currently have?

Summarised baseline information

5.14.2 Existing biodiversity habitats and species should be protected from development, enhanced where possible and new wildlife habitats created. The current biodiversity designations within each borough and the total area (in hectares) formally protected in UDP/LDF are as follows:

Barking & Dagenham [571ha formally protected]	5 Local Nature Reserves 26 Sites of Important Nature Conservation - 3 Sites of Metropolitan Importance - 6 Sites of Borough Importance (Grade I) - 9 Sites of Borough Importance (Grade II) - 8 Sites of Local Importance (Grade II)
Havering [2838ha formally protected ¹]	3 Sites of Specific Scientific Interest 1 National Forest (Thames Chase Forest) 92 Sites of Important Nature Conservation - 9 Sites of Metropolitan Importance - 21 Sites of Borough Importance (Grade I) - 43 Sites of Borough Importance (Grade II) - 16 Sites of Local Importance (Grade II) - 3 Countryside Conservation Areas

Newham [338ha formally protected]	21 Sites of Important Nature Conservation - 2 Sites of Metropolitan Importance - 14 Sites of Borough Importance (Grade I) - 5 Sites of Borough Importance (Grade II)
Redbridge [1214ha formally protected]	2 Sites of Specific Scientific Interest 5 Heritage Land designations 35 Sites of Important Nature Conservation - 5 Sites of Metropolitan Importance - 8 Sites of Borough Importance (Grade I) - 12 Sites of Borough Importance (Grade II) - 10 Sites of Local Importance (Grade II)

Notes: ¹ LB Havering figure excludes the River Thames and its tidal tributaries which is a site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation.

5.14.3 Undesignated sites do not have legislative protection and are threatened by development. Therefore it is important to consider the enhancement and conservation of biodiversity throughout the boroughs. PPS1 encourages local planning authorities to look at habitat creation/enhancement as part of development. PPS9 notes the importance of river corridors for linking sites of biodiversity importance and that such sites should be protected from development and where possible, strengthened by or integrated within it.

5.14.4 The GLA Biodiversity Directorate (Wildweb Site) records all sites that are significant from a biodiversity/nature conservation perspective.

Newham: In 1991 over 665ha were included in this category. By 2006 approximately 165ha had been developed or severely degraded, leaving 500 ha. Of this area only 338ha are formally protected in the UDP. However, all significant proposals for development now must include measures to promote positive gains for biodiversity in accordance with London Plan policy, regardless of their baseline nature conservation value. It is hoped that this approach will minimise further losses over the LDF period. Key habitats affected by brownfield site development have been 'wasteland habitat' (accounts for about 80% accumulative loss in nature conservation) and 'mixed grassland/wetland' (about 20%).

Indicator

5.14.5 Extent of UDP/LDF designated sites (ha)

5.14.6 Amount of local habitat improved through waste facility development

Sustainability target

5.14.7 No net loss of UDP/LDF designated Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation [London Plan target]

5.14.8 Enhance local green corridor networks

Initial assessment of progress in meeting target

5.14.9 Newham: On target

5.15 Objective 14: Air quality

“To avoid adverse impacts of air quality”

Baseline information needs

5.15.1 In order to establish the baseline situation for this objective the following questions need to be addressed:

- What are the relevant air pollutants to use for baseline?
- What is the current situation in East London for air quality indicators?

Summarised baseline information

5.15.2 While industry makes a decreasing contribution as a pollution source, transport emissions associated with industry still make a significant contribution to local pollution. As such, sustainable transport opportunities need to be maximised.

5.15.3 There are ten continuous monitoring stations within the area as part of the London Air Quality Network. These are located in Barking and Dagenham (2), Havering (3) and Redbridge (5). Table 19 on the following page shows the results of meeting the National Air Quality Strategy 2000 objectives for carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide and PM₁₀ particulate at these stations from 2000 - 2005.

Table 19 key	Y	National Air Quality Standard achieved
	N	National Air Quality Standard not achieved
	X	No results available for this year
	-	Pollutant not monitored at this station

Indicator

5.15.4 Number of days when air pollution is moderate or higher - carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide and PM₁₀ particulate.

Sustainability target

5.15.5 Improve air quality by meeting National Air Quality targets for carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide and PM₁₀.

Initial assessment of progress in meeting target

5.15.6 Deteriorating. Pollution incidences increasing; national targets for PM₁₀ and NO₂ have not been met. [Source: London Air Quality Network]

Table 19: Performance on meeting the National Air Quality Strategy 2000 objectives, 2001-2005

Pollutant	Objective	Havering 1 - Rainham					Havering 3 - Romford					Barking & Dagenham 1 - Rush Green					Barking & Dagenham 2 - Scrattons Farm				
		2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Carbon monoxide	No. hours rolling 8hr mean > 10mg/m3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nitrogen dioxide	Annual mean (ug/m3)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
	No. hours hourly mean > 200ug/m3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
PM ₁₀ Particulate	Annual mean (gravimetric)	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	X	Y	X	X	X
	No. days 24hr mean > 50ug/m3	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	X	N	X	X	X

Pollutant	Objective	Redbridge 1 - Perth Terrace					Redbridge 2 - Ilford Broadway					Redbridge 3 - Fulwell Cross					Redbridge 4 - Gardner Close					Redbridge 5 - A406 Southend Road				
		2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Carbon monoxide	No. hours rolling 8hr mean > 10mg/m3	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	Y	N	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	-	-	-
Nitrogen dioxide	Annual mean (ug/m3)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	X	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-
	No. hours hourly mean > 200ug/m3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-
PM ₁₀ Particulate	Annual mean (gravimetric)	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	-	-	-
	No. days 24hr mean > 50ug/m3	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	X	-	-	-

Sustainable Consumption and Production

5.16 Objective 15: Waste minimisation

“To reduce the amount of waste requiring final disposal to landfill through waste minimisation and by increasing, in order of priority, the proportion of waste reduced, re-used, recycled, composted and recovered”

Baseline information needs

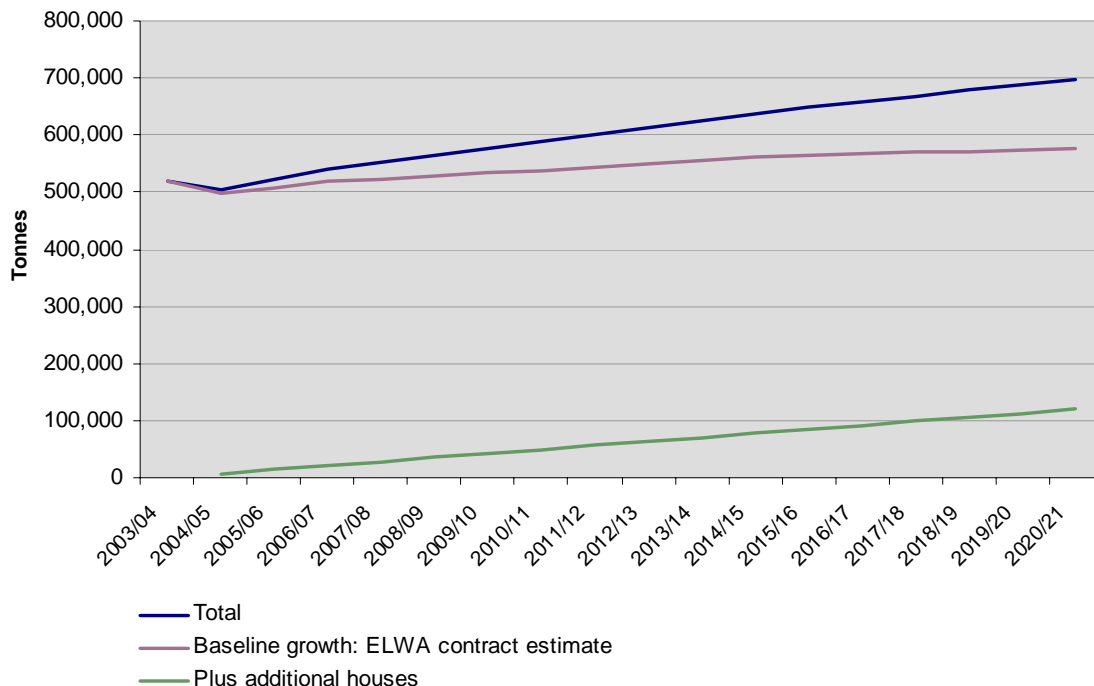
5.16.1 In order to establish the baseline situation for this objective it needs to be determined how is waste currently managed in East London, including waste arisings, rates of composting, recycling and recovery for municipal and other wastes. Full details of arisings and growth forecasts will be available in the Issues and Options Report.

Summarised baseline information

Municipal waste

5.16.2 **Waste arisings:** Graph 7 below shows the forecast total waste arisings for municipal waste to 2020. This total is based on the ELWA contract estimate (as set out in ELWA’s Integrated Waste Management Contract with Shanks, which assumes a growth rate of 2% per annum until 2006/2007, from 2007/2008 a growth rate of 1%, and from 2015/2016 a growth rate of 0.5%) plus the addition of forecast growth in the area. The growth in forecast total MSW arisings to 2019/2020 is due to the ongoing development and introduction of new housing units within east London, including the Thames Gateway Development, and the associated increase in waste generated.

Graph 7: Forecast waste arisings



Source: Building the Evidence Base [LUC/ERM, July 2006]

5.16.3 Municipal waste collection and disposal contract: The East London Waste Authority is responsible for the disposal of municipal waste in Barking & Dagenham, Havering, Newham and Redbridge. Shanks Waste Services Ltd have a 25 year contract (commenced 24 December 2002) to provide integrated waste management services (IWMS) to ELWA. The trading name of the company providing these services is Shanks East London.

5.16.4 The key element of the contract are that Shanks East London will achieve the following targets:

- 25% recycling/composting in the period 2005/06 to 2009/10
- 30% recycling/composting in the period 2010/11 to 2014/15
- 33% recycling/composting in the period from 2015/16
- 40% recovery in the period 2007/08 to 2009/10
- 45% recovery in the period 2010/11 to 2014/15
- 67% recovery in the period from 2015.

5.16.5 The above household recycling/composting targets are consistent with the Policy 4A.1 of the London Plan. The recovery targets are consistent with the Waste Strategy 2000, however the revised WS2000 targets (Consultation Document, Defra February 2006) for the recovery of municipal waste are 53% by 2010; 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020. The Mayor of London targets for municipal recycling and recovery are 50% by 2010; 60% by 2015.

5.16.6 The IWMS contract provides incentives to the contractor to:

- Reduce the amount of waste handled;
- Increase the proportion of waste recycled and composted;
- Increase the proportion of waste diverted from landfill.

As such, although the contract performance relates to WS2000 and statutory BVPI targets, it is both predicted and expected that these targets will be exceeded as infrastructure is developed and landfill becomes increasingly expensive.

5.16.7 Current rates of recycling and composting: In moving toward the above targets, borough current rates of recycling/composting from kerbside, bring sites and RRC's are:

Table 19: Rates of recycling and composting, % household waste [BV82a(i) and b (i)]

	2003/04 Actual	2004/05 Actual	2005/06 Target	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Target	2007/08 Target
Barking & Dagenham		9.86%	20%		20%	20%
Havering		15.51%	19%	17.81%	22%	25%
Newham	5.51%	6.23%	18%	10.13%	18%	20%
Redbridge	10.9%	15.7%	21%	17.4%	21%	23.5%
ELWA	8%	13%	18%	15.25%	22%	22%

5.16.8 Recovery: Shanks East London is investing in mechanical biological treatment technology for the local treatment of residual waste (ie waste that has not been

recycled). The construction of two Biological Materials Recycling Facilities (Bio MRF) at Frog Island (Havering) and Jenkins Lane (Newham) will achieve increased recycling and reduce the volume of waste sent to landfill. The Frog Island Bio MRF began operations in April 2006 and construction of the Jenkins Lane Bio MRF is on programme to begin operations in September 2007. The combined capacity of these facilities is 360,000 tonnes of household waste per year.

Commercial and industrial waste

5.16.9 Commercial waste: waste arising from premises that are wholly or mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment and specifically excludes household waste, industrial waste, mining & quarrying waste and agricultural waste.

5.16.10 Industrial waste: waste from premises used for the provision of public services and factories.

5.16.11 There is no requirement for businesses to report the amount of waste produced, and as such data on C&I waste arisings and disposals is generally derived from surveys. Data also is likely to include double counting - non-municipal solid waste counted as C&I, hazardous wastes included in figures and/or construction & demolition waste included within figures.

5.16.12 The Commercial and Industrial Waste Survey 2002/2003 [Environment Agency, 2005] estimated arisings of C&I waste for London are just over 7.5 million tonnes per annum [7 million tonnes per annum in 1998/99], with 545,000 tonnes [598,000 tonnes in 1998/99] being in the ELWA area. For the ELWA area 73% of C&I arisings were from the commerce sector.

5.16.13 The quantities of C&I waste generated in ELWA are projected to change as a result of:

- Development of the Thames Gateway and relocation or establishment of businesses and industry, and associated population increase
- 2012 Olympic Games and associated economic development
- Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive
- Import of waste from other London boroughs.

Construction and demolition waste

5.16.14 Construction and demolition waste arises from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings, roads and structures - brick, concrete, hardcore, subsoil and topsoil plus quantities of timber, metal and plastics and hazardous materials (including paint, asbestos, contaminated soil).

5.16.15 The results of regional surveys in 1999, 2001 and 2003 of the arisings and use of C&D waste are shown in Table 20, below. The data is taken from a sample and scaled up, and there was no sub-regional data (the ELWA figure is based on ELWAs population proportion of London) and as such the figures are estimates only. Hazardous wastes can make up a significant portion of C&D waste (mostly contaminated soil and asbestos). It is noted that a survey of C&D waste should be undertaken for London as part of a wider waste data project.

Table 20: Estimated arisings of construction and demolition waste (000 tonnes)

Year	ELWA estimate	London	England	England and Wales
1999	800	6,600	69,190	72,500
2001	730	6,050	88,890	93,910
2003	800	7,240	90,930	-

Source: Symonds 2000, 2002 and 2004.

5.16.16 The above data gives a presumed growth rate of 0%. However, it is projected that changes in the generation of C&D waste are likely to occur as a result of:

- Increases in construction activity across London
- Increases in some ELWA boroughs as a result of the Thames Gateway development
- Increases in ELWA as a result of 2012 Olympic Games construction.

5.16.17 There are 233 facilities for dealing with C&D waste within London. Of the 10 landfills for inert waste in London, six are located within the East London planning sub-region [ERM, 2005].

Hazardous waste

5.16.18 'Hazardous waste' contains substances or has properties that make it potentially harmful to human health or the environment. The EC classification for wastes has recently changed [2005] and as a result the European Waste Catalogue [EWC] now includes a much wider range of hazardous wastes than previously assigned hazardous status. The revisions of the EWC are implemented by the *Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005* and the *List of Wastes (England) Regulations 2005*.

5.16.19 Table 21 below shows hazardous waste arisings in ELWA from 1999 to 2003. This is prior to the revised definition of hazardous wastes and as such should technically be referred to as 'special wastes'.

Table 21: Hazardous waste arisings in ELWA, 1999 – 2003 (tonnes)

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total hazardous waste	41,732	86,239	165,965	156,318	54,376

Source: Environment Agency [Hazardous Waste Interrogator], 2005

5.16.20 It is anticipated that the change in the hazardous waste definition under the Hazardous Waste Regulations will lead to a significant increase both in the quantities of hazardous waste arisings and the number of producers of hazardous waste. It is estimated that some 45,000 tonnes per year of additional hazardous waste (due to its new classification as hazardous) will be generated in the ELWA area.

5.16.21 ELWA currently has no hazardous waste treatment capacity.

Indicators

- 5.16.22 What is the current volume of waste arisings? [BV84a - Municipal waste]
- 5.16.23 What percentage of household waste is recycled/composted? [BV82a(i) and BV82b(i)]
- 5.16.24 What is the current rate of recovery ie diversion from landfill? [BV82d - % household waste landfilled]
- 5.16.25 What are the reuse/recycling/composting rates for C&I and C&D wastes?

Sustainability targets

5.16.26 Municipal waste¹

- 25% recycling/composting in the period 2005/06 to 2009/10
- 30% recycling/composting in the period 2010/11 to 2014/15
- 33% recycling/composting in the period from 2015/16
- 40% recovery in the period 2007/08 to 2009/10
- 45% recovery in the period 2010/11 to 2014/15
- 67% recovery in the period from 2015.

5.16.27 Commercial and Industrial Waste²

- Landfill as a % of total C&I waste: 53% in 2002; 37% by 2010; 36% by 2015; 35% by 2020.

Notes: ¹ The Mayors Municipal Waste Strategy strives for further recycling/composting targets for municipal waste of 50% by 2010; 60% by 2015.

² Proposed national landfill target for C&I (WS2000 review, 2006)

³ The WS2000 review 2006 does not consider that there is sufficient information and evidence on which to base a recycling target for all waste or all C&I waste.

Initial assessment of progress in meeting target

5.16.28 Municipal waste: On target

5.17 Objective 16: Sustainable waste management

“To manage and dispose of waste in accordance with sustainable waste management principles, including the proximity principle”

Baseline information needs

5.17.1 In order to establish the baseline situation for this objective the following questions need to be addressed:

- What distance does waste travel from collection to processing and/or disposal?

Summarised baseline information

5.17.2 Dust cart movements - distances travelled (refuse + recycling) collection to processing. Detailed information across all boroughs not available. However, use of survival bags (single collection of refuse and recycling) would reduce travel distance of waste.

Indicator

5.17.3 Distance travelled by waste collection vehicles (year) [Shanks East London indicator]. LB Newham transport section potentially can provide information.

Sustainability target

5.17.4 To reduce distances travelled by waste for processing/disposal

Initial assessment of progress in meeting target

5.17.5 Improving ('Survival bag' collection)

5.18 Objective 17: Residual waste to energy

"To promote the use of residual waste as a source of energy"

Baseline information needs

5.18.1 In order to establish the baseline situation for this objective the following questions need to be addressed:

- What volume of residual waste is currently used for energy generation?

Summarised baseline information

5.18.2 The final product of the Bio MRF process is an inert stabilate that can be used as Solid Recovered Fuel, which is a cleaner power source with almost the calorific value of coal. This fuel can be used to generate energy, displacing the need to burn fossil fuels.

Table 22: Heat, power and other energy recovered from household waste, % of total waste arisings [BV82c]

	2003/04 Actual	2004/05 Actual	2005/06 Target	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Target	2007/08 Target
ELWA	8%	8%	2%	6.36%	12.5%	17.5%

Indicator

5.18.3 Percentage of heat, power and other energy recovered from household waste [BV82c]

Sustainability target

5.18.4 ELWA BV82c targets as in Table 22.

Initial assessment of progress in meeting target

5.18.5 Exceeded target 2005/06.

5.19 Objective 18: Sustainable urban design

"To promote high quality urban design in conjunction with sustainable construction principles and techniques and new developments that support sustainable waste management"

Baseline information needs

5.19.1 In order to establish the baseline situation for this objective we need to determine how many new developments are taking into account sustainable waste management principles.

Summarised baseline information

5.19.2 Need to determine if this information is already collected at DC. If not, need to establish monitoring system.

Indicator

5.19.3 Number of new developments built to BREEAM 'Very Good' standard or consistent with the Code for Sustainable Homes.

Sustainability target

5.19.4 Year on year increase in sustainable developments.

Initial assessment of progress in meeting target

5.19.5 Relevant policy not in place as yet.

6. TASK A3: Identifying sustainability issues and options

6.1 Purpose of Task A3

6.1.1 The purpose of this task is to identify the existing environmental, social and economic issues specific to the Joint Waste DPD.

6.2 Identifying sustainability issues

6.2.1 The sustainability issues for the Joint Waste DPD have been identified from the following sources:

- Issues identified in reviewing other policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives [Task A1];
- Analysis of the baseline data and trends [Task A2];
- Current knowledge of Officers working for each Borough;
- Review of each Borough's SEA/SA Scoping Report for Core Strategy;
- Consultation with the environmental authorities.

6.2.2 Following consultation, the sustainability issues identified will be amended and added to or deleted where appropriate.

Table 23: Sustainability issues

Key issues	Source/Relevant PPP
Social	
To provide employment opportunities for local people	ONS Census 2001 DMAG Briefings [GLA]
Provision of housing and access to essential facilities, including waste management facilities	Council planning/DC
Health and wellbeing of residents	Admission rates to hospital
Perceived inequalities resulting from siting and concentration of 'bad neighbour' developments	
The need for communities to take responsibilities for their waste	Rates of kerbside recycling
Environment	
The impacts of climate change and greenhouse gas emissions and the need to reduce CO ₂ emissions	NETCEN/Defra Climate Change Scenarios for the UK: UKCIP02 report
The impacts of waste generation and its disposal	London Plan Rethinking Rubbish ELWA
Potential risk of flooding	PPG25: Development & Flood Risk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for East London

Maintain and improve local water quality	Environment Agency
Address air quality	London Air Quality Network
Pressure on open space and conservation/biodiversity sites from competing land uses	
Economic	
Balancing competing land uses	
Reuse of vacant and derelict industrial land	London Plan Development Control
Traffic congestion on road network	PPG 13: Transport The Mayor's Transport Strategy London Plan Port of London Authority TfL - London Rail

7. TASK A4: Developing the SA Framework

7.1 Purpose of the SA Framework

- 7.1.1 The SA Framework sets out the assessment criteria for the actual appraisal of the proposed policies in the DPD. Having established the relevant sustainability issues [Task A3] a set of environmental, social and economic SA objectives that relate to the sustainability issues are developed. The sustainability objectives form the basis of the SA Framework.
- 7.1.2 The SA Framework is derived from the issues highlighted by the baseline data assessment. Additionally, the SA Framework and sustainability objectives are informed and deduced from the relevant policies, plans and programmes at international, national, regional, sub-regional and local levels.

7.2 Developing the sustainability objectives

- 7.2.1 The proposed sustainability objectives, which comprise the SA Framework, have been derived from the review of policies, plans and programmes [Task A1] and also from the work done in setting the baseline data. These objectives have also been informed by the SA objectives of each borough's Local Development Framework.
- 7.2.2 The proposed sustainability objectives are set out in Table 24 below. This table highlights where objectives from each LDF have been taken forward to form this SA and includes objectives which have been developed specifically to reflect additional key issues not reflected within the LDF SA's. The table also includes the extent to which the objectives encompass the range of topics referred to in the SEA Directive 2001/42/EC [Annex I(f)].

Table 24: Proposed sustainability objectives

Common SA Objectives of LDF ¹	Final SA Objectives for DPD	New SA Objectives	SEA Topic
Sustainable Communities			
To reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime			
To ensure that all residents have access to good quality affordable housing			
		<i>1. To maximise housing supply in line with London Plan targets</i>	Population
To ensure accessibility to key services and facilities for all		<i>2. To provide accessible waste management services and facilities to communities</i>	Population, human health
To improve lifelong learning and skills of the population			
To reduce poverty and social exclusion			
To improve the health and wellbeing of residents and reduce health inequalities		<i>3. To ensure the management and disposal of waste is not at risk to the environment or human health</i>	Population, human health
To increase employment opportunities for local people	<i>4. To increase employment opportunities for local people</i>		Population, human health
To create a favourable climate for sustainable investment with modern, balanced employment structure based on a combination of indigenous growth and high technology inward investment	<i>5. To create a favourable climate for sustainable investment with modern, balanced employment structure based on a combination of indigenous growth and high technology inward investment</i>		Population, human health
To conserve and enhance the character and appearance of the historic environment and features of archaeological, cultural or landscape	<i>6. To conserve and enhance the character and appearance of the historical environment and features of archaeological, cultural or landscape</i>		Cultural heritage, archaeological heritage, landscape

Common SA Objectives of LDF ¹	Final SA Objectives for DPD	New SA Objectives	SEA Topic
importance	<i>importance</i>		
To minimise ambient noise			
Climate Change			
To reduce emissions that contribute to climate change		<i>7. To reduce emissions in the consideration of the location of waste facilities, transportation of waste, development and use of technologies and the energy intensity/efficiency of waste facilities and management processes</i>	Human health, population, climatic factors
To reduce the risk of flooding and minimise risks to people from flooding		<i>8. To minimise risks to people, infrastructure and development from fluvial and tidal flooding, including residual flood risk, ground and surface water flooding, and incorporate SUDS and flood resilient design</i>	Population, human health, water, material assets, climatic factors
To reduce the effect of traffic on the local environment		<i>9. To encourage alternatives to road transport and make best use of existing transport infrastructure, particularly less energy-intensive modes such as river and rail</i>	Human health, air, noise, climatic factors
Natural Resource Protection			
To protect, maintain, restore and enhance the quantity, character and quality of open spaces	<i>10. To protect, maintain, restore and enhance the quantity, character and quality of open spaces</i>		Biodiversity, flora and fauna, water, human health
To maintain and improve chemical and biological surface and ground water quality		<i>11. To avoid adverse impacts on surface and ground water quality, to improve water quality in line with the water framework directive and achieve sustainable use of water resources</i>	Water, biodiversity, human health

Common SA Objectives of LDF¹	Final SA Objectives for DPD	New SA Objectives	SEA Topic
To encourage the sustainable use of land and appropriate remediation of contaminated land		<i>12. To ensure that new development occurs on derelict, vacant or underused previously developed land and buildings, and that land is remediated or soil quality adequately protected as appropriate</i>	Soil, human health, biodiversity
To protect and enhance existing biodiversity, species and habitats and create new wildlife habitat	<i>13. To protect and enhance existing biodiversity, species and habitats and create new wildlife habitat</i>		Biodiversity, flora and fauna, human health
To maintain and improve air quality		<i>14. To avoid adverse impacts on air quality</i>	Air, human health
Sustainable Consumption and Production			
To reduce the amount of waste requiring final disposal to landfill through waste minimisation and by increasing, in order of priority, the proportion of waste reduced, re-used, recycled, composted and recovered	<i>15. To reduce the amount of waste requiring final disposal to landfill through waste minimisation and by increasing, in order of priority, the proportion of waste reduced, re-used, recycled, composted and recovered</i>		Population, human health, material assets, air, soil, water, climatic factors, landscape
		<i>16. To manage and dispose of waste in accordance with sustainable waste management principles, including the proximity principle</i>	Population, human health, air, soil, water, climatic factors, landscape
To reduce energy consumption and increase energy purchased and generated from renewable and sustainable sources		<i>17. To promote the use of residual waste as a source of energy</i>	Climatic factors, air
To promote high quality urban design in conjunction with sustainable construction principles and techniques		<i>19. To promote high quality urban design in conjunction with sustainable construction principles and techniques and new developments that support sustainable waste management</i>	Cultural heritage, archaeological heritage, landscape

¹ The 'SA Objectives of the LDF' have been drawn from each borough Stage A Scoping Reports for their LDF. Appendix 2 shows how the SA Objectives of the four boroughs have been reviewed to provide common SA Objectives.

7.3 Proposed SA Framework

- 7.3.1 The SA Framework provides a focus for the sustainability objectives and sets out the selected sustainability objectives which will be used to appraise the policies in the DPD. The SA Framework includes supporting indicators and targets where possible. The indicators are based on data already being collected, how in some cases it is proposed that the data be collected as part of the SA process.
- 7.3.2 Table 25 below outlines the SA Framework with supporting indicators.

Table 25: Proposed SA Framework

SA Objective	Indicators	Data sources	Possible targets
Sustainable Communities			
1. To maximise housing supply in line with London Plan targets	Net housing completions per annum	AMR Housing Trajectory	London Plan housing provision targets
2. To provide accessible waste management services and facilities to communities	Curb side collection of waste and recyclables (% households with kerbside collection – refuse and recycling)	ELWA/Shanks Waste Collection Authorities	100% households with kerbside collection by 2008
3. To ensure the management and disposal of waste is not at risk to the environment or human health	Number of visits to transfer stations	ELWA/Shanks	Hospital admission rates for respiratory diseases to within London averages
	Hospital admission rates for asthma and COPD	London Health Observatory	
4. To increase employment opportunities for local people	Complaints about noise	Council Environmental Health Services Pollution Units	To be established Record complaint by source if possible
	Unemployment rates Number of employees of Shanks	ONS 2001 Census and IMD findings Shanks	Reduce unemployment rates across ELWA area to London average by 2008
5. To create a favourable climate for sustainable investment with modern, balanced employment structure based on a combination of indigenous growth and high technology inward investment	Business activity (Total VAT registered firms)	Small Business Service DTI	Employment by sector? Increase VAT registered firms against London average
	Number of waste related businesses	Existing capacity analysis (issues & options)	Business activity data by sector?
6. To conserve and enhance the character and appearance of the historical environment and features of archaeological, cultural or landscape importance	Number of statutory listed buildings and monuments	English Heritage Conservation Officers	Increase formal protection for identified historical and cultural assets

SA Objective	Indicators	Data sources	Possible targets
Climate Change			
7. To reduce emissions in the consideration of the location of waste facilities, transportation of waste, development and use of technologies and the energy intensity/efficiency of waste facilities and management processes	Emissions of carbon dioxide per capita (end user)	NETCEN 2001 DEFRA October 2005 - Local and Regional Estimates of CO ₂ Emissions 2003	20% reduction in CO ₂ levels (1990) by 2010.
8. To minimise risks to people, infrastructure and development from fluvial and tidal flooding, including residual flood risk, ground and surface water flooding, and incorporate SUDS and flood resilient design	Area at risk from fluvial or tidal flooding	SFRA for East London Environment Agency	To reduce and manage fluvial, tidal, ground and surface water flood risk to people and property
	Number of developments that incorporate SUDS and flood resilient design		
9. To encourage alternatives to road transport and make best use of existing transport infrastructure, particularly less energy-intensive modes such as river and rail	Volume of freight transported by alternative methods - rail or river	Port of London Authority - river TfL - London Rail ELWA - Waste specific	Reduce volume of waste freight transported by road By 2008: 40% road; 50% rail; 10% water
Natural Resource Protection			
10. To protect, maintain, restore and enhance the quantity, character and quality of open spaces	Amount of public open space per 1000 residents	Council planning sections	Maintain at current rate and safeguard additional areas for new open space
11. To avoid adverse impacts on surface and ground water quality, to improve water quality in line with the water framework directive and achieve sustainable use of water resources	Chemical and biological water quality of local waterways and groundwater	Environment Agency (Water Framework Directive)	To meet Environment Agency water quality objectives and minimise the impact of pressures acting upon local waterways Use of best available technology for sustainable water use in new waste developments

SA Objective	Indicators	Data sources	Possible targets
12. To ensure that new development occurs on derelict, vacant or underused previously developed land and buildings, and that land is remediated or soil quality adequately protected as appropriate	Previously developed land used or available for redevelopment as % of area	Council planning sections. Industrial/employment land surveys	Overall reduction in amount of brownfield land in area
	Number of waste facility developments located on brownfield sites	Council DC	
13. To protect and enhance existing biodiversity, species and habitats and create new wildlife habitat	Extent of UDP/LDF designated sites (ha)	SINC survey GLA biodiversity directorate Planning teams	No net loss of UDP/LDF designated SINCs
	Amount of local habitat improved through waste facility development		Enhance local green corridor networks
14. To avoid adverse impacts on air quality	Days when air pollution is Moderate or Higher - Carbon monoxide - Nitrogen dioxide - PM ₁₀ Particulate	London Air Quality Network Environmental Health Services Pollution Unit	Improve air quality by meeting National Air Quality targets for carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide and PM ₁₀ ,
Sustainable Consumption and Production			
15. To reduce the amount of waste requiring final disposal to landfill through waste minimisation and by increasing, in order of priority, the proportion of waste reduced, re-used, recycled, composted and recovered	Kilograms of household waste collected per head	ELWA	Reduce volume of waste requiring final disposal.
	% household waste (tonnage) composted	ELWA/Shanks	Increase recycling rates (kerbside and RRCs)
	% household waste (tonnage) recycled	ELWA/Shanks	
	Recovery rates (ie diversion from landfill)	ELWA/Shanks	
	Reuse/Recycling/composting rates of C&I and C&D wastes	No figures available	

SA Objective	Indicators	Data sources	Possible targets
16. To manage and dispose of waste in accordance with sustainable waste management principles, including the proximity principle	Distance travelled by waste collection vehicles	Waste collection authorities Shanks	Reduce distance travelled by waste for processing
17. To promote the use of residual waste as a source of energy	Volume of stabilate used as Solid Recovered Fuel	Monitoring systems not yet in place. Develop indicator and target in future.	To be established
19. To promote high quality urban design in conjunction with sustainable construction principles and techniques and new developments that support sustainable waste management	Number of new developments that include on-site recycling facilities	DC/s106 officers	To be established

8. TASK A5: Consulting on the scope of the sustainability appraisal

8.1 Stage A statutory consultation

8.1.1 The Scoping Report was sent to English Heritage, Environment Agency and Natural England on 9 October 2006. Following the statutory consultation period comments were received from the Environment Agency on 22 November 2006. These comments and our response are attached below.

8.1.2 Response1: Environment Agency (22 November 2006)

A) 2.3 KEY PLANNING OBJECTIVES

We would like to see the inclusion of the protection of the water environment within the existing environmental objectives.

Paragraph 2.3.1 bullet 4 refers to “environment” which includes the ‘water environment’. Also, 2.3.1 comes straight from PPS10.

B) 3.1 TASK A1 – IDENTIFYING OTHER POLICIES, PLANS, PROGRAMMES

This should consider the requirements of the following:

1. Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) this is mentioned later in the document, but it is not listed as part of the relevant policies, plans and programmes in table 1. This should be considered when looking at the location of waste management facilities. The WFD requires all inland and coastal waters to reach ‘good quality’ status by 2015. The Directive places an emphasis on the identification of Heavily Modified Water Bodies, enabling reaches of river which are in need of enhancement to be identified and prioritised as part of a catchment wide approach to river management and enhancement (article 4:24). Physical development (such as culverting) can affect water resources and water quality. Restoring heavily modified watercourses is an important way of improving water quality in these catchments. The scoping report should aim to improve water quality in line with the water framework directive.
Agree. Waste Framework Directive included.
2. The ‘National’ list should also include Planning Policy Statement 25, which is due to be published within the next two months.
Agree. PPS25 included in national list
3. Planning Policy Statement 9 – PPS9 aims to ensure that biodiversity is considered at all stages of the planning process; biodiversity conservation and enhancement is an important part of sustainable development. The statement sets out how it expects the planning system to support the Government’s vision for conserving and enhancing biodiversity in England. The guide provides direction on how to maximise opportunities for biodiversity in the planning and design process.
Agree. PPS9 included in national list
4. East London Green Grid Strategy – this strategy is being championed by the Greater London Authority, London Thames Gateway Development Corporation and the London Borough of Tower Hamlets. The purpose of the green grid is to create a green infrastructure within and between built up areas that will link existing and new

parks and open spaces. Green grid aims to maximise opportunities for improving quality of life such as biodiversity, leisure, recreation and flood risk management.

Agree. Included in sub-region list

5. The Environment Agency's Regulatory Guidance Note No. 3 Groundwater protection: locational aspects of landfills in planning consultation responses and permitting decisions should be referred to.
Agree. Included in national list
6. The Environment Agency's Groundwater protection: policy and practice should be referred to. The scoping report should consider issues related to groundwater protection when selecting possible minerals and waste management sites and as such should consult both these documents.
Agree. Included in national list
7. Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS). We would like to see these listed here to address the implications of development on water resources. I have enclosed copies of our CAMS strategies for London and the Roding, Beam and Ingrebourne catchments. We would be happy to come and discuss these documents with you. We support the aim of Water Recycling, Water Efficiency and working for licence recovery within the CAMS process. If new licences are required the Environment Agency should be contacted at an early as water availability could be a key issue in site selection.
Agree. Included in sub-region list

C) TASK A2 – COLLECTING BASELINE DATA

Table 2 – Baseline summary data

- Waste services and facilities – we support this summary
- Flooding – we support this summary. It could also address the use of Sustainable Drainage systems to reduce the risk of flooding. Amended (p10)
- Natural Resources selection - under the heading of 'Natural Resource Protection' you may also want to consider protection of soils together with the other resources. 'Soils' included within 'Environmental Quality'. Also include reference to contaminated land.
- Open space and biodiversity – the summary should include the creation and enhancement of habitats. Amended (p10)
- Environmental Quality – we support this summary
- Waste minimisation and management – we support this summary
- Sustainable urban design – we support this summary.

D) SA OBJECTIVES AND BASELINE DATA

- **Objective 2: Accessible services and facilities**
We agree with objective, indicator and target
- **Objective 3: Environmental and Human health**
We agree with the objective. In relation to the indicators could a target be included to have a reduction of complaints for noise, dust and odour?
Disagree with target. We have no means of identifying noise only from waste-related sources, therefore target not meaningful.
- **Objective 7: Emissions**
We agree with the objective, indicator and target.
- **Objective 8: Flooding**
We agree with the objective, indicator and target. However, in addition, groundwater flooding needs to be included. There is a risk with development in certain areas that groundwater could be diverted and flood properties.

Objective amended to include reference to ground and surface water flooding. New indicator added for SUDS. Reference to groundwater flooding included in target.

- **Objective 9: River and Rail freight transport**

While we support alternatives to road transport and low carbon forms of transport, increased river transport and the associated infrastructure should be sympathetic to wildlife.

Agree in principle but this issue is addressed under other issues/objectives.

- **Objective 11: Water quality and water resources**

The objective should not only avoid adverse impacts, but also aim to improve water quality in line with the water framework directive.

- Paragraph 5.12.1- the current chemical and biological water quality of groundwater should also be considered. Groundwater may not be a major consideration in some of the London boroughs, however its importance should at least be considered. We would be able to help with the provision of this information.

Agree. Extra bullet added to 5.12.1

- Table 17 and Sustainability target 5.12.9 - we recommend these be removed from the document as they may be misleading. River Basin characterisation information currently available is a first iteration only. The process is on-going and pressure assessments will continue to be improved and refined until the first River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) is published in 2009 and then beyond in future cycles. This is further explained in the points below:

i) The text currently included in the document doesn't sufficiently explain the iterative nature of river basin characterisation and the identification of river specific pressures. We are currently in the process of refining basin specific impacts and risks which will be reported in the first River Basin Management Plan (and further refined beyond this point). The 'at risk', 'probably at risk' and 'not at risk' categories refer to the risk that waterbody may fail Water Framework Directive objectives. It is quite possible that pressures can be associated with a waterbody, but not cause it to be at risk of failing objectives. As it stands, the document doesn't fully explain this (and it is most probably outside of its the remit) and the information in the table might be interpreted by as meaning (for example) the River Lee is not at risk from physical modification or the River Thames from alien species which is clearly not the case.

ii) Whilst the document may be regularly reviewed, the first RBMP is not due to be published until 2009. This document will contain considerably more information and more accurate information than is currently available on our website. Refined risks along with proposed measures to deal with these risks will be published then. Whilst it is very encouraging to see recognition of these issues at this stage it doesn't seem sensible for the document to include detail now which isn't comprehensive or necessarily robust.

iii) The target relates to the risk categories. Bearing in mind the comments above, should a target continue to be included I would suggest the aim be to 'minimise the impact of pressures acting upon each river'.

Agree. Paragraphs 5.12.3 and 5.12.4 and Table 17 deleted.

- Indicators - Water quantity in surface and groundwater needs to be included. We would also like to see a target on water quantity. A possible target might be to have one for water efficiency and to use the best available technology for sustainable water use in any new waste developments?

Indicator 5.12.8 amended to include groundwater. Sustainability targets amended.

- **Objective 12: Brownfield development**

We support this objective. However, the term 'available' must take into account sites that are not suitable for re development because they are in the floodplain and those where part of the site is not suitable, as it lies within 10.0m of a main river and should be free of any development.

Paragraph 5.13.2 amended.

Brownfield sites can potentially be of great biodiversity value and this should be recognised. PPS9 paragraph 13 states that in using previously developed land for new development, where such sites have significant biodiversity or geological interest of recognised local importance, local planning authorities and developers should aim to retain this interest of incorporate it into any development of the site.

Additional paragraph added (5.13.5)

- **Objective 13: Biodiversity**

We agree with this objective. The sustainability indicator target states no net loss of designated site which simply maintains the status quo. We would want to see more emphasis put on enhancing these habitats. Secondly it is important to consider the enhancement and conservation of biodiversity throughout the Boroughs, not just designated sites. This is vital as part of the planning process because whereas designated sites will already have a level of protection provided by legislation, undesignated sites lack this protection and are threatened by development. In addition National Planning guidance is increasingly urging local authorities to adopt a positive planning approach and look at achieving enhancement of the environment through planning (PPS1). As currently listed the sustainability objectives and indicators do not provide an opportunity to address these issues. We would like to see habitat creation or enhancement as the part of new development.

PPS9 paragraph 12 states that networks of natural habitats such as river corridors are important for linking sites of biodiversity importance and to provide routes or stepping stones for migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of species in the wider environment. It says that local authorities should aim to maintain networks by avoiding or repairing the fragmentation and isolation of natural habitats through policies in plans. Such networks should be protected from development and where possible, strengthened by or integrated within it. Perhaps an indicator to measure the amount of green corridor improved could be considered?

Additional paragraph 5.14.3 added. Additional indicator (5.14.6) and sustainability target (5.14.8) added.

- **Objective 15: Waste minimisation**

We agree with this objective, indicator and target.

- **Objective 16: Sustainable Waste Management**

We agree with this objective; indicator and target. We also strongly suggest that this target takes surface water drainage into account.

Reference to SUDS included in flooding objective.

8.2 The next steps

8.2.1 The comments received during the consultation phase have been taken into account into this version of the Scoping Report and as such will be incorporated into the preparation of the DPD and the Sustainability Appraisal. The SA process will include the following stages:

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

8.2.3 **Stage B & C:** Developing and refining alternatives and appraising the effects of the draft DPD

8.2.4 **Stage D:** Consulting on the final draft DPD and SA Report; and

8.2.5 **Stage E:** Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD.

Appendix 1: Summary of plans, policies and programmes reviewed

International plans, policies and programmes

Key objectives relevant to the Joint Waste DPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the DPD and SA	Implications for Joint Waste DPD
The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development 2002		
Aims to advance and strengthen the components of sustainable development at local, national, regional and global levels.		Sustainable development is at heart of JWDPD and LDF
European Spatial Declaration on Sustainable Development		
Aims to ensure three goals are achieved equally throughout the EU: Economic and social cohesion Conservation and management of natural resources and cultural heritage More balanced competitiveness of the EU Territory		
Waste Framework Directive 75/442/EEC		
Aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> prevent and reduce waste production develop clean technologies ensure the disposal of waste is not at risk to the environment or human health recycle and reclaim raw materials use waste as a source of energy 	EU Landfill Directive requires the amount of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill must be reduced to 75% of total produced in 1995 by 2010; 50% of 1995 levels by 2013 and 35% of 1995 levels by 2020. Require objectives to measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reduction in waste volumes diversion from landfill reuse/recycling rates. 	Need to promote waste hierarchy, BPEO and proximity principle in line with national waste strategy which enforces this EC Directive nationally
Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC		
Aims to protect and enhance our water environment, promote sustainable water consumption, reduce water pollution and lessen the effects of floods and droughts. The WFD updates all existing European legislation and promotes a new approach to water management through river basin planning.	WFD requires all inland and coastal waters to reach 'good quality' status by 2015. Emphasis on Heavily Modified Water Bodies	WFD should be considered when looking at the location of waste management facilities
Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment		
Requires the preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan, and reasonable alternatives, are identified, described and evaluated. SEA Directive transposed to UK law via the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.	The SEA Directive and the UK SEA Regulations require the following areas to be assessed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> biodiversity, flora and fauna; population; human health; soil; water; air and climatic factors; material assets; cultural heritage (including archaeological and architectural); landscape; and the interrelationship between these factors. 	Must ensure DPD meets requirements of the Directive.

National plans, policies and programmes

Key objectives relevant to the Joint Waste DPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the DPD and SA	Implications for Joint Waste DPD
<p>The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004</p> <p>The Regulations transpose EU Directive 2001/42/EC in to UK law.</p>	<p>Reg 4: Following bodies are statutory consultees for the SA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countryside Agency • English Heritage • English Nature • Environment Agency <p>Reg 12: Statutory consultees to be consulted minimum 5 weeks on scope and level of detail of SA report</p>	<p>Must ensure DPD meets requirements of the Regulations and therefore EU Directive 2001/42/EC.</p>
<p>Sustainable Communities: Building the Future</p> <p>A programme of action to make stepped changes in policies for delivering sustainable communities for all.</p> <p>Key action 3.50: We will promote sustainable forms of developments through our Millennium Communities programme. The challenge is to aim for these standards in all developments.</p>		<p>Encourage the reduction of constructions wastes ... demonstrate recycling of waste as per the Millennium Communities programme.</p>
<p>Securing the future - The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy</p> <p>Builds on the 1999 strategy and includes five guiding principles the Government will use to achieve the sustainable development purpose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsible. <p>The four agreed priorities for action across the UK are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Sustainable consumption and production 2.Climate change 3.Natural resource protection 4.Sustainable communities. 	<p>The Strategy lists 68 indicators that focus on the key priorities for sustainable development to monitor progress - 20 UK Framework Indicators and 48 indicators to monitor progress.</p> <p>Indicator 18: Waste arisings by (a) sector and (b) method of disposal (UK Framework Indicator)</p> <p>Indicator 19: Household waste (a) arisings (b) recycled or composted</p> <p>A statistical report providing baseline data on these indicators was published June 2005.</p>	
<p>Waste Strategy 2000 for England and Wales</p> <p>Describes the Govt vision for managing waste and resources better. It sets out the changes needed to deliver more sustainable development.</p>	<p>Target to encourage businesses to reduce waste, and to put any waste that is produced to better use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by 2005 to reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste sent to landfill to 85% of that landfilled in 1998 <p>Targets to increase the recycling of municipal waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005 • To recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste by 2010 • To recycle or compost at least 33% of household waste by 2015 <p>Best Value Indicators for Waste Management in England and Wales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total tonnage of household waste arisings - percentage recycled 	

Key objectives relevant to the Joint Waste DPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the DPD and SA	Implications for Joint Waste DPD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - percentage composted - percentage used to recover heat, power and other energy sources - percentage landfilled • Weight of household waste collected, per head • Cost per kilometre of keeping land for which the local authority is responsible clear of litter and refuse • Cost of waste collection per household • Cost of waste disposal per tonne for municipal waste • Number of collections missed per 100,000 collections of household waste • Percentage of people satisfied with cleanliness standards • Percentage of people expressing satisfaction with (a) recycling facilities, (b) household waste collection and (c) civic amenity sites • Percentage of population served by kerbside collection of recyclables, or within 1 kilometre of a recycling centre. <p>Targets for management of municipal waste (in order to comply with the Landfill Directive):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To recover value from 40% of municipal waste by 2005 • To recover value from 45% of municipal waste by 2010 • To recover value from 67% of municipal waste by 2015 	
<p>Review of England's Waste Strategy [Waste Strategy 2000] - Consultation Document (February 2006)</p> <p>Review of the Waste Strategy 2000, including targets. Revised Strategy due late 2006.</p>	<p>Proposed national recycling and recovery targets for household and municipal waste</p> <p>Household recycling and composting: 40% by 2010; 45% by 2015; 50% by 2020</p> <p>Municipal waste recovery: 53% by 2010; 67% by 2015; 75% by 2020</p> <p>Proposed national landfill targets for commercial and industrial waste</p> <p>Landfilling as a % of total: 53% in 2002; 37% by 2015; 36% by 2015; 35% by 2020</p>	<p>Revised national targets.</p> <p>Note that the Government does not consider that there is sufficient information and evidence on which to base a recycling target for all waste or all C&I waste.</p>
<p>Energy White Paper "Our Energy Future - Creating a Low Carbon Economy</p> <p>A diverse energy system in 2020 with a greater mix of energy technologies, including more local generation from medium to small local/community plants fuelled by locally generated waste.</p>	<p>A need for a new energy policy based on cleaner, smarter energy and a more efficient use of existing resources.</p>	
<p>Climate Change Scenarios for the United Kingdom: The UKCIP02 Briefing Report</p> <p>Presents a set of four alternative scenarios of how climate change may affect the UK climate over the next hundred years (related to scenarios of future emissions of greenhouse gases):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low emissions • Medium-low emissions • Medium-high emissions • High emissions 	<p>Provides scenarios to be used in impact assessments. Each scenario includes how climate will be affected (temperature, precipitation, seasonality, cloud cover/solar radiation etc), extreme weather events (heavy precipitation and temperature extremes) and sea level change.</p>	<p>Impact of climate change needs to be considered.</p>
<p>Waste Not, Want Not - A strategy for tackling the waste problem in England</p> <p>Vision: By 2020 England should have a world class waste system that allows it to prosper whilst minimising environmental impacts and protecting human health.</p> <p>Aims and principles:</p>	<p>Need to develop measures for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduction by weight in rate of waste growth (%) • recycling rates for households • composting rates for households 	<p>Roles and responsibilities for local authorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • put in place local strategies for sustainable management of municipal waste • plan for and secure appropriate range of facilities for

Key objectives relevant to the Joint Waste DPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the DPD and SA	Implications for Joint Waste DPD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth in waste volumes de-coupled from growth in GDP • Costs of waste management & disposal fully internalised in costs of goods & services • Responsibility for sustainable waste management rests with central govt, local authorities, businesses, local communities, households • Measures to advance strategy subject to cost-benefit • Actions needed to deliver the vision: • Long term economic & regulatory framework - increase landfill tax, incentives for households to minimise waste & increase recycling • Investment in the sustainable waste management system • Funding for new waste infrastructure & reform of delivery structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduction in amount of waste going to landfill. 	<p>management of municipal waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • allocate sufficient resources to waste • secure management of waste in line with BPEO • provide ongoing education and practical advice
Quality of life counts (as updated 2004)		
<p>15 Headline Indicators are intended to raise public awareness of sustainable development, to focus public attention on what sustainable development means, and to give a broad overview of progress. Linked with the UK Sustainable Development Strategy.</p> <p>The Headline Indicators cover the three pillars of sustainable development: Economic growth, Social progress and Environmental protection.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move away from disposal of waste towards waste reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery. • Take up best practice in key sectors • Greater use of sustainable construction methods 	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>H15: Waste (household waste and all arisings)</p> <p>A4: Waste by sector</p> <p>A5: Household waste and recycling</p> <p>A6: Materials recycling</p> <p>A7: Hazardous waste</p> <p>D3: Waste and hazardous emissions by sector</p> <p>D10: Construction and demolition waste going to landfill</p>	<p>Consistent with objective.</p> <p>Tools to measure indicators.</p>
Regional quality of life counts		
<p>Regional versions of the national Headline Indicators of sustainable development. Provides indicators that are comparable across regions and are as consistent as possible with the national indicators.</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>H15: Waste (household waste and all arisings)</p>	<p>Data for indicators collected by region (London). Shows regional change.</p>
Local quality of life indicators - supporting local communities to become sustainable		
<p>A consistent set of indicators for use at the local level that will embrace economic, social and environmental issues and complements the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (including sustainable development indicators) and other work on sustainable communities. Recommended for use by local authorities and LSPs to help them monitor the effectiveness of their sustainable community strategies.</p> <p>Update of previous 'Local quality of life counts'.</p>	<p>Indicator 29: The volume of household waste collected and the proportion recycled.</p>	
Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering sustainable development		
<p>Sets out how sustainable development is to be delivered through planning. States planning should facilitate and promote sustainable and inclusive patterns of development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making land suitable for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve quality of life • Contributing to sustainable economic development • Protecting and enhancing the ... environment ... and existing 	<p>SA covers environmental, economic and social issues in line with principles of sustainable development.</p>	<p>Sustainable development is at heart of JWDPD and LDF.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the Joint Waste DPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the DPD and SA	Implications for Joint Waste DPD
<p>communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring high quality development through good design and the efficient use of resources. <p>DPDs should take account of environmental issues such as ... the management of waste in ways that protect the environment and human health, including producing less waste and using it as a resource wherever possible.</p>		
Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation		
<p>Aims to ensure that biodiversity and geological conservation is considered throughout the planning system. Biodiversity conservation and enhancement is an important part of sustainable development.</p>	<p>Local development frameworks should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) indicate the location of designated sites of importance for biodiversity and geodiversity, making clear distinctions between the hierarchy of international, national, regional and locally designated sites; and (ii) identify any areas or sites for the restoration or creation of new priority habitats which contribute to regional targets, and support this restoration or creation through appropriate policies. 	<p>Meet PPS9 requirements for LDFs. Provides direction on maximising opportunities for biodiversity in the planning and design process.</p>
Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for sustainable waste management		
<p>Key planning objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • help deliver sustainable development by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource with disposal as last option but one that is adequately catered for • provide a framework where communities take more responsibility for their own waste, enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet need of community • help implement national waste strategy, support targets of other legislation • help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health or the environment • reflect concerns and interests of communities, and needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and businesses • protect green belts but recognise locational needs of some types of waste management facilities • ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management. 	<p>PPS10 implements the national waste strategy. Refer above.</p>	<p>Align with core strategy policies and proposals for provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations.</p> <p>Consistency with RSS in identifying land for waste management facilities</p> <p>Identifying suitable sites and areas. Includes criteria for assessing suitability for development (para 20 and Annex E)</p>
Planning Policy Statement 12: Local development frameworks		
<p>Procedural policy and process for preparing the Joint Waste DPD. LDF is intended to streamline the local planning process and promote a proactive, positive approach to managing development.</p>	<p>Requires an SA for all LDDs.</p>	<p>States process for preparing DPD.</p>
Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and flood risk (not yet published)		
Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport		
<p>Objective: to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight. <p>[Freight] Land use planning can help promote sustainable distribution,</p>		<p>In preparing DPDs local authorities should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. identify and, where appropriate, protect sites and routes, both existing and potential, which could be critical in developing infrastructure for the movement of freight 2. where possible, locate developments generating

Key objectives relevant to the Joint Waste DPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the DPD and SA	Implications for Joint Waste DPD
inc where feasible, the movement of freight by rail or water.		substantial freight movements ... away from congested central areas and residential areas, and ensure adequate access to trunk roads; 3. promote opportunities for freight generating development to be served by rail or waterways by influencing the location of development and by identifying and where appropriate protecting realistic opportunities for rail or waterway connections to existing manufacturing, distribution and warehousing sites adjacent or close to the rail network, waterways or coastal/estuarial ports
Planning Policy Guidance Note 25: Development and flood risk Flood risk should be considered at all stages of the planning and development process. Utilise the planning system to seek to reduce flood risk, protect flood plains and consider flood risk on a catchment-wide basis.	SA to include objectives and indicators with regard to flooding. Link with climate change.	Need to take into account Strategic Flood Risk Assessment in site selection/assessment.
Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice (GP3) and Environment Agency Regulatory Guidance Note 3: Groundwater Protection Aims to protect and manage groundwater resources for present and future generations in ways that are appropriate for the risks identified.		Consider issues related to groundwater protection when selecting possible waste management sites.

London plans, policies and programmes

Key objectives relevant to the Joint Waste DPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the DPD and SA	Implications for Joint Waste DPD
Sustainable Development Framework for London To achieve environmental, social and economic development simultaneously; the improvement of one will not be to the detriment of another. Where trade-offs between competing objectives are unavoidable, these will be transparent and minimised.	We will limit and deal with our pollution, and use energy and material resources prudently, efficiently and effectively, including re-using and recycling our residual waste.	
The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London Establishes six main objectives and key policy directions for achieving objectives. Those most relevant to the DPD are: Obj 1: Accommodate London's growth within its boundaries without encroaching on open space Make east London the priority area for new development, regeneration and investment Obj 2: Make London a better city for people to live in Obj 3: Make London a more prosperous city with strong and diverse economic growth Obj 4: Promote social inclusion and tackle deprivation and discrimination Obj 5: Improve London's accessibility Improve sustainable movement of freight within and around London, making more use of water and rail Obj 6: Make London a more attractive, well designed and green city Promote actions to achieve the wider environmental sustainability of	<p><u>Performance measure</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing proportion of devlpt taking place on previously developed land Achieved reduced reliance on private car and more sustainable modal split for journeys Increase in household waste recycled or composted Increased regional self-sufficiency for waste Reduce CO₂ emissions <p><u>Target</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum 5% improvement over each 5-year period 5% increase in passengers and freight transported on the Blue Ribbon Network 2001-2011 At least 25% by 2005, 30% by 2010 and 33% by 2015 Achieve quantified requirement for waste treatment facilities 75% of London's waste treated or disposed of within London by 2010 Reduce emissions to 23% below 1990 levels by 2010 	Required to be in general conformity with the London Plan. Identifies East London as the Mayor's priority area for development, regeneration and infrastructure improvement. Need to find balance between competing demands on available land.

Key objectives relevant to the Joint Waste DPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the DPD and SA	Implications for Joint Waste DPD
<p>a growing London including improving treatment of waste Encourage and support the development of green industries Make full and sustainable use of resources Re-use buildings and brownfield sites</p>		
Draft alterations to the London Plan - Waste and Minerals		
<p>London to reduce dependence on landfill, deal with own waste within London and move towards high rates of recycling and recovery. Compliance of London Plan with PPS10</p>	<p>Proposes 6 new waste policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing provision - capacity, intensification, re-use and protection • Additional land requirement for recycling and waste treatment facilities • Numbers and types of recycling and waste treatment facilities • Broad locations suitable for recycling and waste treatment facilities • Construction and demolition waste • Hazardous waste 	<p>Waste DPD must be in 'general conformity' with the London Plan. ELWA boroughs object to proposed alterations: Details of new policies 2,3 and 4 - unreasonable burden on East London, contradict sub-regional self-sufficiency, disproportionate allocation of waste, land take requirement Baseline data not robust to inform policy</p>
Rethinking Rubbish in London: The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy		
<p><u>Vision:</u> That municipal waste should not compromise London's future as a sustainable city. <u>Objective:</u> To develop a 'waste reduction, reuse and recycling-led', strategy for the management of London's waste which will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change the way resources are used to waste less. Deal with waste in a sustainable way, and for people and communities to take responsibility for their waste. • Reduce amount of (municipal) waste. • Increase proportion of (municipal) waste being reused. • Increase the proportion of (municipal) waste being recycled and ensure recycling facilities are available for all. • Ensure waste is managed to minimise the impact on the environment and health. • Move towards London 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 European Directives, by reducing the amount of London's biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill and reducing the toxicity of waste. • 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 scene environment. 	<p>The Strategy includes policies and proposals to meet the objectives. The Implementation Plan in Chapter 5 (Table 30, page 296) identifies the degree of priority for proposals. For proposals indicated as 'key' or 'high' their implementation should be considered first.</p> <p>The Strategy includes targets for recovery, recycling and composting of municipal wastes:</p> <p>Policy 1: London will aim to exceed the recycling and composting targets for household waste set by the Government. These are currently, as set out in Waste Strategy 2000 :</p> <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. <p>Policy 2: London will aim to meet the recovery targets for municipal waste set by the Government, by prioritising reduction, recycling and composting. The Mayor will insist that waste authorities consider options to maximise the reduction, reuse, recycling and composting of municipal waste from all sources before considering the recovery of materials and energy from the residual waste. The targets are currently, as set out in Waste Strategy 2000 :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>Policy 3: The Mayor aspires to higher targets for recycling and composting and considers they can be achieved in the longer term.</p>	<p>The Implementation Plan identifies 'waste authorities' or 'London boroughs' as "Responsible organisation(s)" for the implementation of 67 of the 101 proposals.</p> <p>Proposal 82: When preparing ... Local Development Documents, boroughs must ensure that land resources are available to implement the Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy, Waste Strategy 2000, the Landfill Directive and other EU Directives on waste. They should identify the sites needed for waste management and disposal facilities over the period of the plan and in conformity with the London Plan, including facilities for the management of waste with specific requirements, such as hazardous waste.</p> <p>Proposal 83: When preparing ... Local Development Documents, boroughs must ensure they conform with the strategic policy framework on planning for waste within the London Plan.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the Joint Waste DPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the DPD and SA	Implications for Joint Waste DPD
<p>The Mayor's Transport Strategy</p> <p>To support the vision of London as an exemplary sustainable world city, the Transport Strategy will increase the capacity, reliability, efficiency, quality and integration of the transport system to provide the world class transport system the capital needs. There are ten key transport priorities to support this vision.</p>	<p>Proposal 3.6 To reduce the impact of the transport of waste: TfL will work with the London boroughs, the Strategic Rail Authority and other relevant partners to encourage the movement of waste by rail and water, by for example ensuring that wharves and transfer stations that are, or could be reasonably made, viable for the movement of recyclable and residual waste and other materials are safeguarded (refer Proposals 4K.4 and 4M.2); where transport of waste by road is unavoidable, cost-effective measures to mitigate environmental and road traffic impacts will be encouraged through partnership (refer Proposal 4K.2) and waste contracts.</p> <p>Proposal 4K.2 TfL will encourage the early development of Freight Quality Partnerships, particularly at the sub-regional level, to complement similar, borough-led initiatives at the more local scale.</p> <p>Proposal 4K.4 The Mayor's Transport, Air Quality, Waste and Noise Strategies should form the basis of partnerships with business and major fleet operators, and the London boroughs and sub-regional partnerships to: encourage the accelerated take-up of cleaner and quieter vehicle technologies; the achievement of quieter freight, distribution and waste operations and practices; the promotion of better vehicle maintenance, and considerate and economical driving.</p> <p>Proposal 4M.2 TfL will work with relevant partners to identify options for increasing freight use of the River Thames and other waterways.</p>	<p>Encourage movement of waste by rail and water. Include transport factors in site assessment criteria for facilities.</p>
<p>Green Light to Green Power: The Mayor's Energy Strategy</p> <p>Objectives: to reduce London's contribution to climate change by minimising emissions of carbon dioxide from all sectors (commercial, domestic, industrial and transport) through energy efficiency, combined heat and power, renewable energy and hydrogen to help to eradicate fuel poverty, by giving Londoners, particularly the most vulnerable groups, access to affordable warmth to contribute to London's economy by increasing job opportunities and innovation in delivering sustainable energy, and improving London's housing and other building stock.</p> <p>Energy hierarchy: 1. Use less energy (<i>Be Lean</i>) 2. Use renewable energy (<i>Be Green</i>) 3. Supply energy efficiently (<i>Be Clean</i>)</p>	<p>The Mayor's Municipal Waste Strategy (above) includes policies and proposals on energy recovery from waste. 'Advanced conversion technologies' (including anaerobic digestion, pyrolysis and gasification) deemed consistent with waste reduction, recycling & reuse and eligible for the Renewables Obligation Order 2002</p>	<p>Provides detail of waste to energy technologies including good practice examples.</p>
<p>Cleaning London's Air: The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy</p> <p>Aim is to improve London's air quality to the point where pollution no longer poses a significant risk to human health. Implement policies from the government's National Air Quality Strategy and work towards the achievement of the government's national air quality objectives</p>	<p>Links with Municipal Waste Strategy and Transport Strategy.</p>	<p>'Proximity principle' - waste dealt with as near to place of production as possible to reduce transport Cleaner refuse collection vehicles (emissions) or alternatives (rail/water) to bulk transport waste. Manage waste in a way that minimises adverse impact on</p>

Key objectives relevant to the Joint Waste DPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the DPD and SA	Implications for Joint Waste DPD
		local and global environment.
Sustaining Success - Developing London's Economy: The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy		
<p><u>Vision</u> - London as a city:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • with strong, long-term economic growth which can be sustained for future generations • where people and the environment are protected and cared for. 	<p>Major infrastructure and development projects contribute to sustainable communities: Maximum use of recycled building materials and sustainable options for waste.</p> <p>Many enterprises would benefit from improving efficiency of [resources] and reducing wastes.</p> <p>Promote business case for efficient use of resources inc waste management.</p>	
City Limits: A resource flow and ecological footprint analysis of Greater London		
<p>Ecological footprint analysis of Greater London using the Component Approach EcolIndex™ methodology. Uses a 'snap shot' approach calculating London's current lifestyle footprint based on 2000 data set. Resource flow analysis estimate future resource flow (2020).</p>	<p>The ecological footprint of Londoners was 49 million global hectares - 42 times its biocapacity and 293 times its geographical area.</p> <p>26 million tonnes of waste was generated - 15 million tonnes by the construction and demolition sector, 7.9 million tonnes by the commercial and industrial sector and 3.4 million tonnes by households.</p>	

Sub-regional plans, policies and programmes

Key objectives relevant to the Joint Waste DPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the DPD and SA	Implications for Joint Waste DPD
Thames Strategy East - Consultation document		
<p>Provides a cross-borough, cross-river perspective to inform preparation of LDFs. Holistic and long-term (100yr) vision and framework for sustainable development and management of the Thames.</p>	<p>Includes guidance for each of the 9 reaches.</p>	<p>Use to inform preparation the DPD. Character of 9 reaches (3, 4, 5 & 6 in ELWA area) of the river identified through assessments.</p>
Growth and Regeneration in the Thames Gateway. Interregional Planning Statement by the Thames Gateway Regional Planning Bodies		
<p>An inter-regional planning approach to the Thames Gateway (non-statutory). Provides an agreed strategy and assessment of potential development capacity and common basis for regional strategy making.</p>	<p>Development capacity for Thames Gateway. At least 128,500 homes by 2016 (59,000 in London). Assumes transport and other community facilities delivered.</p> <p>Environmental improvement is an essential part of the Strategy - protect ecological and environmental assets of the area. EA flood risk work.</p> <p>Implications of growth for water, energy, utilities and waste management.</p>	<p><i>Sustainable Communities</i> - population and employment growth must be accompanied by timely provision of healthcare, education, public spaces, leisure and cultural services and other facilities</p>
London Thames Gateway Development and Investment Framework		
<p>Not intended to set land use planning policy, seeks to take an overview of a shared vision for sustainable regeneration, and to set the context for detailed discussions on investment priorities, land use planning and other interventions. Use framework to guide joint working and investment in London Thames Gateway.</p>	<p>Thames Gateway 'Zones of Change'</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Stratford, Lower Lea and Royal Docks 5. London Riverside and Barking Town <p>Aim to deliver at least 91,000 dwellings overall (post 2012). Stratford 7,300; Lower Lea 15,400; Royal Docks 10,300; Barking Town Centre 3,710; and London Riverside 17,890 [54,600 in ELWA area].</p> <p>Part 7 - Supporting Infrastructure states "disposal of waste from 91,000 new dwellings will be a challenge and our preliminary assessment suggests that a new waste facility may be required or an existing facility will require extension".</p>	<p>Take into account proposals for additional 54,600 dwellings in Thames Gateway for proposals.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the Joint Waste DPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the DPD and SA	Implications for Joint Waste DPD
<p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for East London</p> <p>The primary goal of the study is to enable the 11 participating partner boroughs to undertake the PPG25 Sequential Flood Risk Test (SFRT) using the SFRA outputs in preparing their Local Development Frameworks (LDFs).</p>	<p>The ODPM requires LPAs to carry out the sequential test and to seek advice from the Environment Agency to ensure that flood risk is managed in an effective manner.</p> <p>SFRA assesses and maps residual flood risk (probability x consequence). The greatest residual risk in East London arises from the overtopping and/or breaching of the flood defences.</p>	<p>Need to take into account SFRA in site selection/assessment.</p>
<p>East London Green Grid Strategy</p> <p>Purpose of the green grid is to create a green infrastructure within and between built up areas that will link existing and new parks and open spaces. Aims to maximise opportunities for improving quality of life such as biodiversity, leisure, recreation and flood risk management</p>		
<p>CAMS - London and Roding, Beam and Ingrebourne</p> <p>Address implications of development on water resources. Support the aim of water recycling, water efficiency and working for licence recovery within the CAMS process</p>		<p>If new water licences are required for waste facilities EA should be contacted at an early stage as water availability could be a key issue in site selection.</p>
<p>Municipal Waste Management Strategy and Options Report</p> <p>25 year strategy adopted 1996. Currently under review to address key changes for waste management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislative - WET Act 20003, Defra guidance, Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy Anticipated growth of Thames Gateway and 2012 Olympics <p>The Options Report is first stage of this review. Develops and evaluates options for ELWA to meet WET Act and feed into the LDF process (Joint Waste DPD). Includes recommendation that Strategy include a new objective: <i>Seeking to reduce biodegradable waste landfilled in order to meet the requirements of the Waste Emissions Trading Act</i></p>	<p>Options report recommends 3 solutions to manage household waste arising from increasing population while increasing recycling and reducing landfilling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solution One: Recycle More Solution Two: Make more Bio-MRFs Solution Three: Add another type of facility. <p>Options report recommends new set of targets (preliminary figures). <i>Reduce biodegradable waste landfilled to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) 212,737 tonnes by financial year 2009/10 ii) 141,698 tonnes by financial year 2012/13 iii) 99,150 tonnes by financial year 2019/20 	<p>ELWA is waste Disposal Authority for east London - responsible for waste disposal. Manage a 25 year Integrated Waste Management Service contract with shanks.east London. Report includes data for municipal and household waste.</p>
<p>Arisings and Management of Non-Municipal Wastes in the East London Waste Authority Area</p> <p>Review of available information on the arisings and management of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial and industrial waste; Construction and demolition waste; and Hazardous waste. 		<p>Includes data for non-municipal waste for use in DPD. Acknowledges issues associated with data (accuracy etc). States that DPD is likely to require further primary data collection for non-MSW. Includes conclusions/considerations for the DPD.</p>
<p>East London Industrial Land Management Strategy</p> <p>Aims to meet the continuing but changing industrial requirements across the sub-region while bringing forward surplus development capacity to meet wider regeneration policies</p>		
<p>Draft Sub Regional Development Framework - East London</p> <p>Self-sufficiency debate (link to Draft London Plan alterations). Link between loss of industrial land (release) and strategic and local waste policy need.</p>		<p>Waste as an important growth industry. Need to consider suitable sites and env separation buffers (release of land from SEL and other employment locations). Include criteria for freight implications in site assessment.</p>

Local plans, policies and programmes

Key objectives relevant to the Joint Waste DPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the DPD and SA	Implications for Joint Waste DPD
Borough UDPs	Include policies for waste management and land use proposals.	Adopted UDPs subject to SA based on appropriate objectives and indicators. UDP SAs will have helped set background for the objectives and indicators selected for SEA/SA of each Core Strategy.
Borough Draft Preferred Options (Core Strategy) Include preferred options for core policies with regard to waste.		State that a Joint Waste DPD will be prepared across four boroughs. SEA/SA scoping reports for LDF will have set sustainability objectives, indicators and targets for each of the four boroughs.

Appendix 2: Development of common SA objectives from borough LDF SAs

LB Newham	LB Redbridge	LB Havering	LB Barking & Dagenham	Common SA Objective
1. To protect, maintain, restore and enhance the quality of Newham's open space, to create new open spaces as appropriate, and ensure that access to open space and the wider public realm is enhanced	7. To maintain, enhance and where appropriate conserve the quality of landscapes and townscapes	A. Improve quality of the green & built environment	16. To protect and enhance the quantity, character and quality of open spaces.	To protect, maintain, restore and enhance the quantity, character and quality of open spaces
2. To promote more balanced communities in terms of their socio-economic make-up		I. Foster community identity and participation		-
3. To reduce crime and the fear of crime	2. To reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	N. Reduce crime and increase community safety	1. To contribute towards reducing crime and the fear of crime	To reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime
4. To minimise ambient noise				To minimise ambient noise
5. To ensure that all residents have access to good quality, affordable housing	3. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	M. Ensure people have access to good quality affordable housing	7. To increase supply of housing, choice and quality of housing and affordable housing within the borough	To ensure that all residents have access to good quality affordable housing
6. To promote social inclusiveness and equity	5. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	H. Secure equality of access to services and facilities	2. To ensure accessibility to key services and facilities for all	To ensure accessibility to key services and facilities for all
	6. To make opportunities for culture, leisure and			

LB Newham	LB Redbridge	LB Havering	LB Barking & Dagenham	Common SA Objective
	recreation readily accessible			
	4. To improve the education and skill of the population overall	L. Improve lifelong learning & skills	6. To increase access to educational and vocational training for all local residents	To improve lifelong learning and skills of the population
7. To tackle poverty and deprivation in areas of particular geographical need	1. To reduce poverty and social exclusion	J. Reduce poverty & social exclusion	3. To reduce social deprivation within the borough	To reduce poverty and social exclusion
8. To improve the health of Newham residents, reduce health inequalities and promote healthy living		K. Improve health & welfare and reduce health inequalities	4. To improve the overall health and wellbeing of LBB&D residents	To improve the health and wellbeing of residents and reduce health inequalities
9. To ensure local residents have access to opportunities for employment		P. Improve access to employment	5. To increase employment opportunities for local people	To increase employment opportunities for local people
10. To create a favourable climate for sustainable investment, with a modern, balanced employment structure based on a combination of indigenous growth and high technology inward investment	16. To enhance the image of the area as a business location 15. To encourage sustained economic growth	O. Facilitate indigenous, inward & regional investment	10. To ensure the LBB&D provides attractive sites for inward investment from businesses	To create a favourable climate for sustainable investment with modern, balanced employment structure based on a combination of indigenous growth and high technology inward investment
11. To reduce the amount of waste requiring final disposal through waste minimisation, and to increase (In order of priority) the proportion of waste reused, recycled, composted and recovered.	14. To minimise the production of waste and encourage recycling	D. Conserve environmental resources & reduce waste arisings	21. Move away from disposal of waste towards waste reduction, re-use, recycling and recovery	To reduce the amount of waste requiring final disposal to landfill through waste minimisation and by increasing, in order of priority, the proportion of waste reduced, re-used, recycled, composted and

LB Newham	LB Redbridge	LB Havering	LB Barking & Dagenham	Common SA Objective recovered
12. To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and plan for further reductions to meet or exceed national climate change targets	11. To reduce contributions to climate change 12. To reduce vulnerability to climate change	G. Reduce impact on climate changes and mitigate its effects	11. To reduce the emission of substances that contribute to climate change	To reduce emissions that contribute to climate change
13. To substantially increase the proportion of energy both purchased and generated from renewable and sustainable sources			20. To reduce energy consumption per capita in the borough	To reduce energy consumption and increase energy purchased and generated from renewable and sustainable sources
14. To minimise risks to people from flooding			12. To reduce the risk of flooding	To reduce the risk of flooding and minimise risks to people from flooding
15. To promote a high quality of urban design in conjunction with sustainable construction principles and techniques including more efficient resource use	10. To encourage urban renaissance by improving efficiency in land use, design and layout.	Q. Increase vitality and viability of town and local centres		To promote high quality urban design in conjunction with sustainable construction principles and techniques
16. To reduce the need to travel, encourage alternatives to the car, and make best use of existing transport Infrastructure	17. To reduce levels of traffic congestion within the Borough 18. To increase the reliability of journey times 9. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	B. Reduce effect of traffic on local environment & improve travel choice	8. To ensure LBB&D is served with a sustainable transport system	To reduce the effect of traffic on the local environment

LB Newham	LB Redbridge	LB Havering	LB Barking & Dagenham	Common SA Objective
17. Avoid the wasteful use of water and maintain and improve surface and ground water quality			19. To reduce water consumption per capita in the borough 13. To improve chemical and biological water quality	To maintain and improve chemical and biological surface and ground water quality
18. To ensure that new development occurs on derelict, vacant and underused previously developed land and buildings, and that land is remediated as appropriate		C. Encourage sustainable use of land	14. To improve the condition of contaminated sites	To encourage the sustainable use of land and appropriate remediation of contaminated land
19. To protect and enhance existing biodiversity and natural habitat, and create new wildlife habitats	8. To maintain and enhance biodiversity, species and habitats	E. Maintain & enhance biodiversity and natural environment	17. To protect areas of biodiversity value, including those habitats where rare fauna species exist 18. To take advantage of opportunities to enhance biodiversity in the borough	To protect and enhance existing biodiversity, species and habitats and create new wildlife habitat
20. To improve air quality levels to levels that do not endanger human health	13. To maintain and improve air quality		15. To improve air quality throughout the borough	To maintain and improve air quality
21. To conserve and enhance the character and appearance of the historic environment and features of cultural importance		F. Conserve & enhance cultural assets, historic environment & landscape	9. To protect, maintain and enhance the historic and cultural environment	To conserve and enhance the character and appearance of the historic environment and features of archaeological, cultural or landscape importance