

Local Development Framework
London Borough of Newham



Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

**Supplementary Planning Document:
Canning Town and Custom House Development
Framework**

SCOPING REPORT

November 2007

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

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

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report is a Scoping Report for the Sustainability Appraisal, incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment of the London Borough of Newham's Local Development Framework Supplementary Planning Document's for Canning Town and Stratford Island. It was published 23 November 2007 and can be viewed on the Borough's website at www.newham.gov.uk.

Supplementary Planning Documents

- 1.2 These two Supplementary Planning Documents will give further guidance on key policy topics and on areas of the borough subject to change. As it will be sometime before statutory plan documents included within Newham's Local Development Framework are formally adopted, it is essential that Newham has relevant planning advice on hand to cover this interim period. These two SPDs will be based on the existing statutory policies set out in Newham's Unitary Development Framework (UDF) and in the London Plan. At a later date new SPDs will be prepared based on adopted LDF documents, such as the Core Strategy and the DC Policy Manual. It is planned for the Local Development Framework to eventually include a suite of both topic-based and area-based SPDs. This report concerns the development of two area-based SPDs, as follows:

- Supplementary Planning Document: Canning Town and Custom House Development Framework
- Supplementary Planning Document: Stratford Island Development Framework

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

- 1.3 Sustainability Appraisals are a requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) and Strategic Environmental Assessments are required by European Directive EC/2001/42, which was transposed into UK law by the Environmental Assessment Regulations for Plans and Programmes (July 2004). Government guidance (ODPM 2005) has merged this process to allow for a single joint appraisal (SA/SEA) to be carried out. For the purpose of this document, this integrated appraisal will be simply referred to as Sustainability Appraisal (SA).

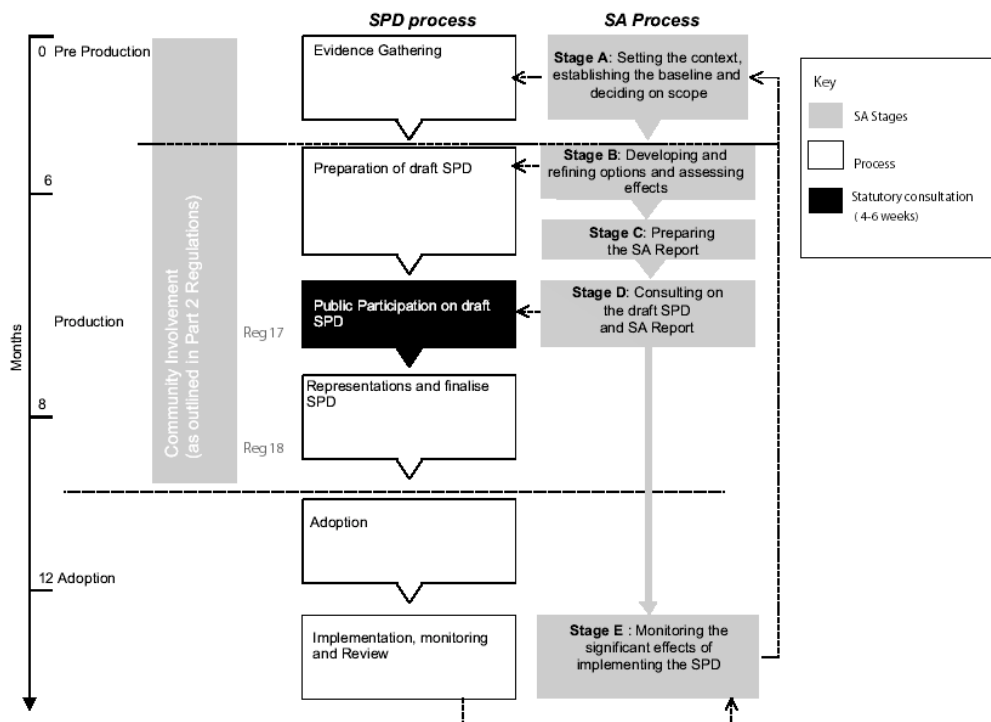
The Sustainability Appraisal Process

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

- A mechanism for ensuring that sustainability objectives are translated into sustainable policies;
- Reflect global, national, regional and local concerns;
- Provide an audit trail of how the plan has been revised to take into account the findings of the SA
- Form and integral part of all stages of plan preparation;
- Incorporate the requirements of the SEA Directive.

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

Table 1.0: The SPD Preparation Process



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

What is a Scoping Report?

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

- To identify key environmental/sustainability objectives;
- To investigate the environmental, social and economic characteristics of the area and establish a set of baseline data;
- To identify other relevant plans, programmes and their relationship to the Core Strategy;

- To identify any existing problems or sustainability issues that are relevant to the Core Strategy;
- To provide a sustainability framework against which the components of the plan can be tested; and
- To be transparent about any assumptions, uncertainties and difficulties encountered throughout the SA incorporating SEA.
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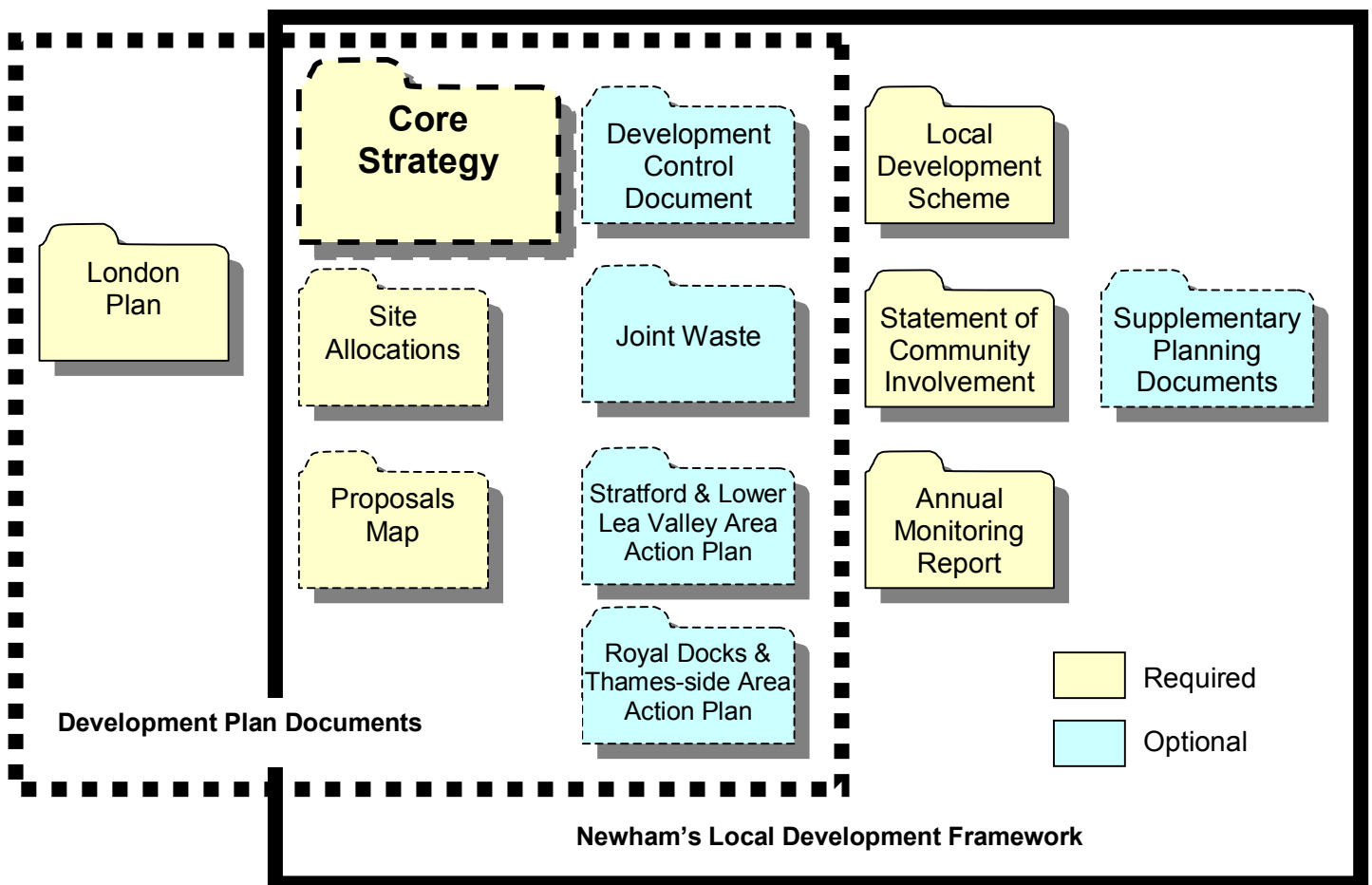
Table 1.1: Incorporating SA within the SPD process

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

2 The Newham Local Development Framework

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

Figure 1a: Diagram of Local Development Framework Documents



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

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

- 2.5 LDF documents will be subject to regular monitoring. The results of this monitoring will be presented in the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) each year and included in the LDF as a Local Development Document (LDD).
- 2.6 As well as being made up of more than one document, the new planning system is about spatial planning. This goes beyond thinking just about how we determine planning applications. It looks at all of the council's programmes and strategies, and it is the job of the Development Plan Documents (DPDs) to deliver this wherever it can.
- 2.7 Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) will be prepared to give further guidance on key policy topics and on areas of the borough subject to change. The law requires that SPDs can only elaborate and explain planning policy - they cannot be used to make new policy or to allocate land for specific uses. As described elsewhere in this document it will be sometime before the statutory plan documents are formally adopted, and it is essential that Newham has relevant planning advice on hand to cover this interim period. A number of SPDs will therefore be prepared in the interim. These will be based on the existing statutory policies set out in the UDP and in the London Plan. At a later date new SPD will be prepared based on adopted LDF documents, such as the Core Strategy and the DC Policy Manual. Documents currently programmed for preparation in the first stage of SPD production are:

Topic-based

- Housing
- Newham Urban Design Guide
- Section 106 Contributions
- Sustainable Buildings
- Access

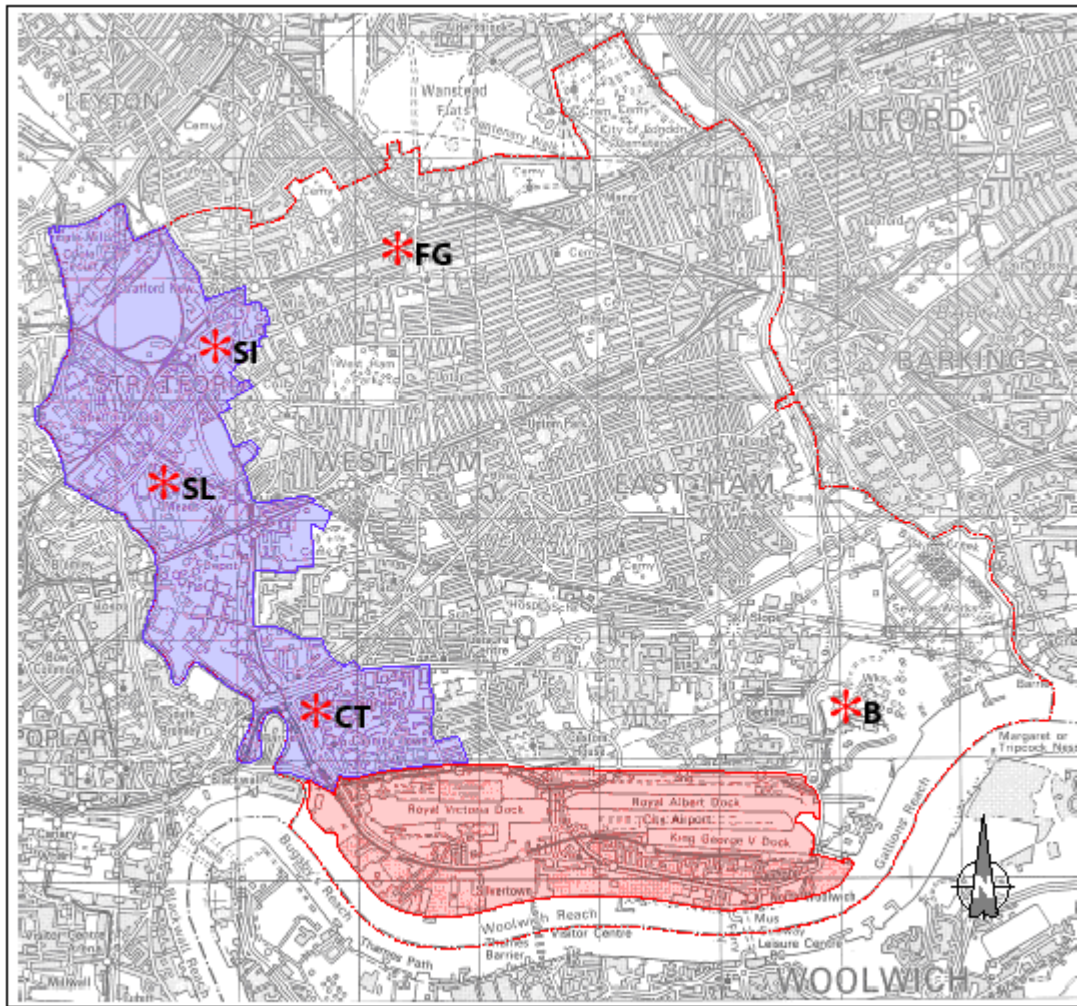
Area based

- Canning Town
- Stratford Island
- Beckton
- Sugar House Lane / Three Mills
- Forest Gate

- 2.8 The first document this Scoping Report relates to is Supplementary Planning Document: Canning Town and Custom House Development Framework. This SPD is being produced for a number of reasons, including the need to implement the government's mixed communities initiative for Canning Town and because the social and economic impact of the Olympic Games require that a development framework is prepared urgently, in advance of the completion of the Core Strategy. The document will replace the existing SPG for this area.
- 2.9 The Canning Town and Custom House Regeneration Project is a key element of the London Borough of Newham's regeneration strategy and 2010 vision. The redevelopment proposes a substantial increase in the number, type and tenure of homes and new community and social facilities in Canning Town and Custom House as well as a vibrant mixed-use town centre.

- 2.10 The document will replace the existing SPG for this area (known as the Canning Town and Custom House Master Plan SPG). It will also inform the preparation of the Stratford and Lower Lea Valley AAP. Where relevant, proposals for specific sites will be taken forward through the AAP. The SPD will take forward UDP and London Plan policies and designations
- 2.11 The second document this Scoping Report relates to is Supplementary Planning Document: Stratford Island Development Framework. This SPD is being produced for a number of factors, including that the decision to hold the Olympic Games in London in 2012 and therefore the requirement for a development framework for this key town centre site is urgent. This SPD will provide guidance on the development of this area and its integration with adjacent new development. The SPD will take forward UDP and London Plan policies and designations. It will also inform the preparation of the Stratford and Lower Lea Valley AAP. Where relevant, proposals for specific sites will be taken forward through the AAP.
- 2.21 A map showing the areas subject to the two Supplementary Planning Document's is shown on Figure 1b.
- 2.13 There are three key steps when preparing an SPD, as set out below:
- 1. Pre-production – Evidence Gathering**
We consult with stakeholders on a range of options that could be included in the Core Strategy.
 - 2. Production – Prepare Draft SPD**
We consult on our draft SPD.
 - 3. Adoption – Final SPD**
We adopt our refined SPD.

Figure 1b: Area Action Plans (AAPs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) to be included within Newham’s Local Development Framework



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Royal Docks & Thameside West AAP

Stratford & Lower Lea Valley AAP

Area Based Supplementary Planning Documents

- CT Canning Town
- SI Stratford Island
- B Beckton
- SL Sugar House Lane
- FG Forest Gate

3 Task A1: Other Plans, Policies and Programmes

- 3.1 A wide range of plans, policies, programmes, strategies, guidance and initiatives influence the United Kingdom’s planning system and more specifically the development of planning policy in Local Planning Authorities such as Newham. In order to provide a clear focus for the Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment for the SPDs it is pertinent to review these documents – which cover international, national, regional and local jurisdictions – that are of relevance to the Supplementary Planning Documents for Canning Town and Custom House and Stratford Island. Each of these documents addresses sustainability and will inform the key sustainability issues facing Newham and sustainability objectives and framework.
- 3.2 Appendix 1 of this report sets out the plans, policies, programmes, strategies, guidance and initiatives that will inform these Supplementary Planning Documents to be included within the Local Development Framework and its accompanying Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment. This is presented in a table as a hierarchy of documents, starting with international documents and following on with those relevant to the European Union, the United Kingdom, London (as a region) and London Borough of Newham and its neighbourhoods specifically.

Question for consideration

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

4 Task A2: Baseline information

- 4.1 This section of the report provides an assessment of Newham today and a basis for predicting and monitoring the effects of Local Development Documents – this is known as ‘the baseline situation’. Baseline information comprises both quantitative indicators and qualitative information. The baseline situation for Newham will be addressed under three categories; social, environmental and economic.

An introduction to Newham

- 4.2 The London Borough of Newham is one of 32 London Boroughs and is located five miles east of Central London, in the heart of East London and is bounded by the River Thames in the south, the River Lea in the west, the River Roding in the east, and Wanstead Flats to the north. The major centres within the Borough are Stratford, Manor Park, Forest Gate, West Ham, East Ham, Canning Town, North Woolwich and the Royal Docks area.
- 4.3 The Borough has a population of 250,600 according to the 2003 Mid Year Estimate (MYE) for Newham. Newham is also regarded as perhaps the most diverse and multicultural region within the United Kingdom - over 60% of the population are Black or Asian, with the proportion higher among younger residents.
- 4.4 There are considerable challenges facing much of Newham’s population. The Index of Multiple Deprivation, which examines seven indicators including income, employment, health deprivation and disability, education, skills and training, housing, and geographical access to services, ranks Newham as the 4th most deprived of the London Boroughs and 11th nationally (with a ranking of one being the most deprived). Furthermore, the London Health Observatory has observed that life expectancy in Newham is the lowest in London (74.9 for males and 78.8 for females – several years less than the national averages of 77.2 and 81.3 respectively). Unemployment rates have traditionally been amongst the highest in the United Kingdom and the Borough’s residents are more likely to be welfare recipients than elsewhere.
- 4.5 Newham is however undergoing significant change. Regeneration activity associated with the 2012 Olympic Games in Stratford as well as in Canning Town, the Royal Docks and parts of the Lower Lea Valley will see a significant increase in housing and employment. Additionally, the Borough’s already extensive transport infrastructure will be further boosted by projects such as extensions to the Docklands Light Rail and Crossrail. The Mayor of London and the London Plan identify East London and Newham as the major opportunity areas for growth and development in London and the Local Development Framework will be expected to deliver this.

An introduction to Canning Town and Custom House

- 4.6 Canning Town and Custom House are located between Canary Wharf to their west, Stratford to their north and the Royal Docks to their east. They are located within the Lower Lea Valley and within the borough’s ‘Arc of Opportunity’. The area is provided with good transportation links to other parts of the borough and London including the A13 road, London Underground Jubilee Line services to Canning Town and Docklands Light Rail services.

- 4.7 The Canning Town and Custom House area is economically deprived. The Government's Index of Local Deprivation 2000 - which compares 33 indicators that include employment, health, education, housing and access to services indicators – finds the area to be the most deprived in London (out of 784 wards) and 35th most deprived in England Wales (out of 8414 wards).
- 4.8 The London Borough of Newham is progressing a regeneration project in the area which will deliver mixed use development and more sustainable, more balanced community.
- 4.9 The following sustainability issues have been identified with regard to the area:
- i. **Housing Stock:** many of the existing residential buildings and complexes in the Canning Town and Custom House area are in poor condition, are poorly connected and do not create an attractive or safe environment. Furthermore, housing choice is limited as there is a high provision of affordable homes and council homes (In 2001: 59.3% in Canning Town North, 56.7% in Canning Town South and 44.7% in Custom House compared to the Borough's average of 36.4%).
 - ii. **Employment Provision:** employment space is similarly blighted in some instances and there are few opportunities to attract a range of businesses into the area.
 - iii. **Public Realm:** the street scene in the area needs improving, with open spaces and streetscapes poorly linked. Roads (including the A13 and the associated A13 roundabout) provide negative visual impacts.
 - iv. **A13:** this road, which runs through the study area, provides a major constraint for pedestrians using Canning Town station and for residents south of the A13. The A13 flyover adds a visual intrusion and is a source of noise pollution.
 - v. **Retail Provision:** Canning Town has limited shopping facilities, and furthermore, retail provision has declined and vacant floor space has increased.

An introduction to Stratford Island

- 4.10 Stratford is located in the north-west of the borough and is also located within the Lower Lea Valley and the 'Arc of Opportunity'. The area is connected with good transportation links to other parts of the borough and London (via London Underground Central and Jubilee lines, Docklands Light Rail and National Rail services) and to Essex and other locations in England via National Rail services.
- 4.11 The area is undergoing significant development ahead of the 2012 Olympic Games, which will be predominantly based in Stratford. Large mixed use developments (including 'Stratford City') will intensify land use in the area and transportation projects such as the Stratford International Station, Crossrail and extensions to the Docklands Light Rail will make Stratford a major hub.
- 4.12 The existing town centre of Stratford presents sustainability issues concerning connectivity and this situation will be compounded as redevelopment takes place within the town centre and greater Stratford in general. Creating a pedestrian friendly public realm that makes the centre of Stratford accessible




to and from the following locations will be integral: the expanded Stratford Regional Station, Stratford International Station, Stratford City, the Olympic Games venues and the Olympic Games legacy parks and facilities.

The baseline situation

4.13 The baseline situation will be addressed in the following tables under the headings social, environmental and economic. The information provides information for the entire borough, however where information exists for Canning Town and Custom House and Stratford Island, this has been provided.

Questions for consideration	
Q4a	Do you agree that the baseline data collected is appropriate?
Q4b	Do you know of any additional relevant baseline data that should be added?
Q4c	Are there any mistakes in the data presented?

SOCIAL

Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend
Population	Mid-year Population Estimate for Newham in 2005: 246,200	Newham has been ranked as the 13 th most populated London Borough, falling two place over the last year	Slight declines in the previous three years (down from 247,7000 in 2004). Overall, a decrease of 1.5% between 2001 and 2005.
	Canning Town and Custom House (Community Forum level) population in 2006 was 37,668.	Area is home to 14.1% of Newham's population	 Increasing Up 4.9% between 2001 and 2006
	Stratford and West Ham (Community Forum level) population in 2006 was 28,275	Area is home to 10.8% of Newham's population	 Increasing Up 10.4% between 2001 and 2006
Estimated new homes, population and jobs by 2020	53,494 new homes, 117,687 new residents, 50,321 new jobs	Data not available	-
	For Canning Town, 7,729 new homes, 17,004 new residents, 2,487 new jobs	For all of Newham, 53,494 new homes, 117,687 new residents, 50,321 new jobs	-
	For Stratford City, 15,883 new homes, 34,943 new residents, 23,881 new jobs	For all of Newham, 53,494 new homes, 117,687 new residents, 50,321 new jobs	-
Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004	Newham ranked 4th in London and 11 th in the England and Wales.	There are 33 London Boroughs and 319 local authorities in England/Wales.	 Falling In 2000, Newham was ranked 3 rd in London and 5 th in England/Wales.
Children in poverty	44.9% in 2004	National average 18.27% in 2004	No clear trend

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Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend
Proportion of the population living in most deprived super output areas in the country	70% in 2004	National average 14.26% in 2004	No data available
Life expectancy	For females 78.8 and for males, 74.9 in 2003 - 2004	Life expectancy for females is 2.6 years below London average and 2.3 years below national average and for males 2 years below both London and national averages.	For females there has been a slight decrease (from 79.0) in life expectancy since 2000 – 2002, however the figure has generally increased from 77.6 in 1991-1993. For males the figure has generally increased from 71.4 in 1991 – 1993.
Mortality	747.8 per 100,000 (all causes) in 2005	598.16 for London and 612.63 for England in 2005	↓ Falling 747.34 in 2004, however Newham not narrowing the gap as London and England falling at similar rates.
Tuberculosis (Number of confirmed TB cases per 100,000 population)	86.7 per 100,000 in 2005	37.9 for London and 14.3 for England.	↓ Falling Rates has been generally falling in recent years from 105.2 in 2000.
Average GP list size	2,028 per Full Time Equivalent GPs in 2006.	Data not available	↓ Falling List size was 2,199 in 2005.

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Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend
Total crime	8,639 offences and a crime rates of 157.5 per 1,000 population in 2005/2006.	132.6 per 1,000 population in London. Newham ranked 4 th of the 13 London Borough's in its 'crime family'.	<p style="text-align: center;">↑ Increasing</p> <p>6% increase on 04/05 and 14% increase on 01/02</p>
Housing tenure	98,127 in 2006, including 18,408 Local Authority, 11,524 RSL, 115 other public sector, 46,839 owner occupied, 21,241 private rented	Data not available	<p style="text-align: center;">↑ Increasing</p> <p>Figure has been consistently increasing from 93,703 in 2002. Owner occupied and private rented houses steadily increasing, Local Authority housing decreasing.</p>
	For Canning Town (2003): 51.7% Local Authority, 7.2% RSL, 6.6% private rented, 23.7% owned with mortgage, 10.8% owned outright.	Newham average (2003): 21.9% Local Authority, 10.8% RSL, 17.4% private rented, 33.1% owned with mortgage, 16.8% owned outright.	2001 figures: 55.3% Local Authority, 9.8% RSL, 9.4% private rented, 23.7% owned with mortgage, 10.8% owned outright.
	For Stratford (2003): 31.9% Local Authority, 21.9% RSL, 16.3% private rented, 15.3% owned with mortgage, 14.7% owned outright.	Newham average (2003): 21.9% Local Authority, 10.8% RSL, 17.4% private rented, 33.1% owned with mortgage, 16.8% owned outright.	2001 figures: 35.4% Local Authority, 12.6% RSL, 18.5% private rented, 23% owned with mortgage, 10.4% owned outright.
Range of tenure in new affordable housing	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available
Average house prices	£217,772 in 2006	£331,300 in London in 2006	<p style="text-align: center;">↑ Increasing</p> <p>Consistent increases since 2000 totalling 125.5% (74.3% for London)</p>

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Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend
Housing development	929 new dwellings build in 2005/2006	Data not available	<p>↑ Increasing</p> <p>Consistent increase since 2001 totalling 5,472 new dwellings.</p>
Complete housing units by tenure and size	2007 results: for 1 bed, 3.1% intermediate, 29.3% market and 5.4% social; for 2 bed, 10.1% intermediate, 37.2% market, 4.5% social; for 3 bed, 1.2% intermediate, 4.9% market, 1.7% social; for 4 bed, 0% for intermediate, 0.4% for market, 0.5% for social; for 5 bed, 0% for intermediate, 0% for market, 1.8% for social.	Data not available	Data not available
Percentage of unfit dwellings	11.6% of all housing was deemed unfit in 2006	National average was 4.02% in 2006	Generally the figure has decreased from 18.7% in 2002, however modest increases occurred in 2003 (19.1%) and in 2005 (11.6% from 10.3% in 2004)

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Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend
Residents satisfaction with services	<p>% of residents in 2006 saying services excellent or very good:</p> <p>Schools 47 Medical/Health 55 Social services 37 Housing 32 Advice centre 39 Police 44 Public transport 68 Shopping 69 Leisure 60 Further education 51 Street cleaning 46 Refuse collection 54</p>		<p>% of residents in previous years saying services excellent or very good:</p> <p>03 04 05</p> <p>Schools 35 43 40 Medical/Health 36 44 47 Social services 25 29 28 Housing 19 27 23 Advice centre 27 32 29 Police 28 34 37 Public transport 54 54 64 Shopping 61 61 69 Leisure 50 50 56 Further education 45 45 43 Street cleaning 31 31 34 Refuse collection 46 46 47</p>
Location of Primary Care Health Services	Map 4.3 shows the location of primary care health services in Newham	-	More primary care health services are located towards the north of the borough and are relatively close to transport links

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Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend
Location of leisure centres, libraries and parks in Newham	<p>There are four leisure centres in Newham (Atherton, Balaam, East Ham and Newham)</p> <p>There are 25 parks in Newham totalling 338.7 hectares of publicly accessible green space</p> <p>There are ten libraries (Beckton Globe, Canning Town, Custom House, East Ham, The Gate, Green Street, Manor Park, North Woolwich, Plaistow, Stratford)</p>	-	-
Location of schools	<p>There are 8 nurseries, 66 primary schools, 15 secondary schools, 5 special school and 2 pupil referral units in Newham</p> <p>(See Map 4.2 for location map)</p>	-	-
School roll	<p>2007 enrolments: Nursery – 917; primary – 30,583; secondary – 18,270; special schools and pupil referral unit – 556.</p>	-	<p>Steady / no clear trend: Difference when compared to 2006: Nursery +30; primary +157; secondary -35; special schools and pupil referral unit +18.</p>

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Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend
Library visits	2,034,290 (or 8,263 per 1000 population) in 2005/2006	Data not available	<p style="text-align: center;">↑ Increasing</p> <p>Increased by 2.6% between 04/05 and 05/06, by 4.7% between 03/04 and 04/05 and by 4.4% between 02/03 and 03/04. Prior to this patronage was inconsistent year on year.</p>
	81,542 visits to Canning Town library and 72,800 to Custom House library in 2005/2006	These figures contributed 7.6% to all Newham library visits in this period	No clear trend – Visits to Canning Town library have fallen from 86,111 in 2003/2004 whilst visits to Custom House library have risen from 59,317 in the same period
	513,370 visits to Stratford library in 2005/2006	These figures contributed 25.2% to all Newham library visits in this period	<p style="text-align: center;">↑ Increasing</p> <p>Up from 482,341 in 2003/2004</p>
Leisure centre visits	1,613,873 (or 6,204 per 1000 population) in 2005/2006	Data not available	<p style="text-align: center;">↑ Increasing</p> <p>Increased by 2.3% between 04/05 and 05/06 and by 2.6% between 03/04 and 04/05. Prior to this patronage was inconsistent year on year.</p>
Pupils achieving 5 or more GCSE Grades A-C	52.8% in 2006	National average was 59.2% in 2006	<p style="text-align: center;">↑ Increasing</p> <p>Up 1.6% on previous year (2005)</p>

SOCIAL			
Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend
	For Custom House and Canning Town in 2006: Eastlea 38% and The Royal Docks 46%	Newham's average was 52.8% and the national average was 59.2%	No clear trend – Eastlea steady on 39% however The Royal Docks increases by 11%
	For Stratford and West Ham in 2006: Rokeby 32% and Sarah Bonnell 58%	Newham's average was 52.8% and the national average was 59.2%	No clear trend - Rokeby up 2% and Sarah Bonnell down 4% in 2005

ENVIRONMENTAL

Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend
Percentage of planning permissions for major development including provision for off-site environment and transport improvements to the adjacent street scene, public realm, public open space or transport network	2001 - 2002: 88.9% 2002 - 2003: 61.6% 2003 - 2004: 71.4%	No data available	No clear trend ↑
Amount of public open space per 1000 residents	1.1 hectares per 1,000 residents	No data available	Stable
Areas of deficiency in access to open space	The Borough has 1.1 hectares of open space per 1,000 population – well short of the 2.43 hectare standard set by National Playing Fields Association	Newham has 5 th lowest amount of open space in London	Steady
Road traffic casualties	1,017 total in 2005, including 939 slight injuries, 76 serious injuries, 2 fatal injuries	Data not available however Newham figures are below the national and Transport for London targets.	↑ Increasing Road traffic casualties have consistently fallen in the previous five years however there was an increase in total and slight injuries between 2004 and 2005.
Percentage of signal controlled junctions with facilities for disabled people	78.68% in 2006 – 2007	-	Increasing

ENVIRONMENTAL

Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend
Air quality exceedence for Ozone(O ₃) and Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	4 ozone exceedences and 7 particulate matter exceedences in 2006.	Data not available	No clear trend There have only previously been ozone exceedences in 2003 and particulate matter exceedences have been inconsistent, ranging from 4 to 37.
Air quality: Ozone (O ₃), Nitrogen, Dioxide (NO ₂), Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀).	Cam Road 2006: Ozone 18.2, Nitrogen Dioxide 26.1, Sulphur Dioxide 3.3, Carbon Monoxide, 0.24, Particulate Matter 26.7. Tant Avenue/Wren Close 2006: Ozone 22, Nitrogen Dioxide 21, Sulphur Dioxide 3.1, Carbon Monoxide 0.09, Particulate Matter 21.3.	Not data available.	No clear trend
Emissions of carbon dioxide per capita	6.5 tonnes in 2003	National average was 10.57 tonnes in 2003	Data not available
Number of odour complaints	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available

ENVIRONMENTAL

Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend
River water quality – chemistry	<p>LEE – Lea Bridge Weir to Carpenters Road – Biochemical Oxygen Demand (mg/l) – C[2000], C[2001], D[2002], Amonia (mgN/l) – D[2000], D[20010], D[2002], Dissolved Oxygen (% saturation) – C[2000], C[2001], D[2002].</p> <p>Percentage of river length assessed as good biological quality in 2005 – 33.72%</p> <p>Percentage of river length assessed as good chemical quality in 2005 – 0%</p>	<p>Percentage of total river lengths of good or fair chemical quality in London: Good – 13 in 1990 and 31 in 2001, Good and Fair – 71 in 1990 and 87 in 2001.</p>	<p>No clear trend - data sets are not directly comparable. No data regarding the percentage of rivers in good or fair quality is available to Newham. No data is available for biological quality for Newham. Data available would suggest a small increase in river water quality between 2000 and 2001</p> <p>Percentage of river length assessed as good biological quality has fallen dramatically since 2002 when it was 87.27%</p> <p>Percentage of river length assessed as good chemical quality has remained steady at 0%</p>
Ground water quality	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available
Length in km of designated walking and cycling network	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available
Amount of waste by type – household, commercial and municipal	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available

ENVIRONMENTAL

Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend
Household recycling rates	8.63% of household waste was recycled in 2005/2006	National average was 17.61% in 2005/2006	<p style="text-align: center;">↑</p> Increasing Rates has slowly increased from 2.6% in 2001/2002
Household composting rates	1.5% of household waste was composted in 2005/2006	National average was 9.01% in 2005/2006	<p style="text-align: center;">↑</p> Increasing Rates has slowly increased from 0.2% 2000/2001.
Amount of secondary/recycled aggregates used compared with virgin aggregates (Scott Wilson)	Data not available	Construction and demolition waste in 2000/2001 for recycled aggregate for 4337 thousand tonnes (71.6% of total waste) Nationally, aggregates used (in millions of tonnes) were: virgin – 169, and recycled – 54.	Data not available
Number of kilograms of waste collected per capita	437.2 kgs in 2005/2006.	National average was 438.63 kgs in 2005/2006.	No clear trend
Renewable energy generated as a percentage of total energy supplied.	Data not available	4.6% of electricity generated in the UK in 2006 was from renewables	Data not available

ENVIRONMENTAL

Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend
Energy efficiency	Average SAP ratings (where 1 = highly inefficient and 100 = highly efficient) 2001/2002: 51 2002/2003: 57 2003/2004: 57	2001/2002 figures was 52.8 for London and 50.5 for England.	<p style="text-align: center;">↑ Increasing</p> <p>There has been a modest increase since 2001/2002 when the figure was 51.</p>
Number of entrance and exits at underground stations in Newham	55,850,000 in 2006	-	<p style="text-align: center;">↑ Increasing</p> <p>Consistently increases from 42,580,000 in 2003 (up 24%)</p>
	7,230,000 exits at Canning Town station in 2006	-	<p style="text-align: center;">↑ Increasing</p> <p>Minor decrease between 2005 and 2006 (-0.6%) but otherwise increasing (14.1% between 2004 and 2005 and 13.1% in 2003 and 2004)</p>
	21,740,000 exits at Stratford station in 2006		<p style="text-align: center;">↑ Increasing</p> <p>Consistently increasing: by 15.2% between 2005 and 2006, by 9.3% between 2004 and 2005 and by 6.7% between 2003 and 2004.</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL

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

ENVIRONMENTAL

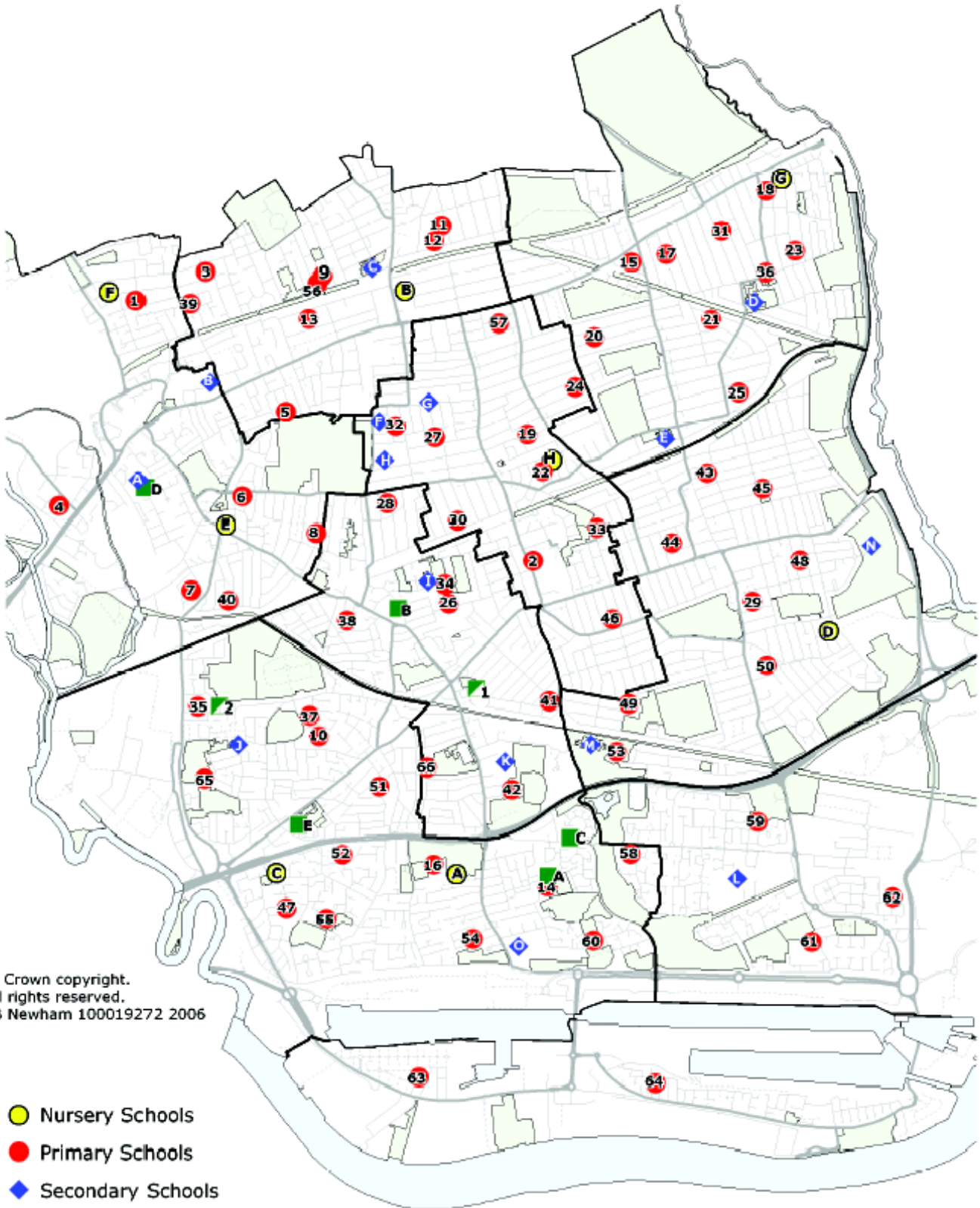
Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend
Volume of road traffic	960 million vehicle kilometres in 2005	Nation average was 2864.71 million vehicle kilometres in 2005. Neighbouring boroughs Hackney (547m), Barking and Dagenham (614m) and Waltham Forest (770m) were lower whilst Tower Hamlets (980m) and Redbridge (1088m) were higher	<p style="text-align: center;">↑ Increasing</p> <p>Increase from 926 million vehicle kilometres in 2004 and from 901 million vehicle kilometres in 2003. Figure has inconsistently increased from 857 million vehicle kilometres in 1993.</p>
Cars or vans in Newham	714 cars or vans per 1,000 households in 2005.	Data not available.	<p style="text-align: center;">↑ Increasing</p> <p>Consistent increases in previous four years, from 681 in 2001.</p>
Average water consumption per capita	161 Litres in 2004	National average was 154.14 Litres in 2004. All neighbouring boroughs between 161 Litres and 166 Litres.	Data not available.
Area of contaminated land remediated	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available
Total area and number of UDP protected Sites of Nature Conservation Importance and % area managed for ecology	338 hectares of land (8.7% of total land area) given formal protection in the UDP (2004). 4.14% increase in amount of area given formal protection on UDP since 1991. 51.2% of formally protected sites have some degree of formal management for ecology	-	Stable

ENVIRONMENTAL			
Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend
Number of and % (of the total), of Listed Buildings on the Buildings at Risk register	130 listed buildings and 18 buildings on BAR register (6%)	In London there are 18,059 listed buildings and 588 on the BAR (3%). In England there are 1830 buildings registered in the BAR.	-
Number of and % (of the total), of Monuments Buildings at Risk register	2 monuments but neither on BAR register	-	-

ECONOMIC

Baseline	Data / Information	Comparable	Trend
Unemployment rate	11.1% in June 2005 - June 2006	7.9% for London and 5.3% for England and Wales	<p style="text-align: center;">↑ Increasing</p> <p>Rates were between 7.0% and 8.1% in the previous five years.</p>
Percentage of long-term unemployment	2.1% long term unemployed in 2001	National average was 1.0%. Newhams long term unemployment 4 th worst in London and 9 th worst in England.	Data not available
Employment Deprivation by SOA (Super Output Area)	6% of the 0-10% most deprived SOAs and 97% of the 0-50% most deprived SOAs were in Newham in 2004	4% of the 0-10% most deprived SOAs and 11% of the 0-50% most deprived SOAs were in London in 2004	Data not available
Employment land available	Data not available	-	-
Viability of shopping areas	Between 1995 and 2002 there was an increase in total retail space (metres squared), a reduction in the proportion of vacant/service floorspace and an increase in branches of national multiplier retailers	Data not available	Retail and services floorspace is increasing, as is the number of branches of national multiplier retailers, whilst vacant floorspace declines. Canning Town and Forest Gate identified as problem areas.

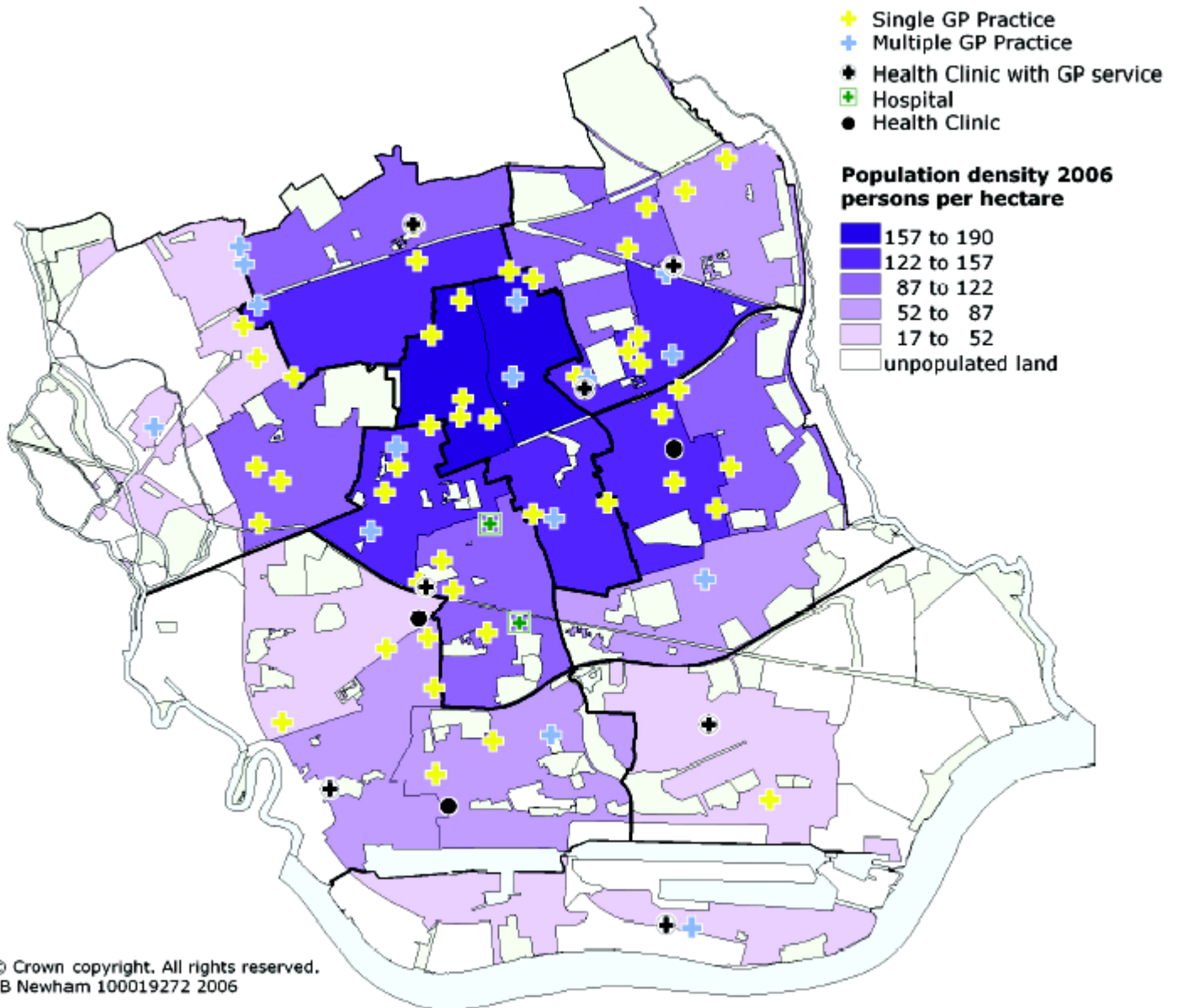
Map 4.2 Location of Schools in Newham



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-  Nursery Schools
-  Primary Schools
-  Secondary Schools
-  Special Schools
-  Pupil Referral Units

Map 4.2 Location of Primary Care Health Services in Newham



Source: Newham PCT and 2005-based population projections for 2006, GLA

5 Task A3: Key sustainability issues

- 5.1 As part of the sustainability appraisal process it is required that the Borough acknowledge the key sustainability issues concerning Newham. These have been identified from a number of sources, including environmental authorities through ongoing consultation, an analysis of the baseline (Section Four of this report) and issues identified in other plans and programmes (Section Three of this report) and by utilizing the knowledge of planning officers currently working within the Council.
- 5.3 As with the baseline information identified in Section Four of this report, the key sustainability issues have been categorized into one of three groups – social, environmental and economic. Where an issue cuts across two or more these, they have been included under a ‘general’ heading. The key sustainability issues are set out in the following table.

KEY ISSUES AND PROBLEMS	SOURCE
General	
East London is the Mayor’s priority area for development, regeneration and infrastructure improvement.	The London Plan, Spatial Development Strategy, 2004. http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/sds/index.jsp
Under the London Plan Newham needs to provide an additional 17,700 homes in the period 1997 to 2016.	The London Plan, Spatial Development Strategy, 2004. http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/sds/index.jsp
Development in the sub region should continue well beyond the plan period due to impacts of major new transport infrastructure, such as Crossrail 1 and the channel tunnel rail link.	The London Plan, Spatial Development Strategy, 2004. http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/sds/index.jsp
Newham must promote and plan for the Olympic Games. This will provide a major catalyst for change and regeneration in East London.	The London Plan, Spatial Development Strategy, 2004. http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/sds/index.jsp
Social	
Newham has a large number of severely deprived areas.	Identified by Council and supported by Indexes of Deprivation information.
High rates of street crime	London Borough of Newham’s Chief Executives ‘Focus on Newham’ (2007) and London Health Observatory
High number of confirmed TB cases per 100,000 population	London Borough of Newham’s Chief Executives ‘Focus on Newham’ (2007)
Low household recycling rates	Municipal Waste Management Survey for England, DEFRA
High % of children in poverty	Identified by Council
High unemployment rates	ONS 2001 Census findings and identified by Council

KEY ISSUES AND PROBLEMS	SOURCE
The importance of the river corridor and associated watercourses as recreational resources should be acknowledged and these areas developed wherever possible with this in mind.	Environment Agency
Environmental	
Poor air quality	London Borough of Newham's Environmental Health Services Pollution Unit
Emissions of carbon dioxide per capita	Audit Commission
Average household water consumption. Newham must be aware of its actions on neighbouring local authorities and areas in the southeast where waste is disposed. Policies are needed that promote reduction, reuse and recycling.	Audit Commission
Severe degradation of habitats not formally protected. 20% of the land surveyed by the London Ecology Unit in 1991.	Newham UDP 2001.
Newham should protect and promote the network of open spaces.	PPG13, London Plan, identified by Council.
Around 20% of hazardous waste arises from construction and demolition so significant quantities of hazardous materials will require on-site remediation or off-site disposal.	Environment Agency
The impact of high levels of brownfield development on ground water quality within the shallow aquifer that extends over most of the Borough.	Environment Agency
Brownfield land has an important biodiversity value for birds and invertebrates.	Natural England and Environment Agency
Brownfield sites are also particularly important for the black redstart (schedule 1 breeding species under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981)	Natural England and Environment Agency
Economic	
Social class of employees and self employed residents of Newham	London Borough of Newham's Chief Executives 'Focus on Newham' (2007)

KEY ISSUES AND PROBLEMS	SOURCE
High unemployment rates	ONS 2001 Census and identified by Council
Business activity (Total VAT registered firms)	Small Business Service, DT!
Need to progress local needs for economic development, whilst ensuring that these steps fit into the strategic picture for economic development across London.	Identified by Council

Questions for consideration
Q5a Do you agree that these are the key sustainability issues?
Q5b Do you know of any other relevant issues that could be included?
Q5c Are there any issues that you feel should not be included?

6 Task A4: The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

6.1 The Sustainability Appraisal process requires the identification of sustainability objectives and indicators to enable an assessment of the emerging options within different aspects of the Local Development Framework. These objectives and their associated indicators form the Sustainability Appraisal Framework and allow decisions regarding the Local Development Framework to be made.

Sustainability objectives

6.2 Eighteen sustainability objectives have been devised for Newham's LDF. These set out what sustainable development should be aiming to achieve in and have been developed through a review of the plans, programmes, policies, strategies, guidance and initiatives referred to in Section 3 of this report and through analysing the baseline situation and sustainability issues facing the Borough. The sustainability objectives are as follows:

1. To protect, maintain 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.
2. To increase safety and security and reduce crime and fear of crime.
3. To minimise pollution levels and emissions of greenhouse gases.
4. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.
5. To protect and enhance social and community facilities and provide access to key services for all residents in the Borough.
6. To tackle deprivation and social exclusion whilst promoting social inclusiveness and equality.
7. To improve the health of Newham residents, reduce health inequalities and promote healthy living.
8. To provide opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment and improve access to skills and knowledge.
9. To encourage and accommodate sustainable economic growth and the indigenous economy and potential inward investment.
10. 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.
11. To substantially increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy both purchased and generated from renewable and sustainable sources.
12. To minimise flood risks, including fluvial, stormwater, surface and tidal flooding.
13. To secure high quality urban design and promote sustainable design and construction techniques in conjunction with more efficient and sustainable resource use and reuse.
14. To reduce the need to travel and increase the proportion of journeys made by more sustainable forms of transport.
15. To reduce water use and improve surface and ground water quality.

16. To maximise land use efficiency and ensure that new development occurs on brownfield land and that contaminated land is remediated as appropriate.
17. To protect and enhance existing biodiversity and natural habitat and create new habitats.
18. To conserve and enhance the character and appearance of the historic environment, areas of local or landscape distinctiveness and features of cultural and archaeological importance.

Indicators

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

Sustainability Framework

- 6.4 Together these objectives and indicators form the sustainability framework. The proposed objectives and indicators for the Core Strategy / Supplementary Planning Document are as follows:

OBJECTIVE 1	
To protect, maintain 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.	
CRITERIA	INDICATORS
a) Will it act to protect and enhance neighbouring park and open space areas? b) Will it ensure easy accessibility to open space? c) Will it create a variety of functional open space to meet community and environmental needs? d) Will it improve physical activity and wellbeing? e) Will it improve opportunities for recreation and play?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of planning permissions for major development including provision for off-site environment and transport improvements to the adjacent street scene, public open space or transport network. • Amount of open space per 1000 residents. • Areas of deficiency in access to open space.

OBJECTIVE 2	
To increase safety and security and reduce crime and fear of crime.	
CRITERIA	INDICATORS
a) Will it reduce actual levels or crime? b) Will it reduce the fear of crime and make local people feel safer in their community / neighbourhood? c) Will it improve environmental safety (street lighting, visibility etc)? d) Will it avoid the creation of isolated places during day and night? e) Will it improve safety for children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total crime (Focus pg 85, also add to baseline) • Worry about crime (WAVE pg 98 add to baseline)

<p>and young people?</p> <p>f) Will it create safer walking routes to key areas?</p> <p>g) Will it improve road safety and reduce the incidence of accidents?</p>	
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OBJECTIVE 3	
To minimise pollution levels and emissions of greenhouse gases.	
CRITERIA	INDICATORS
<p>a) Will it reduce the number of days where air pollution is higher than the national standard?</p> <p>b) Will it reduce the amount of pollution to air?</p> <p>c) Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption?</p> <p>d) Will it reduce emissions of ozone depleting substances?</p> <p>e) Will it encourage demand for locally produced products and services?</p> <p>f) Will it reduce carbon emissions by reducing energy consumption and incorporating sustainable design measures?</p> <p>g) Will it reduce the impact of light pollution?</p> <p>h) Will it reduce the impact of development noise (construction and demolition)?</p> <p>i) Will it reduce the impact of noise from traffic and transport?</p> <p>j) Will it reduce the impact of noise from the night time economy or heavy industry?</p> <p>k) Will it reduce the impact of odour?</p> <p>l) Will it improve river water quality?</p> <p>m) Will it improve ground water quality?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality exceedence with regard to ozone(O₃) and particulate matter (PM₁₀). • Air quality with regard to ozone (O₃), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulphur dioxide (SO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), particulate Matter (PM₁₀). • Number of noise nuisance complaints.

OBJECTIVE 4	
To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs.	
CRITERIA	INDICATORS
<p>a) Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups within the Borough?</p> <p>b) Will it reduce homelessness and decrease overcrowding?</p> <p>c) Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of new affordable housing available for Newham residents • Housing condtion • House prices

OBJECTIVE 5	
To protect and enhance social and community facilities and provide access to key services for all residents in the Borough.	
CRITERIA	INDICATORS
a) Will it encourage engagement in community activities? b) Will it increase satisfaction with local services? c) Will it improve the range of key services within easy access of the population? d) Will it improve access to cultural, recreational and leisure facilities? e) Will relevant facilities be developed concurrently with new residential development?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of leisure centres, libraries and parks in Newham

OBJECTIVE 6	
To tackle deprivation and social exclusion whilst promoting social inclusiveness and equality.	
CRITERIA	INDICATORS
a) Will it reduce deprivation and social exclusion in those areas most affected? b) Will it improve social cohesion? c) Will it improve the range of employment opportunities? d) Will it foster a sense of pride in the neighbourhood? e) Will it respond to community needs and desires?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Index of Multiple Deprivation

OBJECTIVE 7	
To improve the health of Newham residents, reduce health inequalities and promote healthy living.	
CRITERIA	INDICATORS
a) Will it reduce health inequalities? b) Will it improve access to primary healthcare facilities? c) Will it encourage healthy lifestyles and provide the necessary facilities to promote this, such as open spaces, sport facilities and active travel (walking and cycling)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General practitioners (average GP list size) • Location of Primary Care Health Services • Life expectancy

OBJECTIVE 8	
To provide opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment and improve access to skills and knowledge.	
CRITERIA	INDICATORS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Will it provide employment opportunities for the local community? b) Will it provide employment opportunities for the local community? c) Will it improve the qualifications and skills of the local community, particularly young people? d) Will it increase learning participation and adult education? e) Will it help to improve earnings? f) Will it reduce unemployment? g) Will it reduce long-term unemployment? h) Will it provide jobs at higher skill levels? i) Will it improve the range of employment opportunities? j) Will it reduce poverty and help improve earnings? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment Deprivation by SOA (Super Output Area) • Unemployment rate inc long term

OBJECTIVE 9	
To encourage and accommodate sustainable economic growth and the indigenous economy and potential inward investment.	
CRITERIA	INDICATORS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Will it encourage indigenous business? b) Will it encourage inward investment? c) Will it make land and property available for business development? d) Will it encourage new and improve business development and opportunities? e) Will it improve the resilience of business and the economy? f) Will it promote growth in key sectors or clusters? g) Will it enhance the image of the area as a business location? h) Will it improve job density? i) Will it reduce skill shortages? j) Will it reduce poverty and help improve earnings? k) Will it encourage economic diversification and inward 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The percentage of new businesses surviving three years after start up

<p>investment?</p> <p>l) Will it reduce unemployment overall as well as long-term employment?</p> <p>m) Will it provide job opportunities and improve quality of life to the most deprived sections of the community?</p> <p>n) Will it improve business development and resilience, and enhance business competitiveness?</p>	
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OBJECTIVE 10

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.

CRITERIA	INDICATORS
<p>a) Will it lead to reduced consumption of material and resources?</p> <p>b) Will it reduce waste creation and increase waste recovery and recycling?</p> <p>c) Will it encourage the re-use and recycling of demolition and construction waste including aggregates?</p> <p>d) Will it reduce household waste?</p> <p>e) Will it reduce hazardous waste?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of waste by type – household, commercial, municipal. Household recycling rates.

OBJECTIVE 11

To substantially increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy both purchased and generated from renewable and sustainable sources.

CRITERIA	INDICATORS
<p>a) Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy being met from renewable sources?</p> <p>b) Will it increase energy efficiency?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable energy generated as a percentage of total energy supplied. Energy efficiency.

OBJECTIVE 12

To minimise flood risks, including fluvial, stormwater, surface and tidal flooding.

CRITERIA	INDICATORS
<p>a) Will it minimise the risk of tidal (sea) and fluvial (rivers and watercourses) flooding to people and property?</p> <p>b) Will it reduce the risk of damage to property from storm events, including surface water flooding and discharges?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of planning consents granted against Environment Agency advice on flooding issues SUDS Number of new planning consents with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems or rainwater collection

OBJECTIVE 13	
To secure high quality urban design and promote sustainable design and construction techniques in conjunction with more efficient and sustainable resource use and reuse.	
CRITERIA	INDICATORS
a) Will it encourage the development of buildings prepared for the impacts of climate change? b) Will it improve the functionality and form of urban spaces? c) Will the relationship between buildings and pedestrians be enhanced?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of new planning consents with Green/Brown roofs • Proportion of new planning consents incorporating passive solar design

OBJECTIVE 14	
To reduce the need to travel and increase the proportion of journeys made by more sustainable forms of transport.	
CRITERIA	INDICATORS
a) Will it improve accessibility to work and services by public transport, walking and cycling? b) Will it reduce the effect of traffic congestion on the economy and the wider road network? c) Will it facilitate efficiency in freight distribution?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length in km of designated walking and cycling network • Modal split (including journeys to work)

OBJECTIVE 15	
To reduce water use and improve surface and ground water quality.	
CRITERIA	INDICATORS
a) Will it reduce water consumption and improve efficiency of consumption? b) Will it improve the quality of nearby and indirectly affected waters? c) Will it adopt SUDS and water conservation techniques?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average per capita water consumption • Proportion of new planning consents incorporating water conservation techniques (NIF)

OBJECTIVE 16	
To maximise land use efficiency and ensure that new development occurs on brownfield land and that contaminated land is remediated as appropriate.	
CRITERIA	INDICATORS
a) Will it reduce the amount of derelict land? b) Will it improve the landscape quality and character of the area? c) Will it remediate contaminated land?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously developed land (brownfield sites) that is used or may be available for redevelopment as a percentage of the local authority land area.

OBJECTIVE 18	
To protect and enhance existing biodiversity and natural habitat and create new habitats.	
CRITERIA	INDICATORS
<p>a) Will it conserve and enhance natural / semi-natural habitats and Sites of Nature Conservation Importance?</p> <p>b) Will it conserve and enhance species diversity, and in particular avoid harm to protected species?</p> <p>c) Will it provide opportunities for biodiversity or create habitats?</p> <p>d) Will it improve the landscape and ecological quality and character of the area and/or maintain and enhance the integrity and interconnectivity of sites with nature conservation interest?</p> <p>e) Will it encourage protection of trees?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total area of Sites of Nature Conservation Importance. • Percentage of new developments with biodiversity enhancements

OBJECTIVE 18	
To conserve and enhance the character and appearance of the historic environment, areas of local or landscape distinctiveness and features of cultural and archaeological importance.	
CRITERIA	INDICATORS
<p>a) Will it protect and enhance sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological and cultural value?</p> <p>b) Will it maintain the visual character of the area?</p> <p>c) Will key views and relationships be preserved and enhanced?</p> <p>d) Will it conserve and enhance the local distinctiveness of the area?</p> <p>e) Will it conserve and enhance features of cultural importance?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of and % (of the total), of Listed Buildings on the Buildings at Risk register. • Number of and % (of the total), of Monuments Buildings at Risk register

Questions for consideration
<p>Q6a Are these objectives/key criteria/indicators suitable for the Canning Town and Custom House and Stratford Island areas?</p> <p>Q6b Are there any other objectives/key criteria/indicators that should be included (please bear in mind that the number of objectives should be minimised to keep the appraisal manageable)?</p> <p>Q6c Are there objectives/key criteria/indicators that you feel should be included?</p>

Compatibility of Sustainability Objectives

6.5 It is necessary to test the sustainability objectives against other so that their compatibility can be measured. Specifically, this exercise will identify where potential conflicts may arise, and as a result, objectives may then be modified, or when options presented by the Core Strategy are subsequently assessed, possible ways to reduce or avoid these conflicts can be considered. The result of this test are presented in the matrix below.

2	✓																			
3	✓																			
4		✓	X																	
5			X	X																
6		✓	✓	✓	✓															
7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓														
8		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓													
9		✓	X		X	✓	✓	✓												
10	✓		✓		X		✓		X											
11			✓			✓	✓			✓										
12	✓	✓			X		✓													
13	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓							
14	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓						
15	✓				X		✓						✓	✓						
16	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			X	✓	✓						
17	✓	X	✓		X	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				X	
18	✓				X	✓	✓			✓	X	X	✓						X	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			

Key

- Objectives are compatible with each other
- X** Objectives are *not* compatible with each other
- (blank) Objectives have a neutral affect or no link

6.6 As the table indicates, most of the objectives have a positive or neutral effect when tested against the other Sustainability Appraisal objectives. The neutral outcomes occurred where there was no link between the two objectives or where both positive and neutral effects were possible. Some natural conflicts also emerged where two objectives were shown to be not compatible with each other. These generally occur where an objective that requires development to proceed is tested against an objective that requires development not to proceed, or to be minimised, for environmental reasons.

7 Task A4: Consulting on the Scope of the SA

Consulting on the Scope of the SA

7.1 The purpose of this consultation is ensure that the Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment for these two SPDs is adequately developed so that it provides a robust mechanism to assess the economic, social and environmental affects of the Core Strategy DPD.

Consultation dates

7.2 The consultation will commence 23 November 2007 and close 2 January 2008.

Consultation bodies

7.3 A consultation period lasting five weeks will be conducted during which time consultation bodies will be asked to comment on this report and to provide advice where necessary. Consultation bodies are specified in the SEA Directive and are set out as follows

- English Heritage
- The Environment Agency
- Natural England

Questionnaire

7.4 A questionnaire providing a summary of the questions asked throughout this report is provided in Section 8 of this report.

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

8 Consultation Questionnaire

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

Table 8.1: Questionnaire

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

Appendix A

- 10.1 Further to section three of this report, this appendix sets out the plans, policies, programmes, strategies, guidance and initiatives that will inform the Local Development Framework Core Strategy DPD.
- 10.2 This is a requirement of Article 5 (1), Annex 1 (a) and (e) of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive.

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

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
UN Convention on Human Rights			
Details the basic civil and political rights of individuals and nations	<p>The rights of an individual to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal recourse when their rights have been violated, even if the violator was acting in an official capacity; The right to privacy and protection of privacy by law; Freedom of opinion and expression; Freedom of assembly and association. 	Ensure the SPDS does not violate any human rights	Ensure the SA does not violate any human rights
European Spatial Development Perspective 97/150/EC			
Based on the EU aim of achieving a balanced and sustainable development, in particular by strengthening economic and social cohesion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic and social cohesion; Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage; More balanced competitiveness of the European territory; To achieve more spatially balanced development, these goals must be pursued simultaneously in all regions of the EU and their interactions taken into account 	The SPDS policies should provide a sustainable spatial vision	Check that objectives are reflected in sustainability appraisal framework
EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC 1992			

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

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

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

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

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>Establishes a number of rights of the public (citizens and their associations) with regard to the environment. Public authorities (at national, regional or local level) are to contribute to allowing these rights to become effective</p>	<p>The right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public organisations;</p> <p>Public authorities are obliged to actively disseminate environmental information in their possession; The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision making;</p> <p>The right to challenge, in a court of law, public decisions that have been made without respecting the two aforementioned rights or environmental law in general</p>	<p>Production of Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)</p>	<p>Production of Sustainability Report in consultation with relevant organisations in accordance with Government Guidance and the Statement of Community Involvement</p>
<p>European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDS) – European Commission June 2001</p>			
<p>Achieving sustainable development requires economic growth that supports social progress and respects the environment. The strategy argues that in the long term economic growth, social cohesion and environmental protection must go hand in hand. The main aims of the strategy are: To limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy to address threats to public health; To manage natural resources more responsibly; To improve the transport system and land-use management</p>	<p>No specific targets</p>	<p>SPD policies should provide a sustainable spatial vision and reflect the aim of this strategy</p>	<p>The SA will consider long term sustainability in accordance with guidance on this issue</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan 1600/2002/EC			
<p>Priority Areas; Climate Change; Nature and Biodiversity; Environment and Health and Quality of Life; Natural Resources and Waste.</p> <p>The objectives, priorities and actions of the Programme should contribute to sustainable development in the candidate countries.</p> <p>This directive sets out a set of common rules on permitting for industrial installations. The IPPC Directive is about minimising pollution from various point sources throughout the EU.</p>	<p>For each of these areas key objectives and certain targets are identified with a view to achieving the main targets</p>	<p>SPD policies to support the primary areas of the action plan</p>	<p>Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework</p>
EU Landfill Directive 99/31/EC			
<p>The Directive's overall aim is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular the pollution of surface water, groundwater, soil and air, and on the global environment, including the greenhouse effect, as well as any risk to human health, from the landfilling of waste.</p>	<p>The Directive sets targets to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste landfilled. These targets are: By 2010 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 75% of that produced in 1995; By 2013 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 50% of that produced in 1995 and by 2020 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to</p>	<p>SPD policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives for waste management and ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
	35% of that produced in 1995.		
Directive 96/61/EC Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (The IPPC Directive)			
This directive sets out a set of common rules on permitting for industrial installations. The IPPC Directive is about minimising pollution from various point sources throughout the EU.	No specific targets	SPD policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive	The SA should include objectives for waste management and ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework
NATIONAL CONTEXT			
Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (2003)			
<p>The significant opportunity to deliver comprehensive regeneration in the Thames Gateway and improve the quality of life for new and existing deprived communities has been recognised at national policy level. The document seeks to continue ' the urban renaissance' with a 'step-change' in approach to tackling deprivation and under-investment in communities. The actions set out below underpin the SPD areas, which lies at the entrance to the Thames Gateway:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To accommodate the economic success of 			

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>London and the wider South East and ensure that the international competitiveness of the region is sustained, for the benefit of the region and the whole county;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To alleviate pressures on services and housing caused by economic success where these pressures cannot readily be dealt with within existing towns and cities; and •Where new and expanded communities are needed, to ensure that these are sustainable, well-designed, high quality and attractive places in which people will positively choose to live and work. 			
National Air Quality Strategy: Working Together for Clean Air (DETR, 2000)			
Ensure that everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public places which poses no risk to health or quality of life	Sets out a number of technical objectives for the purposes of local air quality management	Ensure that policies and proposals do not reduce air quality Consider how plan objectives and targets of The Air Quality Strategy	Consider sustainability objectives that aim to minimise air pollution.
Planning for a Sustainable Future: White Paper			
The White Paper sets out our detailed proposals for reform of the planning system, building on Kate Barker's recommendations for improving the speed, responsiveness and efficiency in land use planning, and taking forward Kate	It proposes reforms on how we take decisions on nationally significant infrastructure projects - including energy, waste, waste-water and transport -	Consider how plan policies can support the objectives and targets of the White Paper	The SA Framework should include objectives that reflect the aspirations of the White Paper

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>Barker's and Rod Eddington's proposals for reform of major infrastructure planning.</p>	<p>responding to the challenges of economic globalisation and climate change. It also proposes further reforms to the Town and Country Planning system, building on the recent improvements to make it more efficient and more responsive.</p>		
<p>The Future of Transport White Paper (DfT, 2004)</p>			
<p>The strategy is built around three themes:</p> <p>Sustained investment</p> <p>Improvements in transport management</p> <p>Planning ahead</p> <p>Strategy objective: balancing the need to travel with the need to improve quality of life. All transport schemes also need to respect the environment.</p>	<p>Enhanced road networks – more capacity, road tolls, better management;</p> <p>Railways – improve efficiency, structure and performance; Enhanced local travel – promoting walking and cycling as alternatives to car use, more buses, use of school travel plans; Balanced approach to aviation; Maintaining high quality shipping; Sustainable freight transport</p>	<p>Consider how the SPD documents can contribute to the national objectives and targets on transport</p> <p>Develop policies and proposals that provide for the use of a range of modes of transport with focus on reducing congestion and greenhouse gas emissions</p>	<p>Implications for the SA include the need to formulate objectives that will address congestion and accessibility of transport as well as issues such as health and air pollution.</p>
<p>Draft Climate Change Bill March 2007</p>			
<p>The Government's blueprint for tackling climate change and</p>	<p>A series of clear targets for reducing carbon dioxide emissions – including making</p>	<p>Consider how plan policies can support the objectives and targets of the Draft</p>	<p>Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>accompanying strategy set out a framework for moving the UK to a low-carbon economy. It demonstrates the UK's leadership as progress continues towards</p> <p>establishing a post-Kyoto global emissions agreement.</p>	<p>the UK's targets for a 60% reduction by 2050 and a 26 to 32% reduction by 2020 legally binding.</p> <p>A new system of legally binding five year "carbon budgets", set at least 15 years ahead, to provide clarity on the UK's pathway towards its key targets and increase the certainty that businesses and individuals need to invest in low-carbon technologies. A new statutory body, the Committee on Climate Change, to provide independent expert advice and guidance to Government on achieving its targets and staying within its carbon budgets.</p> <p>New powers to enable the Government to more easily implement policies to cut emissions.</p>	<p>Climate Change Bill.</p>	<p>framework</p>
<p>Draft Climate Change Bill March 2007 – Strategy Paper</p>			
<p>The strategy paper sets out how the Climate Change Bill fits into the Government's wider international strategy and a range of future domestic policies to achieve its aims.</p>	<p>Investment in low-carbon fuels and technologies, such as carbon capture and storage, wind, wave and solar power</p>	<p>Encourage a range of renewable technologies and onsite energy sources with focus on reduction in energy</p>	<p>The SA will need to include objectives relating to renewable energies and reductions in energy</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
	significantly more efficient use of energy; A step change in the way energy suppliers operate, so that they focus on reducing demand rather than just supplying as much energy as possible; Consumers becoming producers as well as consumers of energy	consumption and greenhouse gas emissions	emissions in accordance with existing guidance
UK Climate Change Programme			
How the UK plans to deliver its Kyoto target to cut its greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5%, and move towards its domestic goal to cut carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010	<p>Improve business's use of energy;</p> <p>Stimulate investment and cut costs;</p> <p>Stimulate new, more efficient sources of power generation;</p> <p>Cut emissions from the transport sector; Promote better energy efficiency in the domestic sector;</p> <p>Improve energy efficiency requirements of the Building Regulations; Continue the fall in emissions from agriculture and forestry; Ensure the public sector takes a leading role</p>	The SPD policies will need to address climate change and encourage development that minimises emissions, encouragement of rail travel and freight, Energy efficiency should be integrated into new housing developments	Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
Code for Sustainable Homes			
<p>A new national standard for sustainable design and construction of new homes.</p> <p>It is a standard for key elements of design and construction which affect the sustainability of a new home. It will become the single national standard for sustainable homes, used by home designers and builders as a guide to development, and by home-buyers to assist in their choice of home.</p>	<p>The Code introduces minimum standards for energy and water efficiency at every level of the Code, therefore requiring high levels of sustainability performance in these areas for achievement of a high Code rating; It is intended that the Code will signal the future direction of Building Regulations in relation to carbon emissions from, and energy use in homes, providing greater regulatory certainty for the homebuilding industry.</p>	<p>Consider how plan policies can support the objectives and targets of the Code for Sustainable Homes.</p>	<p>Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework</p>
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP)			
<p>The Action Plan is the UK Government's response to the International Convention on Biological Diversity signed in 1992. It describes the UK's biological resources, commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources and has 391 Species Action Plans, 45 Habitat Action Plans and 162 Local Biodiversity Action Plans with targeted actions</p>	<p>A large number of monitoring measures can be found in the individual plans</p>	<p>SPD needs to take due regard of the London BAP as well as habitat and species action plans that are relevant to the area</p>	<p>The SA should be in line with the objectives of the London BAP</p>
Waste Strategy for England and Wales (2000)			
<p>Statement of Government policy on sustainable</p>	<p>Local authorities will be required</p>	<p>Plan policies to contribute to</p>	<p>Check that the objectives</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>management of waste and resources</p>	<p>to meet statutory performance targets (BVPIs) for recycling. Decisions about waste management should be based on BEPO</p>	<p>achieving said objectives</p>	<p>are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework</p>
<p>The Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 (The PPC Regulations)</p>			
<p>The regulations apply an integrated environmental approach to the regulation of certain industrial activities and are the means by which the Government has implemented the EU Directive on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (96/61/EC).</p> <p>The primary aim of the Directive is to ensure a high level of environmental protection and to prevent and where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.</p>	<p>No specific targets</p>	<p>Plan policies to contribute to achieving said objectives</p>	<p>Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework</p>
<p>Working with the Grain of Nature: Biodiversity Strategy for England (DEFRA 2002)</p>			
<p>The strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme for the next 5 years to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them; The strategy sets out the Government's vision for conserving and</p>	<p>The Government's objectives are: To promote sustainable development; To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and Geology; To contribute to an urban renaissance; To contribute to urban renewal</p>	<p>SPD policies will need to ensure that development does not have a detrimental impact on biodiversity</p>	<p>The SA will need to include objectives relating to biodiversity and will consider impacts on biodiversity in accordance with existing guidance</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
enhancing biological diversity in England together with a programme of work to achieve it.			
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000			
<p>The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers.</p> <p>It creates a new statutory right of access and modernises the rights of way system as well as giving greater protection to SSSIs, providing better management arrangements of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and strengthening wildlife enforcement legislation.</p>		Plan policies to contribute to achieving said objectives	Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework
Making Space for Water			
<p>The document "Making Space for Water" sets out the Government's strategy on flood and coastal erosion risk management. The aim of the strategy is to reduce the threat of flooding and coastal erosion to people and property whilst delivering the greatest environmental, social, and economic benefit. Significant propositions within the document include:</p>		The SPD policies should take into account all guidance relating to flood risk and management	The SA will include objectives to reduce vulnerability to climate change and to minimise the susceptibility to flooding

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Government is seeking to increase the coverage and reliability of information on flood risk, for the benefit of awareness and decision making; •Promoting a number of amendments to planning process, which have subsequently been incorporated into PPS 25; •Promoting the use of flood resilience and resistance construction methods within new and existing buildings and the use of 'rural' methods (e.g. washlands, coastal realignment) to manage risk, and pilot projects for integrated urban drainage; and •A strategic approach to coastal flooding and erosion. 			
Strategy for Flood Risk Management (Environment Agency, 2003)			
<p>Aims:</p> <p>Have no loss of life through flooding;</p> <p>Reduce the risk to flooding to life, major infrastructure, environmental assets and some 80,000 homes</p>		<p>The SPD policies should take into account all guidance relating to flood risk and management</p>	<p>The SA will include objectives to reduce vulnerability to climate change and to minimise the susceptibility to flooding</p>
Health White Paper – Choosing Health – Making Healthy Choices Easier, Department of Health, 2004			
<p>This report sets out the new approaches to the</p>	<p>The report sets out a number of</p>	<p>Plan policies to contribute to</p>	<p>Check that the objectives</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>health of the public reflecting the rapid and radical transformation of the English society in the latter half of the 20th Century. The aims of the strategy are to: Have integrated planning and effective delivery of services; improve the health of the nation by reducing smoking, reducing obesity, increasing exercise, improving sexual health and improving mental health</p>	<p>targets to achieve the aims of the strategy</p>	<p>achieving said objectives</p>	<p>are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework</p>
<p>Choice for Parents, The Best Start for Children: A 10 Year Strategy for Childcare, December 2004</p>			
<p>This document sets out the governments vision to ensure that every child gets the best start in life and to give parents more choice about how to balance work and family life</p>	<p>Targets: Choice and Flexibility – Parents to have greater choice about balancing work and family life Availability – for all families with children up to 14 to affordable, flexible, high quality childcare Quality – high quality provision with a highly skilled childcare and early years workforce Affordability – families to be able to afford flexible high quality childcare that is appropriate for their needs</p>	<p>Plan policies to address the issues raised by the plan</p>	<p>Ensure Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflect the aims of this programme</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development (ODPM, 2005)			
<p>PPS1 sets out the Governments objectives for the planning system, and the key principle and objectives that should underpin the integration of sustainable development into development plans.</p> <p>Planning for sustainable development includes the following key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social cohesion and inclusion Protection and enhancement of the environment Prudent use of natural resources Sustainable economic development <p>Key Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable development should be pursued in an integrated manner; Development plans should address the causes and impacts of climate change; Spatial planning approach should be at the heart of planning for sustainable development; Policies should promote high quality, inclusive 		<p>The SPD should take a spatial approach and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set a clear vision for future development in the borough Integrate a wide range of activities into development Include community involvement 	<p>The SA should encompass all of the principles and objectives set out in the policy statement.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>design</p> <p>Clear, comprehensive and inclusive access policies should be included.</p> <p>Community involvement in planning</p> <p>The planning system also needs to become transparent, flexible, predictable, efficient and effective.</p>			
<p>PPS3: Housing (2006)</p>			
<p>High quality housing that is well-designed and built to a high standard.</p> <p>A mix of housing, both market and affordable, particularly in terms of tenure and price, to support a wide variety of households in all areas, both urban and rural.</p> <p>A sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice.</p> <p>Housing developments in suitable locations, which offer a good range of community facilities and with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure.</p> <p>A flexible, responsive supply of land – managed in a way that makes efficient and effective use of</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>Policies need to take account of housing objectives by encouraging the design of good housing, integrating choice, and promoting sustainable location of housing.</p>	<p>The SA will include objectives relating to housing density, mix and quality.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
land, including re-use of previously-developed land, where appropriate.			
PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)			
<p>To promote sustainable development by ensuring that biological and geological diversity are conserved and enhanced as an integral part of social, environmental and economic development, so that policies and decisions about the development and use of land integrate biodiversity and geological diversity with other considerations. To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology by sustaining, and where possible improving, the quality and extent of natural habitat and geological and geomorphological sites; the natural physical processes on which they depend; and the populations of naturally occurring species which they support. To contribute to rural renewal and urban renaissance by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments so that they are used by wildlife and valued by people, recognising that healthy functional ecosystems can contribute to a better quality of life and to people's sense of well-being; and - ensuring that developments take account of 	No specific targets or indicators	The SPD will need to consider balancing economic development and nature conservation, can also include policies for the conservation of biodiversity beyond the designated sites, for example the creation of new habitats as part of a new development	The SA will include objectives relating to nature conservation and the protection of wildlife and will consider impacts on biodiversity in accordance with existing guidance.

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>the role and value of biodiversity in supporting economic diversification and contributing to a high quality environment.</p>			
<p>PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005)</p>			
<p>Help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option, but one which must be adequately catered for; Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities; Help implement the national waste strategy, and supporting targets, are consistent with obligations required under European legislation and support and complement other guidance and legal controls such as those set out in the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994; Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment, and enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations; Reflect the concerns and interests of communities, the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and business, and encourage competitiveness; Protect green belts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed</p>		<p>The SPD policies will need to address waste and encourage developments that minimise and recycle waste in the Borough.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives to ensure sustainable use of materials through efficient use of raw materials and increased use of recycled materials, composting waste and waste reduction in the Borough.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>green belt boundaries and, in determining planning applications, that these locational needs, together with the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management, are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be given planning permission; and ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management.</p>			
<p>PPS11: Regional Spatial Strategies (2004)</p>			
<p>New arrangements for regional planning to deliver policy better at the regional level and contribute to the cultural change necessary to deliver the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan.</p> <p>The RSS will have to be produced on an inclusive basis of partnership working and community involvement and integrate better with other regional strategies. The RSS provides a spatial framework to inform the Local Development Documents (LDDs).</p>	<p>No specific targets</p>	<p>The policies of the SPD will have to be in general conformity with those in the RSS</p>	<p>The SA framework will have to take into account policies in the RSS</p>
<p>PPS12: Local Development Frameworks (2004)</p>			
<p>The Local Development Framework, together</p>	<p>The SPD should contain within</p>	<p>Advice in PPS12 to be</p>	<p>Sustainability Appraisal</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>with the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) provides the essential framework for planning in the local authority's area.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should adopt a spatial approach to SPDs to ensure the most efficient use of land by balancing competing demands within the context of sustainable development.</p> <p>Increased flexibility to respond to changing local circumstances.</p> <p>Strengthening community and stakeholder involvement.</p> <p>Carrying out sustainability appraisals.</p> <p>Having a strong evidence base to back up policies and proposals.</p>	<p>its documents an integrated set of policies which are based on a clear understanding of the economic, social and environmental needs of the area and any constraints on meeting those needs.</p> <p>The strategy and the policies in local development documents (LDDs) should relate to the geography of the area and be founded on its physical and demographic characteristics, internal and external links and relationships with neighbouring areas</p> <p>Key milestones should be identified in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) which is essentially a project plan</p>	<p>followed throughout the SPD Process.</p>	<p>(incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) to be integral to the SPD process.</p>
<p>PPS22: Renewable Energy (2004)</p>			
<p>Government objectives to renewable energy are set out in the aforementioned Energy White Paper</p>	<p>Contains the following two national targets:</p> <p>Cut UK carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2020, with real progress by 2010</p>	<p>Develop plan policies in line with PPS22; Consider how the plan can contribute to national targets; The SPD should include policies that promote and encourage use</p>	<p>Consider sustainability objectives that aim to increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable energy sources and to reduce greenhouse</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
	Generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable resources by 2010 and 20% by 2020	of renewable energy in new development; Where policies do restrict a comprehensive justification is needed; A criteria based approach should be applied to assess planning applications.	gas emissions.
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004)			
Local Planning Authorities are expected to adopt a strategic approach to integrate their land use planning processes with plans and strategies for the control, mitigation and removal of pollution, as far as it is possible and practicable to do so	<p>Ensure the sustainable and beneficial use of land (and in particular encouraging reuse of previously developed land in preference to Greenfield sites);</p> <p>Polluting activities that are necessary for society and the economy should be sited and planned and subject to such planning conditions that their adverse effects are minimised and contained to within acceptable limits; Opportunities should be taken wherever possible to use the development process to assist and encourage the remediation of land already affected by Contamination; Ensure that appropriate</p>	Consideration should be given to providing a strategic approach within the Core Strategy of the SPD. The SPD will have to take account of the requirements of this guidance by taking a criteria based approach to assessing proposed developments and ensuring policies encourage a reduction in pollution.	Ensure sustainability appraisal objectives address issues of pollution and land contamination

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
PPS25 Development and Flood Risk (2006)			
<p>The aims of planning policy on development and flood risk are to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk.</p> <p>Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reduce flood risk overall</p>	<p>Sequential and Exception tests to be applied.</p>	<p>The SPD must ensure that flood risk is assessed, managed and reduced.</p>	<p>The SA must ensure that flood risk is assessed, managed and reduced in Stratford and LLV.</p>
REGIONAL			
The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London (2004)			
<p>The Mayors Strategy for the spatial development of London, with which the Borough's plans must be in general conformity.</p> <p>The Mayor sets his vision for London as 'to develop London as an exemplary, sustainable world city, based on the three balanced and interwoven themes of strong, long-term and</p>	<p>The London Plan gives a range of targets which developments must meet.</p>	<p>The Borough will have to ensure that the policies in the SPD are in general conformity with policies and objectives in The London Plan.</p>	<p>The Borough will have to ensure that the objectives of the SA are in general conformity with policies and objectives in The London Plan.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>diverse economic growth, social inclusively and fundamental improvements in the environment and use of resources’.</p> <p>It includes six objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To accommodate London’s growth within its boundaries without encroaching on open spaces. • To make London a better city for people to live in. • To make London a more prosperous city with strong and diverse economic growth. • To promote social inclusion and tackle deprivation and discrimination. • To improve London’s accessibility. • To make London a more attractive, well-designed and green city. <p>Stratford and the LLV are identified within the adopted London Plan as Opportunity Areas within East London. It states that the planning framework for Stratford should build on existing proposals to harness transport, development and labour market capacity and create a major new commercial centre at Stratford to accommodate 600,000sqm of office space and</p>			

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

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Policy 3C.3 Sustainable transport in London •Policy 4A.6 Improving air quality •Policy 4A.13: London’s drainage and sewerage infrastructure •Policy 4A.15: Boroughs should develop policies that include the impacts of climate change, in particular with regards to the increased risk of tidal flooding. •Policy 4B.1 Design principles for a compact city •Policy 4B.3 Maximising the potential of sites •Table 4B.1 Density location and parking matrix •Policy 4B.4 Enhancing the quality of the public realm •Policy 4B.5 Creating an inclusive environment •Policy 4B.6 Sustainable design and construction •Policy 4B.7 Respect local context and communities •Policy 4B.8 Tall buildings –location •Policy 4B.9 Large-scale buildings –design and 			

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>impact</p> <p>The London Plan identifies the Blue Ribbon Network which includes the River Thames, the canal network and the other rivers and streams within London and London's open water spaces such as docks reservoirs and lakes. It includes culverted (or covered over)</p>			
<p>Draft Alterations to the London Plan (2006)</p>			
<p>The Draft Alterations to the London Plan (2006) propose a new minimum target for housing provision targets and waste and minerals.</p> <p>The alterations proposed a new minimum target for housing provision of 31,090 additional homes a year for London from all sources, together with individual borough targets.</p> <p>Newham's annual target is set as 3,510 homes with a ten year target of 35,100 homes.</p> <p>The draft alterations identify the number and type of new or enhanced recycling and recovery facilities required and the opportunities for their broad location, and gives further guidance on the safeguarding of London's resource of land won aggregates.</p>	<p>The London Plan gives a range of targets which developments must meet.</p>	<p>The Borough will have to ensure that the policies in the SPD are in general conformity with policies and objectives in The London Plan.</p>	<p>The Borough will have to ensure that the objectives of the SA are in general conformity with policies and objectives in The London Plan.</p>
<p>Further Alterations to the London Plan (2006)</p>			

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

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

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

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

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
sustainable development			
The Mayor's Municipal Waste Strategy: Rethinking Rubbish in London (September 2003)			
<p>It is the Mayor's objective to develop a 'waste reduction, reuse and recycling-led', cohesive and sustainable strategy for the management of London's waste which will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change the way we use resources so that we waste less. This will require us to deal with waste in a sustainable way, and people and communities to take responsibility for their waste. • Reduce the amount of (municipal) waste produced in London. • Increase the proportion of London's (municipal) waste being reused. • Increase the proportion of London's (municipal) waste being recycled and ensure recycling facilities are available for all. • Ensure that waste is managed in such a way as to minimise the impact on the environment and health. • Move London towards becoming more self-sufficient in managing its (municipal) waste within the region, and towards waste being dealt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to recycle or compost at least 25 per cent of household waste by 2005 • to recycle or compost at least 30 per cent of household waste by 2010 • to recycle or compost at least 33 per cent of household waste by 2015. • to recover value from 40 per cent of municipal waste by 2005 • to recover value from 45 per cent of municipal waste by 2010 • to recover value from 67 per cent of municipal waste by 2015. 	<p>The SPD policies need to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.</p>	<p>The SA needs to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>with as close to the place of production as possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 			
Industrial Capacity SPG (2003)			
<p>In addition to PPG12, this guidance encourages owners and occupiers of industrial land and agencies to manage and invest in capacity to meet the changing needs of different types of industry. In addition, mixed use, higher density re-development of some Strategic Employment locations close to town centres and public transport nodes is encouraged</p>		<p>The SPD policies need to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.</p>	<p>The SA needs to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.</p>
Housing SPG (2005)			
<p>The guidance supplements the London Plan by providing guidance on the policies set out within the Plan in relation to affordable housing and housing need assessment and market demand.</p> <p>The SPG identifies the additional total target for homes in LBN between 1997 and 2016 of 17,770 with an annual monitoring target of 890 homes.</p>		<p>The SPD policies need to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.</p>	<p>The SA needs to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>LLV OAPF (2007)</p> <p>The LBN makes up approximately 60% (738ha) of the LLV Opportunity Area. Residential and industrial uses each make up around a third of the LLV area, with 10% as green space.</p> <p>The LLV regional study proposes release of up to 53% of Newham's industrial base in the LLV, most of which is allocated for new housing development and significant increases in green space. The combined development of Stratford City and the 2004 O&LPP would introduce a new retail and office core, and legacy sports facilities. The report states that based on strategic assumptions of industrial land release to 2016 Newham has the potential capacity to deliver a total of between 24,000 and 30,500 new homes. Of this total, 4,440 would be delivered as part of the Stratford City redevelopment, and 8,107 as part of the 2004 Olympic and Legacy Planning Permissions.</p> <p>A further 9,750 units could be delivered in the Borough through development in new residential areas, 6,350 through mixed use development, and 2,000 from potential residential intensification focused on new and existing town centres at Stratford, West Ham and Canning Town, and through estates renewal. In relation to flooding, the document</p>		<p>The SPD policies need to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.</p>	<p>The SA needs to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>recognises that although flood risk is a key issue, regeneration offers the opportunity to “re-engage with the waterways”. It also recognises that development proposals need to be supported by detailed hydrologic and hydraulic assessments, and should be consistent with the additional technical information prepared to support the LLV Regeneration Strategy. The consultation draft promotes the implementation of sustainable drainage systems for the long term management of flood risk.</p>			
<p>East London Sub-Regional Development Framework (2006)</p>			
<p>The Framework identifies the LLV and Stratford as the ‘fulcrum’ tying together the Thames Gateway to the east and the London-Stansed-Cambridge Corridor to the north. The key issues for the area are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • managing the expansion of Stratford into a sustainable Metropolitan Centre, ensuring that strategic retail needs are addressed and transport options maximised with the need to secure the viability of other centres in the network; • co-ordinating the Olympic Games with the rest of the Valley to ensure efficient, sustainable regeneration; managing the release of industrial land while ensuring 		<p>The SPD policies need to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.</p>	<p>The SA needs to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>retention of capacity essential for strategic employment/service functions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to incorporate the extension of the LVRP (as set out in the Olympic Legacy proposals) and ensure good access from adjacent communities; securing the potential for high quality residential led mixed development with a strong employment component, which meets local need in terms of size. <p>A series of high density hubs are proposed, including Stratford as an axial sub-regional node for regeneration and the LLV as a major reservoir of low cost business space close to the Central Activities Zone (CAZ). The framework identifies an indicative employment capacity for the LLV of 8,500 based on the London Plan estimated capacity 2001-2016 and the emerging capacity. It also identifies an estimated capacity of 6,000 homes between 2001-2016.</p>			
East London Green Grid Framework (Draft SPG) 2006			
<p>The draft framework provides guidance on the implementation of policies in the Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan and identifies the LLV as a specific green grid area. Its strategic objectives include creating a major new park in</p>		<p>The SPD policies need to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.</p>	<p>The SA needs to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>the Olympic Legacy proposals; to improve access to the Thames and links across watercourses in the LLV; to provide high quality community-orientated urban parks linked by the Regent's Canal in the Victoria Park/Mile End Park Link; to refurbish and enhance the Northern Outfall Sewer Link and connect it with the Thames Gateway Bridge proposals; and to improve and formalise public access to the Higham's Park Link.</p>			
<p>Lea Valley Regional Park Plan (LVRP) 2000</p>			
<p>The Plan creates a vision for the regional Park that includes a series of policies that aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance the resources of the Park; • Guide development within and adjacent to the Park; and • Guide and inform the proposals of Part 2 of the Plan. <p>The vision anticipates that the policies will influence new development to create a Regional Park with an image and identity that transcends local authority boundaries. The LVRPA is currently developing proposals to form a Park Development Framework (PDF) which, following current consultation, will replace the LVRPPlan.</p>		<p>The SPD policies need to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.</p>	<p>The SA needs to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
The London Thames Gateway Development Corporation (LTGDC)			
<p>The LTGDC exists to improve the quality of life of residents and businesses in the Thames Gateway by delivering jobs and housing as part of the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan.</p> <p>The Corporation are currently preparing a 2 year Corporate Plan from 2006/2008 that identifies the Corporation's key objectives.</p> <p>Their LLV Vision brochure identifies the area as the largest remaining regeneration opportunity in inner London.</p> <p>They identify the opportunity to provide 250ha of new and improved public open space; concentrating development around centres at Stratford, West Ham, Bromley by Bow and Hackney Wick; creating 35,000 new homes; creating 50,000 new jobs; and creating a connected valley with a sustainable legacy.</p>	35,000 new homes	The SPD policies need to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.	The SA needs to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.
Environment Agency Thames Estuary 2100 Project (TE2100)			
<p>The Environment Agency's Thames Estuary 2100 project is developing a strategy for flood risk management in the Thames Estuary.</p> <p>The main purpose of the strategy is to move towards integrated river basin management by</p>		The SPD policies need to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.	The SA needs to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
<p>Looking at whole river catchments rather than smaller artificial segments. The main outcomes of the strategy for the Thames estuary to date are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All new developments in the estuary should incorporate measures to mitigate against environmental risks and enhance environmental opportunities • Development should improve the quality and accessibility of open spaces 			
<p>Catchment Flood Management Plans</p>			
<p>Catchment Flood Management Plans (CFMPs) are intended to provide a large scale, strategic planning framework for the integrated management of flood risks to people, property and the environment in a sustainable manner over the next 50 to 100 years. The overall vision of the Thames Region CFMP for the next 50 years is to generally reduce flood risk and incorporate flood resilience into new developments, and in the longer term, provide a more integrated approach to urban drainage systems. The Thames Region CFMP is expected to be available in draft format in Spring 2007. It is expected that the key objectives out of the Thames Region CFMP will be included in, and tailored to, the LLV Regeneration SFRA.</p>		<p>The SPD policies need to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.</p>	<p>The SA needs to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
LOCAL TEXT			
Newham Community Economic Development (CED) Plan 2002-2003			
<p>The CED Plan intends to maximise Newham's increasing range of employment and enterprise opportunities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide community and voluntary groups and networks with the expertise and infrastructure to create sustainable and inclusive solutions in response to their identified economic development needs. • To promote and support the development of community business and social enterprise. • To draw communities out of social and economic exclusion by developing packages of targeted interventions to increase take up amongst excluded communities of existing employment and training initiatives. 		<p>The SPD must be consistent with the intentions of the CED Plan</p>	<p>The SA should pay regard to the objectives of the CED Plan in the setting of objectives.</p>
Children and Young People's Plan 2006 – 2012 –Draft			
<p>The Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP) will be crucial in achieving the improvements in outcomes and services which we want to accomplish in Newham through the national Every Child Matters: Change for Children programme. The plan provides a framework which all the various organisations in the</p>		<p>The SPD must be consistent with the intentions of the CYPP</p>	<p>The SA should pay regard to the objectives of the CED Plan in the setting of objectives.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
borough that work with children and young people will use as a basis for their work.			
Inclusive Education Strategy 2004 – 2007			
The ultimate goal for Newham council's inclusive education strategy is to make it possible for every child, whatever special educational needs they may have, to attend their neighbourhood school, to have full access to the national curriculum, to be able to participate in every aspect of mainstream life and achieve their full potential.'			
Three Mills Conservation Area, Character Appraisal and Management Proposals			
<p>This document defines and records the special architectural and historic interest of the conservation area and identifies opportunities for enhancement.</p> <p>It provides a firm basis on which applications for development within the Three Mills Conservation Area can be assessed.</p> <p>The Management Plan provides guidelines to prevent harm and achieve enhancement.</p>	No key indicators or targets	The SPD must be consistent with the intentions of the proposals.	The SA should have particular regard to the priorities of the management proposals in the setting of objectives.

Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the plan	Implications for the SA
London Borough Newham Background Paper – Community Services 2006			
<p>A series of background papers has been prepared to accompany the Preferred Options for the LDF Core Strategy. The Community Services Paper states that the Council will work closely with community facilities providers in establishing need for space and suitable locations and seek to conform to the relevant principles in the Mayor of London's London Plan (2004).</p> <p>The facilities needed would have to be at locations that conveniently serve the local community without the need to travel long distances particularly by private transport.</p> <p>A full range of facilities should be provided to meet the needs of new communities, and to ensure that developments are not merely residential based.</p> <p>Provision should also be inclusive and ensure that the needs of the disadvantaged are met.</p>		<p>The SPD should promote the objectives and targets of this Guidance.</p>	<p>Incorporate the objectives and targets of the Guidance in the SA objectives and link to milestones/outputs of the SPD where possible.</p>
LBN, LDF Background Paper: Environment February 2006			
<p>The Environment background paper identifies and examines the following headline topics which are particularly relevant to the local</p>			

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<p>Newham context. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Quality <p>Current assessments of air quality suggests that the London boroughs, including Newham, will be unable to meet Government targets for reductions in certain air pollutants (Nitrogen Oxide and PM10) by the due dates (2004/2005 and 2010).</p> <p>There is a need for the Council to carry out further air quality modelling work to factor in variables such as population increase and the effects of planning and transport policies to provide a more accurate picture of future pollution scenarios in the Borough.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste <p>The 'managed change' regeneration scenario envisages the building of up to 50000 additional housing units in Newham up to 2016, which could result in an increase of 110,000 as population.</p> <p>This increase has not yet been totally factored into the East London Waste Authority contract with Shanks for the disposal of waste in its area, and there is still an information gap regarding how the waste stream would be</p>			

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<p>impacted at any of the three scenario options for future development.</p> <p>The Council will be producing a 'Joint Waste Development Plan Document' to assess the future waste facility requirements that will be needed in the future, not only for municipal waste, but all waste streams.</p> <p>There will need to be a careful balance between making provision for such facilities and ensuring these are compatible with the successful regeneration of adjoining areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land and Soil Quality <p>Economic factors and the physical attributes of some derelict/contaminated land may mean that it is not feasible or desirables in all cases to reclaim land for hard end uses (e.g. housing and employment).</p> <p>The most appropriate use of certain sites may be woodland, nature conservation or formal/recreational open space, as part of the emerging 'green grid' network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity <p>The Borough's biodiversity particular in relation to post-industrial 'wasteland habitat' and 'mixed grasslands' habitat (which are largely outside</p>			

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<p>the Borough's existing designated network of 'Protected sites of nature conservation importance' will be significantly adversely affected in the short to medium term.</p> <p>Stronger, more proactive protection and enhancement policies are therefore required to not only minimise future losses but achieve net improvements in the overall biodiversity of the Borough.</p> <p>The proposed 'East London Green Grid' of existing and proposed open spaces also provides significant opportunities for the extension of the Borough's biodiversity through sensitive design, landscaping and management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River Water Quality, Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage <p>The Council aim to promote the implementation of river restoration programmes (an example being the waterways down the Lower Lea, as part of the Olympic legacy proposals); and ensure a stronger commitment for sustainable urban drainage and flood resilient design in new developments. The Council will work closely with the Environment Agency to ensure developments are adequately protected from potential flood risk and do not increase flood risk either on site or elsewhere in the area.</p>			

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing Noise <p>The Council needs to confirm (via our Environmental Health Service) as to whether modelling can produce future noise scenarios factoring in population increases, local regeneration proposals and potential traffic implications. Currently, the Council requires ‘Noise Action Statements’ for major developments which incorporate a proactive approach in mitigating the effect of excess noise in new developments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good Design – Buildings, Public Realm/the Street Scene, and Sustainable Construction <p>The Paper realises that better design quality will be central to mitigating the amenity issues associated with high density developments (i.e. noise, privacy, for instance), and the issues of managing and maintaining areas being more intensively used.</p> <p>It also identifies the need for a stronger policy on improvements to the public realm and street scene, and SPG should cover scale, massing, visual appearance, noise, air pollution, crime prevention and accessibility, which are all quality of life issues.</p> <p>Wider green issues such as energy and water</p>			

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<p>conservation, biodiversity and construction in the flood plain, also need to be covered.</p>			
<p>Housing Background Paper February 2006</p>			
<p>Newham has 96,264 homes of which, currently 20% are Local Authority owned, 12.6% are RSL owned, 45.7% are owner occupied and 20% are private rented. The level of affordable accommodation is greater than the national average (by 20%). The borough has 9,900 unfit dwellings</p> <p>The target of 50,000 new homes has been selected as the draft preferred option. This is seen as the level of new housing that would best achieve the Sustainable Neighbourhoods objectives previously agreed at Cabinet.</p> <p>The Paper also sets out the level of affordable housing: a preferred policy option of requiring a minimum of 35% affordable housing from all developments of 10 units or more. There is also a preferred policy approach towards an appropriate mix of unit sizes and tenures that would ensure provision of appropriate levels of family housing.</p>	<p>Target of 50,000 new homes</p>	<p>The SPD must be consistent with the intentions of the Paper</p>	<p>The SA should have particular regard to the priorities of the Paper in the setting of objectives.</p>
<p>Background Paper: Open Space and Outdoor Recreation February 2006</p>			
<p>Newham is ranked 27 out of 32 boroughs in</p>	<p>Approximately 1.1 hectares per</p>	<p>The SPD should act to</p>	<p>Incorporate the objectives</p>

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<p>terms of the amount of public open space per 1000 residents. There is a need for a more refined approach to public open space, especially in relation to minimum standards for open space facilities required on sites, and our approach to developer off-site contributions when, for instance public open space standards cannot be fully met on site.</p> <p>An increase in population of that projected in the 'Managed Approach will require an overall strategic approach that provides quality, accessible and useable public open space in locations where they are needed, of sufficient size, either on-site or as part of an off-site safeguarded strategic 'green grid' network, and provide private open space and garden space on-site to meet the future demands of the Borough.</p>	<p>1000 residents.</p> <p>Public open space standards for new housing development.</p> <p>Promoting green grid in Newham.</p>	<p>promote the objectives of the paper.</p>	<p>of the plan in the SA objectives and link to milestones/outputs of the SPD where possible.</p>
<p>LBN LDF Background Paper: Transport February 2006</p>			
<p>The paper recognises that Newham is the focus for a significant amount of future regeneration activity with parts of the Borough being with the London Thames Gateway and as one of the host Boroughs for the 2012 Olympic Games.</p> <p>Parts of Newham already have good public transport provision, in particular Stratford and Canning Town, however, significant new public transport provision will be required to facilitate</p>	<p>Reducing the need to travel by car and increasing opportunities to travel by walking, cycling and public transport</p>	<p>The SPD should promote the objectives and targets of this Transport Paper.</p>	<p>Incorporate the objectives and targets of the Transport Paper in the SA objectives and link to milestones / outputs of the SPD where possible.</p>

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<p>the levels of growth and regeneration that are envisaged for the Borough.</p> <p>A number of significant public transport and road infrastructure projects are either under construction or being planned in order to meet this need.</p> <p>Newham has one of the lowest levels of private car ownership in Greater London and conversely, one of the highest rankings in terms of travel to work by public transport.</p> <p>A fundamental problem faced by Newham's residents is high volumes of traffic congestion caused in part by school runs and through traffic, and the associated negative environmental and health impacts that may be caused by air pollutants, noise and use of fossil fuels.</p> <p>Potentially 50,000 new homes raises significant issues in terms of potential extra demand on public transport services and on road space, through further growth in private car use.</p> <p>The Core Policies seek to focus significant amounts new development in those locations where there is a very good level of public transport provision and access to shops and local services, in order that people have the</p>			

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

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

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

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

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<p>The West Ham site lies within Major Opportunity Zone 4 (MOZ4) for the LBN UDP, where the Borough (Policy UR25) is seeking a mixed use development incorporating retail, business uses and residential accommodation closely related to the transport interchange at West Ham Station.</p> <p>The West Ham Masterplan, sets out to transform West Ham to include a new high quality waterfront plaza, quality public open space, a pedestrian spine and high standards of built form through the proposal of almost 190,000sqm of gross residential floorspace within the site (25% affordable housing), 10,000sqm of residential floorspace and a 30m wide linear park. The aims within the masterplan are to generate employment, improve accessibility and linkages, create quality public open space, encourage permeability and legibility and provide high standards of built form.</p>	<p>Targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 190,000sqm of gross residential floorspace with 25% affordable; 10,000sqm retail floorspace 30m wide linear park 	<p>The SPD should act to promote the objective of this Masterplan.</p>	<p>Incorporate the objectives of the masterplan in the SA objectives and link to milestones/outputs of the SPD where possible.</p>
Stratford Masterplan (2004)			
<p>The Stratford city Masterplan and Development Proposals, from development partners Chelsfield, Stanhope and London and Continental Railways, will create a high density mixed-use urban centre comprising 140,000sqm of shopping space.</p>	<p>Targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 140,000sqm of shopping space 465,000sqm of commercial office space 	<p>The SPD should act to promote the objectives and targets of this Plan.</p>	<p>Incorporate the objectives and targets of the plan in the SA objectives and link to milestones/outputs of the SPD where possible.</p>

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

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<p>communities and development sites so as to complement, enhance and strengthen their existing roles, aims to provide a framework for delivery of an improved public transport network and environment for the site which will ensure integration of the existing transport network with the new development to provide a basis for identifying future investment needs. The framework sets out to provide a new metropolitan centre for East London, produce high-quality, high density and mixed use developments, provide a seamless link with the existing Stratford Town Centre, emphasise employment generating uses, meet housing needs and provide an emphasis on the use of public transport to encourage sustainable development.</p> <p>Transport is a key issue for the Rail Lands as accessibility reduces significantly with distance from the centre of Stratford. Road access is a key constraint with congestion during peak times which will restrict the potential for road based traffic. Whilst development will be primarily public transport based there will be a need to enhance road access through the area within the context of sustainable development.</p>			
Stratford Renaissance Partnership Draft Strategic Plan (2007)			
<p>This Plan sets out their key objectives over the next ten years. It includes the following key</p>		<p>The SPD should promote the objectives and targets of this</p>	<p>Incorporate the objectives and targets of the Plan in</p>

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

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing an understanding of flood risk in East London; • Applying the PPG 25 sequential test to Development Plans; • Analysing the consequences of existing, proposed and potential development in flood risk areas; • Providing means of testing development allocations and existing planning policies; and • Proposing costed mitigation options for flood risk management. <p>The East London SFRA defined Flood Zones 1, 2, 3a, 3b and 3c according to PPG25 (now superseded) and proposed residual risk categories of low, medium and high probability. Specific mitigation options devised to reduce flood risk were developed and costed.</p> <p>Key outcomes of the East London SFRA for the study area included;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification of the majority of the area as EA Flood Zone 3, High risk; • Identification of high risk rapid inundation zones at the four breach locations investigated 			

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<p>within the Lower Lea Valley; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of potential mitigation options to reduce flood risk including strategic land raising behind defences, flood storage and temporary barriers. <p>This document does not account for guidance given in PPS 25, however it is understood Thames Gateway London Partnership are preparing a User Guide and workshops with the local boroughs on PPS 25 and the SFRA.</p>			
<p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the Lower Lea Valley Olympic & Legacy SFRA</p>			
<p>A SFRA was prepared and submitted in support of the LLV Olympic & Legacy Planning Applications (January 2004). This assessment identified Flood Zones, actual risk and the residual risk which could be used in support of the planning application proposals and to inform those making land use decisions within the Olympic and Legacy Masterplan area 2004.</p> <p>This SFRA was subsequently updated (March 2004) to make use of previously unavailable data, and was submitted as part of the LLV Olympic & Legacy Regulation 19 Submission in May 2004.</p> <p>There was also a requirement to issue a reformatted SFRA to the Environment Agency.</p>		<p>The SPD should promote the objectives and targets of this SFRA.</p>	<p>Incorporate the objectives and targets of the SFRA in the SA objectives and link to milestones /outputs of the SPD where possible.</p>

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<p>This amended document, (issued in October 2004), was again based on data assembled for the LLV Olympic and Legacy Planning Applications.</p>			
<p>Pre-consultation draft LLV Regeneration SFRA</p>			
<p>Following the completion of the Olympic & Legacy planning applications and the Olympic and Legacy SFRA, further technical information was prepared to support the preparation of the LLV Regeneration Strategy. This information was issued to and appraised by the Environment Agency in November 2005.</p> <p>The revised technical information was prepared prior to the issue of the consultation draft guidance in PPS 25 (December 2006) but importantly incorporates the following concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It provides information to enable a risk based sequential approach to be adopted; • It includes information on the vulnerability of different categories of development; • It gives indicative guidance on the compatibility of particular development with respect to their location in Flood Zones; • It supports the principle of “flood risk reduction” in locations at high risk of flooding; and 		<p>The SPD should promote the objectives and targets of this SFRA.</p>	<p>Incorporate the objectives and targets of the SFRA in the SA objectives and link to milestones / outputs of the SPD where possible.</p>

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

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further local studies and investigation, including the effect of River Lea operating procedures on flood risk; • Raise flood risk awareness and improved development control input; • Local flood protection and alleviation measures; • Improved guidance on Sustainable Drainage Systems; • Improved quality of flood flow data; • Improved effectiveness of hydraulic and hydrological models; • Improved flood warning; and increased public awareness, consultation and partnering 			
Joint Waste Development Plan Document (DPD)			
<p>The Joint Waste DPD is being developed by the four East London Waste Authority (ELWA) boroughs of LB Newham, Barking & Dagenham, Havering and Redbridge.</p> <p>The purpose of the Joint Waste DPD is to set out a planning strategy to 2020 for sustainable waste management which enables the adequate provision of waste management</p>		<p>The SPD should promote the objectives and targets of this Joint Waste DPD.</p>	<p>Incorporate the objectives and targets of the Joint Waste DPD in the SA objectives and link to milestones /outputs of the SPD where possible.</p>

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<p>facilities (including disposal) in appropriate locations for municipal, commercial & industrial, construction & demolition and hazardous wastes.</p> <p>The Joint Waste DPD will form part of the LDF and help deliver the relevant elements of the Community Strategy for each borough.</p>			