Newham Local Plan Refresh Issues and Options Stage

Integrated Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Contents

1. Introduction		. 3
	What is the Local Plan Review?	. 3
	What is an Integrated Impact Assessment?	. 3
	What is the purpose of a Scoping Report?	. 3
2. The IIA Process	S	. 4
	The move towards Integrated Impact Assessment	.4
	Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	.4
	Health Impact Assessment (HIA)	.4
	Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA)	.4
	Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)	
3.	The Sustainability Appraisal	. 6
	Assessment Stages	. 6
4. A1	Identifying Relevant Policies, Plans & Programmes	. 8
5. A2	Collecting Baseline Information	.9
	Borough Portrait	. 9
6. A3	Identifying Local Sustainability Issues	21
7. A4	Developing the IIA Framework	23
	Compatibility of IIA objectives	
8. Equalities Impa	act Assessment	34
	Introduction	34
	Profile of Protected Characteristics in Newham	36
	Equalities Impact Assessment Scoping	39
	Is this a new policy or proposal or a change to an existing?	10
	Conclusion5	54
	Equalities Impact Assessment Framework	54
9. Health Impact	Assessment6	52
	Introduction6	52
	Policy context6	54
	Health and Well-Being Profile of Newham6	55
	Methodology7	71
	Health Impact Assessment Scoping and Framework7	73
	Conclusion	34
10. A5	Consultation and Next Steps	35
	Sustainability appraisal	35
	Equality Impact Assessment and Health Impact Assessment	35
	Consultation	35
	Next Steps	35

1. Introduction

What is the Local Plan Review?

- 1.1 Newham's Local Plan currently comprises the Local Plan (2018), Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation DPD (2017) and the Joint Waste Plan (2012).
- 1.2 Over the next three years, the Planning Policy team at the London Borough of Newham will undertake a refresh of the Local Plan – in response to updated Newham objectives and strategies; changes in the development context and market trends; and updated national and regional planning requirements.
- 1.3 Many of the impacts of the plan that this IIA will seek to assess have already been considered under previous SA and IIA processes and found to be positive; the IIA will however seek to provide a full appraisal of the Local Plan.
- 1.4 For the expected timeline of production for the refreshed Local Plan please refer to the Council's published Local Development Scheme and Local Plan webpage.

What is an Integrated Impact Assessment?

- 1.4 An Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) fulfils statutory requirements for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of all plans and programmes subject to preparation or adoption by a local, regional, or national authority. The IIA approach incorporates the requirements of the European Union's SEA Directive (2001/42/EU) and the transposing UK Regulations. There has been no updated guidance or regulations issued subsequent to Britain and Northern Island leaving the EU, so they approach has been maintained. An IIA also fulfils requirements for Health Impact Assessment, Equalities Impact Assessment, and Habitats Regulations Assessment. The integrated approach avoids the need to undertake and report on separate assessments and seeks to reduce any duplication of assessment work, particularly as the various types of impact assessment deal with many of the same issues.
- 1.5 <u>Government guidance</u> sets out that the main stages of impact assessment are:
 - A) Set the context and objectives; establish baseline and decide scope
 - B) Develop / refine options and assess effects
 - C) Prepare the (IIA) report
 - D) Consult on the draft plan and IIA
 - E) Monitor effects of the plan

What is the purpose of a Scoping Report?

1.6 This Scoping Report responds to stage 'A' of the impact assessment process described above and provides an opportunity for identified consultation bodies to comment on the process proposed by the Council.

As per the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 the

specified consultation bodies are Natural England, Historic England, and the Environment Agency. As the IIA addresses health impacts the Scoping Report is also sent to Public Health and the relevant Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG). It is also flagged up to the Local (in this case London) Enterprise Panel given its relevance to sustainable economic development. <u>Regulation 12</u> of the above sets out that 'when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information that must be included in the report, the responsible authority shall consult the consultation bodies' for a period of 5 weeks.

2. The IIA Process

The move towards Integrated Impact Assessment

2.1 The IIA approach incorporates a number of assessments of the social, environmental and economic impacts of planning policies, incorporating: the statutory requirements of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA), Health Impact Assessment (HIA), Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) and Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA). The IIA addresses all of the Council's legal duties to carry out impact assessments of a plan within one integrated process. Integrating the assessments in this way ensures a comprehensive approach that informs the development of plan policies. As many of the issues considered in the assessments overlap in practice, an integrated approach is thought to produce better recommendations and outcomes. The IIA is an iterative process that considers the impacts of emerging policies and proposes alterations to them or mitigation for any adverse impacts that may be identified.

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

- 2.2 Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires a local planning authority to carry out a sustainability appraisal of each of the proposals in a plan during its preparation. More generally, section 39 of the Act requires that the authority preparing a plan must do so "with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development". The appraisal should include an assessment of the likely significant impacts economic, social and environmental of the plan.
- 2.3 Sustainability Appraisals should be carried out in accordance with Government Guidance contained within the 'National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021' and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). Sustainability Appraisal, as defined under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, fully incorporates the requirements of the SEA directive. The term SA is therefore used to refer to the combined assessment.

Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA)

2.4 An Equalities Impact Assessment (EQIA) is a way of measuring the potential impact (positive or negative) that a policy, function or service may have on different groups protected by equalities legislation, notably the Equalities Act 2010. This Act places a general duty on the council as a public body to pay due regard to advancing equality, fostering good relations and eliminating discrimination for people sharing certain protected characteristics. EQIA is therefore an essential tool for demonstrating the Council has complied with the law by shaping the way decisions are taken and thereby improving outcomes. It enables a good understanding of needs and differential impacts that our policies may have on different groups.

2.5 See section 8 for the EQIA scoping report.

Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

- 2.6 Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a systematic approach to predicting the magnitude and significance of the potential health and wellbeing impacts, both positive and negative, of new plans and projects. The approach ensures decision making at all levels considers the potential impacts of decisions on health and health inequalities. HIA is particularly concerned with the distribution of effects within a population, as different groups are likely to be affected in different ways, and therefore looks at how health and social inequalities might be reduced or widened by a proposed plan or project.
- 2.7 While HIA is not a statutory requirement of the Local Plan preparation process, the physical environment is shaped by planning decisions which can facilitate or deter a healthy lifestyle, affect the quality and safety of the environment, encourage or discourage employment and training opportunities, enhance or impair social networks and nurture or neglect opportunities for a rich community life. An HIA identifies actions that can enhance positive effects on health, reduce or eliminate negative effects, and reduce health and social inequalities that may arise through planning decisions. It considers how and to what extent proposed policies are likely to affect the health of people in Newham and recommends changes to improve outcomes.
- 2.8 See section 9 for the EQIA scoping report.

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

- 2.9 The IIA will incorporate Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) to meet Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (the 'Habitats Directive'). The Directive seeks to provide legal protection of habitats and species that are of European significance.
- 2.10 HRA for the Local Plan review will be undertaken during the production of the Local Plan and the findings will be taken into account in the IIA where relevant.

3. The Sustainability Appraisal

Assessment Stages

3.1 The stages required for an effective IIA process are set out in the table below along with the associated stage of plan preparation. The tasks are taken from the guidance previously referenced and are consistent with those undertaken for the previous Local Plan sustainability appraisals. Note that stage A is completed via this Scoping Report with tasks A1 to A5 represented in the structure of this document.

Requi	red stages for effective IIA	Work stage / output
Stage	A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	Pre-production / Evidence Gathering
A1:	Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes	IIA Scoping report
A2:	Collecting baseline information	
A3:	Identifying sustainability issues and problems	
A4:	Developing the IIA framework	
A5:	Consulting on the scope of the IIA	
Stage	B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects	Local Plan Production
B1:	Testing the Local Plan objectives against the SA framework	IIA Production
B2:	Developing the Local Plan options	
B3:	Predicting the effects of the Local Plan	
B4:	Evaluating the effects of the Local Plan	
B5:	Considering the ways of mitigating adverse effects and	
	maximising beneficial effects	
B6:	Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of	
	implementing the Local Plan	
Stage	C: Preparing the Sustainability Report	IIA Report
C1:	Preparing the SA Report	
Stage	D: Consulting on the draft Local Plan and SA Report	Local Plan / IIA
D1:	Public participation on the options of the Local Plan and the IIA report	Consultation & Examination
D2:	Assessing significant changes	
D3:	Making decisions and providing information	
Stage	E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan	Local Plan Adoption and monitoring

E1:	Finalising the aims and methods for monitoring	IIA Report (Adoption)
E2:	Responding to adverse effects	

4. A1 Identifying Relevant Policies, Plans & Programmes

- 4.1 This section establishes the plans, programmes or strategies relevant to the preparation of a Local Plan and the IIA process. It is important to identify this policy framework at an early stage as a wide range of guidance and initiatives influence the United Kingdom's planning system and the development of planning policy in Newham.
- 4.2 The policy framework is constantly evolving: at a national level, the National Planning Policy Framework was most recently updated in July 2021; at a regional level, the London Plan was adopted in March 2021. At a sub-regional level, planning decisions in Newham are influenced by a number of statutory plan-making authorities and policy is developed with regard to corporate Council-wide strategies. In addition the evidence base continues to evolve as more studies, corporate surveys, and Authority Monitoring reports are produced.

Two important corporate strategies to highlight are the 'Community Wealth Building Strategy' and the 'Re-orientation and Recovery Strategy', a Covid-19 recovery strategy.

These strategies and others are led by the 5 strategic principles of:

- Community Wealth Building
- Brighter Futures The Best Place for Children and Young People to Thrive
- Tackling Racism, Inequality and Disproportionality
- Putting People at the Heart of Everything We Do
- A Healthy, Happy and Well Newham
- 4.3 Due to its length, a table listing the documents considered relevant is included at Appendix 1 – comments are welcomed with regard to whether any key policies, plans and programmes are missing or whether updated versions are available but not cited. Note that nothing above EU level is listed.

5. A2 Collecting Baseline Information

- 5.1 Task A2 establishes the baseline conditions in Newham that are relevant to the Local Plan and its associated IIA. The term 'baseline information' refers to the existing environmental, economic and social characteristics of the area likely to be affected by the plan, and their likely evolution without implementation of new policies. It provides the basis against which to assess the likely effects of alternative proposals in the draft plan.
- 5.2 The Local Plan review follows the development of the Local Plan (2018), and therefore the data capture and analysis derived from the preparation of that document's evidence base provides a starting point for the consideration of issues and information relevant to the reviewed Local Plan.
- 5.3 The baseline is however constantly evolving. The unknown consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic also mean that the on-going analysis of statistics and information is necessary as the Local Plan is progressed.
- 5.4 The Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) is updated via annual topic-based bulletins to provide the most up-to-date baseline picture of Newham across the broad themes of the Local Plan. The AMR bulletins look at a range of economic, social and environmental data, and include analysis, more information can be found at: <u>https://www.newham.gov.uk/planning-development-conservation/planning-policy-local-plan/1</u>
- 5.5 The creation of the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) removed a portion of land around Stratford from the remit of the London Borough of Newham as Local Planning Authority. The LLDC is due to be disbanded and planning powers to be handed back to boroughs by 2024. We are working with the LLDC and other Host Boroughs to lobby Central Government to allow this Local Plan refresh to include the LLDC area, so that there is an up to date Local Plan, shaped by Newham residents, for our entire borough as soon as planning powers return to Newham.

Borough Portrait

5.6 In addition to the summary picture given here, the <u>www.newham.info</u> website provides a range of data about the Borough (including "Key Facts" infographics updated twice a year). It should be noted that the data from the 2021 Census has not yet been released.

5.7 Ethnic Diversity and language

Newham has seen significant population changes: changing from a primarily white working class area in the 1980s and 1990s to the area with the highest concentration of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups in the country, making up over 72% of the population in 2021 – a significant increase from 61% in 2001 (GLA 2016, Housing led demographic projections 2016).

Within the population, Indian is the largest group with a 15% share, followed by Bangladeshi (12%), Black African (11%) and Pakistani (10%) (GLA 2016, Housing led

demographic projections). No single group makes up more than a fifth of the population.

Over 100 languages are spoken in the borough with English being the most common followed by Bengali, Urdu and Gujarati (GLA 2019). Forty-one per cent of the population over three years-old do not have English as their main language (Census, 2011).

5.8 **Population**

The overall population of London grew from the 1990s, but Newham's grew at an even faster rate than average, rising from 216,300 in 1991, 249,411 in 2001, 310,400 in 2011 and 355,200 in 2020. (ONS 2021, Demographic Projections). The growth rate of 31% between 2007 and 2017 was double that experienced by London as a whole (14%).

This growth explains why Newham has the highest average household size in London (three in 2011, compared with just over two nationally, and two and a half in London) (Census, 2011), and the steep rise in population density, from 69 in 2001, 89 in 2011 and 98 in 2021 people per hectare (ONS 2021, Demographic Projections). This is still below the density of crowded inner boroughs like Islington, Camden or Kensington and Chelsea, or neighbouring boroughs such as Hackney or Tower Hamlets.

Newham is a transient borough, with over 15% of the population either moved in or out of the Borough in 2017. Newham is a relatively young borough, with 24.6% of the resident community under the age of 18 years (ONS 2018).

5.9 Employment

Newham has had historically high unemployment – more than double the national average in 1991 (Census, 1991). In recent years, official unemployment figures fell faster than the London and national average (from 13.1% in 2010 to around 10% in 2015), so that Newham was around the national average. However the Covid-19 pandemic has increased the levels of unemployment in Newham to around 7%, compared to the national average of 4%. The Universal Credit claimant rate was higher in Newham when compared to the London or England rates in 2020 (NOMIS). 22% of children lived in out-of-work families in 2016, compared to 35% in 2013 (HM Revenue and Customs, Tax Credits, 2016).

Underemployment is also an issue in Newham, particularly among part-time workers, with 1 in 5 residents (19%) wanting to work longer hours at their current rate of pay (NHPS, 2018). The number of part-time jobs rose from 23,000 in 2009, 28,300 in 2012 to 35,000 in 2019 (NOMIS).

Since 2007 Our Newham Work, Newham's job brokerage service, has helped over 40,000 residents into work. Half of the residents helped into work are long-term unemployed (Our Newham Work, 2021).

5.10 Benefits

Covid-19 has exacerbated many of these employment issues, with Newham having the biggest increase in Universal Credit claimant rates at around 200% at the peak of the pandemic. In July 2020, 102,000 Newham residents were on furlough, or unemployment benefits – 35,000 more than our neighbours, Tower Hamlets and Hackney, and around the same as Kensington & Chelsea, Kingston upon Thames, Richmond, Westminster and the City of London combined.

Just over half (57%) of Newham residents receive some benefits (NHPS, 2018). 39% of households in Newham are in poverty before housing costs. This is more than double the national figure (16%). (NHPS, 2018).

5.11 Levels of deprivation and poverty

Levels of deprivation in Newham have reduced in recent years – the borough was ranked the 2nd most deprived borough in 2010, the 8th most deprived in 2015, to the 12th of 317 local authority districts most deprived in 2019. However, the borough remains in the top ten local authorities in the country where multiple deprivation remains high (ONS 2018).

Four Newham wards are in the bottom 10% in London for overall quality of life (Forest Gate South, Custom House, Canning Town North and South). There are 4 Lower Super Output Areas with an Index of Multiple Deprivation of 1 – meaning they are in the worst 10% in the country. (ONS 2019)

67% of Newham's children live in households in poverty after housing costs. (NHPS, 2018). 49% of households in Newham have incomes below the poverty threshold after housing costs. This is even higher than the national average (22%). (NHPS, 2018).



Newham LSOAs mapped by decile

Poverty levels in Newham are far in excess of national levels – taking housing costs into account increases the discrepancy still further due to the high cost of living in Newham. Absolute poverty levels have stagnated since 2013, with just under two-in-five households in Newham (39%) in absolute poverty before housing costs, compared to 44% in 2013. This far exceeds the national incidence of 16% (NHPS 2018).

5.12 Household incomes and pay

Household incomes in Newham remain significantly below the national average. The median net equivalised household income before housing costs in Newham equates to £373 per week compared to the national level of £453 per week (NHPS 2018). This is exacerbated further by high housing costs meaning that median net equivalised household income after housing equates to £293 per week compared to £413 nationally (NHPS 2018). Although improvements to these figures have occurred in recent years, real term pay is still below the 2008-2009 recession peak (ONS 2019). Jobs paying £30,000 or less are five times more at risk of computerisation than for top earners (ONS 2018).

Median pay has increased since 2015, however this is still far below the national average. (NHPS, July 2018). The gender pay gap in Newham has women earning 13% less than men in Newham, compared to the 9% national average. There is also a significant gender gap in employment levels, with working-age women more likely to be unemployment compared to working-age men (NOMIS).

There is also a Black and Minority Ethnic employment gap of 18.7% in Newham and a gender employment gap of 23.2% (ONS 2019). Newham's Household Panel Survey estimates that 27% of employees in the borough are paid less than the national Statutory Minimum Wage, suggesting that workers' rights abuses are high.

In 2018, 17% of residents said they were "comfortable"; 11% of residents are struggling to manage financially; and a quarter (25%) are just "getting by". This is a substantial improvement on 2011, where just 8% of residents said they were "comfortable", nearly a quarter of residents were struggling to manage financially, and a third of residents just "getting by" (NHPS, 2018).

5.13 Fuel poverty and debt

Newham has the highest rate of fuel poverty in England, with over one in five households affected (21.7%). (BEIS, 2021). More than one in ten households (14%) say they have fallen behind in paying bills in the last twelve months. (NHPS, 2018) Residents from black ethnic backgrounds are twice as likely to say their household has fallen behind with their bills (27%, compared with 13% of residents from an Asian ethnic background, and 10% of residents from a white ethnic background). (NHPS, 2018). 60,000 of our residents, approximately 22%, have been identified as having problem debts (MAS 2017).

5.14 Businesses and town centres

Newham has approximately 14,000 businesses, with 94% of these businesses being micro sized enterprises employing nine or fewer staff.

Business growth has increasing by 5,100 between 2015 and 2020 (78%), which is twice the rate of growth in London overall (31%). The highest growth has been in business support services. At 48%, Newham has a relatively low proportion of 'resilient' businesses compared with other areas and the figure for Inner London is 69%.

Newham has the benefit of lower rent for business workspace than the London average but it is rapidly catching up with office rental values, increasing by 105% between 2013 and 2018, compared to the London average of 38% (GLA 2019).

Pre-pandemic, vacancy rates in Newham's town centres were below national average, around 7% in 2018 compared to the national average of 11% (Newham, Local Data Company).

5.15 Jobs in Newham

Between 2013 and 2017, the number of jobs in Newham grew by 18,160 jobs (20%), almost twice the growth rate for London as a whole (11%) (GLA 2019). However, the proportion of jobs within knowledge-based activities is half that of London, and the proportion of high growth (scale up companies) in Newham is on fifth of the national average (ONS 2018).

Between 2013 and 2016, the Borough saw a 14% increase in overall job numbers, with retail (partly down to the opening of Westfield shopping centre) remaining the dominant sector and steadily growing year on year.

5.16 Housing

The suitability of housing is a dominant problem in Newham, and across London – with issues including access to housing, affordability of housing (both buying and renting) as well as quality of accommodation. The levels of poverty and low incomes in Newham make pressures on the poorest particularly acute.

The share of owner occupiers has fallen (43% in 2001; 29% in 2011) along with the share of social housing tenants (37% in 2001; 34% in 2011). But there has been a steep rise in private renting, more than doubling since 2001 from 17% to 37%. In 2011 there were 16,600 more private rented properties than in 2001, and the figure is rising.

Private rents have risen and private tenants have seen incomes after housing costs fall since 2009 (NHPS, 2014). In 2018, Median monthly rents in Newham were £650, up from £545 in 2015. In the private rented sector the median monthly rent increased to £1,200 from £934. (NHPS, 2018). On average, private rents rose 56% in between 2012 and 2019.

Over the last 20 years, house prices in Newham have increased dramatically, from around £100k in 2001, £208k in 2011 and £388k in 2021 – increases far above inflation. Although these increases are large, house prices, remain far below the London average

(£388,000 compared with £655,000). (HM Land Registry, 2021). The proportion of owner occupiers (29%) is far below the London average of 50%, and less than half the national average (64%).

Just less than half of Newham households report issues with their accommodation (49%), with most common problems including damp walls, floors or foundations and a lack of space. (NHPS, 2018). Those living in social rented accommodation are significantly more likely to report a wide range of issues with their accommodation than those living in other tenures – three in ten mention damp as an issue and a quarter cite lack of space (29% and 26% respectively. (NHPS, 2018).

5.17 Energy Efficiency

Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) are a standard measure of the overall efficiency of a home (A-G rating), and buildings must have an EPC when constructed, sold or let. Since 2012, the average EPC rating in Newham has improved from D to C, and the percentage of EPCs issued below Band E has steadily dropped from 9% to 1%. In April 2018, the Government tightened regulations requiring landlords to upgrade properties to at least EPC Band E.

5.18 Education

Newham's educational gains are the most striking achievement of the last decade. Young people in Newham are high achievers with 65.8% of pupils achieving a level 4 or above (equivalent to a grade C or better) in both English and Maths GCSEs in 2017-18 (compared with 64.2% for England). In Newham, 36% of schools and colleges are rated as 'outstanding' compared to 20% for England. There have been over 10,000 apprenticeship starts in Newham over the past five years, significantly higher than our neighbouring boroughs (UK Government 2019). Newham's adult learning service engages with 8,000 part-time learners each year (LBN 2019).

However, just a one in ten of Newham residents (11%) have a Higher Education qualification, compared with almost half of Londoners (47%) and over a third of people in the UK (36%) (NHPS 2018). Furthermore, over one in four (28%) of Newham residents have no formal qualifications, significantly more than the London (9%) or UK (12%) figures.

5.19 Health of residents and air quality

With regard to the health of Newham residents, the proportion who are overweight has risen significantly: in 2018/19, 57% of Newham's residents aged 18+ were classified as overweight or obese. This is significantly higher than London (56%) and higher than England (62%). 28% of Newham residents in 2018 get their Five a Day of fruits and vegetables: an increase from 25% in 2015 (NHPS, 2018). Newham men can expect to live to 58.4 years in good health and women to 61.4 years, compared with 64.2 and 64.4 for England (PHE, 2018).

The premature death rate from cardiovascular disease is significantly worse for Newham compared to the rest of England. (PHE 2019)

Fourteen percent of the Borough's population is exposed to NO_2 levels above the air quality objective (AQO) for human health and on average all Newham residents are exposed to levels of PM2.5 that is thirty five percent greater than the WHO guideline value of 10µg/m3. (AQAP, 2019) This causes the highest rate of deaths from pollution in England – amounting to 96 people dying prematurely each year (PHE 2019) The diagram below clearly shows that high levels of NO2 correlate with the location of of major roads in the borough (A13, A406 (North Circular), Barking Road and Romford Road).



Covid-19 disproportionally affected Newham and Newham's residents that any other London Borough. At the height of the pandemic, the Covid-19 mortality rate in Newham (196 per 100,000) was the second highest in the country.

Further health information is provided in section 9 (Health Impact Assessment).

5.20 **Crime**

According to Newham residents, crime levels in Newham are improving, with 12% of residents noting that they are experiencing crime in 2018 - a small reduction from 15% in 2015 (NHPS, 2018). 39% of residents felt unsafe at night - the lowest level since 2004 (NHPS, 2018). However, 78% of residents reported that at least one type of Anti-Social Behaviour was common in their local area.

However, Metropolitan Police crime rate statistics show a yearly increase from 2013/14, with 2017/18 reaching the levels registered in 2010/11. Overall, crime rates – defined as crimes per 1000 residents – are slightly higher than London average, driven by higher crime relating to common assault, personal robbery, theft of/from motor vehicles and 'other' theft.

5.21 Green and open space

Green space covers 13.1% of Newham, compared with 39% for London as a whole. Newham has 25 parks and numerous green spaces totalling approximately 396 ha of publically accessible green space. The borough has 10% tree cover, the second lowest in London. Residents do enjoy and use parks and open spaces in Newham, with 43 % of residents visiting at least once a week.

5.22 Water quality

Water quality in Newham's three rivers – the Thames, Lea and Roding – has improved dramatically over the last 50 years, assisted by the decline in heavy industry - however data from the Environment Agency show that river quality has not improved in recent years.

5.23 Carbon emissions

The majority of carbon emissions in Newham come from Industry and Commercial activity, in particular industry and commercial electricity. CO₂ emissions in all sectors have fallen since 2012, with the largest reductions in the Industrial and Commercial sector. The carbon emissions per capita have dropped substantially since 2012, however in recent years these figures have plateaued. (BEIS, 2021)

5.24 Waste and recycling

With regards to waste and recycling, Newham currently has the lowest recycling rate in England with 17% of the Council's waste being recycled in 2018/19. The average recycling rate in England in 2018/19 was 45.1%. Waste collected per head in Newham is below the national average at 341kg per head (ELWA 2018/19).

5.25 Water use

Water efficiency data is only available at a Thames Water (supplier to Newham) level. There has been steady improvements in the amount of water used per person per day (measured in litres/head/day), with Thames Water's 2015-2014 Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP14) showing that the region consumed water per capita above the national average of 147 l/h/d. By 2017-18, this had improved to a low of 144 l/h/d. However, these figures are still behind London Plan target of 105 litres or less per head per day.

5.26 Transport

Newham has the highest public transport mode share at almost 41 per cent, almost 6 percentage points higher than the inner London average. However, cycling modal share in Newham is poor, around 2-3% - and in recent years, the reduction in car use has plateaued. Newham has the fourth lowest car ownership rate per head in UK - 52% of households do not own a car (TfL Travel in London 13, 2020).

There is a net daily outflow of 30,000 workers (predominantly westward to central London).

Of the 28 TfL stations in Newham, only 4 stations lack step free access. This is one of the highest levels of public transport accessibility in London.

As of July 2021, TfL network public transport passenger numbers are still 54% below pre-pandemic levels in London, whereas car, van and heavy goods vehicle use in London has returned to pre-pandemic levels.

5.27 Heritage and Archaeology

The borough has over 100 listed buildings with national historical or architectural interest. 4 are listed at Grade I, 5 at Grade II* and 113 at Grade II. The borough has two national scheduled monuments, as well as 5 areas designated as Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Areas due to their archaeological significance. The borough has 9 Conservation Areas, with 1 located in the LLDC area.

The borough also has non-designated heritage assets - 192 locally listed buildings and 9 Areas of Townscape Value.

5.28 Contaminated land

Heavy industry in the form of gasworks, chemical works, tanneries, dye works, paint works, colour works, distilleries, railways and docks, combined with domestic refuse tipping, has left Newham with a legacy of land and water pollution. The majority of this affected land, and associated groundwater, is located adjacent to the River Lea Valley and south of the A13.

Over the last 40 years, as development has occurred in the Lower Lea Valley, Royal Docks and Beckton, many sites have been remediated or capped. However, the legacy of historical industrial use remains in many parts of the borough, notably in Beckton Riverside and the Royal Docks (LBN Contaminated Land Strategy, 2003).

5.29 Flood Risk

Newham is surrounded on three sides by London's three largest rivers, the Lea, the Roding and the Thames. Thanks to formal flood defences (including the Thames Barrier) all properties in the borough are protected from tidal and fluvial flooding. However, if no defences existed (or defences were breached) large areas of the borough are in Flood Zone 3. It is important to recognise that this flood risk is a residual risk, should flood defences fail.

The map from the Environment Agency shows the areas of the borough on Flood Zones 2 and 3.



Potential risk of flooding from other sources exists throughout the borough, including sewer discharge and surface water flooding due to heavy rainfall & limited capacity of drainage infrastructure. 13 surface water 'flood risk hotspots' were identified in the Surface Water Management Plan.

5.30 Noise

Large areas of the borough are affected by noise, notably from major roads such as the A13 and A406 (North Circular), and London City Airport. According to London City Airport data, all dwellings or noise sensitive buildings within relevant noise contours have installed or been offered to install sound insulation or improved windows. The map, taken from 2017 DEFRA noise data shows the average noise level from road noise in decibels across the borough.



Table 2: Key sources of baseline information

- Office for National Statistics, Annual Population Survey, 2021
- Office for National Statistics, Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2018
- Office for National Statistics, Average weekly earnings in Great Britain, 2019
- Office for National Statistics, Labour Market Profile Newham, 2019
- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Noise mapping, 2017
- Office for National Statistics, Population estimates for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, 2018
- Money Advice Service, A Picture of Over-Indebtedness,
- National Audit Office, Financial sustainability of local authorities
- Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework, 2019
- Greater London Authority, Borough Profile: Newham,
- Greater London Authority, London Labour Market, Skills and Employment Indicators,
- Greater London Authority, Population and Household Projections,
- Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) London Borough of Newham Archaeological Priority Areas Appraisal (July 2014)
- Transport for London, Travel in London 13, 2020
- Trust for London, Newham Profile, 2019
- London Borough of Newham, Understanding Newham 2017 Ipsos MORI findings from Wave 9 of the Newham Household Panel Surveys (NHPS, July 2018)
- London Borough of Newham Local Plan (2018)
- London Borough of Newham Authority Monitoring Reports (updated via annual bulletins)
- London Borough of Newham, Air Quality Action Plan
- London Borough of Newham, Housing Delivery Plan
- London Borough of Newham, Biodiversity Action Plan
- London Borough of Newham, Employment Land Review
- London Borough of Newham, Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
- London Borough of Newham, Food Outlet Mapping in the London Borough of Newham
- London Borough of Newham, Strategic Housing Market Assessment
- London Borough of Newham, Affordable Housing Economic Viability Assessment
- London Borough of Newham, Community Infrastructure Study
- London Borough of Newham, Town Centre and Retail Study
- London Borough of Newham, Economic Development Strategy
- London Borough of Newham, Contaminated Land Strategy
- London Borough of Newham, Towards a Better Newham Re-orientation and Recovery Strategy
- Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (NHS Newham and Newham Council)
- London Borough of Newham, Local Implementation Plan
- Local Data Company (2019)
- Thames Water's 2015-2014 Water Resources Management Plan

6. A3 Identifying Local Sustainability Issues

- 6.1 Task A3 looks at the sustainability issues most affected by development in Newham which the Local Plan and IIA should respond to. These have been identified through the review of policies, plans and review of the baseline information.
- 6.2 The Local Plan will include spatial policies (including allocation of sites) and detailed policies for the purposes of development management. As the document advances, further and more detailed sustainability issues will be identified; as such, the IIA accompanying the Issues and Options and Proposed Submission stages of the Local Plan may include assessment of policies that seeks to address sustainability issues not yet identified here.
- 6.3 The broad sustainability issues identified are set out in Table 3.

Table 3: Sustainability issues and problems

- Concerns regarding the future of town centres following the COVID-19 pandemic
- The mixed quality of local neighbourhoods and town centres
- Lack of facilities and opportunities for young people
- High levels of deprivation in some parts of the borough
- Levels of crime and fear of crime
- Poor levels of health and wellbeing, high levels of health inequality
- Lower number of conservation areas and listed buildings when compared to neighbouring boroughs
- High levels of residents claiming Universal Credit during the COVID-19 pandemic
- Household incomes significantly below the national average
- Wish to encourage continued growth of local businesses and jobs, attracting inward investment
- Low proportion of resilient businesses
- Retaining economic benefits in the borough
- Maintaining improvement in education levels, childcare, education and training facilities
- Poor quality of housing accommodation in the borough
- High cost of renting and purchasing housing in the borough
- High levels of homelessness
- Insufficient quantity of housing delivered in the borough
- Low levels of energy efficiency of housing in the borough Serious implications from the Climate Emergency – mitigation and adaption measures to respond to impacts are required
- High levels of fuel poverty
- Poor recycling rate
- Continued flood risk from rivers and surface water
- Very high levels of poor air quality
- Legacy of contaminated land throughout the borough
- Open space deficiencies lack of access to green space
- Low level of tree coverage

- Poor quality existing green & blue infrastructure and open spaces.
- Low levels of biodiversity, habitats and species in the borough
- Barriers throughout the borough due to roads, railways, rivers and urban grain
- Walking and cycling modal share is low compared to other boroughs
- Not all stations in the borough are accessible
- Low levels of waste reused, recycled or reclaimed, and high levels of waste sent to landfill
- Large areas of the borough affected by noise from roads and London City Airport

7. A4 Developing the IIA Framework

- 7.1 Task A4 sets out the IIA objectives. The previous Local Plan SA scoping report proposed 13 sustainability objectives. These objectives were reviewed, assessing them against the baseline information and a peer review of what other recent local authorities have used as objectives.
- 7.2 The 22 objectives set out below reflect the move towards integration of impact assessments; objectives and associated prompt questions can be linked to Habitats Regulations Assessment (objective 15), Equalities Impact Assessment (particularly but not exclusively objectives 6, 20 and 22) and Health Impact Assessment (objectives 13 and 22). However each of the assessments has their own reviewing approach and objectives.
- 7.3 Each of the objectives has been linked to the monitoring framework set out in the Local Plan, which contains a comprehensive set of indicators to be examined through the Authority Monitoring Report Bulletins. As the Local Plan Review is progressed, the IIA will appraise policy options and site allocations against these objectives.
- 7.4 The list of objectives is set out below in the table below. For the purposes of the IIA, the decisions being appraised will be in the site allocations and designations and formation of the development management policies within the revised Local Plan.

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal prompt questions	Indicators						
Promote diverse and economically thriving town centres.	Will the policy support diverse town centres that serves the varied needs of residents?	Quality and mix of town centre uses						
	Will the policy allow for town centres to be located near	Number of vacant properties in town centres						
	residents homes and taking future growth into account?	Changes in use of town centres by residents						
Ensure that neighbourhoods are liveable, safe, high quality with good accessibility to retail, leisure,	Will the policy increase access for all residents to services, facilities and amenities?	Accessibility to local facilities and amenities from neighbourhoods						
culture, healthcare, education and open space	Will the policy promote high quality public realm?	Number of visits to local facilities and amenities by residents						
	Will the policy reduce crime, improve perceptions of safety and reduce the fear of crime?							
Maintain local distinctiveness and protect and enhance place-making assets.	Will the policy protect sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological and cultural importance?	Number of heritage assets gained or lost through development						
d55815.	Will the policy promote high quality architecture and design?	Number of developments attending Design Review Panel or undertaking co-design with						
	Will the policy encourage locally distinctive spaces?	residents						
	Will the policy conserve neighbourhood character?							

Encourage growth of local businesses, attract inward	Will the policy support local business growth?	Number of active businesses
investment and increase employment	Will the policy encourage new investment in the borough?	Number of businesses relocating to/out of the borough
	Will the policy improve access to employment?	Number of apprentices, and work placements
	Improve access to employment for those groups currently experiencing above average worklessness?	
Ensure that economic benefits are retained within the borough	Will the policy support local business growth?	Number of active businesses
following Community Wealth Building principles	Will the policy assist in retaining economic benefits within the borough?	Number of businesses relocating to/out of the borough
		% of employees resident to the borough
Increase and improve the provision of and access to childcare,	Will the policy improve opportunities for learning at all ages?	% of pupils achieving 5 GCSE grades 9-4
education and training facilities and opportunities for all age	Will the policy allow for new schools and other	% of residents without qualifications
groups and sectors of the local population.	education facilities in the right locations?	Attendance of pupils at school
		Additional facilities in the right locations
Improve the existing housing stock in the borough	Will the policy improve the existing housing stock in the borough?	EPC certificates for buildings energy efficiency ratings (A to F)
	Will the policy encourage retrofitting and other improvements?	Increased retrofitting of older buildings

	Will the policy allow homes to evolve to meet changing needs?	Number of Housing Act Improvement Notices issued
		Number of landlord licences revoked
Increase the supply of housing, choice and quality of affordable housing in the borough	Will the policy encourage a mix of density, standards, sizes and mix of housing?	Number and mix of homes approved and completed
	Will the policy encourage high quality design and energy standards, including energy and heat?	Number and mix of affordable homes approved and completed
	Will the policy increase access to housing?	Number of homes delivered that meet London Plan housing standards
	Will the policy help people on moderate and lower incomes house themselves?	Geographic spread of new developments
		EPC certificates for new buildings energy efficiency ratings (A to F)
		Number of households living in temporary accommodation
Ensure the Local Plan incorporates mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the	Will the policy reduce the emission of greenhouse gases?	Reduction in the amount of CO2 emissions in the borough
impacts of climate change.	Will the policy reduce the impacts of, and respond to climate change?	Increased provision of green space, biodiversity habitats, trees etc
	Will the policy support a Net Zero future?	EPC certificates for new buildings energy efficiency ratings (A to F)
	Will the policy encourage retrofitting of older buildings?	

		Increased retrofitting of older buildings
	Will the policy mitigate against the effects of climate change – heat, flooding etc.	
Ensuring high standards of sustainable design are achieved in the built environment.	Will the policy set high standards for sustainable design?	EPC certificates for new buildings energy efficiency ratings (A to F)
	Will the policy promote high quality architecture and design?	Reduction in the amount of water used in a building
	Will the policy allow for less use of energy, water and materials during the whole life of a building?	Reduction in the amount of embodied carbon in a building
		Fewer developments refused on design grounds
		Fuel poverty levels
Ensure sustainable use and protection of natural resources, including water, land and air, and	Will the policy improve water quality, reduce piped water use and/or reduce waste water?	Reduction in the amount of water used in a building
reduce waste.	Will the policy minimise the production of waste across all sectors and increase reuse, recycling,	Improvements in water quality levels in rivers
	remanufacturing and recovery rates?	Percentage of household waste recycled or composted
	Will the policy promote development on brownfield sites?	Improvements in levels of air quality in the borough

	Will the policy protect residents from existing poor air quality?	Reduction in the number of residents living in areas of poor air quality							
	Will the policy assist in reducing levels of poor air quality?	Development occurring on brownfield land rather than protected green belt, metropolita open land, green space or other protected space.							
Avoid, reduce and manage all forms of flood risk	Will the policy assist in avoiding, reducing and managing all forms of flood risk?	Developments approved against the advice of the Environmental Agency							
	Does the policy promote the use of sustainable urban drainage systems?	Provision of additional or improved flood defences							
	Does the policy take into account potential flood risk, minimising harm to people or property?	Provision of sustainable urban drainage systems in new and existing developments							
Improve land quality and ensure mitigation of adverse effects of contaminated land on human health.	Will it improve soil quality? Will the policy promote development on brownfield sites?	Reduction in the levels of contaminated land in the borough Improved levels of soil quality							
	Will the policy mitigate adverse effects of contaminated land on human health?	Development occurring on brownfield land rather than protected green belt, metropolitan open land, green space or other protected space							
Address existing open space deficiencies and improving existing	Will the policy help to expand the amount of green space in the borough, especially in areas of open space deficiencies?	Increased provision of green space, biodiversity habitats, trees etc							

Vill the policy improve the quality of open space? Vill the policy enhance green and blue infrastructure? Vill the policy protect, conserve and enhance natural	Improvements in water quality levels
	Improvements in water quality levels
Vill the policy protect, conserve and enhance natural	
	Amount of new habitat created
abitats in the borough?	
	Development occurring on brownfield land
	rather than protected green belt, metropolitan
nd green roofs?	open land, green space or other protected
	space
	Improvements in water quality levels in rivers
Vill the policy encourage a shift to sustainable modes of	Levels of car ownership
ransport, away from private cars?	
	Public transport ridership
oes the policy prioritise active travel modes?	
	Active travel (walking and cycling) modal share
etwork?	Number of Low Traffic Neighbourhoods, School
Will the policy contribute to Vision Zero goals (reducing	Streets, bike lanes etc implemented
	Reduction in the levels of serious injuries or
	deaths on roads
Vill it encourage development at locations that enable	
valking, cycling and/or the use of public transport?	Additional transportation infrastructure,
	improving connectivity and expanding the
Vill the policy improve connectivity and expand the	network
ransport network?	
V r V V V V V V V V V V V	(ill it create new habitats, including new open space and green roofs? (ill the policy encourage a shift to sustainable modes of ansport, away from private cars? oes the policy prioritise active travel modes? (ill the policy improve the accessibility of the transport etwork? (ill the policy contribute to Vision Zero goals (reducing eaths or serious injuries on roads)? (ill it encourage development at locations that enable alking, cycling and/or the use of public transport?

		PTAL levels across the borough
Reduce amount of waste sent to landfill and increase reuse, recycling, and recovery	Will the policy minimise the production of waste across all sectors and increase reuse, recycling, remanufacturing and recovery rates?	Tonnes of municipal waste created in the borough
recycling, and recovery		Percentage of household waste recycled or composted
	Will the policy make appropriate provision for waste management facilities to meet the London Plan apportionment target?	
Provide quality community facilities and infrastructure in the	Will the policy promote social cohesion and integration?	Increased community cohesion and sense of belonging
right location for residents	Will the policy allow for community facilities to be located in the right location and accessible to all? Will the policy encourage high quality design?	Number of visits to community facilities
Encourage greater community cohesion and reduce poverty, Racism, Inequality and	Will the policy promote social cohesion and integration? Will the policy promote equity between population	Increased community cohesion and sense of belonging
Disproportionality	groups?	Reduction in the levels of population churn
	Will the policy tackle Racism, inequality and disproportionality?	Measure equitable access to services amongst all racial groups?
Improve and increase the facilities and opportunities for young people	Will the policy improve access to facilities and opportunities for young people?	Number of 16-25 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET)
	Will the policy increase opportunities for young people?	

Contribute towards reducing crime and the fear of crime	Will the policy improve perceptions of safety and reduce the fear of crime?	Fear of Crime Number of violent crimes Number of residential burglaries
Improve the health and wellbeing of the population and reduce	Will the policy reduce health inequalities?	General health of population and healthy life expectancy
health inequalities	Will the policy increase access to health, leisure and open space facilities?	Number of patients per GP
	Will the policy improve mental and physical health and wellbeing?	Number of leisure centre visits Number of residents who live in areas deficient
	Reduce activities with negative health externalities?	in park access
		Number of new wheelchair accessible housing units approved and completed

Compatibility of IIA objectives

- 7.5 The compatibility of the IIA objectives has been assessed to identify where potential conflicts may arise. Most of the objectives have a positive or neutral effect when tested against the other IIA 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 (such as housing or employment provision) is tested against environmental objectives (such as biodiversity). Achieving sustainable development is inevitably a balancing act.
- 7.6 The compatibility of the IIA objectives is shown in Table 6 below:

																						<u> </u>	_
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Promote diverse and economically thriving town centres.	1																						
Ensure that neighbourhoods are liveable, safe, high quality with good accessibility to retail, leisure, culture, healthcare, education and open space	2	\checkmark																					
Maintain local distinctiveness and protect and enhance place-making assets.	3	\checkmark	\checkmark																				
Encourage growth of local businesses, attract inward investment and increase employment	4	\checkmark	\checkmark												Кеу								Π
Ensure that economic benefits are retained within the borough following Community Wealth Building principles	5	\checkmark	\checkmark		\checkmark			_						\checkmark		Obje	ctives	are c	ompa	atible			
Increase and improve the provision of and access to childcare, education and training facilities and opportunities for all age groups and sectors of the local population.	6	\checkmark	\checkmark		\checkmark	\checkmark								Х		Obje	ctives	are r	ot co	mpat	ible		
Improve the existing housing stock in the borough	7		\checkmark	\checkmark										(blan	k)	Obje	ctives	have	neut	ral co	mpati	ibility	
Increase the supply of housing, choice and quality of affordable housing in the borough	8		\checkmark		Х		Х	\checkmark															
Ensure the Local Plan incorporates mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	9	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark		\checkmark	\checkmark														Π
Ensuring high standards of sustainable design are achieved in the built environment.	10	\checkmark																					
Ensure sustainable use and protection of natural resources, including water, land and air, and reduce waste.	11	\checkmark																					
Avoid, reduce and manage all forms of flood risk	12	\checkmark	\checkmark					\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark													
Improve land quality and ensure mitigation of adverse effects of contaminated land on human health.	13	\checkmark	\checkmark		\checkmark			\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark												
Address existing open space deficiencies and improving existing green & blue infrastructure and open spaces.	14	\checkmark			Х				Х	\checkmark			\checkmark	\checkmark									
Protect, enhance and increase biodiversity, habitats and species in the borough	15			\checkmark	Х			\checkmark	<	\checkmark		<	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark								
Create accessible, safe and sustainable connections and networks by walking, cycling, public transport and road.	16	\checkmark	\checkmark		\checkmark			\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark					\checkmark								
Reduce amount of waste sent to landfill and increase reuse, recycling, and recovery	17									\checkmark	\checkmark			\checkmark		\checkmark							
Provide quality community facilities and infrastructure in the right location for residents	18	\checkmark		\checkmark			\checkmark								\checkmark		\checkmark						
Encourage greater community cohesion and reduce poverty, Racism, Inequality and Disproportionality	19			\checkmark		\checkmark	\checkmark										\checkmark		\checkmark				
Improve and increase the facilities and opportunities for young people	20	\checkmark			\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark		Х						\checkmark				\checkmark	\checkmark			
Contribute towards reducing crime and the fear of crime	21	\checkmark					\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark								\checkmark		\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark		
Improve the health and wellbeing of the population and reduce health inequalities	22					\checkmark		\checkmark	\checkmark		\checkmark		\checkmark										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

8. Equalities Impact Assessment

Introduction

What is an Equalities Impact Assessment?

The Equality Act 2010 requires that when making decisions the Council must have regard to the Public Sector Equality Duty and have due regard to:

- eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
- advancing equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- fostering good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not, including prejudice and promoting understanding.

An Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) is a way of measuring the potential impact (positive or negative impact) that a policy, function or service may have on different groups protected by the Equality Act 2010. It is an essential tool for demonstrating the Council has complied with the law by shaping the way decisions are taken and thereby improving outcomes.

What are protected characteristics?

The characteristics protected by the Equality Act 2010 are:

- age
- disability
- gender reassignment
- marriage/civil partnership
- pregnancy/maternity
- race
- religion or belief
- sex
- sexual orientation

In Newham we also consider the cross-cutting elements of a proposal to consider socioeconomic disadvantage.

What is the purpose of this Equalities Impact Assessment Scoping Report?

Planning in Newham has a key role to play in achieving greater social and economic inclusion, promoting equality and reducing poverty. Planning policies and decisions impact on different people differently, particularly given the wide range of stakeholders impacted by planning decisions. There is also a risk that some groups are disproportionately negatively impacted by planning decisions.

The purpose of carrying out an EqIA on the Newham Local Plan Review is to inform the development of planning policies by assessing how policies can be strengthened so they maximise the positive impacts of promoting equality and inclusion and where required, remove or mitigate potential negative or discriminatory impacts of policies on specific groups. It will need to take place in the early stages of policy development and be an-going process so that it can genuinely inform policy development.

The EqIA Scoping Report is the first stage of the EqIA for the Newham Local Plan Review. The purpose of the EqIA Scoping Report is to start building an evidence base and to identify potential equalities issues for different protected characteristics. The Scoping Report also sets out the proposed framework that will be used to undertaken the EqIA on the next stages of the Local Plan Review.

The EqIA forms part of a wider Integrated Impact Assessment and sits along the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report. It also sits alongside the Local Plan Consultation and Engagement Strategy. Building an evidence base to effectively evaluate the policy impacts will involve ongoing and meaningful consultation in order to gather information on how policies and issues affect different groups. This will be an on-going process throughout the preparation of the EqIA which is set out below.



Profile of Protected Characteristics in Newham

This section provides a profile of Newham under each of the protected characteristics. Much of the data is projected from the 2011 Census and more up to date data from the 2021 Census will be available next year and incorporated into the EqIA.

Socio-economic

According to ONS Mid-Year Estimates it was estimated that in 2020 Newham had a population of 355,300 people, making it the third largest population in London.

Newham has historically been one of the most disadvantaged boroughs in London. Since the steady decline of the docks beginning in the 1960s it has suffered from high unemployment and a high turnover in population. According to ONS Mid-Year Estimates Newham had a population churn (people arriving and leaving Newham) of 19% in 2020.

Inequalities in the borough remain and although Newham has made great strides in tackling deprivation since 2015 it is still ranked amongst the most deprived in England. Over a quarter of Newham's neighbourhoods are in the 20% of most deprived neighbourhoods in the country, over a quarter of residents are paid below the London Living Wage and Newham has the highest overall level of homelessness in Englandⁱ. The average weekly income in Newham was significantly lower than London in 2019 (£620 compared to £699 in London) but higher than England (£587).ⁱⁱ

Life expectancy is below the national average and Newham's healthy life expectancy (the years of good health we can expect to live), is a lot lowerⁱⁱⁱ.

Age

Newham has one of the youngest populations in the UK and the median age is 32.7 years. 22% of the population is projected to be 0-15 years. 70% of the population is projected to be 16-64 years. 8% of the population is projected to be 65 and over.



Disability

In the 2011 Census, 14% of Newham's population said that they have a disability or long-term illness that limited their day-to-day activities a lot or a little. This compares to 14% in London and 18% in England and Wales.
In December 2020 14.9% of Newham residents aged 16-64 are EA core (people who have a long term disability which substantially limits their day-to-day activities) or work-limiting disabled, 13.1% are EA core disabled and 11.5% have a work-limiting disability^{iv}.

Gender reassignment

There are no robust official statistics at a local authority level for Newham.

Marriage/civil partnership

According to the 2011 Census:

- 4.1% of the population is widowed a surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership.
- 45.2% of the population is single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership).
- 3.8% of the population is separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership).
- 40.5% of the population is married.
- 0.3% of the population is in a registered same-sex civil partnership.
- 6.2% of the population is divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved.

Pregnancy/maternity

There are no comprehensive official statistics at a local authority level for Newham.

Race

Newham is one of the most diverse boroughs in the country, with over 100 different languages being spoken. However some of the population have considerable language barriers. The 2011 Census data showed nearly 9% of Newham residents are unable to speak English well or at all. This is almost double the value for London (4.1%) and much higher than that of England (1.7%). 72% of residents are from Black, Asian and Ethnic Minority communities^v.

The projected ethnic make-up of Newham's residents is^{vi}:



- Arab 1.3%
- Bangladeshi 12.4%
- Black African 11.1%
- Black Caribbean 4.1%
- Chinese 1.6%
- Indian 14.8%
- Other Asian 6.6%
- Other Black 2.6%
- Other Ethnic Group 2.8%
- Other Mixed 1.7%
- Other White 13.7%
- Pakistani 9.8%
- White & Asian 1.1%
- White & Black African 1.1%
- White & Black Caribbean – 1.1%
- White British 13.2%
- White Irish 0.8%

Religion or belief

According to 2011 Census data Newham's residents identified as having the following religions:

- Buddhist 0.8% compared to 1% at a London-wide level
- Christian 40% compared to 48.4% at a London-wide level
- Hindu 8.8% compared to 5% at a London-wide level
- Jewish 0.1% compared to 1.8% at a London-wide level
- Muslim 32% compared to 12.4% at a London-wide level



- Sikh 2.1% compared to 1.5% at a London-wide level
- Other religion 0.4% compared to 0.6% at a London-wide level
- No religion 9.5% compared to 20.7% at a London-wide level

GLA-projected Newham population by ethnicity in 2020

- Arab (%)
- Bangladeshi (%)
- Black African (%)
- Black Caribbean (%)
- Chinese (%)
- Indian (%)
- Pakistani (%)
- White Irish (%)
- Other White (%)
- White & Black Caribbean (%)
- White & Black African (%)
- White & Asian (%)
- Other Mixed (%)
- Other Asian (%)
- Other Black (%)
- Other Ethnic Group (%)

Sexual orientation

There are no comprehensive official statistics at a local authority level for Newham. The 2011 Census recorded 2,671 persons (over 16 years) who were living in a couple: either in a registered civil partnership or cohabiting (same-sex).

Equalities Impact Assessment Scoping

What is the proposal or policy?

The Local Plan is the Borough's most important planning document. A refresh of the Local Plan is underway to set out the vision, strategic priorities, spatial strategy and planning policy framework to guide and manage development in the borough for the next 15 years.

Describe the main objectives and purpose of the proposal or policy

The Local Plan is the key planning document that we will use to shape, plan and manage growth, regeneration and development across the Borough over a 15 year period. We use it to assess planning applications and guide our decisions on:

- the location, amount and type of development in the borough
- the standards that development should meet
- what it should look like
- what services and infrastructure are needed, where
- how all residents will benefit from the growth and development

The Issues and Options includes proposals for the following topics:

- Our vision for Newham
- Newham's neighbourhoods

- Design
- High Streets
- Community facilities
- Inclusive economy
- Homes
- Green spaces and water spaces
- Climate Emergency
- Transport
- Waste and utilities

Is this a new policy or proposal or a change to an existing?

The existing Newham Local Plan was adopted in 2018. Local Plan needs to be reviewed every 5 years to ensure they provide an up-to-date planning framework for the area. Without an up to date Local Plan we lose some local discretion on deciding planning applications.

We also need to ensure that our planning policies remain fit for purpose and reflect our current needs, addresses emerging challenges and helps us make the most of new opportunities. Of foremost importance is developing a Local Plan which responds to the disproportionate impact of Covid-19 on Newham – our residents, businesses and Council – and delivers a recovery which creates an inclusive economy for Newham.

Finally, currently, part of Newham is included within the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) planning authority. In this part of the borough the LLDC develops planning policy and makes decision on planning applications. The LLDC is due to be disbanded and planning powers to be handed back to boroughs by 2024. We are working with the LLDC and other Host Boroughs to lobby Central Government to allow this Local Plan refresh to include the LLDC area, so that there is an up to date Local Plan, shaped by Newham residents, for our entire borough as soon as planning powers return to Newham.

Who is affected by the policy or policy?

The preparation of the Local Plan includes a wide range of stakeholders and involves crosscouncil working. It affects residents, businesses and local organisations and involves the input of statutory consultees, public bodies and council partners.

Will the policy or decision influence how the Council operates or have substantial changes in resources?

The Local Plan (alongside the London Plan and any neighbourhood plans) forms part of the development plan for Newham and is used in planning decisions for new development and to shape growth in the borough.

Is the policy associated with other Council policies, if so identify the policy/policies?

At the heart of the Local Plan refresh will be the delivery of the Council's core strategies. These include:

- Towards a Better Newham: COVID-19 Recovery and Reorientation Strategy
- Climate Emergency Action Plan
- Tackling Racism, Inequality and Disproportionality
- 50 steps to a Healthier Newham
- Social Integration Strategy

The Local Plan Review is also associated with the Statement of Community Involvement and Local Plan Review Engagement Strategy which aim to ensure consultation and engagement are accessible as possible and any method address equalities considerations.

^{vi} Mid-2020 ONS MYE

ⁱ We are Newham State of the Borough Report 2021

[&]quot; Well Newham 50 Steps to a Healthier Borough Part 2

Well Newham 50 Steps to a Healthier Borough Part 2

^{iv} ONS APS December 2020

 $^{^{\}rm v}$ We Are Newham State of the Borough Report 2021

How relevant is the policy or proposal in affecting the lives of residents, service users, businesses and employees due to their protected characteristics?

(H (high), M (medium), L (low),? (Unknown at this stage))

Protected characteristic	Our vision for Newham	Inclusive Economy	Design	Green spaces and water spaces	Transport	Community Facilities	Climate Emergency	High Streets	Newham's Neighbourhoods	Waste and Utilities	Homes
	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н
Class or socio- economic disadvantage	represent 65 account. ^{vii} In December In November work) was 26 In 2017 acces Poor air qual Access to ope	% of average 2020 Newha 2020 Newha 5,080. This is a ss to digital se ity disproport en space acro	wages compa m had 5,780 h m's claimant o n increase of rvices remain ionately affec ss the country	in London with red to 30% acro ouseholds in te count (combined 18,000 from Ma ed a challenge v ts the borough's v is not equal, w vithin 300m of th	ss the UK. 49 mporary acc d figure of Jc irch 2020. ^{ix} vith 8% of re s poorest res	9% of Newha ommodation b Seekers Al sidents surv	am resident: n which is th llowance an reyed having tend to live	s are in pove he highest ni d Universal g no access t on the most	erty after housi umber in the co Credit claiman to the internet ² t heavily pollut	ing costs ar ountry. ^{viii} ts actively s ×. red roads ^{xi} .	e taken into

	Recommenda	tion											
	planning polic	The Local Plan Review should gather further evidence on socio-economic disadvantage in the borough and how this can be addressed through planning policies. This includes through the preparation of evidence base documents and consultation and engagement. However given the levels of deprivation in the borough it is considered that all of the Local Plan topic areas are of high relevance and provide an opportunity to positively impact on the borough's most deprived residents, maximise the benefits of growth to these residents and improve equality across the borough.											
	an opportunit												
Protected characteristic	Our vision for Newham	Inclusive Economy	Design	Green spaces and water spaces	Transport	Community Facilities	Climate Emergency	High Streets	Newham's Neighbourhoods	Waste and Utilities	Homes		
	н	н	Н	н	Н	н	Н	н	Н	н	н		
Age	householders owning were r In November 2 across London In 2020 6.5% o not in educatio	aged 16-34 lix more commor 2020 the clain x ^{xiii} of Newham's i on, employme	ved in the print of (37% and 3 mant count in male 16-17 y ent or trainin	itely was the mo vate rented sec 8% respectively Newham for re ear olds were n g ^{xiv} . d in the most de	tor as did 42%) while half of esidents aged ot in educatio	5 of 35-44 y those agec 18-24 was 5 n, employn	vear olds. A d 55+ were 12.9% of th nent or trai	mong those owner-occu e 18-24 aged	aged 45 – 54, piers ^{xii} . d population,	social rente	d and o 11.0%		

In Newham, life expectancy at birth is lower than that of London for both males and females. Compared to life expectancy, Newham performs less well in terms of healthy life expectancy and disability free life expectancy. The lower healthy life expectancy at birth values for Newham reflect the development of disease at earlier ages compared to that of London and England.
Newham, consistently, has some of the highest rates of childhood obesity in the country and ranks 30th out of 32 boroughs in London, 23.3% of Newham children in Reception (aged 4/5) are overweight or very overweight (obese) and 42.9% by Year 6 (aged 10/11).
Newham has the second highest percentage of residents of any London borough who never cycle; with this proportion being uniformly high among all age categories (ranging from 89% of 5-16 year olds to 96% of 60+ year olds).
Evidence from the Youth Safety Board found that children and young people felt safe in areas where they lived or where they had family or friends but were worried about travelling after dark to less familiar parts of the borough. Violence, anti-social behaviour, sexual harassment, drunkenness, drug-taking, rubbish-dumping and gabling made them feel unsafe. Children and young people also feel unsafe in transport hubs. They wanted safer physical spaces, better lighting, a more visible presence from adults, access to phone call for help and removing threatening online material ^{xvi} .
Young people have told us they feel that their needs are neglected in both indoor and outdoor public spaces and Newham needs more locally accessible, free or affordable, safe and well-lit public spaces.
Engagement on the current Local Plan found older people were concerned about crime, fear of crime, anti-social behaviour, the availability of housing, good quality public realm and buildings (including accessibility to public toilets) and conveniently-located public toilets.
Recommendation
The Local Plan Review should gather further evidence on the experience of people of different age groups to assess the impact of the Local Plan policies on this protected characteristic. This includes ensuring that the voices of young people are heard through consultation and engagement activities.
However it is considered that good growth, economy, design, blue and green spaces, transport, community facilities, climate emergency, Newham's neighbourhoods, high streets, waste and utilities and homes are particularly relevant to this protected characteristic to increase access to employment opportunities, reduce fear of crime, improve safety and accessibility of public spaces, provide suitable and affordable housing and adequate services, facilities and public transport. The impact of climate change and poor air quality is also of relevance for different age groups, with older people being particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, such as the increase in temperatures, and children being particularly vulnerable to the impact of poor air quality.

Protected characteristic	Our vision for Newham	Inclusive Economy	Design	Green spaces and water spaces	Transport	Community Facilities	Climate Emergency	High Streets	Newham's Neighbourhoods	Waste and Utilities	Homes
	Н	Н	н	Н	Н	Н	М	Н	Н	Н	Н
Disability	 30% of pe They felt n 29% of the Those wit Those wit Those wit in their loc Of the 28 TfL s London. Research has s and employmed be physically in 	ople who repo more isolated, ose with a disa h a disability a cal area by day stations in New shown that pe ent ^{xviii} . Sport E nactive than th	orted to have with 16% of ability never are twice as l are significan y. wham, only 4 ople with a c ngland resea nose without	ents who report e a disability we those with a divisit a parks. ikely to live in he tly more likely t stations lack ste disability still fac urch identifies th t a disability or h facilities was low	re more likely sability seeing ouseholds in p o report that t ep free access e barriers in th at disabled pe health conditic	to have no friends or overty bef hey have b . This is on he built en- cople and p on ^{xix} .	access to in family once fore housing been a victim e of the high vironment a beople with a	a month. costs. of a street i est levels of nd public rea a long-term l	public trans	port accessik	pility in able housing

Recommendation
The Local Plan Review should gather further evidence on the experience of residents with disabilities to assess the impact of the Local Plan policies on this protected characteristic, including through accessible consultation and engagement activities.
However it is considered that good growth, economy, design, water spaces and green spaces, transport, community facilities, high streets, waste and utilities and homes are particularly relevant to increase access to employment opportunities, reduce fear of crime, improve safety and accessibility of public spaces, provide suitable and affordable housing and adequate services, facilities and public transport.

Protected characteristic	Our vision for Newham	Inclusive Economy	Design	Green spaces and water spaces	Transport	Community Facilities	Climate Emergency	High Streets	Newham's Neighbourhoods	Waste and Utilities	Homes
	Н	L	Н	Н	L	Н	L	Н	Н	L	М
Faith or belief	whilst some tr centres) quite	aditional place a lot of Newh ose surveyed, i	es of worship am's faith in residents wh	n with faith gro and other pote frastructure is a o described the	ential worship t capacity.	space is ur	nder-used (si	uch as some	smaller inde	pendent cor	nmunity

Recommendation
The Local Plan Review should gather further evidence, including through consultation and engagement activities, to fully understand any impacts on this protected characteristic. This includes data collected through evidence base documents, such as community facilities.
However it is considered that community facilities, high streets and Newham's neighbourhoods are particularly relevant to reduce fear of crime, improve safety and accessibility of public spaces and provide access to adequate services and facilities.

Protected characteristic	Our vision for Newham	Inclusive Economy	Design	Green spaces and water spaces	Transport	Community Facilities	Climate Emergency	High Streets	Newham's Neighbourhoods	Waste and Utilities	Homes
	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Evidence There is no evidence at this stage to suggest that any of the Local Plan topic areas have a particular relevance to this prote Marriage and Civil Partnership											
	Recommenc The Local Pla policy relate	an Review sh			hrough coi	nsultation	and engag	ement acti	ivity to ident	ify any potential issue	es for planning

Protected characteristic	Our vision for Newham	Inclusive Economy	Design	Green spaces and water spaces	Transport	Community Facilities	Climate Emergency	High Streets	Newham's Neighbourhoods	Waste and Utilities	Homes
	L	Н	Н	н	Н	Н	Н	Н	М	L	L
	opportunit	ties, the acce	essibility of p	-	e to assess the in spaces and the	•					
Pregnancy and maternity	Recomme	ndation									
materinty	considered local emple	d that econo oyment opp	my, design, l ortunities, sa	olue and green s afe and accessib	nce on the impa space, transport le public realm, hildren is also a	t, community fa spaces and put	cilities and h olic transport	igh streets	are particula	r relevant	to provide

Protected characteristic	Our vision for Newham	Inclusive Economy	Design	Green spaces and water spaces	Transport	Community Facilities	Climate Emergency	High Streets	Newham's Neighbourhoods	Waste and Utilities	Homes
	Н	Н	Н	Н	L	Н	Н	н	н	L	Н
Race	landlord, with background, o The Census da and are more In 2017, of the residents from of those from Children and y represented as For both fema groups experie deprivation fo	75% of this et one third of wh ita (2011) Bang likely to be livi ose surveyed, I n an Indian eth a Bangladeshi young people f s victims and i les and males ence the highe r both sexes ^{xxii} research iden	hnic group li iom live in pi gladeshi and ng in housin ess than hal nic backgrou background rom all back n the crimina less than 70 st levels for ".	Ning in the privativing in the privativity rented a Black African regin a poor concount of residents wi and are particula	ected by vi xxiii. s from Blac 70 years f	The next mo ation. ^{xxi} particular we therwise be ackgrounds s ely to feel sa olence. How k ethnic grou or both sexe	ere more li unsuitably aid they fe fe – 43% o ever young ups experie s. Asian res	rent priv kely to b housed t eel safe ir of this gro g people ence the sidents c	vately was tho be found in ove than the white n their local ar oup felt safe at from some et highest levels onsistently sho	se from A ercrowde e British p ea after o t night co hnic back of depriv ow lower	ed households, population. dark, with ompared with 52% grounds are over- vation. White r levels of
	England nearly Access to publ	y four times as lic parks is moi	likely as wh re evenly dis	percentage of h ite people to ha tributed, with p ance' (86% com	ve no outc eople with	loor space at minority eth	: home (a p	private o	r shared garde	en, a patio	o or balcony).

	town centres The Local Pla consultation However it is	s and local cent in Review shou and engagement s considered th	tres for socia Ild gather fu ent activities nat good grov	al interaction as rther evidence and through d wth, economy,	on the diffe lata collecte design, blue	eting specif rent impact d as part of e and green	ic consume ts on differ evidence b spaces, co	er needs. ent racial base docu mmunity	and ethnic gr iments. facilities, high	oups. This	
Protected characteristic				spaces and water							Homes
Sex	are more like In June 2021 Boys and you Newham's Yo Research has	ely to be econd 10.7% of male ung men make outh Offending s shown that w	omically inac es over the a up at least 7 g Service are vomen are in	tive compared ge of 16 were o 7 in 10 of suspe male. Girls ma	to males (1 claiming Uni cts for all pl ke up just o gender-bias	5.2% of 16-6 versal Credi nysical viole ver half of p sed design o	54 year old it compare nce offenc ohysical vio of the built	s) ^{xxviii} . d to 9.7% es and 9 i lence rep environm	o of females. in 10 young pe ported in Newl nent, such as t	eople supp ham ^{xxix} .	L f 16-64 year olds) ported by e on the car and

	physical act		l to 35% of r	nen. This gap sta	•			-			its of sport and n of women who
	Local Plan p However it i relevant inc	an Review sho olicies on this s considered t	protected c hat good gr o employme	owth, economy, nt opportunities	design, blu	e and green	space, con	nmunity f	acilities and h	nigh street:	s are particularly
Protected characteristic	Our vision for Newham	Inclusive Economy	Design	Green spaces and water spaces	Transport	Community Facilities	Climate Emergency	High Streets	Newham's Neighbourhoods	Waste and Utilities	Homes
Gender reassignment				H e at this stage to idered to be of r			•		H teristic. Howe	L ver fear of	? Forime and acces

5	Recommendation
are particularly relevant to reduce fear of crime, improve safety and accessibility and access to services and facilities.	The Local Plan Review should gather further evidence on the experience of transgender residents to better assess the impact of the Local Plan policies on this protected character. However it is considered that design, blue and green space, community facilities and high streets are particularly relevant to reduce fear of crime, improve safety and accessibility and access to services and facilities.

Protected characteristic	Our vision for Newham	Inclusive Economy	Design	Green spaces and water spaces	Transport	Community Facilities	Climate Emergency	High Streets	Newham's Neighbourhoods	Waste and Utilities	Homes
	?	?	Н	Н	L	Н	L	Н	Н	L	?
Sexual orientation	Evidence There is limite of London's cu Recommenda The Local Plan policies on thi particularly re	Itural infrastr tion Review shoul s protected ch	ucture map i d gather furt	dentifies one ther evidence vever it is cons	LGBTQ+ ven	ue in Newha rience of LGE design, blue	ım. BTQ+ resider and green s	nts to bette pace, com	er assess the in munity facilitie	npact of 1	the Local Plan

^{xv} DCLG 2019

^{xvi} The Mayor of Newham's Youth Safety Board Report and Recommendations 2019

^{xvii} Understanding Newham 2017: Findings from Wave 9 of the Newham Household Panel Survey

xviii Building for Equality: Disability and the Built Environment

xix United the movement: A 10-Year Vision to transform lives and communities through sport and physical activity

^{xx} Understanding Newham 2017: Findings from Wave 9 of the Newham Household Panel Survey

xxi Understanding Newham 2017: Findings from Wave 9 of the Newham Household Panel Survey

xxii Understanding Newham 2017: Findings from Wave 9 of the Newham Household Panel Survey

^{xxiii} The Mayor of Newham's Youth Safety Board Report and Recommendations 2019

^{xxiv} Well Newham 50 Steps to a Healthier Borough Part 2

^{xxv} United the movement: A 10-Year Vision to transform lives and communities through sport and physical activity

^{xxvi} ONS 2020: https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/environmentalaccounts/articles/oneineightbritishhouseholdshasnogarden/2020-05-14 ^{xxvii} ONS APS 2020

xxviii ONS APS 2020-12

xxix The Mayor of Newham's Youth Safety Board Report and Recommendations 2019

xxx RTPI Research Paper March 2021: Women and Planning (Part II)

^{vii} Newham Housing Delivery Strategy 2021 – 2025

^{viii} Newham Housing Delivery Strategy 2021 – 2025

^{ix} Appendix 4: December 2020 report on the existing corporate and service level performance data by exception

^x Understanding Newham 2017: Findings from Wave 9 of the Newham Household Panel Survey

xi Newham Climate Emergency Annual Report 2020-21

^{xii} Understanding Newham 2017: Findings from Wave 9 of the Newham Household Panel Survey

^{xiii} Appendix 4: December 2020 report on the existing corporate and service level performance data by exception ^{xiv} DfE 2020

Conclusion

An EqIA on the policies contained in the Draft Local Plan is needed given the relevance of planning to socio-economic disadvantage and issues identified for each protected characteristic.

This will take place during the preparation of the Draft Local Plan to inform the development of planning policies by assessing how policies can be strengthened so that they maximise the positive impacts of promoting equality and inclusion and where required, remove or mitigate potential negative or discriminatory impacts of policies on specific groups. This will also take account of evidence and feedback collected through evidence-base preparation and consultation and engagement activities. A key part of the assessment will also be identifying where characteristics overlap and intersect with one another given that many people are part of multiple equality groups that may be at greater risk of disadvantage and social exclusion.

Equalities Impact Assessment Framework

A proposed EqIA Framework has been developed to guide the EqIA on the Draft Local Plan and Submission Local Plan. It has been prepared in the context of the overall vision for Newham, which is for a Healthy, Happy and Well Newham, achieved through the principles of Community Wealth Building, Brighter Futures – The Best Place for Children and Young People to Thrive, Tackling Racism, Inequality and Disproportionately and Putting People at the Heart of Everything We Do.

This vision is supported through eight pillars of action, which will form the basis for the objectives of the EqIA framework:

- **Pillar 1**: Our measures of success will be the health, happiness and wellbeing of our residents, rather than growth, productivity and land value.
- **Pillar 2:** The Council will ensure every resident under 25 is safe, happy and cared for, with positive activity to secure their long-term wellbeing.
- **Pillar 3:** The Council will take action to ensure all residents are supported and enabled to access work and other opportunities in the new economy.
- **Pillar 4:** The Council will make sure our residents are healthy, happy, safe and cared for, to enable them to thrive during times of recession and in the new economy.
- **Pillar 5:** The Council will enable every resident to live in an accessible and inclusive neighbourhood which will provide all of their social, civic and economic essentials.
- Pillar 6: We will become London's greenest local economy.
- **Pillar 7:** The Council will deliver genuinely high-quality and affordable homes for Newham.
- **Pillar 8:** The Council will only welcome investment that secures a Fair Deal and Good Growth for Newham.

The following prompt questions will be used to assess emerging policies and spatial strategy within the Local Plan Review against achieving these objectives and to discharge the Public Sector Equality Duty. The assessment will identify whether draft policies are expected to have positive impacts for certain groups and how they could maximise these positive benefits to achieve these outcomes. Where negative impacts are identified, the nature and scale of these impacts must be understood and to consider how to mitigate these negative impacts.

wi	ll this policy	Socio-economic	Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy/maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation
1.	Reduce poverty, including child poverty, and social exclusion?	V	V	¥	V	-	*	V	V	*	*
2.	Reduce health inequalities?	~	•	*	•	-	*	*	*	*	*
3.	Help improve mental and physical health and wellbeing?	~	✓	~	~	-	*	~	~	*	✓
4.	Provide opportunities for residents of every background to connect?	V	V	~	4	-	~	~	~	~	*

5.	Promote an inclusive design approach, ensuring a barrier free environment for all?	V	*	*	✓	-	~	~	*	*	*
6.	Create an environment that feels safe to all users during the day time and night time?	V	¥	*	•	-	¥	¥	•	¥	*
7.	Help to make people feel positive about the area they live in and promote social integration?	✓	~	*	✓	-	~	~	*	*	*
8.	Encourage the retention and development of key services and facilities?	•	*	*	✓	-	~	~	*	*	*
9.	Ensure equity of access to environmental, social and physical infrastructure?	✓	¥	*	✓	-	•	•	•	✓	•

10. Create green and blue spaces that are safe and accessible to all?	•	*	*	*	-	~	~	*	~	•
11. Increase the amount, range, quality and affordability of housing?	*	*	*	?	-	?	*	>	?	?
12. Increase the choice of accessible and adaptable homes?	-	✓	*	-	-	-	-	*	-	-
13. Provide housing that encourages a sense of community and enhances the amenity value of the community?	✓	✓	*	*	_	~	~	*	~	*
14. Minimise barriers to employment?	✓	¥	*	?	-	•	•	?	*	?

15. Help provide employment opportunities close to home, particularly to those most economically excluded?	~	~	*	?	-	V	¥	?	V	?
16. Help to provide employment opportunities in the most deprived areas?	~	~	*	?	-	~	*	?	~	?
17. Help to improve learning and the attainment of skills to access employment opportunities?	~	~	~	?	-	~	✓	?	~	?
18. Reduce impacts on groups more vulnerable to the effects of climate change?	~	~	*	-	-	-	?	?	-	-
19. Reduce inequalities in access to clean air?	~	✓	*	-	-	~	•	?	-	-

20. Improve accessibility of all public transport modes?	•	~	*	✓	-	~	*	*	~	•
21. Minimise and reduce road, rail, and aviation noise and vibration levels and disruption?	*	*	*	_	-	*	¥	?	-	-
22. Minimise negative impacts of waste processing and disposal on vulnerable groups?	✓	✓	*	_	-	✓	✓	?	?	-
23. Contribute to the provision of smart and affordable energy system for all?	✓	✓	*	?	-	?	*	?	?	?
24. Increase access to, enjoyment of and understanding of the historical and natural environment?	✓	✓	*	✓	-	•	•	*	•	•

25. Increase opportunities for physical activity or play?	~	✓	*	-	-	✓	✓	?	✓	-
26. Reduce digital exclusion?	V	¥	*	-	_	-	?	?	-	-

The assessment will identify whether draft policies are expected to have positive impacts for certain groups and how they could maximise these positive benefits. Where negative impacts are identified, the nature and scale of these impacts must be understood and to consider how to mitigate these negative impacts. This will consider:

- Could if affect some groups differently?
- Could it advance equality?
- Could it foster good relations?

9. Health Impact Assessment

Introduction

What is a Health Impact Assessment?

A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a useful tool that helps to ensure that health and wellbeing is being properly considered in planning policies and proposals. HIAs provide a systematic approach for assessing the potential health and wellbeing impacts (benefits and harms) of a Local Plan on the social, psychological and physical health of communities.

HIAs are designed to consider whether a policy might reinforce health inequalities and inadvertently damage people's health, or actually have positive health outcomes for the local community. It helps us to develop recommendations to maximise the positive impacts and minimise the negative impacts, while maintaining a focus on addressing health inequalities. Ensuring issues are considered at an early stage in developing Local Plan proposals can lead to improvements in both the physical and mental health of the population.

What is the purpose of this Health Impact Assessment Scoping Report?

The linkages between health and the built and natural environment have long been established and the role of the environment in shaping the social, economic and environmental circumstances that determine health is increasingly recognised and understood. The 'wider determinants of health', sometimes called the 'social determinants of health' are the many factors that influence whether or not people live healthy lives (the picture in Figure 1 was devised to illustrate these).

Figure 1: The wider determinants of health

THE DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH AND WELLBEING IN OUR SETTLEMENTS



The purpose of carrying out an HIA on the Newham Local Plan Review is to inform the development of planning policies in the Local Plan Review by assessing how policies can be strengthened so that they can positively address local health and wellbeing needs and tackle inequalities through influencing the wider determinants of health.

As health inequalities continue to widen in England, there is a need to better identify and address the health impact of plan making. By considering health upfront, HIAs add value to plan making by putting people and their health at the heart of the process.

The government commissioned <u>Marmot Review</u>, published in 2010, raised awareness of the importance of the wider determinants of heath. Some of them, such as our genes, our age and our gender, are things over which we have no influence. Others, such as our homes and neighbourhoods, social networks, natural environment and climate are things that are shaped by the societies in which we live. In an updated study, published in 2020, <u>Build Back Fairer: The COVID-19 Marmot Review</u> highlights that inequalities in social and economic conditions before the pandemic contributed to the high and unequal death toll from COVID-19 and that reducing health inequalities will require long term policies with equity at the heart.

The planning system has an influence over (although not total control over) many of the wider determinants of health, including people's lifestyles, their local communities, the local economy, the activities available to them, the built environment, the natural environment, and the mitigation and adaptation of the effects of climate change.

There is an economic, as well as a moral, case for tackling health inequalities. Poor health and inequalities in England are estimated to cost the NHS an extra £4.8 billion a year from the greater use of hospitals by people in deprived areas and cost the UK £31-33 billion a year in lost productivity¹.

Every place is unique and Newham's emerging Local Plan will need to respond to its health challenges in its own way. However, there is growing consensus about the elements that can make a healthy development².

- 1. Movement and access
- 2. Open space play and recreation
- 3. Food environment
- 4. Buildings
- 5. Neighbourhood spaces and infrastructure
- 6. Local economy
- 7. Air pollution

Newham's Health and Wellbeing Strategy: '<u>Well Newham 50 Steps to a Healthier Borough,</u> <u>2020-2023</u>' is set around 12 Priorities – these are issues of importance to the health and wellbeing of people living and working in Newham (see Figure 2 below). The 12 Priorities

¹ Public Health England, Health Impact Assessment in spatial planning (2020)

² TCPA, LGA: Developing Healthier Places (2018)

have a clear crossover and relevance to the elements listed above. To ensure the Local Plan HIA framework is tailored to the needs of Newham's communities it will address each of the 12 Priorities of the Health and Wellbeing Strategy.

Policy context

National Policy

Government guidance requires public health to be taken into account in accordance with the National Policy Framework (NPPF). This document is produced by the government to guide decisions regarding land use in the UK, which planning authorities must take into account when developing local plan policies. Paragraph 91 of the NPPF in 'Section 8: Promoting Healthy and Safe Communities' requires: '*Planning policies and decisions to aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which promote social interaction, that are safe and accessible, and enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs*'.

Regional Policy

The Mayor of London produces the London Plan, which is a strategic document to guide decisions regarding the land use in London. Newham must take the London Plan into account when developing planning policies that guide land use in their local area. The London Plan advises in 'Policy GG3: Creating a Healthy City' that those involved in planning and development must: 'assess the potential impacts of Development Plans on the mental and physical health and wellbeing of communities, in order to mitigate any potential negative impacts, maximise potential positive health impacts, and help reduce health inequalities, for example through use of Health Impact Assessments.'

The Mayor of London has also published supplementary planning guidance which offers further guidance on the development of HIAs: <u>Social Infrastructure SPG 2015</u>.

Local Policy

The adopted Local Plan for Newham includes policy '<u>SP2 Health Neighbourhoods</u>' which sets out how the council will promote healthy lifestyles, reduce health inequalities and the requirement for major development to be accompanied by a HIA.

Policies in the Local Plan review will be informed by Newham's Health and Wellbeing Strategy: '<u>Well Newham 50 Steps to a Healthier Borough, 2020-2023</u>' and its supporting evidence base: '<u>The Evidence for Action</u>'. The Health and Wellbeing Strategy is supported by Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNAs), these are documents which set out the health and wellbeing needs of Newham residents now and in the future, based on a number of factors including: population; use of health and social care services; patterns of illness and poor health and factors that affect health, including housing, poverty, employment and the environment.

Newham's Health and Wellbeing Strategy sets out 50 steps to improve health and wellbeing over the next three years. These are divided into 12 priory areas (see Figure 2 below).

Figure 2: Health and Wellbeing Strategy Priorities



Priority 1:

pregnancy and early years Priority 2: Supporting our young people to be healthy and ready for adult life

Enabling the best start through

Priority 3: Supporting people around the determinants of their health



Priority 4: Developing high quality inclusive services, ensuring equity and reducing variation



Priority 5: Meeting the needs of those most vulnerable to the worst health outcomes



Priority 7: Supporting active travel and improved air quality





Priority 9:

Priority 11:

Supporting a Newham of communities where people are better connected and supported



Priority 10: Working towards a smoke free Newham

Building a borough of health promoting housing



Priority 12: Building an inclusive economy and tackling poverty

Newham has adopted a number of strategies which seek to put health, happiness and wellbeing at the heart of the work the council do. The COVID-19 recovery action plan, '<u>Towards a Better Newham</u>' is focused around 8 pillars of recovery which set out how the council will focus its attention as it emerges from the Pandemic. Pillar 1 places health at the heart of the action plan: 'Our measures of success will be the health, happiness and wellbeing of our residents, rather than growth, productivity and land value'.

The Council's <u>Community Wealth Building Strategy</u> seeks to tackle the injustices Newham's residents' face by focusing on poverty in the Borough, as well as addressing the racial and gendered disparities that exists. In addition, it sets out how Community Wealth Building principals will be implemented as a key mechanism for responding to the climate emergency.

The <u>Social Integration Strategy</u> introduces how Newham Council will approach issues of equality and how we can help achieved better links between residents to improve quality of life for all.

Health and Well-Being Profile of Newham

The London Borough of Newham has a young and diverse population. As part of carrying out an HIA, an understanding of the key health and wellbeing related issued facing Newham is needed. The Council has produced some useful information about Newham on the health of the borough in its evidence base document, '<u>The Evidence for Action</u>', used to support the Health and Wellbeing Strategy. The most relevant evidence for the Local Plan HIA is summarised below.

Population age structure

- The average age is 31.9 years compared to London (35.3) and England (39.9).
- Newham is the seventh youngest borough in England by median age.
- The largest proportion (42% males, 37% females) of Newham's population lies in the 20 to 39 age bracket.

Population growth

- Our resident population for is 355,200 in 2020 (ONS 2021, Demographic Projections) but the GP registered population is 410,000. This difference is partly the result of high mobility, where people who no longer live in the borough may still be registered with a local GP.
- Newham's population is rapidly growing and we expect the borough to have one of the largest population increases in London over the next 30 years. Between 2020 and 2030, we expect our population to increase by 22% to around 445,000. This increase is then expected to slow to grow at around 8% between 2030 and 2050, when the population is expected reach around 480,000 residents.

The mobility of Newham's population

- Sections of Newham's population are very mobile. The proportion of the population arriving or leaving Newham is as high as 20% per year in places. Most of this population movement is into neighbouring boroughs.
- Mobility is highest in younger adults whereas older groups are much more stable.
- High mobility has consequences for measuring impacts on population health need, demand on services and health outcomes.

Ethnic composition of Newham's population

- Our borough's residents have great ethnic diversity and residents from many different ethnic groups make up approximately 70% of the overall population of Newham.
- Newham's single largest ethnic group is Indian.
- Bangladeshi, Pakistani and Black African populations are all proportionally much higher in Newham compared to the London population as a whole.
- The white British population accounts for around 15% compared to around 40% for London.

Life expectancy

- Life expectancy at birth is lower than that of London for both males (80.4) and females (83.5) (Source: London Poverty Profile 2021)'.
- Life expectancy remains higher for females than for males, both in Newham and nationally.
- The table below shows a comparison between Newham and England of the percentage difference in causes of death between the most and least deprived areas. Of particular note for both sexes is the high percentage difference of deaths from mental and behavioural causes, which includes dementia and Alzheimer's disease.
- Deaths from cancer also form a higher proportion in Newham compared to England. However as Newham has a young population and these conditions tend to affect the older population, the high percentages may reflect a smaller number of deaths from these causes.

Cause of death	Ma	les	Females				
	Newham	England	Newham	England			
Circulatory	28.3%	27.1%	17.5%	23.6%			
Cancer	28.2%	21.5%	30.2%	24.3%			
Respiratory	13.3%	15.2%	12.33%	19.5%			
Digestive	1.9%	9.8%	5.4%	8.3%			
External causes	5.5%	10.9%	1.8%	5.0%			
Mental and behavioural	11.3%	3.5%	21.8%	6.0%			
Other	11.0%	9.7%	11.1%	11.6%			
<28 days	0.6%	2.1%	0%	1.7%			

- For males, circulatory disease (including heart disease and stroke) (28.3%) and cancers (28.2%) cause the highest number of deaths between those living in the most and those living in the least deprived areas.
- For females, cancers (30.2%) and mental/behavioural causes (includes dementia and Alzheimer's disease) (21.8%) cause the highest number of deaths between those living in the most and those living in the least deprived areas.
- There is a nine year difference in life expectancy between Custom House (ward with lowest life expectancy for females) and Royal Docks (ward with the highest life expectancy for females).
- Variation in life expectancy is not fully explained by deprivation suggesting other factors influence life expectancy in addition to deprivation. Not all the health-related exposures effecting the population's life expectancy occur whilst residents reside in the borough, this is exacerbated by high levels of population mobility in Newham.

Healthy life expectancy at birth / Disability free life expectancy at birth

- Healthy life expectancy at birth is an estimate of the number of years a person born today can expect to live in good health, based on current mortality and disease rates in that area.
- Newham men can expect to live to 58.4 years in good health and women to 61.4 years, compared with 64.2 and 64.4 for England. A 65 year old Newham man looks forward to only 6.4 healthy years compared with 10.3 across London. These are significant differences in the quality of life experienced by our residents.
- The lower healthy life expectancy at birth values for Newham reflect the development of disease at earlier ages compared to that of London and England. This may partly be due to the adverse effects of poverty on health. Health related behaviours such as low levels of physical activity and obesity also play an important role.
- Disability free life expectancy for our residents is lower than for London and England for both males and females.

Mental Health

- The mental health of our residents tends to be poorer when compared to that of London or England, although the picture is complex.
- Depression and anxiety are the main common disorders.

Wellbeing in children

- The mental health and emotional wellbeing of children in Newham remains a concern and needs are likely to have increased due to the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Before the pandemic it was estimated that 4.1% of children aged 5 to 16 years in Newham had emotional disorders (2018/19). Newham has a higher rate than London and England (both 3.6%).
- Slightly more than 2% of school pupils (1,235 children) in Newham have social, emotional or mental health needs (2018). The rate has been decreasing for the past two years and is now significantly lower than for London and England.

Physical health

- Obesity and diabetes is our most common multimorbidity (the presence of more than one long term chronic condition). Osteoporosis and obesity is the next most common followed by mental health problems and obesity, then asthma and obesity.
- There is some variation in the patterns of multimorbidity for our different ethnic groups.
- The occurrence of obesity in nearly all cases of multimorbidity indicates the serious impact that this condition has on the health and wellbeing of our residents.

Index of Multiple Deprivation

• The 2019 IMD score for Newham was 29.6, making Newham the 3rd most deprived borough in London.

Please see the SEA and EqIA for information on income, education, employment, housing and homelessness and air quality.

Behavioural determinants of health

- Physical activity: In 2017/18, 53% of Newham's residents considered themselves active. This is significantly lower than London and England and is the lowest borough in London.
- Alcohol: In 2011-14, 11.3% of adults were drinking over 14 units of alcohol a week. This is significantly lower than London (22%) and England (26%) and is the 2nd lowest borough.
- Smoking: In 2018/19, 17.9% of 15+ adults in Newham were smoking. This is significantly higher than London (16.5%) and England (16.7%) and the 10th highest borough.
- Waterpipe smoking (shisha) is an issue of growing concern in the borough. During a shisha session which lasts about 1 hour, "a shisha smoker can inhale the same amount of toxins as a cigarette smoker consuming over 100 cigarettes". We do not have local data on shisha use but national research indicates that young adults are more likely to have tried shisha than older adults, but current use is low, at around 2% in 18-24 year olds. Despite this low prevalence, shisha use is higher in some ethnic groups. The prevalence is close to 7% in Asian/Asian British populations.
- Obesity: In 2018/19, 57% of Newham's residents aged 18+ were classified as overweight or obese. This is significantly higher than London (56%) and higher than England (62%). Newham is the 14th highest borough in London. In 2018/19, 23.7% of

Reception children (aged 4/5) and 42.7% of Year 6 children (aged 10/11) in Newham schools were classified as overweight or obese (\geq 85th centile). The value for Year 6 is significantly higher than London and England.

- Dental health: In 2019/20, 36% of 5 year olds had one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth. This is significantly higher than London (27%) and England (23.4%) and is the 5th highest borough in London. It is a considerable increase from 29% in 2016/17.
- Although little is known about the levels of gambling in Newham, anecdotal
 information from the money works service suggests that this is a hidden concern
 which exacerbates level of debt and poverty. Gambling can also have a negative
 impact on physical and mental health outcomes for the gambler as well as their
 family.

Public Health Outcomes Framework

Our borough performs extremely well or well in the following areas include in the Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHE).

- School readiness and inequalities measures for school readiness.
- Adults with a learning difficulty in stable accommodation.
- Employment of those with a learning difficulty.
- Serious road accidents.
- Hospital admission for self-harm in children.
- Successful treatment for substance misuse z Hospital admission for alcohol.
- Falls and hip fractures.

Newham fares worse than England in the following wider determinants of health indicators:

- Children in low income families (aged under 16 and under 20) where children are living in families in receipt of out of work benefits or tax credits, where reported income is less than 60% median income.
- First time entrants to the Youth Justice system: 10-17 year-olds receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction.
- Adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation.
- Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment.
- Violent crime: hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence).
- Rate of complaint about noise.
- Statutory homelessness: eligible homeless people not in priority need (the majority of this cohort of people are single homeless people, who have a very high prevalence of mental and physical health issues).
- Statutory homelessness: households in temporary accommodation

COVID-19

Covid-19 has brought distinct and stark challenges, which place Newham as perhaps the most impacted borough in London.

- At the height of the pandemic, the Covid-19 mortality rate in Newham (196 per 100,000) was the second highest in the country. It has touched all parts of the borough but has been most significant in our most deprived neighbourhoods.
- Many factors have contributed to Newham's high COVID-19 mortality rate including factors linked to increased exposure and severity of outcomes:
 - Many residents work in **people-facing jobs**, are self-employed or have insecure employment health, social care, retail, transport, security.
 - Newham has the most **overcrowded households** in London and significant numbers of HMOs, & high numbers of multigenerational households.
 - High levels of **health risks** linked to ethnicity (diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and obesity).
- As of July 2020, we had 102,000 residents on furlough, or unemployment benefits 35,000 more than our neighbours, Tower Hamlets and Hackney, and around the same as Kensington & Chelsea, Kingston upon Thames, Richmond, Westminster and the City of London combined.
- Between February and July 2020, the claimant count increased by more than 200% (even before the end of the Job Retention Scheme).
- Based on the government's current economic scenario, over 40,000 jobs in Newham are at risk in the recession.

Health Care Provision

Newham is covered by North East London Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), it is responsible for commissioning services including hospital care, community services and mental health services. The CCG works closely with Newham Council to ensure that services for our population are integrated and joined up.

There are 70 GP practices, 40 dental practices and 70 pharmacies. Hospital services are provided by Newham Hospital which has an Emergency Department. East London NHS Foundation Trust provides community services such as district nursing and mental health services. The Voluntary and Community Sector are also commissioned to provide a range of serviced, including social prescribing and mental health support.

Health and Care Space Newham (HCSN), a partnership between Newham Council and East London NHS Foundation Trust (ELFT). It is developing facilities that offer GP services alongside a range of community health, social care, out of hospital, and a variety of clinical services. It is a new development model that will change the way health and social care services are delivered in Newham.

Under the Health and Social Care Act 2012, Public Health is responsible for commissioning smoking cessation services, health check, 0-19 services (health visiting and school nursing), drug and alcohol treatment services, and sexual health services. These are currently delivered by a range of providers including Barts NHS Trust, Newham Council and CGL.

Methodology

HIAs can be defined as "a practical approach used to judge the potential health effects of a policy, programme or project on a population, particularly on vulnerable or disadvantaged groups" with the view that any recommendations made should aim to maximise the proposal's health benefits while minimising any negative health effects.

HIAs can be done at any stage in the process of developing a Local Plan, but are best done at the earliest stage possible. It is intended that the HIA will be a live document, which will be updated as the review of the Local Plan progresses, as set out below.



The HIA will help to identify the potential positive and negative health impacts of the emerging review of the Local Plan. There is no fixed way to conduct an HIA. However, there are generally five sequential steps that should be accounted for:



Step 1: Screening – Determining whether a project should be subject to HIA *Local Plan Making Stage: Issues and Options, undertaken in this report*

The Council considers that the Local Plan is a key strategy that can influence health and wellbeing. Therefore, it is deemed essential that an HIA, as part of an Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA), is carried out to maximise the benefit to health that planning can offer.

Step2: Scoping: Deciding how to undertake the HIA and identifying potential health impacts

Local Plan Making Stage: Issues and Options, undertaken in this report

At the current stage of plan making it has not been considered necessary to fully appraise each issue being addressed and a more generalised approach has been taken to each policy theme.

However, as work progresses, it is anticipated that the HIA will become more comprehensive as detailed policies and site allocations emerge. This HIA Scoping Report is the first stage of the HIA for the Newham Local Plan Review. The purpose of the HIA Scoping Report is to start building an evidence base and to identify potential health equalities issues. The Scoping Report also sets out the proposed framework that will be used to undertaken the HIA on the next stages of the Local Plan Review.

The HIA forms part of a wider Integrated Impact Assessment and sits along the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report. It also sits alongside the Local Plan Consultation and Engagement Strategy. Building an evidence base to effectively evaluate the policy impacts will involve ongoing and meaningful consultation in order to gather information on how policies and issues affect different groups.

Step 3: Appraisal – Identifying/assessing potential health impacts and mitigation *Local Plan Making Stage: Regulation 18 and 19*

This stage of the HIA will gather information about the potential nature of the health impacts. It will provide an opportunity to suggest possible ways to maximise the health benefits and minimise risks. The strategic nature of the Local Plan and the number of people that may potentially be affected means that the Council must and will consult on the document widely, and ensure that all views are taken into account.

Step 4: Reporting – Setting out the health impact assessment of emerging policies and allocations

Local Plan Making Stage: Regulation 18 and 19

This step of the HIA will review of the emerging Local Plan, against key questions based on the 12 Priorities in Newham's Health and Wellbeing Strategy and NHS London Healthy Urban Development Unit's (HUDUs) HIA methodology.

Step 5: Monitoring – Assessing health impact assessment in policy formation and development

Local Plan Making Stage: Regulation 18 and 19

The HIA will inform decision making and policy formation as the review of the Local Plan progresses. After the Local Plan is adopted an evaluation will be carried out to assess the potential health impacts and effects on the emerging Local Plan and passing recommendations for the Local Plan to consider moving forward. As the Local Plan progresses indicators for polices will be developed, and in due course these will be monitored in the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).

Monitoring and evaluation

The evaluation of the HIA will be undertaken jointly by Planning Policy and Public Health. There will be a number of opportunities during the consultation and production process of the Local Plan Review to evaluate sections of the HIA. The evaluation will seek to answer the following questions:
- 1. Is there evidence than the findings from the HIA have had an impact on revisions to the Local Plan?
- 2. Has the HIA improved collaboration between Public Health and Planning?
- 3. Have the results and recommendations had an impact on related work in other council departments?

Health Impact Assessment Scoping and Framework

Table 1 outlines the framework which has been designed to support the production of the HIA at future Plan stages. It provides questions to consider when assessing the policies and options in the Local Plan. It has been structured around the 12 Priorities set out in Newham's Health and Wellbeing Strategy and drawn on NHS London Healthy Urban Development Unit's (HUDUs) HIA methodology.

It should be noted that not all questions will be relevant to all policy themes. This is outlined in table 2.

Table 1: HIA Scoping Repo	Key questions	Further points to consider
Newham priorities		
PRIORITY 1: Enabling the best start through pregnancy and early years	Does the policy issue / option consider access to childcare / early years facilities?	Public or private childcareEmployee childcare
PRIORITY 2: Supporting our young people to be healthy and ready for adult life	Does the policy issue / option provide open space and a variety of play opportunities for children and young people of all ages and needs? Does the policy issue / option encourage educational opportunities?	 Formal and informal play areas Natural play Open space accessible to all children Indoor space and facilities for school groups Public realm art / interpretation boards / historical and social context
	Does the policy issue / option prioritise child friendly design and enable child and young person autonomy? Does the policy issue/option provide space for carers to linger/ socialise in proximity to spaces for young people?	
PRIORITY 3: Supporting people around the determinants of their health	Does the policy issue / option take into account age/Alzheimer friendly design?	 Clear signage and access routes Slip resistant surfaces Defined edges
PRIORITY 4: Developing high quality inclusive services, ensuring equity and reducing variation	Does the policy issue / option consider the potential for impact on health and social care?	 Impacts on GPs, dentists, pharmacists, hospitals, A&E, community health services, mental health services and social care. Capacity of existing facilities and services. Timing, location and accessibility and developer contributions Health facilities in schemes (if appropriate)

50 Steps to a Healthier Newham priorities	Key questions	Further points to consider
PRIORITY 5: Meeting the needs of those most	Does the policy issue / option support victims and survivors of domestic and sexual violence?	
vulnerable to the worst health outcomes	Does the policy issue/ options deliver quiet spaces in proximity to nature/beauty?	
	Has the policy issue / option been informed by residents and provided them with opportunities to shape the direction of any change which will impact them?	
PRIORITY 6: Create a healthier food environment	Does the policy issue / option include opportunities to increase access to healthy food?	 Access to free drinking water Avoiding clusters of hot-food takeaways Community/communal kitchen space Reduction in food deserts / food swamps Improve food poverty
	Does the policy issue / option provide opportunities for food growing?	 Provision of food growing space/roof gardens e.g. raised beds or gardens Incorporation of fruit and / or nut trees (edible landscaping) Incorporation of allotments/food growing space
PRIORITY 7: Supporting active travel and improved air quality	Does the policy issue / option promote cycling and walking?	 Well-located, secure cycle storage Workplace cyclist facilities (e.g. showers) Protection of existing cycle routes Accessible building entrances Easily navigable / legible routes
	Does the policy issue / option consider the safety of pedestrians and cyclists, including vulnerable road users?	Safe accessLighting

50 Steps to a Healthier Newham priorities	Key questions	Further points to consider
	Does the policy issue / option consider how well connected the public realm is – allowing people to move easily between buildings and spaces?	 Passive/natural surveillance Separate cycling and walking routes Children, older people and disabled people road safety considerations Dementia friendly paving Well connected, attractive, safe and legible streets, footpaths and cycle network. Public realm linked to existing networks.
	Does the policy issue / option allow all people to move easily between buildings and places?	 Step-free access Inclusive design Legible pathways Clear entrances to buildings
	Does the policy issue / option minimise the need to travel and support sustainable travel?	 Walkable neighbourhoods Co-location of services and facilities Parking for car clubs Cycle storage Links to public transport and pedestrian network Links to surrounding facilities
	Does the policy issue / option maximise accessibility and inclusivity?	 Easy to navigate Walking routes with dropped kerbs and clear signage Step free level public realm Spaces which feel welcoming

50 Steps to a Healthier Newham priorities	Key questions	Further points to consider
	Does the policy issue / option consider traffic management and calming measures to help reduce and minimise road injuries?	 Installations to guide traffic for maximum safety to pedestrians Reducing vehicle movements through Deliver and Management Service Plans Visibility surrounding service areas
	Does the policy issue / option minimise construction impacts	 Considerate Constructors scheme Dust impacts Noise impacts Visual impacts including light Odours and exhaust fumes Construction / Demolition Environmental Management Plan
	Does the policy issue / option minimise exposure to sources of air and noise pollution for future and existing inhabitants?	 Indoor/outdoor air quality Site layout and design Avoidance of 'street canyons' Proximity of habitable rooms from roadside Electric vehicle charging infrastructure Low-emission renewable energy Sound insulation Noise from heating/ventilation
PRIORITY 8: Supporting and active borough	Does the policy issue / option provide or improve the range of, access to and / or inclusivity of indoor/outdoor sports facilities?	 Leisure facilities Improved access to playing fields or other facilities off- site

50 Steps to a Healthier Newham priorities	Key questions	Further points to consider
	 Does the policy / issue provide varied leisure opportunities for people of all ages, including opportunities for intergenerational activities? Does the policy issue / option retain, provide or improve any type of open space? Does the policy issue/option promote opportunities for active lifestyles? Especially for those currently least active, including 	 Provision of open space-on-site Communal open space Improved access to open space off-site Provision of open space (where relevant) Pedestrian and cyclist priority
	older residents, people with disabilities and those with long term health conditions.	 Walkable communities Co-location of services and facilities Internal design to encourage activity, e.g. stairs well-located to encourage walking over use of lift
PRIORITY 9: Supporting a Newham of communities where people are better connected and supported [through delivering a healthy environment]	Does the policy issue / option consider access to community facilities and encourage social inclusion by allowing people to interact?	 Community centre Community / communal kitchen space Accessibility of space Co-location of facilities Public realm space for cultural and community events Encourage volunteering
	Does the policy issue / option seek to deliver flexible public spaces, streets and buildings that provide opportunity for social interaction?	 High quality materials Benches Shading Communal areas
	Does the policy issue / option include appropriate toilet provision?	 Publically accessible toilets at ground level Accessible toilets and changing place facilities Community Toilet Scheme

50 Steps to a Healthier Newham priorities	Key questions	Further points to consider
	Does the policy issue / option consider design elements to minimise the risk of suicide?	 Barriers around public roof top areas Planting near rood top edges to deter access to the edge Barriers or netting on bridges
	Does the policy issue / option consider measures to reduce the risk of terrorism?	 Sufficient space for escape routes CCTV Planters/bollards to prevent hostile vehicles
	Does the policy issue / option consider features to help deter crime and promote safety?	 Clearly defined boundaries Appropriate mix of land uses Passive/natural surveillance Lighting High quality materials Secure by Design
	Does the policy issue / option maximise available BREEAM health and wellbeing credits?	 Lighting Sound insulation Avoiding Volatile Organic Compounds Inclusive design Ventilation
	Does the policy issue / option seek to promote/provide green infrastructure and conserve and increase biodiversity?	 Green roofs, green walls, trees, planting Water features Gardens
	Does the policy issue / option reduce the risk of flooding from all sources?	 Site sequential design SUDS, such as permeable paving Green infrastructure

50 Steps to a Healthier Newham priorities	Key questions	Further points to consider
	Does the policy issue / option avoid internal and external over- heating? Does the policy issue / option seek to ensure that buildings	 Passive cooling Shading in public realm Green infrastructure Ventilation
	and public spaces are designed to respond to winter and summer temperatures?	ShadingLandscaping
PRIORITY 10: Working Towards a smoke free Newham	Does the policy issue / option include consideration of smoking reduction?	
PRIORITY 11: Building a borough of health promoting housing	Does the policy issue / option seek to deliver dwellings suitable for occupation by a wheelchair user?	 Design and layout of parking, entrances, hallways and internal space Step-free access and level threshold Entrance-level bedroom and living space Building Regulations M4 (3)
	Does the policy issue / option seek to deliver dwellings which are accessible and adaptable?	 Design and layout of parking, entrances, hallways and internal space Step free access and level threshold Future-proofed to accommodate changing needs Lifts/accessible stairways Adaptable homes (Building Regulations M4 (2))
	Does the policy issue / option seek to deliver dwellings meet nationally described internal space standards and have access to natural light, especially habitable rooms?	 Adequate bedroom sizes, storage, ceiling heights and level access Natural daylight Space for study/working from home

50 Steps to a Healthier Newham priorities	Key questions	Further points to consider
	Does the policy issue / option seek to provide outdoor amenity space, or communal outdoor space (where applicable)	 Private balcony, patio, roof terrace Shared amenity space Space for sitting, drying clothes and storage
	Does the policy issue / option seek to deliver a mix of types, tenures and sizes of dwellings which meet Newham's needs?	 Proportion of units size mix to meet local needs Mix of market and affordable housing Flatted and non-flatted Family homes Starter homes Build to rent
	Does the policy issue / option seek to reduce homelessness and temporary housing use? Does the policy issue / option provide housing choices for people as they age or have different care needs?	
	Does the policy issue / option seek to deliver affordable dwellings?	 Onsite provision where required Integrated throughout sites Mix of tenures Proportion of unit size mix to meet local needs
	Does the policy issue / option seek to deliver energy efficient dwellings?	 Passive design and orientation; maximising natural light High fabric performance Low carbon, low-emission solutions / technologies Connection to existing/future decentralised energy schemes
	Does the policy issue / option consider indoor air/noise quality – is exposure to sources of air and noise pollution minimised?	Site layout and designProximity of habitable rooms from the roadside

50 Steps to a Healthier Newham priorities	Key questions	Further points to consider
		 Low-emission renewable energy Sound insulation Noise from heating/ventilation
PRIORITY 12: Building an inclusive economy and tackling poverty	Does the policy issue / option provide opportunities for high quality local employment or training, including temporary construction and permanent 'end-use' jobs (jobs created within one year of completion)	 Local employment scheme – Newham Workplace Training and apprenticeships Non-construction jobs for local people via local procurement
	Does the policy issue / option reduce socio-economic inequalities? Does the policy issue / option consider managed and affordable workspace for local businesses?	 Affordable rents Subsidised space for start ups
	Does the policy issue / option encourage supply chain opportunities for local businesses (construction and post-construction)?	 Local sourcing of materials Local procurement of ongoing products and services

Table 2: Assessment of Local Plan themes and impact on Health and Wellbeing How relevant is the Local Plan theme to the 12 health and wellbeing strategy priorities

Key: H (high), M (medium), L (low), ? (unknown at this stage)

) = (:• ::)) : ((
Health & Wellbeing Priority Local Plan Theme	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Our vision for Newham	L	М	L	L	L	L	Н	Н	Н	L	Н	Н
Inclusive Economy	Μ	L	L	L	L	L	Н	М	М	L	L	Н
Design	L	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	?	Н	L
Green spaces and water spaces	L	Н	Н	L	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	?	Н	L
Transport	L	Н	Н	М	L	L	Н	Н	Н	L	М	L
Community facilities	Н	Н	М	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	?	L	М
Climate Emergency	L	М	L	L	М	L	L	L	Н	L	Н	L
High Streets	М	Н	Н	Н	М	Н	Н	Н	Н	?	М	М
Newham Neighbourhoods	?	М	L	Н	Н	М	Н	Н	Н	?	Н	Н
Waste and Utilities	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	М
Homes	Н	Н	М	Н	М	М	Н	Н	Н	L	Н	Μ

Conclusion

The HIA Scoping Report has demonstrated that the Local Plan Review has the potential to influence the health and wellbeing of Newham's communitied and population in a positive way. As the Local Plan Review develops and updated policy is brought forward, there will be a need to continaully assess the health impacts that might arise (both positive and negative).

10. A5 Consultation and Next Steps

Sustainability appraisal

9.1 Task A5 requires consultation on the scope of the IIA. The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 require that English Heritage, the Environment Agency and Natural England be consulted for a period of five weeks, the Scoping Report will also be sent to Public Health, the relevant Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) and the London Enterprise Panel. We also welcome comments from all residents and stakeholder.

Equality Impact Assessment and Health Impact Assessment

- 9.2 Feedback on the EqIA and HIA Scoping elements of this Inegrated Impact Assessment Report are sought. In particular feedback is welcome on the following questions.
 - 1. What other sources of data and evidence we should we consider?
 - 2. Are there any equalities issues we have not identified?
 - 3. Are there any other health issues we have not identified?
 - 4. Are there other prompt questions we should consider as part of the EqIA framework?

Consultation

- 9.3 The consultation will run for more than the minimum 5 week statutory requirement: from18th October 2021 to 17th December 2021.
- 9.4 The Scoping Report will be available to view on the Council's website at: <u>www.newham.gov.uk/localplan</u> or on our Local Plan Refresh consultation platform at newhamcocreate.co.uk. Respondents are asked to comment via the co-create platform.

Next Steps

- 9.4 Responses to this scoping consultation will be set out in subsequent drafts of the IIA Report, alongside details of how they have been addressed. All feedback will be incorporated into the next version of the IIA and Local Plan as far as possible.
- 9.5 As part of developing an Integrated Impact Assessment, we will explore creating an integrated assessment framework encompassing the prompt questions from the Sustainability Appraisal, Equalities Impact Appraisal and Health Impact Appraisal and we will use responses to the consultation to aid this approach.

APPENDIX 1 – REVIEW OF RELEVANT PLANS, POLICIES & PROGRAMMES

This summary looks at the European, national, regional, and local level and incorporates legislation, regulations, strategies, directives, plans, policies and programs that are pertinent to the formation of a Local Plan. Each document is summarized and the links to associated IIA objectives indicated.

EUROPEAN

Please note that simplified names for documents are given in some cases for the sake of clarity, the EU reference provided indicates the specific version relied upon.

Following the United Kingdom's departure from the European Union (EU) on 31 January 2020, it entered a transition period which ended on 31 December 2020. From 1 January 2021, directly applicable EU law no longer applies to the UK and the UK is free to repeal EU law that has been transposed into UK law. Relevant EU legislation has still been referred to below unless the corresponding UK legislation has been amended.

EU STRATEGIES	Summary
	The European Commission adopted an ambitious new strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020. There are six main targets, and 20 actions to help Europe reach its goal. Biodiversity loss is an enormous challenge in the EU, with around one in four species currently threatened with extinction and 88% of fish stocks over-exploited or significantly depleted. The six targets cover: full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity; better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure; more sustainable agriculture and forestry; better management of fish stocks; tighter controls on invasive alien species; a bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss. The new Biodiversity Strategy follows on from the 2006 Biodiversity Action Plan.
EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 (2020)	The EU's biodiversity strategy for 2030 is a comprehensive, ambitious and long-term plan to protect nature and reverse the degradation of ecosystems. The strategy aims to put Europe's biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030, and contains specific actions and commitments. It is the proposal for the EU's contribution to the upcoming international negotiations on the global post-2020 biodiversity framework. A core part of the European Green Deal, it will also support a green recovery following the Covid-19 pandemic.
EU Environment Action Programme to 2030	The European Commission's proposal for an 8th Environment Action Programme (8th EAP) aims to build on the European Green Deal, set out the direction for EU environmental and climate policy action up to 2030, and guide environmental policymaking by identifying priorities as well as setting long-term vision and goals.
EU Sustainable Development Strategy Review 2009	The Sustainable Development Strategy constitutes a long-term vision and an overarching policy framework providing guidance for all EU policies and strategies and including a global dimension, with a time frame of up to 2050. By tackling long-term trends it serves as an early warning instrument and a policy driver to bring about necessary reform and short-term policy action.
European Transport Policy: White paper roadmap to a Single European Transport Area 2011	The European Commission adopted a roadmap of 40 concrete initiatives for the next decade to build a competitive transport system that will increase mobility, remove major barriers in key areas and fuel growth and employment. At the same time, the proposals will dramatically reduce Europe's dependence on imported oil and cut carbon emissions in transport by 60% by 2050. By 2050, key goals will include no more conventionally-fuelled cars in cities, 40% use of sustainable low carbon fuels in aviation; at least 40% cut in shipping emissions, a 50% shift of medium distance intercity passenger and freight journeys from road to rail and waterborne transport, all of which will contribute to a 60% cut in transport emissions by the middle of the century.

Biodiversity Action Plan (2006)	The EU Biodiversity Action Plan addresses the challenge of integrating biodiversity concerns into other policy sectors in a unified way. It specifies a comprehensive plan of priority actions and outlines the responsibility of community institutions and Member States in relation to each. It also contains indicators to monitor progress and a timetable for evaluations. The European Commission has undertaken to provide annual reporting on progress in delivery of the Biodiversity Action Plan. A baseline report was prepared in 2010 to take stock of the 2006 Biodiversity Action Plan and assess the impact it has had on Europe's biodiversity. The report produced by the European Environment Agency, provides the latest facts and figures on the state and trends of different biodiversity and ecosystems components in the EU.
European Landscape Convention (ratified by the UK Government in 2006)	The European Landscape Convention (ELC) is the first international convention to focus specifically on landscape, and is dedicated exclusively to the protection, management and planning of all landscapes in Europe. The ELC was signed by the UK government on 24 February 2006, ratified on the 21 November 2006, and became binding on 1 March 2007. The convention highlights the need to recognize landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies. It also encourages the integration of landscape into all relevant areas of policy, including cultural, economic and social policies.
EU DIRECTIVES	Summary
Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)	 This Directive is on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe and includes the following key elements: The merging of most of existing legislation into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive) with no change to existing air quality objectives. New air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives – exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target The possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values The possibility for time extensions of three years (PM10) or up to five years (NO2, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission.
Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)	 The Environmental Noise Directive or END concerns noise from road, rail and air traffic and from industry. It focuses on the impact of such noise on individuals, complementing existing EU legislation which sets standards for noise emissions from specific sources. The Directive requires: the determination of exposure to environmental noise, through noise mapping provision of information on environmental noise and its effects on the public adoption of action plans, based upon noise mapping results, which should be designed to manage noise issues and effects, including noise reduction if necessary Preservation by the member states of environmental noise quality where it is good. The Directive requires mapping and action planning in relation to noise from major roads, major railways, and airports and in agglomerations (large urban areas).
Natural Habitats Directive (1992/43/EEC)	The main aim of this Directive is to promote the maintenance of biodiversity, taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements. While the Directive makes a contribution to the general objective of sustainable development; it ensures the conservation of a wide range of rare, threatened or endemic species, including around 450 animals and 500 plants. Some 200 rare and characteristic habitat types are also targeted for conservation in their own right.

Conservation of Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)	This Directive ensures far-reaching protection for all of Europe's wild birds, identifying 194 species and sub-species among them as particularly threatened and in need of special conservation measures.
Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2002/91/EC)	 The objective of this Directive is 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 cost effectiveness considering; This Directive lays down requirements as regards : (a) the general framework for the energy performance of buildings; (b) the application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of new buildings; (c) the application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of large existing buildings that are subject to major renovation; (d) energy certification of buildings; and (e) regular inspection of boilers and of air-conditioning systems in buildings and in addition an assessment of the heating installations in which boilers are more than 15 years old.
Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (2014/52/EU)	The newly amended Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive (2014/52/EU) entered into force on 15 May 2014 to simplify the rules for assessing the potential effects of projects on the environment. It is in line with the drive for smarter regulation, so it reduces the administrative burden. It also improves the level of environmental protection, with a view to making business decisions on publicand private investments more sound, more predictable and sustainable in the longer term. It applies to a wide range of defined public and private projects, which are defined in Annexes I and II. All projects listed in Annex I are considered as having significant effects on the environment and require an EIA. For projects listed in Annex II, the national authorities have to decide whether an EIA is needed. This is done by the "screening procedure", which determines the effects of projects on the basis of thresholds/criteria or a case by case examination.
Flood Risk Directive (2007/60/EC)	This Directive requires Member States to assess if all water course and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk. This Directive also reinforces the rights of the public to access this information and to have a say in the planning process.
Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)	This Directive establishes specific measures as provided for in Article 17(1) and (2) of Directive 2000/60/EC in order to prevent and control groundwater pollution. These measures include in particular: (a) criteria for the assessment of good groundwater chemical status; and (b) criteria for the identification and reversal of significant and sustained upward trends and for the definition of starting points for trend reversals. This Directive also complements the provisions preventing or limiting inputs of pollutants into groundwater already contained in Directive 2000/60/EC, and aims to prevent the deterioration of the status of all bodies of groundwater.
Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)	The Waste Framework Directive sets the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management, including definitions of waste, recycling and recovery.

	The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.
	The Directive is intended to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health.
Transport Directive	Objective to promote the use of bio-fuels or other renewable fuels to replace diesel or petrol for transport purposes in each Member State, with a view to contributing to objectives such as meeting climate change commitments, environmentally friendly security of supply and promoting renewable energy sources
Directive (2009/28/EC)	The Directive on renewable energy sets ambitious targets for all Member States, such that the EU will reach a 20% share of energy from renewable sources by 2020 and a 10% share of energy specifically in the transport sector. It also improves the legal framework for promoting renewable electricity, requires national action plans that establish pathways for the development of renewable energy sources including bio- energy, creates cooperation mechanisms to help achieve the targets cost effectively and establishes the sustainability criteria for bio-fuels.
Assessment (SEA)	Provides for the high level of protection of the environment and contributes to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development. Requirements of the Directive must be met in the SEA/SA of the Local Plan; the plan must be assessed in accordance with the Directive.
Directive (91/271/EEC)	The Council Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste-water treatment was adopted on 21 May 1991. Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors (see Annex III of the Directive) and concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of Domestic waste water, Mixture of waste water and Waste water from certain industrial sectors (see Annex III of the Directive)
Directive (2000/60/EC)	The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater. All inland and coastal waters to reach good ecological status by 2015. Indicates the importance of applying and developing SUDS policy.
Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU)	This directive commits European Union member states to control and reduce the impact of industrial emissions on the environment.

NATIONAL

UK LEGISLATION	Summary
Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010)	These regulations transpose into English law the requirements of Directives 2008/50/EC and 2004/107/EC on ambient air quality.
Infrastructure Act 2015	The Act covers transport, housing, regeneration, infrastructure and energy. A number of the provisions in the legislation are of importance to, and will affect, local government. These include: the creation of strategic highways companies to replace strategic highways authorities; government investment in cycling and walking; the discharge of certain types of planning conditions; the transfer of publicly held land; the local land charges service; and shale gas extraction.
Growth and Infrastructure Act 2013	An Act to make provision in connection with facilitating or controlling the following, namely, the provision or use of infrastructure, the carrying-out of development, and the compulsory acquisition of land; to make provision about when rating lists are to be compiled; to make provision about the rights of employees of companies who agree to be employee shareholders; and for connected purposes
Localism Act 2011	An Act to make provision about the functions and procedures of local and certain other authorities; to make provision about the functions of the Commission for Local Administration in England; to enable the recovery of financial sanctions imposed by the Court of Justice of the European Union on the United Kingdom from local and public authorities; to make provision about local government finance; to make provision about town and country planning, the Community Infrastructure Levy and the authorisation of nationally significant infrastructure projects; to make provision about social and other housing; to make provision about regeneration in London; and for connected purposes
Climate Change Act 2008	The Climate Change Act creates a new approach to managing and responding to climate change in the UK, by setting ambitious, legally binding targets, powers to help meet those targets, strengthening the institutional framework, enhancing the UK's ability to adapt to the impact of climate change and establishing clear and regular accountability to the UK Parliament and to the devolved legislatures
Equality Act (2010)	This act replaced previous anti-discrimination laws with a single act to make the law simpler and to remove inconsistencies. This makes the law easier for people to understand and comply with. The act also strengthened protection in some situations. The act covers nine protected characteristics, which cannot be used as a reason to treat people unfairly. Every person has one or more of the protected characteristics, so the act protects everyone against unfair treatment. The protected characteristics are: Age Disability gender reassignment marriage and civil partnership pregnancy and maternity race religion or belief sex sexual orientation
Pollution Prevention and Control Act (1999)	This Act gives the Secretary of State the power to make regulations providing for a new pollution control system to meet the requirements of European Council Directives on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control and for other measures to prevent and control pollution.
Sustainable Communities Act (2007) (Amendment 2010)	The Sustainable Communities Act 2007 provides local authorities and local communities with the opportunity to ask central government to devolve more power to them in order to improve the sustainability of their local area. The amendment improves the process to allow communities a greater say in how their proposed changes can happen
Town and Country Planning Act (1990)	The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 is an act of the British Parliament regulating the development of land in England and Wales

Planning Act 2008	The Planning Act 2008 was granted Royal Assent on 26 November 2008. The Act introduced a new stream-lined system for decisions on applications to build nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs) in England and Wales, alongside further reforms to the town and country planning system and the introduction of a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).
Planning and Energy Act (2008)	This Act allows local councils to set targets in their areas for on-site renewable energy, on-site low carbon electricity and energy efficiency standards in addition to national requirements. It requires developers to source at least 10% of any new building's energy from renewable sources.
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	The Act received Royal Assent on 13 May 2004 and the provisions of the Act were introduced through a series of Commencement Orders and Regulations. The Act strengthened the focus on sustainability, transparency, flexibility and speed. The aim of the Act is to give effect to the Government's policy on the reform of the planning system, the principal features of which are set out in the policy statement Sustainable communities: Delivering through planning which was published on 23 July 2002
Planning (Listed Buildings and conservation Areas) Act 1990	This Act consolidates certain enactments relating to special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest.
Housing and Planning Act 2016	
Local Government Act 2000	 This act received Royal Assent in July 2000 and is made up of three parts: Part I introduces a new power for local authorities to promote the economic, social or environmental wellbeing of an area. Part II requires that all local authorities move away from the traditional committee style of decision making in which all members had a formal decision-making role, to one of four executive models. These are; leader or cabinet, mayor or cabinet, mayor or council manager, or alternative arrangements. Part III introduces a new ethical framework for councils, including a requirement to adopt a code of conduct for members and implement a standards committee. The general functions of the standards committee are to promote and maintain high standards of conduct within the local authority, and to assist members of the authority to observe the code of conduct.
Energy Act 2013	The Energy Act focuses on setting decarbonisation targets for the UK, and reforming the electricity market
Flood and Water Management Act 2010	This Act provides a more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses, protects water supplies to the consumer and helps safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges. The Act introduces into law the concept of flood risk management rather than 'flood defence' and provides the framework for delivery of flood and coastal erosion risk management through national and local risk strategies. The Act establishes a SuDS approving body (SAB). The SAB will have responsibility for the approval of proposed drainage systems in new developments and redevelopments (in accordance with National Standards for Sustainable Drainage). The Act requires Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFA's) to maintain a register and record important flood risk management strategies and to investigate flooding to determine which authority has responsibility.
Wildlife and Countryside Act (as Amended) 1981	Consolidates and amends existing national legislation to implement the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) and Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds (Birds Directive) in Great Britain (NB Council Directive 79/409/EEC has now been replaced by Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (codified version).

The CROW Act 2000	An Act to make new provision for public access to the countryside; to amend the law relating to public rights of way; to enable traffic regulation orders to be made for the purpose of conserving an area's natural beauty; to make provision with respect to the driving of mechanically propelled vehicles elsewhere than on roads; to amend the law relating to nature conservation and the protection of wildlife; to make further provision with respect to areas of outstanding natural beauty; and for connected purposes.
Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (CCA)	Legislation that aims to provide a single framework for civil protection. The Act and accompanying non-legislative measures, delivers a single framework for civil protection in the country. The National Flood and Coast Erosion Management Strategy (July 2011) require communities to prepare flood action plans and link with the Cabinet Office's initiative to develop wider community resilience to threats and hazards. Part 1 of the Act and supporting Regulations and statutory guidance establish a clear set of roles and responsibilities for those involved in emergency preparation and response at the local level. They are required to: • assess the risk of emergencies occurring and use this to inform contingency planning; put in place emergency plans; put in place Business Continuity Management arrangements;
Building Regulations: England & Wales	The Building Regulations were last comprehensively rewritten in 2010. Sections are continually edited and added, with the most recent section added in 2017 Part R (High speed Broadband Infrastructure).
	Following the Grenfell Tower fire in 2018, the UK Government announced that the Building Regulations were to be modified and rewritten in light of issues exposed. A new regulatory framework including a Building Safety Bill and a new Building Safety Regulator will follow in due course.
	In the interim, several sections of the Building Regulations will be updated in 2021/22 in light of the UK Government's net zero commitments.
Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations (2010) (as amended)	The Community Infrastructure Levy (the levy) came into force in April 2010. It allows local authorities in England and Wales to raise funds from developers undertaking new building projects in their area. The money can be used to fund a wide range of infrastructure that is needed as a result of development. This includes new or safer road schemes, flood defences, schools, hospitals and other health and social care facilities, park improvements, green spaces and leisure centres.
Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes regulations 2004	Provides the regulations for the implementation of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (EU/2001/42/EC) for certain plans and programmes that are likely to have significant environmental impacts
Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended)	The regulations transpose the EU Directive 2002/49/EC that relates to the assessment and management of environmental noise.
Natural Environment White Paper (2011)	The Natural Environment White Paper recognises that a healthy natural environment is the foundation of sustained economic growth, prospering communities and personal wellbeing. It sets out how the value of nature can be mainstreamed across our society by facilitating local action; strengthening the connections between people and nature; creating a green economy and showing leadership in the EU and internationally. It set out 92 specific commitments for action.
The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations (2012)	The Regulations set out the procedure for the designation of neighbourhood areas and neighbourhood forums and for the preparation of neighbourhood development plans and neighbourhood development orders (including community right to build orders). A separate instrument will be brought forward in relation to neighbourhood planning referendums.

The Neighbourhood Planning (General) (Amendment) Regulations 2015	These Regulations amend the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 which made provision for neighbourhood planning as provided in the Localism Act 2011
The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (2011)	These regulations are used to determine whether a planning application will require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). These Regulations replace the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact assessment (England and Wales) Regulations 1999 (SI No. 293) ("the 1999 regulations") and subsequent amending instruments. The Town and Country Planning (Environmental impact Assessment) (Mineral Permissions and Amendment) (England) Regulations 2008 remain in force. These Regulations, except for the provisions relating to projects serving national defence purposes, extend to England only. The 1999 Regulations remain in force for Wales.
The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Assessment and Permitted Development) Regulations 1995	These Regulations are concerned with the further implementation in England and Wales of Council Directive 85/337/EEC.
, .	The main purpose of this Order is to grant planning permission for certain classes of development without any requirement for an application to be made under Part III of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
The Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) Regulations (2012)	The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order 2012 amends the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 ("GPDO")
The Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) (Amendment) Regulations (2014)	The Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2014 ("the Compensation Regulations") amend the Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) Regulations 2013 to limit the circumstances in which compensation is payable in the event that the new permitted development rights are withdrawn.
The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012	These regulations amend the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2009, in response to the enactment of the Localism Act 2011
The Town and Country Planning (Major Infrastructure Project Inquiries Procedure) (England) Rules 2005	These rules outline the procedures to be followed for local inquiries into 1) applications for planning permission or 2) the approval of local planning authorities for major developments deemed to have national or regional importance.
The Town and Country Planning (Modification and Discharge of Planning Obligations) Regulations 1992	This Regulation gives further detail to the procedure for appeals against enforced planning obligations.
The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012	Local planning authorities protect trees in the interests of amenity by making Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). Provisions are spread across primary and various secondary legislation and different rules apply depending on when the TPO is made.

The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Order 2010	This amendment introduces a definition of houses in multiple occupations into the Use Classes Order.
The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987	This Order revokes and replaces the Town and Country Planning Order 1972 as amended by the Town and Country Planning Order 1983.
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2018	
UK PLANNING FRAMEWORK	Summary
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2021)	The Government has produced a simple national planning policy framework setting out their priorities for the planning system in England in a single, concise document covering all major forms of development proposals handled by local authorities. All the national planning policies set out in PPSs, MPSs, PPGs and MPGs, have been superseded by the NPPF. The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.
National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (2014 onwards)	On 6 March 2014 the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) launched this planning practice guidance web- based resource. This was accompanied by a Written Ministerial Statement which includes a list of the previous planning practice guidance documents cancelled when this site was launched. For the first time, planning practice guidance is now available entirely online in a usable and accessible way
National Planning Policy for Waste 2014	This document sets out detailed waste planning policies. All local planning authorities should have regard to its policies when discharging their responsibilities to the extent that they are appropriate to waste management.
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015)	Planning Policy for Traveller Sites provides guidance and advice on both plan-making and decision taking in relation to gypsy and traveller accommodation. In August 2015, DCLG updated the Planning Policy for Traveller Sites to reflect the new planning definition of Gypsies and Traveller, restricting it to only those who lead a nomadic lifestyle.
GOVERNMENT STRATEGIES	Summary
Resources and Waste Strategy for England 2018	This strategy sets out how we will preserve material resources by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency and moving towards a circular economy in England.
BEIS Clean Growth Strategy 2018	Clean growth means growing our national income while cutting greenhouse gas emissions . Achieving clean growth, while ensuring an affordable energy supply for businesses and consumers, is at the heart of the UK's Industrial Strategy. It will increase our productivity, create good jobs, boost earning power for people right across the country, and help protect the climate and environment upon which we and future generations depend.
The National Adaptation Programme - 2018-2023	This report sets out what government and others will be doing over the next 5 years to be ready for the challenges of climate change.

Department of Health	This policy statement sets out the progress the government has made in developing the new public health system. In doing so
Public Health Strategy – healthy lives,	the paper sets out how the government expect the reformed public health system to work including
healthy people (July 2011)	 clarifying the role of local authorities and the Director of Public Health in health improvement, health protection and population healthcare;
	 proposals for who is responsible for commissioning the different public health services;
	 the mandatory services local authorities will be required to provide;
	 the grant conditions we expect to place on the local authority public health grant;
	establishing Public Health England as an Executive Agency to provide greater operational independence within a
	structure that is clearly accountable to the Secretary of State for Health;
	Clear principles for emergency preparedness, resilience and response.
A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment 2018	This 25 Year Environment Plan sets out government action to help the natural world regain and retain good health. It aims to deliver cleaner air and water in our cities and rural landscapes, protect threatened species and provide richer wildlife habitats. It calls for an approach to agriculture, forestry, land use and fishing that puts the environment first.
Housing White Paper: Fixing our Broken Housing Market 2017	Sets out the government's plans to reform the housing market and boost the supply of new homes in England.
Industrial Strategy: Building a Britain fit for the Future 2017	Sets out a long-term plan to boost the productivity and earning power of people throughout the UK.
Clean Air Strategy 2019	This strategy sets out our plans for dealing with all sources of air pollution, making our air healthier to breathe, protecting nature and boosting the economy
Transport Investment Strategy 2017	Sets out the DfT's priorities and approach for future transport investment decisions under the current minority government, aimed at "delivering a stronger, fairer Britain
Inclusive Transport Strategy	The Department for Transport's (DfT's) strategy to create an inclusive transport system for disabled travellers. Our strategy sets out government's actions for achieving equal access to transport for disabled people, a clear programme of monitoring and evaluation and a new governance framework for accountability
Gear change: a bold vision for cycling and walking	This plan describes the vision to make England a great walking and cycling nation. It sets out the actions required at all levels of government to make this a reality, grouped under four themes - better streets for cycling and people, cycling and walking at the heart of decision-making, empowering and encouraging local authorities and enabling people to cycle and protecting them when they do
Build Back Better: our plan for growth 2021	'Build Back Better: our plan for growth' sets out the government's plans to support growth through significant investment in infrastructure, skills and innovation, and to pursue growth that levels up every part of the UK, enables the transition to net zero, and supports our vision for Global Britain.

Conserving Biodiversity – the UK approach (DEFRA 2007)	This statement has been prepared by the UK Biodiversity Standing Committee on behalf of the UK Biodiversity Partnership. Its purpose is to set out the vision and approach to conserving biodiversity within the UK's devolved framework for anyone with a policy interest in biodiversity conservation. It sets out an approach to biodiversity conservation that is designed not only to meet the commitment to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010, but to guide action well into the second decade of the 21st century at a time when the challenges faced by the natural environment are great.
Departments of Health and Transport- Active Travel Strategy 2010	The Department of Health and Department for Transport jointly published a new Active Travel Strategy. The strategy highlights plans to put walking and cycling at the heart of local transport and public health strategies over the next decade. The guiding principles for the strategy are that walking and cycling should be everyday ways of getting around – not just for their own sake but also because of what they can do to improve public health, tackle congestion, reduce carbon emissions and improve the local environment
Healthy Weight Healthy Lives: Government Strategy for England (2008)	This cross-government strategy is the first step in a sustained programme to support people to maintain a healthy weight. It will be followed by a public annual report that assesses progress, looks at the latest evidence and trends, and makes recommendations for further action.
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services and its outcomes and actions	This new, ambitious biodiversity strategy for England builds on the Natural Environment White Paper and provides a comprehensive picture of how we are implementing our international and EU commitments. It sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea
Noise Policy Statement for England (DEFRA 2010)	This statement sets out the long term vision of Government noise policy, which is to promote good health and a good quality of life through the management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development. The policy seeks to make explicit the implicit underlying principles and aims regarding noise management and control that are to be found in existing policy documents, legislation and guidance.
Plan for Growth (March 2011)	 The Government's economic policy objective is to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth that is more evenly shared across the country and between industries. The Plan for Growth contains four overarching ambitions that will ensure the progress is made towards achieving this economic objective. The ambitions are: 1. to create the most competitive tax system in the G20; 2. to make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start, finance and grow a business; 3. to encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; and 4. To create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe

Strategic Review of Health Inequalities in England Post 2010 (The Marmot Review)	In November 2008, Professor Sir Michael Marmot was asked by the Secretary of State for Health to chair an independent review to propose the most effective evidence-based strategies for reducing health inequalities in England from 2010. The strategy will include policies and interventions that address the social determinants of health inequalities. The Review had four tasks - Identify, for the health inequalities challenge facing England, the evidence most relevant to underpinning future policy and action 2 Show how this evidence could be translated into practice 3 Advise on possible objectives and measures, building on the experience of the current PSA target on infant mortality and life expectancy 4 Publish a report of the Review's work that will contribute to the development of a post- 2010 health inequalities strategy
Construction 2025 (2013)	 This Strategy is aimed at providing clarity around the existing policy framework and signalling the future direction of Government policy. It aims to realize the shared vision of sustainable construction by: Providing clarity to business on the Government's position by bringing together diverse regulations and initiatives relating to sustainability; Setting and committing to higher standards to help achieve sustainability in specific areas; Making specific commitments by industry and Government to take the sustainable construction agenda forward
Adapting to climate change: national adaptation programme (2013)	The National Adaptation Programme sets out what government, businesses and society are doing to become more climate ready. It contains a register of actions which includes all the actions agreed in the programme so far. It also aligns risks identified in the Climate Change Risk Assessment to actions being undertaken or to be undertaken and the timescales according
The Carbon Plan: Delivering our low carbon future (2011)	This plan sets out how the UK will achieve de-carbonization within the framework of our energy policy: to make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimizing costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households.
UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)	The Renewable Energy Strategy sets a path towards increasing UK generation of renewable projects. It sets out the actions the Government is taking to ensure the targets of producing 15% of UK energy needs from renewable energy sources by 2020 are met. To achieve this the strategy calls for: - 30% of electricity supply to come from renewable sources, including 2% from micro generation - 12% of heat supply to come from renewable sources - 10% of transport supply from renewable sources
UK Sustainable Procurement Action Plan (2007)	The Government launched a package of actions to deliver the step change needed to ensure that supply chains and public services will be increasingly low carbon, low waste and water efficient, respect biodiversity and deliver wider sustainable development goals. The Action Plan puts in place clear lines of accountabilities and reporting, and develops plans to raise the standards and status of procurement practice in Government which will strengthen delivery of these targets.
Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2011)	This includes: sustainable delivery of secure water supplies, an improved and protected water environment, fair, affordable and cost- reflective water charges, reduced water sector greenhouse gas emissions and more sustainable and effective management of surface water.

	The waste management plan for England (WMPE) provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England and fulfils the mandatory requirements of article 28 of the revised Waste Framework Directive (rWFD). The plan does not introduce new policies or change the landscape of how waste is managed in England. Its core aim is to bring current waste management policies under the umbrella of one national plan.
National Flood and Coast Erosion Management Strategy (July 2011)	Objectives are to: - ensure a clear understanding of the risks of flooding and coastal erosion - set out clear and consistent plans for risk management - manage flood and coastal erosion risks in an appropriate way - ensure that emergency plans and responses to flood incidents are effective - help communities to recover more quickly and effectively after incidents.
National Flood Emergency Framework	In planning and preparing for a flooding emergency, the Government's strategic objectives are to: - protect human life and alleviate suffering; and, as far as possible, property and the environment; - support the continuity of everyday activity and the restoration of disrupted services at the earliest opportunity; and - Uphold the rule of law and the democratic process.
waste prevention in moving to a more resource efficient economy (2013)	This document sets out the Waste Prevention Programme for England. It articulates the actions for government and others which together will move us towards reducing waste. The aim of the Programme is to improve the environment and protect human health by supporting a resource efficient economy, reducing the quantity and impact of waste produced whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.
UK GUIDANCE	Summary
-	Practical guidance, published in September 2005, on applying European Directive 2001/42/EC "on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment".
BREEAM (2008)	BREEAM addresses wide-ranging environmental and sustainability issues and enables developers and designers to prove the environmental credentials of their buildings. It uses a straightforward scoring system that is transparent, easy to understand and supported by evidence-based research; has a positive influence on the design, construction and management of buildings and sets and maintains a robust technical standard with rigorous quality assurance and certification
	This strategy sets out the Environment Agency's aims for the period to 2015 and describes the role they will play in being part of the solution to the environmental challenges society faces. It sets out how the EA will continue to review their priorities and ways of working to ensure value for money whilst creating a better place for people and the environment.
Environment Agency – Climate Change, adapting for tomorrow (2009)	This report shows how the Environment Agency are working, often in partnership with others, to help communities and businesses adapt, while still protecting the natural environment.

Environment Agency – Building a better environment. A guide for developers (2006)	This guide provides advice on making sure development contributes to the long-term environmental quality of our country. The guide gives practical advice on each of the environmental issues that may affect a site. This ranges from how you can reduce flood risk through to creating quality green space in your development. It gives pointers for building sustainable, cost-effective homes, helping create an environment in which people will really want to live. It also provides examples of sites where this good practice has already been applied.
Environment Agency: guidance for developments requiring planning permission and environmental permits 2012	This guidance sets out how the Environment Agency will respond to planning consultations that require an environmental permit under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (EPR).
Environment Agency Policy paper: Preliminary flood risk assessments and flood risk areas (2011) and Map of Flood Risk areas in England	The Environment Agency (EA) is responsible for managing flood risk from main rivers, the sea and reservoirs. Lead local flood authorities, unitary authorities or county councils, are responsible for local sources of flood risk, in particular surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. To manage flood risk both EA and lead local flood authorities must follow a 6 year cycle of planning. The current planning cycle runs from 2010 to 2015.
Environment Agency Green roof Toolkit	Environment Agency on-line toolkit which sets out guidance for site specific opportunities, green roof design and technical assessment The vision is that developers will promote the use of green roofs to: - create a better and more sustainable London - deliver better quality places to live and work - create a low-carbon city - adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change
Environment Agency Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice (GP3)	The GP3 document is a key Environment Agency reference for LPAs, developers and land owners. It sets out our approach to groundwater protection and management and what we want others to do. It covers our high-level approach, the technical background to our work and an introduction to the tools we use. It also describes the legal framework the EA works within and the approaches and positions it takes to regulate and influence certain activities and issues.
Environment Agency: Guiding Principles for Land Contamination (2010)	The GPLC documents were developed initially for landowners, developers, advisors and practitioners involved in redevelopment and evaluation of land contamination. These documents refer to relevant UK guidance and highlight specific steps and considerations involved in evaluating risks associated with land and water contamination.
Water for Life (2011) Government White paper	The Water White Paper focuses on the challenges facing the water sector, including maintaining water supplies, keeping bills affordable and reducing regulation. It recognises the need to protect rivers, streams and lakes from pollution and unsustainable abstraction, and acknowledges the critical importance of water supply and sewerage infrastructure.
Forestry Commission – The case for trees	This document aims to inspire people involved in planning policy and practice to become champions and advocates for trees.
Neighbourhood Planning (2013)	Information on what neighbourhood planning is, why it matters, how it works, and sources of advice and support available for communities.

English Indices of Deprivation	The Index of Multiple Deprivation combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation.
Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land- Environment Agency.	The Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination, CLR 11, have been developed to provide the technical framework for applying a risk management process when dealing with land affected by contamination. The process involves identifying, making decisions on, and taking appropriate action to deal with land contamination in a way that is consistent with government policies and legislation within the UK.
Natural England: A Natural Development (2009)	The Natural Development Project launched on 3 November 2009 to demonstrate how both large and small scale development can incorporate green infrastructure in practice. Natural England and key players in the development sector formed a partnership to understand how to value, design and create quality green infrastructure. The partnership aims to demonstrate how – at different scales and locations – the contribution of the natural environment in regeneration can move from that of traditional landscaping to one of providing vital spaces for people, wildlife, health, wellbeing, and climate change adaptation. The Natural Development project will provide a focus for our engagement with real sites and enable us to practically demonstrate positive planning with developers. It will work to highlight opportunities and overcome barriers to success and enable sharing of best practice to support the mainstreaming of green infrastructure in development and
English Heritage Conservation Principles: for the sustainable management of the historic environment (2008)	This document contains policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment.
English Heritage, Guidance on Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Environment (2010)	This guidance focuses on SEA/SA for development plans, building on existing Government advice; it is equally applicable to the preparation of SEAs for other types of documents, such as Local Transport Plans and Water Resource Management Plans.
Guidance on Tall Buildings CABE and English Heritage (2007)	The aim is to 'ensure that tall buildings are properly planned'. The document is for use as a basis for assessment for specific local projects in local policy and guidance preparation. The most important issues are making sure that tall buildings of high architectural quality, that they have a positive impact on the environment and area, and that they are supported by services,
Conservation Bulletin 47: Characterisation, English Heritage (2005)	A bulletin that explores the subject of characterization and sets out some examples of studies of local character.
Understanding Place: Historic Area Assessments in a Planning and Development Context, English Heritage (2010)	Sets out guidance for undertaking Historic Area Assessments to inform plan making and development management.
Understanding Place Historic Area Assessments: Principles and Practice, English Heritage (2010)	Sets out guidance for how to undertake assessments for historic areas in order to produce a Historic Area Assessment.

Valuing Places: Good Practice in Conservation Areas, English Heritage (2011)	Sets out a series of exemplary case studies for managing change in the historic environment.
The Setting of Heritage Assets, English	Sets out guidance for managing change within the settings of heritage assets.
Seeing The History In The View: A Method For Assessing Heritage Significance Within Views, English Heritage (2011)	Sets out a method for understanding and assessing heritage significance of views.
Understanding Place: Character and context in local planning, English Heritage	Sets out case studies for how historic characterization can be used to inform plan making and development management decisions.
Historic England Advice note 1: Conservation area appraisal, designation and management 2019	Sets out guidance for managing change in a way that conserves and enhances historic areas through conservation area designation, appraisal and management.
Good Practice for Local Listing Consultation	Sets out best practice guidance for identifying buildings and structures suitable for local listing and for managing the list.
Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties, ICOMOS (2010)	Sets out guidance for producing Heritage Impact Assessments for World Heritage Sites in order to evaluate the impact of potential development on the Outstanding Universal Value. This may also provide a guide for assessing general impact of development on heritage assets and their settings.
National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE):Alcohol-use disorders: preventing harmful drinking	The guidance identifies how government policies on alcohol pricing, its availability and how it is marketed could be used to combat such harm. Changes in policy in these areas are likely to be more effective in reducing alcohol-related harm among the population as a whole than actions undertaken by local health professionals.
National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE): Prevention of Cardiovascular disease at the population level	The guidance is for government, the NHS, local authorities, industry and all those whose actions influence the population's cardiovascular health (that is, can help keep people's hearts healthy and prevent strokes). The guidance comprises two sets of recommendations aimed at national policy makers and local practitioners respectively. Recommendations 1 to 12 outline a national framework for action. They break new ground for NICE by focusing on legislative, regulatory and voluntary changes – including further development of existing policies.
National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE): Preventing unintentional injuries among children and young people aged under 15: road design and modification	This is one of three pieces of NICE guidance published in November 2010 on how to prevent unintentional injuries among under- 15s. A second publication covers unintentional injuries in the home and a third covers strategies, regulation, enforcement, surveillance and workforce development. The guidance covers 20 mph limits, 20mph zones and engineering measures to reduce speed or make routes safer.

 This guidance is for all those who are involved in promoting physical activity among children and young people, including parents and carers. The NICE recommendations give advice on: how to promote the benefits of physical activity and encourage participation high level strategic planning the importance of consultation with children and young people and how to set about it planning and providing spaces, facilities and opportunities training people to run programs and activities How to promote physically active travel such as cycling and walking.
This guidance offers the first evidence-based recommendations on how to improve the physical environment to encourage physical activity. It is for NHS and other professionals who have responsibility for the built or natural environment. This includes local transport authorities, transport planners, those working in local authorities and the education, community, voluntary and private sectors. The seven recommendations cover strategy, policy and plans, transport, public open spaces, buildings and schools.
This guide brings together in one place examples of planning policies around the UK that support community food growing. It is aimed primarily at planning authorities to help them to use food growing as a way of creating healthy communities.
The Framework sets out what a range of local organizations can do to implement No Health Without Mental Health, and improve mental health outcomes in their area. It also outlines what work is underway nationally to support this, and how progress will be measured.
This research shows the evidence supporting action to reduce health inequalities.
This guidance aims to support effective, sustainable and community-wide action to prevent obesity. It sets out how local communities, with support from local organizations and networks, can achieve this.
This guideline sets out how people can be encouraged to increase the amount they walk or cycle for travel or recreation purposes. This will help meet public health and other goals (for instance, to reduce traffic congestion, air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions).

REGIONAL

REGIONAL PLAN	Summary
The London Plan (2021)	The London Plan is the overall strategic plan for London, and it sets out a framework for how London will develop over the next 20-25 years and the Mayor's vision for Good Growth. It forms part of the development plan for Greater London. London boroughs' local plans need to be in general conformity with the London Plan, and its policies guide decisions on planning applications by councils and the Mayor.
	GLA STRATEGIES / SPGs + OTHER REGIONAL GUIDANCE

London Environment Strategy 2018	The Strategy sets out a vision for London's environment, and the Mayor's ambition for London to be the world's greenest global city. The strategy brings together a number of approaches which seek to address a number of areas which impact London's environment, which include: air quality, green infrastructure, climate change mitigation and energy, waste, adapting to climate change, ambient noise and low carbon circular economy.
The Mayor's Transport Strategy 2018	The Mayor's Transport Strategy is a statutory document, developed alongside the London Plan and Economic Development Strategy as part of a strategic policy framework to support and shape the economic and social development of London over the next 20 years. It sets out the Mayor's transport vision and describes how Transport for London (TfL) and its partners, including the London boroughs, will deliver that vision.
Mayor of London River Action Plan 2013	This plan outlines a number of specific measures to be taken by TfL and other stakeholders to help boost the number of river trips in line with achieving the Mayor's target of 12 million passenger journeys a year by 2020.
The London Health Inequalities Strategy 2018	The strategy seeks to reduce the unfair variation of health across London while also improving the overall health of Londoners. The mayor's vision is for a healthier, fairer city, with all Londoners having the best opportunities to live a long life in good health; with an aim to create a city where nobody's health suffers because of who they are or where they live.
The Mayor's Cultural Strategy; Culture for all Londoners 2018	The Culture Strategy outlines an ambitious vision to sustain a city that works for everyone. A city that is built on the principle of culture for all Londoners. The strategy has four priorities: Love London - more people experiencing and creating culture on their doorstep, Culture and Good Growth - supporting, saving and sustaining cultural places, Creative Londoners - investing in a diverse creative workforce for the future and World City - maintaining a global powerhouse in a post-Brexit world
Mayor's Economic Development Strategy for London 2018	The strategy sets outs the Mayor's vision to create a fairer, more inclusive economy. It also sets out the following aims for London's economy in 2041 - Londoners are living healthier and happier lives, Living standards are improving with real incomes growing year-on-year, London has a fairer and more inclusive economy, London is a more affordable city to live and work, Londoners who want to work and are able to, have access to quality employment, London has the most talented workforce in the world, London is a global leader in innovation and creativity, London is the world capital for business, trade and investment, London is the best city in which to start and grow a business, More people are walking, cycling and using public transport to travel, helping London to grow sustainably, London is one of the greenest, cleanest and most resource efficient economies in the world, and London has the highest productivity among global cities.
Smarter London Together 2018	A roadmap to make London the smartest city in the world. The strategy is intended to be a flexible digital masterplan for the city.
London Infrastructure Plan 2050 (Update Report) 2015	The document sets out what infrastructure London requires. It is the first ever strategic attempt to set out London's infrastructure needs, how much it might cost and how we pay for our needs. The aim is to prepare for, and benefit further from, London's growth: bringing fresh thinking into the city's infrastructure needs now, in order to meet them more costs effectively in the long term.
London Housing Strategy 2018	The aim of this strategy is to address the housing shortage through an intensive use of London's available land, focusing on more genuinely affordable housing and providing help now for people feeling the effects of the housing crisis – from private renters to rough sleepers.
Mayor's Police and Crime Plan 2017-2021	The Police and Crime Plan reflects the Mayor's manifesto and priorities for making London a safer city for all Londoners.
Thames Estuary 2100 Plan	This document provides regional guidance on the predicted effects of climate change in relation to tidal flood risk

Thames River Basin Management Plan 2015	The EU Water Framework Directive requires the Environment Agency to prepare and publish 10 River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) by 2009 to promote the concept of sustainable water management. Their aims are: To safeguard the sustainable use of water, To protect and restore the status of aquatic ecosystems, To improve aquatic environments by the reduction of hazardous substances, To reduce groundwater pollution; and To help mitigate the effects of flood and droughts
Character and Context SPG 2014	This Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) sets out an approach to understanding character and context so that this evidence can help to guide change in the planning and design process in a way which is responsive to individual places and locations. It is key to the implementation of many of the policies in Chapter 7 of the London Plan, particularly Policies 7.4 and 7.1.
Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive environment 2014	The Accessible London SPG provides advice to boroughs, developers, designers and planning applicants on implementing inclusive design principles effectively and on creating an accessible environment in London, with particular emphasis on the access requirements of disabled and older people.
Housing SPG 2016	This Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) provides guidance on the implementation of housing policies in the London Plan. It replaces the 2012 Housing SPG.
Affordable Housing and Viability SPG 2017	The Mayor is committed to increasing the level of affordable housing delivered through the planning process. To achieve this, the Mayor's London Plan sets out a strategic target that half of new homes should be affordable (Policy H4). The Mayor has also introduced the Threshold Approach to affordable housing through Policy H5 of the London Plan and Affordable Housing and Viability Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG).
Culture and Night- Time Economy SPG 2017	London is an exciting and vibrant city 24 hours a day. The Mayor wants to make London's night-time economy and culture an even richer proposition. This supplementary planning guidance (SPG) offers guidance and case studies on how to implement current London Plan (2016) policies to protect and enhance culture and the night-time economy in our city
Sustainable Design and Construction SPG 2014	This SPG provides guidance on what measures developers can include in their building designs and operations to achieve the carbon dioxide and water consumption targets set out in the London Plan. It also provides guidance on how boroughs can take forward the new approaches set out in the London Plan, such as carbon-dioxide off-setting, retrofitting and 'air quality neutral'.
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	Sets out how the Mayor will work to create a fairer, more equal, integrated city where all people feel welcome and able to fulfil their potential. The strategy has six parts - a great place to live, a great place for young people, a great place to work and do business, getting around, a safe, healthy and enjoyable city and leading by example
Social Infrastructure SPG 2015	This document contains guidance to support London Plan Policy 3.16 on the Protection and Enhancement of Social Infrastructure, as well as policies 3.17 Health and Social Care Facilities, 3.18 Education Facilities and 3.19 Sports Facilities. It particularly focuses on those elements of social infrastructure that face the biggest strategic challenges - specifically health, education, sport, faith and burials. It is anticipated that some of the approaches in this document will be refined once new provision models for health and education facilities have bedded in further.
Skills for Londoners Strategy 2018	Skills for Londoners is the first post-16 skills and adult education strategy produced by a London Mayor. It sets out the contextual skills challenges London faces, along with the priorities and actions required to make the London skills system the envy of the world and achieve the Mayor's vision

Green infrastructure and Open Environments – The Al London Green Grid 2012	The All London Green Grid (ALGG) is a policy framework to promote the design and delivery of 'green infrastructure' across London, for the benefit of people and wildlife. London's green infrastructure is its network of green spaces (including features such as street trees and green roofs) and blue spaces (including rivers, canals and ponds) that is planned, designed and managed to provide a range of benefits, including: recreation and amenity, healthy living, reducing flooding, improving air quality, cooling the urban environment, encouraging walking and cycling, enhancing biodiversity and ecological resilience
Safeguarded Wharves Review 2018-2021	Since 2000 there has been a network of wharves in London protected by Safeguarding Directions issued by the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government. These Directions require that the Mayor is consulted prior to the granting of planning permission on a Safeguarded Wharf. As set out in the London Plan, these wharves are safeguarded for the purposes of water-borne freight handling. In 2018 the Mayor commenced the latest review, which recommended some changes to the network of Safeguarded Wharves. In September 2020, the Secretary of State confirmed his agreement with the Safeguarded Wharves Review's recommendations. Updated Safeguarding Directions reflecting the review's recommendations were issued by the Secretary of State on 19 February 2021.
The control of dust and emissions from construction and demolition - Best Practice Guidance (2014)	The GLA and London Councils have produced 'Best Practice Guidance' to control dust and emissions from construction and demolition. The Guidance will be used to inform the planning process within London boroughs; assisting developers in understanding the methods available to them and what London boroughs might expect. The Guidance will be reviewed regularly, in order to update new best practice in dust and emissions management.
A Digital Inclusion	This strategy outlines why digital exclusion is an issue for London and how the Mayor can work with partners to address the barriers people face to getting online. It provides data on the numbers and groups of people that are digitally excluded. It then explains the cost of digital exclusion to the individual, society and the economy. The Mayor is keen to use his office to work with partners to ensure as many Londoners who want to get online, have the opportunity to do so.
Equal Life Chances for All (2015)	The Equal Life Chances for All framework 2014 highlights the Mayor's commitment to tackling inequality; improving life chances, and removing barriers that prevent people from reaching their full potential. The GLA will ensure that equality is mainstreamed into everything the organisation does, including how it obtains goods and services.
Mayors Annual Equality Report 2013/2014	The Mayor's Annual Equality Report 2013/2014 highlights the progress made during the financial year April 2013 to March 2014 towards achieving the GLA's revised equality objectives. It also gives the latest figures and trends for the indicators of progress.
Equal Life Chances for All – Measures Report (2011)	The Equal Life Chances for all Measures report sets out the most recent trends on measures of the delivery of policies and programmes directly under the control of the Mayor and his partners as well as statistical measures outside the Mayor's direct influence.
Poverty in London: 2012/13	The number of Londoners living in poverty has seen little change over the last few years and remains at around 2.2 million people, or 28 per cent of all those living in the region, averaged over three years 2010/11-2012/13. Around 300,000 children in Inner London are living in poverty, with a further 400,000 in Outer London. The Inner London child poverty rate remains significantly higher than for any other region, at 45 per cent. Inner London also stands out as having exceptionally high rates of material deprivation among pensioners – more than double the rate for any other region with almost one in four unable to have or take part in the social norms for that population group for reasons of poverty, health or isolation.

A Fairer London: The 2014 Living Wage in London	This is the tenth London Living Wage report from the GLA, and calculates the wage for 2014 at £9.15 per hour (a 4.0 per cent increase on the 2013 wage). In the Mayor's '2020 Vision' for London he pledged to make the Living Wage the norm across the capital. There are now over 400 accredited London Living Wage employers plus a number who have chosen not to be accredited. Accredited Living Wage employers alone have now provided over 20,000 London workers the benefits of the Living Wage since 2011.
	This strategy covers the following forms of violence against women and girls: • Domestic violence and abuse • Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) • Forced marriage • 'Honour'-based violence • Prostitution and trafficking • Sexual violence including rape • Sexual exploitation • Sexual harassment • Stalking • Faith-based abuse. This strategy is focused on the needs of women and girls and is a deliberate response to the disproportionate impact of VAWG crimes on women and girls. The Police and Crime Plan 2013-2016 outlines the Mayor's mission, priorities and objectives for tackling crime and making London safer.
2013 2013 Round Ethnic Group Population Projections	The White population of Greater London is projected to be fairly stable at about 4.9 million over the next decade and increase very slightly thereafter, reaching 5.1 million in 2041. The BAME population of Greater London is projected to increase from 3.3 million in 2011 to 5.2 million in 2041. By the Census year 2011 the Black African population (576 thousand) had surpassed the Indian population
Hate Crime Reduction Strategy	The strategy sets out plans to boost confidence across all communities in reporting hate crime, develop ways to prevent offences and reduce repeat victimization and outlines how agencies can work together to ensure swift and sure justice for victims. Hate crime is defined as any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice based on a personal characteristic, specifically race,
London Enriched (2009) and update (2013)	London Enriched is the Mayors refugee integration strategy, setting out a vision for refugee integration in the capital, focusing on the right of refugees to live in dignity and security, sharing with other Londoners the same life chances and opportunities to contribute.
An evidence base on migration and integration in London	The report begins with a literature and demographic review presenting a picture of migration in London and the key issues around migrant integration. This draws together the state of the academic and policy literature with as recent as possible primary data provided by the GLA and UK Border Agency and original data analysis conducted by COMPAS. The work was conducted over two months in Spring 2010. The report presents the broad contours of
Responding to the needs of faith communities: Report and evidence (2008)	CAG Consultants with Diverse Ethics and Land Use Consultants were commissioned by the GLA in late 2007 to explore the needs of faith communities in relation to places of worship in London. This document reports on our findings and conclusions from the research and engagement process with faith communities and planning authorities in relation to places of worship in London.
An A to Z of Planning and Culture (October 2015) – The Mayor of London	The short document aims to facilitate culture in the planning process including Section 106, policy, planning decision and stakeholder involvement. Prepared on the back of greater focus on facilitating culture across London. The guidance highlights how culture can be embedded in Local Plans, opportunities to sustain and protect culture within London e.g. cultural infrastructure) alongside case studies and best practice examples.
Culture on the high street guide 2013	The Culture on the High Street guide will help local authorities, town centre managers and business improvement districts to improve the quality and ambition of culture on our high street.

regeneration - What evidence is there of a	Despite much research, there have been few comprehensive evaluations of culture-led regeneration schemes and so a good evidence base does not exist. A review of the limited evidence shows mixed results and much uncertainty of the impact of culture –led regeneration. Current evaluation measures are not appropriate for understanding the long-term and dynamic changes that regeneration schemes may cause and instead these schemes should be monitored, focusing on both people and places.
A guide to better	The Streetscape Guidance provides advice on improving and managing the Transport for London Road Network (TLRN) and promotes consistency of approach and excellence in design and workmanship. The document highlights relevant policies and guidance, sets out specific design principles and guidelines including a palette of materials and products, and acts as a best practice resource for London boroughs and other partners.
	The London View Management Framework is a key component of the Mayor's strategy to preserve London's character and built heritage. It outlines the policy framework for managing the impact of development on key panoramas, river prospects and towns cape views.
	Regular update on the state of London's economy. The report highlights key economic projections in relation to growth in employment sectors, increase in London's job market and implication for supply and demand for labour.
_	This report draws together a variety of data sources to highlight London's position in the digital arena. The report looks at uptake and use of digital technologies by businesses and households.
Looking forward	Through reading the main report you will: Find out how developments such as changing consumer behavior and technological advances have altered the playing field for London's retailers - See how retailers have adapted by implementing measures such as 'Click-and-Collect' or 'Dark Stores' - Gain an understanding of what these adaptations may mean for the role retail plays in London, ranging from the employment it provides to the land it uses.
Plan (London Enterprise	It will help to deliver jobs and growth for London through: Skills and employment: to ensure Londoners have the skills to compete for and sustain London's jobs; Micro, small and medium sized enterprises: to support and grow London's businesses; Digital creative, science and technology: for the capital to be recognized globally as world leading hub; for science, technology and innovation - creating new jobs and growth; and Infrastructure: to keep London moving and functioning.
Projections (2013)	This report outlines GLA Economics' latest employment projections and shows that jobs in London are projected to grow by more than 850,000 by 2036. The report also provides future projections for both the occupations and qualifications of those employed in London. The report looks at the level of turnover in the labour market with the analysis suggesting that just over half a million people left their occupation in London in 2012. The report also considers the projected increase in London's population and considers the extent to which the demand for, and supply of, labour is likely to be in balance in the longer term.
in the nighttime economy (2012)	The night-time economy (NTE) is activity which occurs between the hours of 6pm to 6am and involves the sale of alcohol for consumption on-trade (e.g. bars, pubs and restaurants). This work looks at the most effective ways to mitigate the costs associated with alcohol in the NTE. It is combined with a tool which estimates (currently measurable) pros and cons for each London Local Authority. The policy options assessed cover pricing, licensing, premise design and operations, public realm design, service interventions, and community mobilisation.
-	London's Super Connected City Plan is ambitious and innovative. It will underpin the capital's aspiration for contiguous ultrafast connectivity, provide the digital infrastructure needed for the new economy and help East London realise its full economic potential. Successful delivery of this plan will be critical to realising the Mayor of London's prime objective: economic growth for Lon don, and job creation for Londoners.

Mayor's Economic Development Strategy (2010)	The Mayor's vision is for London to be the best big city in the world. The Economic Development Strategy sets out this vision with respect to the London economy, and how it can be realised. The Mayor's ambitions are for London to be the World Capital of Business, and to have the most competitive business environment in the world; to be one of the world's leading low carbon capitals, for all Londoners to share in London's economic success and for London to maximise the benefits of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic games.
Economic Evidence base (2010)	This document aims to provide an economic evidence base to support the three Mayoral strategies that have recently been revised (the London Plan, the Economic Development Strategy and the Transport Strategy).
London Office Policy Review (2014) Update	The London Office Policy Review is the most recent in a series of independent reviews of office market trends commissioned by the GLA. It includes robust Monitoring Benchmarks and associated time series data to illustrate key trends and market relationships and their bearing on policy. LOPR 12 includes: A review of office-based employment projections and office floor space need estimates to inform future alterations to the London Plan
	An assessment of the impact of recent economic events on different parts of the London office market, and those which might be anticipated in the future, A review of London Plan town centre office development guidelines and associated policy proposals, An investigation of the 'mega-schemes' identified in LOPR 2009, their implications for office development within the Central Activities Zones, on its fringes, or beyond Consideration of the potential for conversion of surplus office space to other uses, especially residential, in different parts of London An overview of hybrid office/industrial buildings, their locational attributes and implications for office, industrial, transport and other polices.
London Business Survey (2014)	The 2014 London Business Survey is an innovative survey designed by the Office for National Statistics, on behalf of the London Enterprise Panel and the GLA. The survey covers a wide range of topics including the profile of London business, their performance and outlook, workforce, trade, and London as a place to do business.
	The Industrial Land Demand and Release Benchmarks Study assesses future demand for industrial land across London and compares it with the current and planned supply. The aim of the study is to provide evidence to inform London-wide and local planning policy in order to ensure that London has the right quantity and quality of industrial land to support its economy and its population while using the land efficiently. Where there is evidence of an over-supply, the study estimates how much land may be released to other uses and makes recommendations for the management of surplus capacity.
Understanding the demand for and supply of visitor accommodation in London to 2036	GLA Economics was asked by the Greater London Authority (GLA) London Plan team to update work surrounding the demand for serviced visitor accommodation to see whether the existing London Plan benchmark target (Policy 4.5) for serviced rooms needed revising. The work was to also include an update around the accessibility of serviced visitor accommodation. The first part of this report examines the supply side of the London market. It sets out the best estimate of the current supply of serviced (and non -serviced) visitor accommodation in London. It also looks at the potential growth in supply of visitor accommodation over time (from focusing on the supply side only). The report then moves onto the demand side, illustrating how visitor nights in London have moved over time. It sets out how GLA Economics has gone about projecting visitor nights over time and its central projection for visitor nights. The report finishes with the projection for nights converted into the likely requirement for serviced visitor accommodation over time.
Accessible Hotels in London (2012)	This report was commissioned by Design for London (DfL)/London Development Agency (LDA) and Greater London Authority (GLA) to provide evidence to inform a new London Plan policy on the percentage of accessible hotel bedrooms required to meet demand now and over the next 20 years. A room which is 'accessible' is defined as one which minimises barriers to use for as many people as possible. It is a wider definition than a room being wheelchair accessible as it allows use by people with disabilities other than mobility impairments. Policy and planning requirements have previously been based around the definition of wheelchair accessibility, but this is now considered to be too narrow a definition of disability, as well as being based on an outdated medical model of disability.
---	--
Cornered shops: London's small shops and_the planning system (2010) and addendum	This report looks at how the planning system, and other initiatives, can provide support for London's small shops and neighbourhood shopping areas. It seeks to identify the benefits of small, local and independent retailers to London; the evidence there is to show that they are under threat; the policies that have been proposed to support small shops; and what progress has been made in implementing them.
London's Retail Street Markets (June 2010)	This is a research report commissioned by the LDA. It provides a spatial and economic analysis of the retail street markets in London and identifies the area based issues facing these markets. The analysis also considers the contribution street markets can and are making to London's economy. The study has been used to inform the LDA (and the wider GLA group) what role they could have in supporting street markets. The study includes research on all types of London retail markets (such as clothing, arts, food etc) but exclude wholesale markets.
London Town Centre Health Check (2013)	The 2013 London Town Centre Health Check is the latest in the ongoing series of strategic London-wide health checks undertaken by the Greater London Authority with support from the London boroughs. It provides a 'snapshot' of the health of over 200 of London's town centres using a selection of strategic health check indicators and illustrates how these have changed over time.
Consumer Expenditure and Comparison Goods Retail Floorspace Need in London (2013)	e Government policy in the National Planning Policy Framework requires the GLA and boroughs to assess the overall need for additional floorspace for economic uses, including retail and leisure development. This study assesses the scale and nature of consumer expenditure in London for comparison goods retail, convenience goods retail, and other expenditure including leisure over the period from 2011 to 2036. It focuses on strategic requirements for comparison goods retail floorspace need in London, distributed to boroughs and individual town centres. The project is both current and forward-looking, factoring in major retail pipeline developments in and around the capital and contains three additional scenarios to test alternative spatial patterns of growth and quality.
Accommodating Growth in Town Centres: Achieving Successful Housing Intensification and High Street Diversification (2014)	The 'Accommodating Growth in Town Centres' report assesses the changing nature of retail and the capacity and deliverability of housing intensification in and around town centres, while encouraging a diverse range of enterprises and the spaces they need on High Streets.
Artists Workspace Study: We made tha (2014)	Study to better understand the picture of affordable studio provision for artists in London. The study is the first step in creating a list of tall London's Artist Studios on the Mayor's 'London.Gov' website

Work: incubators, accelerators and co- working spaces (2014)	The GLA appointed URS, Ramidus, #1Seed and Gort Scott to carry out research into the supply of existing Incubators, Accelerators and Co-working (IAC) spaces in London, which was the first study into the emerging sector of this kind. The report recommends the creation of a workspace provider network, through which IACs can inform emerging workspace policies, share learnings, and engage with boroughs and developers. The report also recommends the creation of an online interactive map to make IAC spaces visible to Londoners. The report concludes that any future public sector investment should focus on IACs with clear community outreach goals (e.g. providing training for disadvantaged groups, providing subsidised workspace) as well as being combined with wider initiatives to maximise public outcome.
The Mayor's Action for High Street (2014)	It also outlines what the Mayor and his staff will do to help high streets, including how to diversify and grow and the support on offer from the Mayor's regeneration team. It makes the case for investment and how the Mayor will lobby to protect the future of London's high streets.
Delivering London's Energy Future: the Mayor's climate change mitigation	Delivering London's Energy Future is the Mayor's climate change mitigation and energy strategy. It sets out his strategic approach to limiting further climate change and securing a low carbon energy supply for London. To limit further climate change the Mayor has set a target to reduce London's CO2 emissions by 60 per cent of 1990 levels by 2025. Delivering London's Energy Future details the programmes and activities that are ongoing across London to achieve this.
Managing risks and increasing resilience: the Mayor's climate change adaptation strategy (2011)	Managing risks and increasing resilience is the Mayor's climate change adaptation strategy for London. It details his strategic approach to managing the climate risks we face now and in the future in order to maintain London as one of the best big cities in the world.
Decentralised Energy Capacity Study (2011)	This publication is formed of three reports providing data on, and analysis of, the potential for renewable and low carbon energy in London. This regional assessment breaks down the types of energy that can contribute to the Mayor's target to supply 25 percent of London's energy from decentralised sources by 2025.
Thames Region Catchment Flood Management Plan, 2009	This plan presents what the Environment Agency considers the most sustainable direction for the management of fluvial flood risk within the region for the next 50 to 100 years. It is based on extensive research into the catchment characteristics of the region and the options available for managing the risk to people, properties and the environment. It takes into account the likely impacts of climate change and the plans for future development.
London Mental Health: The invisible costs of mental ill health (2014)	This report aims, where possible, to quantify the impact of mental ill health in London in order to highlight the scale of the problem. It does this through analysing the wider economic and social impacts of mental ill health. As such the measurement and quantification of the costs of mental ill health go beyond usual measures of economic output, or Gross Value Added (GVA) to consider, amongst other things, so-called 'non-market' impacts, for instance the impact on individuals' quality of life from mental ill health. The intention is for this to provide for a more 'all-encompassing' measure of the economic and social costs of mental ill health to London.

	 Takeaways may be good for London's economy, but they're often bad for Londoners' health. To help London boroughs balance thee conflicting priorities and understand the options available when considering the health impacts of fast food, we've created a 'takeaways toolkit'. The toolkit has three main recommendations for boroughs: making food healthier – working with takeaway businesses and the food industry to make healthier fast food. starting them young – schools should have strategies to reduce the amount of unhealthy food children eat at lunch and on their journey to and from school. planning for health – use regulatory and planning measures to address the proliferation of hot food takeaway outlets. 	
	Health: Children and Young People is the second report in the Focus on London 2010 series. This chapter, authored by the London Health Observatory, provides recent evidence on the health experience of children and young people in London. The report includes data about the Local Index of Child Wellbeing, infant mortality, breastfeeding, immunisation, injury, childhood obesity, physical activity, diet, smoking, alcohol consumption, drug use, teenage conceptions and sexual health. It reveals many areas of inequality within the city, but also highlights the ways in which London's children are doing well.	
A Sporting Legacy for London (2011)	 Successful sporting legacy would see increases in participation rates overall and among groups who are currently less likely to participate Bridge the gap between the supply and demand for sporting facilities which varies across London Focus of report on how successfully the Mayor was in providing strategic leadership on sports provision and funding and what effect this is having Offers a number of recommendations for the future; develop a partnership approach to incorporating local health and education sectors, negotiate with LOCOG to broaden way the Olympic brand could be used to raise profile of work being done to increase participation, retain a role for Sports Commissioner and London Community Sports Board after 2012. 	
Our Healthier South East London (2014)	Our Healthier South East London is a five year commissioning strategy which aims to improve health, reduce health inequalities and ensure all health services in south east London meet safety and quality standards consistently and are sustainable in the longer term.	
	This builds on NHS England's national Call to Action document published in July, which set out a case that the NHS must transform in order to continue to deliver the best care to those who need it.	
Better Health for London: Next Steps (2015)	The Mayor of London, NHS England (London), Public Health England, London Councils and the 32 GP-led clinical commissioning groups have come together to outline how, individually and collaboratively, they will work towards London becoming the world's healthiest major city.	
English Heritage's Heritage at Risk- London	The Register identifies which heritage assets are at risk from development pressures, neglect or decay. It also monitors the changing condition of assets in order to help us prioritise where resources and expertise can best be deployed to resolve the problems. It also includes listed buildings and scheduled monuments, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and gardens.	

London World Heritage Sites - Guidance on Settings (2012)	The London Plan sets out policies to conserve and enhance London's World Heritage Sites and their settings, and states that the Mayor will produce guidance on defining the settings of London's World Heritage Sites. There are four World Heritage Sites and one potential site on the Tentative List in London.	
Outer North East London Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2016)	The Outer North East London Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA, 2016) provides an Objectively Assessed Need for the east London sub- region which includes the boroughs of Redbridge, Newham, Waltham Forest, Barking and Dagenham, Havering.	
Barriers to Housing Delivery (Update 2014)		
Community Infrastructure Charging Schedule – Mayor of London (2012)	Sets out the level of charge that will apply to certain types of new development across London in order to deliver the Crossrail programme.	
London Agglomeration Noise Action Plan (2010)	The purpose of the Noise Action Plan is to assist in the management of environmental noise and its effects, including noise reduction if necessary, in the context of government policy on sustainable development. Noise Action Plans are based on the results of the strategic noise maps published in 2008.	
Sounder City: The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy (2004)	The aim of the Mayor's ambient noise strategy is a practical one – 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. Three key issues are: 1. Securing good noise reducing road surfaces 2. Securing a night aircraft ban across London 3. Reducing noise through better planning and design of new housing	
A Manifesto for Public Open Space: London's Great Outdoors (2009)	London's Great Outdoors recognises that investment in public space enhances the look and feel of the city, making it a more healthy and pleasant place for residents and visitors and an environment in which businesses can thrive. It contributes to maintaining and improving London's image as the world's most green and liveable big city and highlights London's offer as a city that can sustain economic growth.	

An Electric Vehicle Delivery Plan for London	The EV Delivery Plan sets out a comprehensive strategy to stimulate the market for electric vehicles in London.
London's Wasted Resource: The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy	London's Wasted Resource sets out the Mayor's policies and proposals for reducing the amount of municipal waste produced, increasing the amount of waste reused, recycled or composted, and generating low carbon energy from waste remaining. This strategy also sets out how the Mayor, through the London Waste and Recycling Board, will help develop more waste management infrastructure in London.
•	Making Business Sense of Waste is the first Mayoral strategy for London's business waste. It sets out initiatives to help all kinds of London's businesses, from shops, restaurants, office buildings, manufacturers to construction companies to save money and reduce harm to the environment through better waste management.
Securing London's Water Future (2011)	The draft London Water Strategy is intended to complement the plans and strategies of other organisations by presenting a London- specific view of managing water resources. At a time of decreasing supply and increasing demand for water we need to use the water we have more wisely. The strategy promotes increasing water efficiency and reducing water wastage to balance supply and demand for water, safeguard the environment and help tackle water affordability problems. It also sets out how the Mayor will help communities at risk of flooding to increase their resilience to flooding
Taking Care of Water- Our Plan for the next 25 years (Thames Water Utilities) 2015-	Taking care of water describes a long-term strategy to address a series of issues. It is built around the four main themes that have emerged from public consultation: delivering for customers; planning for a sustainable future; delivering efficiently; and providing affordable services. The document set out the things that are needed to meet the challenges of the future. It also set out the costs of providing those services and the likely impact on bills.
Water Resources Management Plan	Sets out how demand for water is balanced against the supply over the next 25-year period.
Our Plans for Water (Thames Water Utilities) 2015-2020	A five-year Plan which sets out proposals to maintain and improve services during the period 2015 to 2020.
Drought Plan (2013) (Thames Water Utilities)	The Drought Plan sets out the actions to take in the event of a drought to maintain essential supplies of water while protecting the environment.

Thames Corridor	nis guidance on designing developments in a changing climate was published by the Greater London Authority in November 2005. The main actions		
Catchment	e summarised in a simple to use checklist, however, it is not intended to be a design manual, although it does contain signposts to more detailed		
Abstraction	guidance.		
Sustainable	This document presents the first phase of work by the UK Sustainable Remediation Forum (SuRF-UK), which is a framework for assessing the		
Remediation Forum	n Forum sustainability of soil and groundwater remediation, and for incorporating sustainable development criteria in land contamination management		
UK (SuRF- UK) (2010)	strategies. It helps assessors to identify the optimum land and/or groundwater remediation strategy and/or technique.		

LOCAL

Council Documents	
Joint Waste Plan (2012)	As the Local Plan is not likely to be merged with the JWP, any re-drafted document needs to align with adopted JWP or any ensuing revision. Work on a review has commenced.
Authority Monitoring Reports	Annual bulletins across various subjects that provide baseline information regarding the benefits and progress of development in the Borough.
Article 4 Directions	Any revised Local Plan should be drafted so as to align with the Article 4 Directions in force in the Borough, these include: change of use to a small HMO, and removal of PD rights in three conservation areas (Woodgrange Estate, Durham Road, Romford Road)
District Heat Network Local Development Order	This LDO gives planning permission to energy companies to build or dig in certain areas on the network as long as they follow the rules set out in the Order. Any revised Local Plan should allow the order to take effect and be used appropriately.
Local Development Scheme (LDS)	Last updated August 2021, the LDS sets out an expected timetable for the various documents being produced by the Local Planning Authority.
Statement of Community Involvement (SCi)	Drafting and development of the Local Plan should be carried out in line with the published SCi to ensure the views of local people are taken into account.
Newham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) – 2015	An SFRA ensures flood risk is taken into account in the plan-making process and in subsequent development.
Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP)	The SWMP identifies Critical Drainage Areas and outlines the preferred surface water management strategy for the borough. In this context surface water flooding describes flooding from sewers, drains, groundwater, and runoff from land, small watercourses and ditches that occurs as a result of heavy rainfall
Local Flood Risk Management Strategy	Under Section 9 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 Act, the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) (in this case Newham Council) is required to develop, maintain and monitor a LFRMS for the borough. The strategy should address flood risk from surface water runoff, groundwater and small rivers, streams and ditches and respond to the challenge of managing flooding from these sources.

Towards a Better Newham – Re-orientation	In November 2020, Cabinet approved the 'Towards a Better Newham' strategy which sets out the Council's ambitious plan to
	support our residents, communities and businesses to recover from the unprecedented impact of COVID-19 and to begin work
	to reorient to create an inclusive economy for Newham for the future
	The Community Wealth Building Strategy is a pioneering and bold inclusive economic approach that aims to address poverty in the borough as well ensure that investment coming into Newham benefits all residents.
	The Corporate Delivery Plan outlines how the pillars of the Towards a Better Newham – Our Recovery and Reorientation Strategy will be delivered.
	The Climate Emergency Action Plan seeks to ensure that as the world emerges from the Covid-19 crisis, any economic recovery should involve a major increase in investment and jobs that tackle the climate emergency we face.
Air Quality Action Plan (2019)	The Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) was produced as part of Newham's duty to London Local Air
	Quality Management – it outlines the actions the Council will take to improve air quality between 2019 - 2024
Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2020-2023 -	The Strategy sets out Newham's commitments – our 50 steps – to improving health and wellbeing over the next
50 Steps to a Healthier Newham (2020)	three years, as well as outlining the health challenges that Newham faces.
Newham Mental Wellbeing Impact	The aim of the mental wellbeing impact assessment was to take a systematic and evidence-based approach to understanding
Assessment (2020)	the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the mental wellbeing of residents of Newham.
	Together with Newham's Health and Wellbeing Board and Newham Clinical Commissioning Group, we are committed to improving the wellbeing and outcomes for people with mental health problems. This strategy describes our commissioning priorities for mental health over the next five years.
	The strategy sets out how we will work with the Newham Clinical Commissioning Group and our partners to support and develop services for people with dementia and their carers over the next three years.
	Newham co-produced the Joint Carers' Strategy 2015-18 with carers and the Newham Clinical Commissioning Group to ensure that carers are supported and they receive the help they need. The strategy sets out how we will work together to deliver and monitor services for carers, and our priorities for the next three years.
	The strategy sets out how we will work with the Newham Clinical Commissioning Group and our partners to support the needs of adults with autism in Newham.

Newham Employment Strategy 2014 - 2017	This strategy sets out how we aim to increase the number of people with health and social care needs gaining paid or self- employment over three years
	Our Sustainable Community Strategy for 2012-2030 sets out our how we will deliver better and more comprehensive services to the residents of Newham through all our policies. It gives a clearer focus to our main priorities aimed at benefiting the borough, and shows what we need to do over the next few years.
Strategic Leisure Facility Needs Assessment (2017)	The Strategic Leisure Facility Needs Assessment provided the Council with a clear evidence base and set of recommendations for future sports facility development across the borough.
Places for All Strategy 2020 -2025	The strategy provides an update on current and forecasted demand for school places over the next five years with proposals on managing sufficiency particularly in regards to primary and secondary mainstream provision.
Newham Children's Trust Children and Young People's Plan 2015-18	Newham Children's Trust Children and Young People's Plan 2015-18 (CYPP) communicates how we will be moving forward over the next four years to improve outcomes for children and young people.
Social integration Strategy (2020)	The new Social Integration Strategy for Newham is a step change in the way the Council will be approaching issues of equality for our residents; and supports the health, wellbeing and happiness they experience so that their quality of life is improved. Our new social integration strategy will be the driver to build a more cohesive, united and fairer borough, where 72% of our residents are from Black, Asian and Ethnic Minority communities.
(2019)	Our strategy sets out how we will build on our achievements over the last two years, and deliver on our promise to treat people who are homeless and rough sleeping with care and compassion. It is supported by the Homelessness Review 2021, an evidence base detailing the state of homelessness.
	This Housing Delivery Strategy sets out our ambitions on housing for the next five years. Our housing programmes will support the community, strengthen community wealth building and rebuild Newham in the longer term so that it becomes the best place for families to live and young people to grow up.
Joint Mental Health Strategy	Together with Newham's Health and Wellbeing Board and Newham Clinical Commissioning Group, we are committed to improving the wellbeing and outcomes for people with mental health problems. This strategy describes our commissioning priorities for mental health over the next five years.
Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (last published 2011/12, update expected 2016/17)	The JSNA is prepared by the Newham CCG (Clinical Commissioning Group) arm of the NHS. The JSNA fulfils the statutory responsibility of the Health and Wellbeing Board; it identifies the key health priorities in Newham to support and inform planning and commissioning decisions. It addresses how long people can expect to live, how healthy their life may be, and the quality of their lives. It also focuses on the health gap between those in the most and the least deprived areas of the borough.
NEIGHBOURING AUTHORITIES	

Local Plans of: LB Hackney, LB Redbridge, LB Barking & Dagenham, LB Greenwich, LB Waltham Forest, LB Tower Hamlets, London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC)	Given the Duty to Co-operate on cross boundary issues, any Local Plan for Newham should be prepared in consultation with surrounding authorities to ensure strategic issues effecting the sustainability of development are addressed as comprehensively as possible. Any assessment of impacts should take into account the planning framework of neighbouring plan areas.
Lee Valley Regional Park Plan, Lee Valley Park Development Framework	As a regional park of importance to LB Newham and East London in general, the Local Plan and any assessment of impacts should also take into account the development objectives and strategy of the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority (LVRPA)

Appendix 2 Quality Assurance Checklist

To ensure that the requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessments (as required by European Directive EC/2001/42) are adhered to, the following quality assurance checklist (Table 7) has been completed. It identifies where in the IIA process the requirements of SEA will be undertaken. The checklist appears in the Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (September 2005, ODPM) and has been adapted for the purposes of this IIA.

Table 7: Quality assurance checklist		
Objectives and context	IIA reference	
The plan's or programme's purpose and objectives are made clear	Expected in Issues and Options and Proposed Submission IIAs	
Environmental issues and constraints, including international and EC environmental protection objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets	Task A1 of this Scoping Report	
SEA objectives, where used, are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate	Task A4 of this Scoping Report	
Links with other related plans, programmes and policies are identified and explained	Task A1 of this Scoping Report	
Conflicts that exist between SEA objectives, between SEA and the plan objectives and between SEA objectives and other plan objectives are identified and described	Task A4 of this Scoping Report and expected in Issues and Options and Proposed Submission IIAs	
Scoping	IIA reference	
Consultation bodies are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Environmental Report	Task A5 of this Scoping Report	
The assessment focuses on significant issues	Task A3 of this Scoping Report	
Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit	Expected in Issues and Options and Proposed Submission IIAs if appropriate	

Table 7: Quality assurance checklist			
Reasons are given for eliminating issues arising from further consideration	Expected in Issues and Options and Proposed Submission IIAs if appropriate		
Alternatives	IIA reference		
Realistic alternatives are considered for key issues, and the reasons for choosing them are documented.	Expected in Issues and Options and Proposed Submission IIAs		
Alternatives include 'do nothing' and/or 'business as usual' scenarios wherever relevant	Expected in Issues and Options and Proposed Submission IIAs		
The sustainability effects (both adverse and beneficial) of each alternative are identified and compared	Expected in Issues and Options and Proposed Submission IIAs		
Inconsistencies between the alternatives and other relevant plans, programmes or policies are identified and explained.	Expected in Issues and Options and Proposed Submission IIAs if appropriate		
Reasons are given for selection or elimination of alternatives.	Expected in Issues and Options and Proposed Submission IIAs if appropriate		
Baseline information	IIA reference		
Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and their likely evolution without the plan are described.	Task A2 of this Scoping Report		
Characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the plan area where it is likely to be affected by the plan where practicable.	Task A2 of this Scoping Report		
Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained.	Task A2 of this Scoping Report		
Prediction and evaluation of likely significant environmental effects	IIA reference		

Table 7: Quality assurance checklist	
Likely significant social, environmental and economic effects are identified, including those listed in the SEA Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape), as relevant.	Expected in Issues and Options and Proposed Submission IIAs
Both positive and negative effects are considered, and where practicable, the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed.	Expected in Issues and Options and Proposed Submission IIAs
Likely secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects are identified where practicable.	Expected in Issues and Options and Proposed Submission IIAs
Inter-relationships between effects are considered where practicable.	Expected in Issues and Options and Proposed Submission IIAs
Where relevant, the prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of accepted standards, regulations, and thresholds.	Expected in Issues and Options and Proposed Submission IIAs
Methods used to evaluate the effects are described.	Expected in Issues and Options and Proposed Submission IIAs
Mitigation measures	IIA reference
	Expected in Issues and
Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the plan are indicated.	Options and Proposed Submission IIAs
significant adverse effects of implementing the plan are	Options and Proposed
significant adverse effects of implementing the plan are indicated. Issues to be taken into account in project consents are	Options and Proposed Submission IIAs
significant adverse effects of implementing the plan are indicated. Issues to be taken into account in project consents are identified.	Options and Proposed Submission IIAs Not required
significant adverse effects of implementing the plan are indicated. Issues to be taken into account in project consents are identified. The Environment Report	Options and Proposed Submission IIAs Not required IIA reference
 significant adverse effects of implementing the plan are indicated. Issues to be taken into account in project consents are identified. The Environment Report Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation. Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical 	Options and Proposed Submission IIAs Not required IIA reference All stages of the IIA

Table 7: Quality assurance checklist	
Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used.	All stages of the IIA
Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion.	All stages of the IIA
Contains a non-technical summary covering the overall approach to the SEA, the objectives of the plan, the main issues considered, and any changes to the plan resulting from the SEA.	All stages of the IIA
Consultation	IIA reference
The SA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process.	All stages of the IIA
The consultation bodies, other consultees and the public are consulted in ways which give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions on the draft plan and Environmental Report.	All stages of the IIA
Decision-making and information on the decision	IIA reference
The environmental report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the plan or programme.	All stages of the IIA
An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account.	Expected in Issues and Options and Proposed Submission IIAs
Reasons are given for choices in the adopted plan, in the light of other reasonable options considered.	Expected in Proposed Submission IIA
Monitoring measures	IIA reference
Measures proposed for monitoring are clear, practicable and linked to the indicators and objectives used in the SEA.	Expected in Proposed Submission IIA
Monitoring is used, where appropriate, during implementation of the plan to make good deficiencies in baseline information in the SEA.	To be reported in AMR if appropriate
Monitoring enables unforeseen adverse effects to be identified at an early stage (These effects may include predictions which prove to be incorrect.)	To be reported in AMR if appropriate

Table 7: Quality assurance checklist	
Proposals are made for action in response to significant adverse effects.	To be reported in AMR if appropriate