

Appendix 2A: Relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives

International

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (2015)		
<p>The Sustainable Development Goals were set in September 2015 to replace and update the Millennium Development Goals. They cover all three dimensions of sustainable development: Economy, social and environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End poverty in all its forms everywhere • End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture • Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages • Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all • Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all • Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all • Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all • Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation • Reduce inequality within and among countries • Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable • Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns 	<p>The UK Government has yet to localise the SDGs and determine a UK level plan for their implementation.</p>	<p>Through the SA and consultations, the Council should be mindful of SDG 16: <i>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</i></p> <p>The Local Plan should take account of all the goals, but with particular focus on SDG 11: <i>Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</i></p> <p>And the following subtargets: 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe,</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts • Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development • Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss • Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels • Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development 		<p>affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons</p> <p>11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries</p> <p>11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage</p> <p>11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations</p> <p>11.6</p>

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		<p>By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management 11.7</p> <p>By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities</p>
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (1992) and Kyoto Protocol (1997)		
<p>The Kyoto Protocol agreed in 1997 was designed to address the fact that greater cuts in emissions were needed to prevent serious interference with the climate. It has been ratified by over 166 countries. It sets legally binding emissions reductions targets on the developed countries that have ratified it (including the UK). In December 2007, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change took place and brought together over 180 countries. Under the 2007 convention governments have to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather and share information on greenhouse gas emissions • Launch national strategies for climate change • Co-operate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change. 	<p>Developed countries agreed to reduce their collective emissions of greenhouse gases by 5.2% from 1990 levels by the period 2008 to 2012.</p> <p>The UK target is to reduce emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2012 (note that the UK has imposed further targets upon itself since then).</p>	<p>The SA should assess the implications of the Local Plan on climate change emissions.</p> <p>The Local Plan should contribute towards reducing carbon emissions, in line with these and further targets.</p>

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European Union

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SEA Directive 2001 Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment		
Provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development.	The Directive must be applied to plans or programmes whose formal preparation begins after 21 July 2004 and to those already in preparation by that date.	Requirements of the Directive must be met in the SEA/SA of the Local Plan. The Local Plan must be assessed in accordance to the Directive.
Initial Directive of 1985 85/337/EEC and amendments codified by 2011/92/EU Assessment of the Effects of certain Public and Private Projects on the Environment		
Initial Directive of 1985 85/337/EEC and amendments codified by 2011/92/EU Assessment of the Effects of certain Public and Private Projects on the Environment	No specific targets of relevance	Establishes the requirements to undertake Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of specified projects likely to have a significant impact on the environment

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European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)		
<p>The European Spatial Development Perspective is based on the EU aim of achieving balanced and sustainable development, in particular by strengthening environmentally sound economic development and social cohesion. This means, in particular, reconciling the social and economic claims for spatial development with an area's ecological and cultural functions and, hence, contributing to a sustainable, and at larger scale, balanced territorial development. This is reflected in the three following fundamental goals of European policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and social cohesion • Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage • More balanced competitiveness of the European territory. 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. Targets and measures for the most part deferred to Member States.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that complement the principles of the ESDP.</p> <p>Care should be taken when preparing the SA to make sure it encompasses the philosophy of both national and international strategy documents.</p> <p>The Local Plan needs to recognise the tensions between social, economic and environmental issues and include policies that encourage sustainable development.</p>
Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006) and 2009 review		
<p>This document sets out a single coherent strategy on how the EU will meet long-standing commitments to sustainable development. This document presents a renewed version of the 2001 EU Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS). The aim of the SDS is to identify and develop actions to enable the EU to achieve continuous improvement of quality of life both for current and for future generations, through the creation of sustainable communities able to manage and use resources efficiently and to tap the ecological and social innovation potential of the economy, ensuring prosperity, environmental protection and social cohesion.</p>	<p>The key objectives of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental protection; • Social equity and cohesion; • Economic prosperity; and • Meeting our international responsibilities. <p>The guiding principles are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion and protection of fundamental 	<p>International objectives and targets relating to sustainability should be considered in the SA both when characterising the baseline and setting the SA objectives.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rights; • Solidarity within and between generations; • Open and democratic society; • Involvement of citizens; • Involvement of businesses and social partners; • Policy coherence and governance; • Policy integration; • Use best available knowledge; • Precautionary principle; and • Making polluters pay 	
Environment Action Plan to 2020, the 7th EAP that will be guiding European environment policy until 2020		
<p>Guides European environment policy to 2020, but to provide a more long term direction , set s avision to 2050: “In 2050, we live well, within the planet’s ecological limits. Our prosperity and healthy environment stem from an innovative, circular economy where nothing is wasted and where natural resources are managed sustainably, and biodiversity is protected, valued and restored in ways that enhance our society’s resilience. Our low-carbon growth has long been decoupled from resource use, setting the pace for a safe and sustainable global society.”</p>	<p>It identifies three key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to protect, conserve and enhance the Union’s natural capital • to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy • to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures 	<p>International objectives and targets relating to environmental policy should be considered in the SA both when characterising the baseline and setting the SA objectives.</p>

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	<p>and risks to health and wellbeing</p> <p>Four so called "enablers" will help Europe deliver on these goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • better implementation of legislation • better information by improving the knowledge base • more and wiser investment for environment and climate policy • full integration of environmental requirements and considerations into other policies 	
<p>Directive 1996/62/EC: Air Quality Framework (1996) and Daughter Directives: (1999, 2000 & 2002) - New Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC</p>		
<p>The Framework Directive establishes a framework under which the EC will agree air quality limit values or guide values for specified pollutants in a series of Daughter Directives. The Directives contain limit values relating to the pollutants and it is necessary for these targets to be translated into UK legislation.</p> <p>This report by the Air Quality Expert Group (AQEG) looks at the scientific background to interactions and synergies between air quality and climate change from the perspective of policy measures developed to address both or either, focusing on the UK and Europe in the period to 2022.</p>	<p>Avoid, prevent and reduce harmful effects of ambient air pollution on human health and the environment.</p> <p>Thresholds for pollutants are included in the Directives. The list of atmospheric pollutants includes sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, lead, ozone, benzene, carbon monoxide, poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include an objective that addresses the improvement of air quality.</p>

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EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)		
<p>The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems • Promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources • Aims to enhance protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive • reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances • Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution • Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts 	<p>Objectives for surface waters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achievement of good ecological status and good surface water chemical status by 2015 • Achievement of good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies • Prevention of deterioration from one status class to another • Achievement of water-related objectives and standards for protected areas <p>Objectives for groundwater:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achievement of good groundwater quantitative and chemical status by 2015 • Prevention of deterioration from one status class to another • Reversal of any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations and prevent or limit input of 	<p>The SA should include an objective regarding the protection and improvement of water supply and water habitats.</p> <p>The plan should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced, and include policies that promote the sustainable use of water resources.</p>

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	<p>pollutants to groundwater</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievement of water related objectives and standards for protected areas 	
Directive 2006/118/EC on the protection of groundwater against Pollution and Deterioration		
<p>This Directive is designed to prevent and combat groundwater pollution. Its provisions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> criteria for assessing the chemical status of groundwater criteria for identifying significant and sustained upward trends in groundwater pollution levels, and for defining starting points for reversing these trends preventing and limiting indirect discharges (after percolation through soil or subsoil) of pollutants into groundwater. 	<p>Groundwater is considered to have a good chemical status when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> measured or predicted nitrate levels do not exceed 50 mg/l, while those of active pesticide ingredients, their metabolites and reaction products do not exceed 0.1 µg/l (a total of 0.5 µg/l for all pesticides measured); the levels of certain high-risk substances are below the threshold values set by Member States; at the very least, this must include ammonium, arsenic, cadmium, chloride, lead, mercury, sulphate, trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene; the concentration of any other 	<p>The SA should include an objective regarding the protection and improvement of groundwater quality.</p> <p>The plan should consider how the quality of groundwater can be protected and enhanced.</p>

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	<p>pollutants conforms to the definition of good chemical status as set out in Annex V to the Water Framework Directive (<u>EN</u>);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> if a value set as a quality standard or a threshold value is exceeded, an investigation confirms, among other things, that this does not pose a significant environmental risk 	
Directive on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risks 2007/60/EC		
<p>This Directive aims to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. It requires Member States to assess whether all water courses 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.</p> <p>The Directive shall be carried out in co-ordination with the Water Framework Directive, most notably through flood risk management plans and river basin management plans, and also through co-ordination of the public participation procedures in the preparation of these plans.</p>	No specific targets of relevance.	<p>The SA should include an objective on reducing flood risk in the parts of the borough in flood zones 2 and 3.</p> <p>The LP should consider how to reduce flood risk in London and support flood management plans of London and the Thames Estuary.</p>
The Waste Framework Directive (2008) Directive 2008/98/EC on waste		

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<p>The aims of this directive are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a comprehensive and consolidated approach to the definition and management of waste. • To shift from thinking of waste as an unwanted burden to a valued resource and make Europe a recycling society. • Ensure waste prevention is the first priority of waste management. • Provide environmental criteria for certain waste systems, to establish when waste ceases to a waste (rather than significantly amending the definition of waste). 	<p>No specific targets of relevance.</p>	<p>The SA needs to incorporate objectives that address waste issues, e.g. minimisation and re-use etc.</p> <p>The plan should seek to promote the key objectives of prevention, recycling and processing of waste, conversion of waste to usable materials, and energy recovery.</p>
<p>Electricity Production from Renewable Energy Sources (2001) Directive 2001/77/EC</p> <p>Promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (2009) Directive 2009/28/EC</p>		
<p>This directive, which amends and appeals earlier Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC, creates a common framework for the use of renewable energy in the EU so as to limit greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and promote cleaner transport. To do so, it sets targets for all EU countries with the overall aim of making renewable energy sources account for 20 % of EU energy and 10 % of energy specifically in the transport sector by 2020</p>	<p>The 2001 Directive sets a target for the EU of producing 22% of its overall electricity use from renewable energy sources by 2010 with each Member State having its own target (UK: 10%).</p> <p>The 2009 Directive establishes a common framework for the use of energy from renewable sources in order to limit greenhouse gas emissions and to promote cleaner transport. To this end, national action plans are defined,</p>	<p>The SA needs to incorporate objectives to promote the production and use of renewable energy.</p> <p>The plan should seek to promote the key objectives of meeting the UK's renewable energy target.</p>

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	<p>as are procedures for the use of biofuels</p> <p>Each EU country is to make a national action plan for 2020, setting a share for renewable energy sources in transport, heating and the production of electricity.</p>	
<p>The Landfill Directive 1999 Directive 99/31/EC on the landfill of waste</p>		
<p>This Directive aims to prevent or reduce adverse effects on the environment from landfilling of waste by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.</p>	<p>Targets set by the directive are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill to 75% of the 1995 level by 2010. • Reduce this to 50% in 2013 and 35% by 2020. 	<p>The SA should include objectives to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill.</p> <p>The LP should contribute towards meeting the targets set for increasing the amount of recycling and reducing waste.</p>
<p>EU Environmental Noise Directive (2002) Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise</p>		
<p>Defines a common approach to avoid, prevent and reduce the adverse effects due to the exposure to environmental noise.</p>	<p>Principles of the directive include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring environmental 	<p>The SA should assess the effects of the plan on noise including from</p>

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Provides a basis for developing European wide measures to deal with noise emitted by road and rail vehicles, infrastructure, aircraft and outdoor, industrial and mobile machinery.	<p>problems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informing and consulting the public. • Addressing local noise issues. • Developing a long-term EU strategy. 	disturbance to local populations and also wildlife.
EU Habitats Directive (1992) Directive 92/43/EC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora		
Seeks to maintain biodiversity taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements. Conservation of natural habitats and maintain landscape features of importance to wildlife and fauna.	<p>Member States are required to take measures to maintain or restore at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species. This includes Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas and it is usually accepted as also including Ramsar sites.</p> <p>Plans that may adversely affect the integrity of sites may be required to be subject to Appropriate Assessment under the Directive.</p>	<p>Include SA objectives to protect and enhance sustainability.</p> <p>Should include the conservation provisions of the Directive, and include objectives that address the protection of biodiversity.</p> <p>When required, a Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening exercise should be undertaken.</p> <p>There are no sites of European significance within the borough. There are no SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites, SSIs or NNRs in the borough. The closest such sites are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walthamstow Reservoir (SPA) • Epping Forest (SAC)

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower Thames Marshes (SPA) <p>LP must take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under this directive, and should include provision for the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment as appropriate.</p>
<p>EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020</p>		
<p>The Strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source, which will help both to reverse present trends in biodiversity decline and to place species and ecosystems, including agro-ecosystems, at a satisfactory conservation status, both within and beyond the territory of the EU.</p>	<p>No specific objectives or indicators.</p>	<p>Include SA objectives that address biodiversity.</p> <p>LP must consider biodiversity protection.</p>
<p>EU Conservation of Wild Birds Directive 2009 Directive 2009/147/EC is a codified version of Directive 79/409/EEC as amended</p>		
<p>This Directive relates to the conservation of all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies, including the designation of certain habitats as Special Protection Areas. It covers the protection,</p>	<p>The preservation, maintenance, and re-establishment of biotopes and habitats shall include the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of protected areas. Upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological 	<p>Include measures in defining SA objectives for biodiversity.</p> <p>The Local Plan should ensure that the upkeep of recognised habitats is maintained and not damaged</p>

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<p>management and control of these species and lays down rules for their exploitation, and also the prevention of pollution / deterioration of habitats or any disturbances affecting the birds. The main provisions are the maintenance of favourable conservation status of all wild bird species, the identification and classification of Special Protection Areas for rare/vulnerable species and the establishment of schemes for the protection of wild birds.</p>	<p>needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes. • Creation of biotopes. 	<p>from development.</p> <p>Avoid pollution or deterioration of habitats or any other disturbances affecting birds.</p>
<p>Aarhus Convention (Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters) (1998)</p>		
<p>The Convention addresses the need to guarantee the rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters. There is a requirement for these provisions to be implemented in the Member States.</p>	<p>There are no specific objectives, targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The SA process has to comply with the principles of the Convention. Enough time needs to be provided for in the SA process to permit consultation in accordance with Aarhus requirements.</p> <p>The Local Plan Consultation Process will have to ensure we comply with the convention.</p>
<p>The Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (International Council on Monuments and Sites, 1987)</p>		
<p>The charter concerns historic urban areas including cities, towns and historic centres or quarters, together with their natural and manmade environments. In order to be most effective, the conservation of historic towns and other historic urban areas should be an integral part of coherent policies of economic and social development and of urban and regional planning at every level.</p>	<p>There are no specific objectives, targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Include an SA objective to address protecting historic areas.</p> <p>The Local Plan should ensure the protection of historic areas of the borough.</p>

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European Transport Policy for 2010: A Time to Decide (European Commission, 2001)		
<p>The policy outlines the need to improve the quality and effectiveness of transport in Europe. A strategy has been proposed which is designed to gradually break the link between transport growth and economic growth to reduce environmental impacts and congestion. The policy advocates measures that promote an environmentally friendly mix of transport services.</p>	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives which address the need to reduce reliance on the private car and the overall level of road traffic whilst prioritising walking, cycling and public transport.</p> <p>The Local Plan should include policies to promote the use of sustainable transport.</p>
UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972), The Athens Charter (1931 and The Venice Charter on the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (1964)		
<p>These charters and convention aims to protect and enhance the world's cultural heritage. In terms of the UNESCO convention, each Party to the Convention recognizes the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage; and will ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory.</p>	<p>There are no specific objectives, targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives to protect cultural and heritage assets.</p> <p>The Local Plan should protect the borough's cultural and heritage assets, particularly the Tower of London a UNESCO World Heritage Site.</p>
Directive on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (96/61/EC)		

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<p>The Directive provides an integrated approach to pollution prevention. It seeks to ensure a high level of protection to the environment through measures to prevent or reduce emissions to air, water and land. It addresses issues relating to waste, wastewater, energy use and environmental accidents. The Directive is based upon several principles including best available techniques.</p>	<p>There are no specific objectives, targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include a number of objectives addressing environmental protection in particular recognising the need to prevent pollution to air, land and water.</p> <p>The Local Plan should include policies to protect and enhance the natural environment.</p>

National Plans and Programmes

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<p>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012) and associated National Planning Policy Guidance</p>		
<p>The NPPF introduces a presumption in favour of sustainable development. The government's planning policy approach for delivering sustainable development re set out under the following key policy themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building a strong, competitive economy 2. Ensuring the vitality of town centres 3. Supporting a prosperous rural economy 4. Promoting sustainable transport 5. Supporting high quality communications infrastructure 	<p>Presumption in favour of sustainable development. Delivering sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building strong, competitive economy. • Ensuring vitality of town centres. • Promoting sustainable transport. • Supporting high quality 	<p>Include objectives relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the economy. • Vitality of town centres and the benefits of mixed use developments • Sustainable transport. • housing availability and

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<p>6. Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes 7. Requiring good design 8. Promoting healthy communities 9. Protecting Green Belt land 10. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change 11. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment 12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment 13. Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals</p>	<p>communications infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes. • Requiring good design. • Promoting healthy communities. • Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding, and coastal change. • Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. • Facilitating the use of sustainable materials. 	<p>quality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • good design. • health and well-being • climate change mitigation and adaption, to include minimising the risk of flooding. • conservation and enhancement of the natural environment. • conservation and enhancement of heritage assets. <p>The Local Plan must conform with the NPPF.</p> <p>Set out clear economic visions for that particular area.</p> <p>Recognise town centres as the heart of their communities.</p> <p>To implement sustainable transport modes depending on nature/location of the site, to reduce the need for major road transport infrastructure.</p> <p>Enhance the provision of local community facilities and services by supporting the expansion of electronic communications networks.</p>

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		<p>Identify size, type, tenure and range of housing that is required in particular locations.</p> <p>Establish a strong sense of place to live, work and visit.</p> <p>Promote safe and accessible environments with a high quality of life and community cohesion.</p> <p>Use opportunities offered by new development to reduce causes/impacts of flooding. Recognise the wider benefits of biodiversity.</p> <p>Sustain and enhance heritage assets and put them to viable uses consistent with their conservation. A plan may be considered unsound if there has been no proper assessment of the significance of heritage assets in the area, and the plan does not contain a positive strategy for the conservation, enhancement and enjoyment of the historic environment.</p> <p>Include policies which identify and safeguard mineral resources and</p>

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		associated infrastructure and promote the use of recycled/secondary materials prior to the extraction of primary materials.
Localism Act 2011		
<p>The Localism Act contains a number of proposals to give local authorities new freedoms and flexibility shifting power from the central state. In summary the Act gives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New freedoms and flexibilities for local government; • New rights and powers for local communities, including neighbourhood planning 	No specific objectives or indicators.	<p>The SA Framework should be mindful of this Act as its principles will help to create vibrant, cohesive and empowered communities.</p> <p>The plan should be mindful of the key principles and powers of this Act, especially the need to incorporate Neighbourhood Plans into Local Plans.</p>
UK Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future (2005) and the UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development, One Future – Different Paths (2005)		
<p>The strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations. As a result of the 2004 consultation to develop new UK sustainable development strategy, the following issues have been highlighted as the main priority areas for immediate action:</p>	<p>Although there are no specific targets within this Strategy, it makes reference to targets set in related Public Service Agreements (PSA) and other relevant policy statements.</p> <p>It also lists 68 high level UK government</p>	<p>Ensure that the range of sustainability objectives reflect key principles and priorities and promote sustainable development and communities.</p> <p>The Local Plan should reflect and</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production – working towards achieving more with less • Climate change and energy - confronting the greatest threat • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement - protecting the natural resources on which we depend • From local to global - building sustainable communities - • Creating places where people want to live and work, now and in the future. <p>The following principles will be used to achieve the sustainable development purpose, and have been agreed by the UK Government, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government, and the Northern Ireland Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy, and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly <p>The Shared Framework For Sustainable Development identifies the shared goals for the UK that devolved administrations need to work towards. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production • Climate change and energy • Natural resource protection and environmental Enhancement • Sustainable Communities 	<p>strategy indicators, which will be used to measure the success with which the above objectives are being met.</p> <p>The most relevant to this study are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenhouse gas emissions: Kyoto target and CO2 emissions • CO2 emissions by end user: industry, domestic, transport (excluding international aviation), other • Renewable electricity: renewable electricity generated as a percentage of total electricity • Energy supply: UK primary energy supply and gross inland energy consumption • Water resource use: total abstractions • from non-tidal surface and ground water sources • Waste: arising by (a) sector (b) method of disposal • Bird populations: bird population indices: farmland birds (b) woodland birds (c) birds of coasts and estuaries (d) wintering wetland birds • Biodiversity conservation: priority species status (b) priority habitat status • River quality: rivers of good (a) biological (b) chemical quality • Air quality and health: (a) annual 	<p>contribute to the national Sustainable Development Strategy principles and priorities</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
	levels of particles and ozone (b) days when air pollution is moderate or higher	
Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (ODPM, 2003)		
<p>This sets out a long-term national programme of how the Government intends to deliver sustainable communities. It focuses mainly on tackling housing supply issues in the South East, low demand in other parts of the country, and the quality of housing and public spaces.</p>	<p>The main sections are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable communities; • Step changes in housing supply; • Decent homes; including the need to bring council homes up to a decent standard; and • Improvements to the local environment, particularly the public realm. <p>It recognises that the success of communities relies on more than just housing and communities must develop economically, socially and environmentally.</p>	<p>Include objectives that seek to address housing supply, particularly affordable housing supply, and promote key environmental and sustainability issues in line with main objectives.</p> <p>The SA should acknowledge local action to meet local needs. It should recognise that housing should be provided for all sections of society.</p> <p>It should recognise that environmental improvements can improve quality of life.</p> <p>The SA Framework should be reviewed against these objectives .</p> <p>The Local Plan should build upon relevant elements of the Communities Plan. The Local Plan should not conflict with the national programme of action.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
		<p>The plan should encourage housing to be addressed by local partnerships as part of a wider strategy of neighbourhood renewal and sustainable communities.</p> <p>It should also encourage environmental enhancement to be central to regeneration solutions, including the use of green space networks as a basis for development and have due regard for landscape character and designations.</p>
The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 and amendments 2014		
<p>The Community Infrastructure Levy (the levy) is a tool for local authorities in England and Wales to help deliver infrastructure to support the development of the area.</p>	<p>No specific objectives or indicators.</p>	<p>The SA should consider the impact of CIL in delivering local infrastructure.</p> <p>In drafting, the Local Plan should take into account the current CIL.</p>
Urban White Paper – Our Towns and Cities: The Future (ODPM, 2000)		
<p>The Urban White Paper sets out a vision for the future of towns and cities.</p>	<p>It identifies four steps to making “all urban areas places for people”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Getting the design and quality of the 	<p>SA objectives should reflect the general principles to achieve higher quality, more accessible, safer and</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
	<p>urban fabric right.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling all towns and cities to create and share prosperity. • Providing the quality services people need. • Equipping people to participate in developing their communities. <p>This vision of urban living includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People living in attractive, well-kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well; • Good design and planning, which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion; • Towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all their citizens reach their full potential; and • Good quality services-health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime that meet the needs of people and businesses wherever they are. <p>As well as targets on crime, education attainment, health and unemployment it includes targets such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better, safer and more reliable 	<p>sustainable urban environments.</p> <p>The Local Plan should reflect the general principles to achieve higher quality, more accessible, safer and sustainable urban environments. It should also seek to contribute to the supply of new housing on previously developed land</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
	<p>transport systems, leading to the increased use of public transport and reductions in road congestion by 2010;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better housing with all social housing being of a decent standard by 2010 and with most improvement taking place in deprived areas; • A better environment with 60% of new housing provided on previously developed land or through conversions of existing buildings by 2008; 17% of underused land reclaimed by 2010; • Better designed buildings and places; and clean and more attractive streets. 	
HOUSING		
Sustainable Communities: Homes for All (ODPM, 2005)		
<p>This strategy sets out the Governments five-year programme for housing. Topics covered include proposals to expand home ownership and revive the UK housing market, affordable housing and support for first time buyers. It includes measures to improve supply and delivery while protecting the environment and action in low demand and growth areas; details of the Government's First Time Buyer, Key Worker and Homebuy schemes; and action on homelessness to halve numbers living in temporary accommodation by 2010 and addressing other management and tenure issues.</p>	<p>Targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain target that 60% of all new housing development should be built on brownfield land • Raise design standards, with the aim that a hundred more developments gain a Building for Life Award for Excellence • Improve minimum energy standards for all new homes, reducing carbon emissions by around a further 25% 	<p>SA should include objectives that support the achievement of sustainable housing provision.</p> <p>Local Plan principles should reflect support for improving housing supply to relevant design standards and in an energy efficient manner.</p> <p>The Local Plan should ensure</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a new Code for Sustainable Buildings to promote excellence in environmental performance • Raise the average energy efficiency of the whole of the residential housing stock by 20% compared with 2000. • Promote more sustainable buildings, saving energy, water and materials and helping to meet the target to cut UK carbon emissions by 60% by 2050: • Promote more sustainable, high quality design and construction, to reduce waste and improve resource efficiency. 	adequate provision of new housing to meet future demand.
The Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the Standard in Sustainability for New Homes (2008)		
This sets out the assessment process and performance standards required for the Code for Sustainable Homes.	<p>The Code is a voluntary standard designed to improve the sustainability of new homes.</p> <p>The Code measures the sustainability of a home against nine design categories, rating the 'whole home' as a complete package. These categories are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy & CO2 • Emissions, • Pollution, • Water, • Heath & Wellbeing, • Materials, • Management, • Surface, 	<p>Include objectives which promote sustainable development and seek to achieve higher levels of efficiency (e.g. in energy, water etc.) where appropriate.</p> <p>The Local Plan should take into account their roles in promoting the implementation of the Code for all residential development.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Run-off, • Ecology, and • Waste. 	
CLIMATE CHANGE		
Climate Change Act (2008)		
<p>The Act commits the UK to action in mitigating the impacts of climate change. It has two key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve carbon management, helping the transition towards a low-carbon economy • To demonstrate UK leadership internationally, signalling a commitment to take our share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen in December 2009 [and beyond]. 	<p>Relevant commitments within the Act are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of a legally binding target of at least an 80% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, to be achieved through action in the UK and abroad (against 1990 levels). Also a reduction in emissions of at least 34% by 2020. • A carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five-year periods, to aid progress towards the 2050 target. • The creation of the Committee on Climate Change - a new independent, expert body to advise the Government on the level of carbon budgets and on where cost-effective savings can be made. • The inclusion of International aviation and shipping emissions in the Act or an explanation to Parliament why not - by 31 	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address climate change issues including flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The plan should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in CO2 emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
	<p>December 2012.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further measures to reduce emissions, including: powers to introduce domestic emissions trading schemes more quickly and easily through secondary legislation; measures on biofuels; powers to introduce pilot financial incentive schemes in England for household waste; powers to require a minimum charge for single-use carrier bags (excluding Scotland). • New powers to support the creation of a Community Energy Savings Programme. 	
Stern Review of the Economics of Climate Change (2006)		
<p>The review examines the evidence on the economic impacts of climate change and explores the economics of stabilising greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The second part of the review considers the complex policy challenges involved in managing the transition to a low-carbon economy and in ensuring that societies are able to adapt to the consequences of climate change. The document clearly identifies that adaptation is the only available response for impacts that will occur over the next few decades.</p>		<p>The SA Framework should include an objective relating to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The plan should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in CO2 emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
UK Carbon Plan (2011)		
<p>The Carbon Plan sets out the Government's plans for achieving the emissions reductions committed to in the first four carbon budgets, on a pathway consistent with meeting the UK's 2050 target. The publication brings together the Government's strategy to curb greenhouse gas emissions and deliver climate change targets.</p>	<p>The Carbon Plan includes the following targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment to reduce carbon emissions by at least 80% by 2050. 	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that complement the priorities of this Plan</p> <p>It should be ensured that reducing carbon emissions is a key theme throughout the plan</p>
Climate change and biodiversity adaptation: the role of the spatial planning system – a Natural England commissioned report (2009)		
<p>The report examines ways in which the land use planning system can help biodiversity adapt to climate change. Strategies are identified that enable LDFs to deliver against the Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs' (Defra) 12 core adaptation goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conserve existing biodiversity <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1a Conserve protected areas and other high quality habitats 1b Conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species 2 Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate 3 Develop ecologically resilient and varied landscapes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a Conserve and enhance local variation within sites and habitats 3b Make space for the natural development of rivers and coasts 4 Establish ecological networks through habitat protection, restoration and creation 5 Make sound decisions based on analysis <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5a Thoroughly analyse causes of change 5b Respond to changing conservation priorities 		<p>The SA should refer to specific guidance in the document for using SA to improve the ability of biodiversity to adapt to climate change.</p> <p>Development of the plan should include recommendations from this report. Biodiversity assets should be protected from inappropriate development and i.e. use of buffer zones around sensitive sites.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
6 Integrate adaptation and mitigation measures into conservation management, planning and practice		
The National Adaptation Programme – Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate (Defra, 2013)		
<p>The programme recognises the challenges cities face in a changing climate – with higher population density “including a larger proportion of vulnerable groups, concentrated assets, infrastructure, transport systems, buildings, schools, hospitals and businesses are expected to be acutely impacted by increased severity and frequency of flooding, higher summer temperatures, heat waves, extreme weather events and increased pressure on water resources”</p>	<p>The report sets out visions for the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built Environment – “buildings and places and the people who live and work in them are resilient to a changing climate and extreme weather and organisations in the built environment sector have an increased capacity to address the risks and take the opportunities from climate change”. • Infrastructure – “an infrastructure network that is resilient to today’s natural hazards and prepared for the future changing climate”. • Healthy and resilient communities – “a health service, a public health and social care system which are resilient and adapted to a changing climate. Communities and individuals, including the most vulnerable, are better prepared to cope with severe weather events and other impacts of climate change. Emergency services and local resilience capability take 	<p>Include objectives which seek to promote the implementation of adaptation measures to make the Borough more resilient to a changing climate.</p> <p>The Local Plan should take account of the visions set out in the Programme.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
	<p>account of and are resilient to, a changing climate”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture and Forestry – “profitable and productive agriculture and forestry sectors that take the opportunities from climate change, are resilient to its threats and contribute to the resilience of the natural environment by helping maintain ecosystem services and protect and enhance biodiversity”. • Natural Environment – “the natural environment, with diverse and healthy ecosystems, is resilient to climate change, able to accommodate change and valued for the adaptation services it provides”. • Business – “UK businesses are resilient to extreme weather and prepared for future risks and opportunities from climate change”. • Local Government – “Local government plays a central role in leading and supporting local places to become more 	
ENERGY		
Energy White Paper – Planning for our electric future (DECC, 2012)		

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<p>This White Paper sets out the Government's commitment to transform the UK's electricity system to ensure that our future electricity supply is secure, low-carbon and affordable.</p>	<p>15% renewable energy target by 2020 and 80% carbon reduction target by 2050.</p>	<p>Include SA objectives to reduce carbon emissions and increase proportion of energy generated from renewable sources.</p> <p>The Local Plan should support renewable energy generation and encourage greater energy efficiency.</p>
<p>Building a Greener Future: Policy Statement (DCLG, 2007)</p>		
<p>This report sets out the Government's proposals to reduce the carbon footprint of new housing development and indicates the Government's views on the importance of moving towards zero carbon in new housing. The report also explores the relationship between the planning system, Code for Sustainable Homes and Building Regulations in delivering ambitions for zero carbon and proposes a timetable for revising the Building Regulations in order to reach zero carbon development in all new housing in England & Wales.</p>	<p>This Statement confirms the government's intention to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25% more energy efficient homes by 2010, • 44% more efficient homes by 2013 and • zero carbon (net carbon emissions should be zero per annum) homes by 2016. 	<p>Include objectives which seek to improve the energy efficiency of proposed developments and encourage uptake of renewable energy.</p> <p>The Local Plan should ensure residential development is zero carbon in line with targets.</p>
<p>The Energy Efficiency Opportunity in the UK (DECC, 2012)</p>		
<p>This is an Energy Efficiency Strategy aiming to realise the wider energy efficiency potential that is available in the UK economy.</p> <p>The Strategy identifies four barriers to energy efficiency which need to be overcome which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embryonic markets. • Information. 	<p>The Strategy draws attention to maximising the potential of existing dwellings by implementing 21st century energy management initiatives on 19th century homes.</p>	<p>Include SA objectives relating to energy efficiency and adaptation of the existing building stock.</p> <p>The Local Plan should seek to address the barriers identified within the Strategy and improve the</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Misaligned financial incentives. Undervaluing energy efficiency. 		existing building stock through appropriate adaptation measures.
Energy Act 2013		
<p>The Act sets out new legislation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reflect the availability of new technologies (such as CCS and emerging renewable technologies) Correspond with our changing requirements for security of supply infrastructure (such as offshore gas storage) Ensure adequate protection for the environment and the tax payer as our energy market changes. 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective relating to minimising greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The plan should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in CO2 emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.</p>
UK Fuel Poverty Strategy (Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform, 2001)		
<p>The strategy identifies the main causes of fuel poverty in the UK (a combination of poor energy efficiency in homes and low incomes) and outlines its effects on quality of life and health. The strategy aims to reduce fuel poverty especially of vulnerable members of society, such as children and the elderly.</p>	There are no specific objectives, targets or indicators of relevance.	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective to reduce fuel poverty.</p> <p>The Local Plan should include policies designed to reduce fuel requirements in new buildings and therefore reduce fuel poverty.</p>
TRANSPORT		

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
Transport White Paper – Cutting Carbon, creating growth: Making sustainable local transport happen (DfT 2011)		
<p>The vision is for a transport system that is an engine for economic growth but one that is greener and safer and improves the quality of life in our communities.</p> <p>This White Paper forms part of the dft’s overall strategy to tackle carbon emissions from transport. It sets out what Government believes is the best way in the short term to reduce emissions at the local level, using the tools that are available to us now, principally by encouraging people to make more sustainable travel choices for shorter journeys. This White Paper is about providing the early reduction in carbon emissions that local action is best placed to deliver, while facilitating the access to local jobs that will boost economic growth.</p>	<p>The document does not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should ensure inclusion of objectives that promote sustainable transport.</p> <p>The Local Plan should recognise the importance of safe, reliable and efficient transport systems to economic and social wellbeing. The sustainability impacts of transport should also be fully understood.</p>
The Future of Transport White Paper – A Network for 2030 (DfT, 2004)		
<p>This White Paper builds upon the 10-year Transport Plan and looks at the factors that will shape travel and transport networks over the next 30 years. It sets out how the Government proposes to respond to pressures balanced against safeguarding economic and social well-being and the environment. It highlights that is essential that planning and transport policies are closely co-ordinated to produce more sustainable patterns of development and travel.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure we can benefit from mobility and access while minimising the impact on other people and the environment, now and in the future. • Get the best out of our transport system without damaging our overall quality of life. • Develop strategies that recognise that demand for travel will increase in the future. • Work towards a transport network that can meet the challenges of a growing economy and the 	<p>Include SA objectives to reduce the need to travel and improve choice and use of sustainable transport modes.</p> <p>The Local Plan should provide for an increase in demand for travel whilst minimising impact on the environment. Policies also needed to promote public transport use rather than increasing reliance on the car.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
	<p>increasing demand for travel but can also achieve the government's environmental objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides targets for emission reductions, now superseded by later agreements. Transport is currently responsible for about a quarter of total emissions. 	
Door to Door: A Strategy for Improving Sustainable Transport Integration (DfT, 2013)		
<p>The strategy focuses on four core areas which need to be addressed so that people can be confident in choosing greener modes of transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accurate, accessible and reliable information about different transport options Convenient and affordable tickets Regular and straightforward connections at all stages of the journey and between different modes of transport Safe and comfortable transport facilities <p>The strategy also includes details on how the Government is using behaviour change methods to reduce or remove barriers to the use of sustainable transport, and working closely with stakeholders to deliver a better-connected transport system.</p>	<p>The document does not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Include SA objectives relating to high quality, efficient sustainable transport systems.</p> <p>The Local Plan should take into account their role in addressing the four core areas outlined in the Strategy.</p>
CONSERVATION AND BIODIVERSITY		
Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended)		
<p>The Act still forms the basis of conservation legislation in Great Britain, although</p>	<p>The document does not contain specific</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<p>it has been much modified.</p> <p>Schedules 5 and 8 of the Act detail lists of legally protected wild animals and plants respectively. These are updated every five years.</p>	<p>targets or indicators.</p>	<p>objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.</p> <p>The Local Plan must ensure that the requirements of the Act are complied with and that species and habitats are protected.</p>
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)		
<p>These Regulations make provision for the purpose of implementing, for Great Britain, Council Directive 92/43/EEC [8] on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</p> <p>They replace and update the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) in England and Wales (and to a limited degree, Scotland - as regards reserved matters).</p>	<p>The document does not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.</p> <p>It is essential that the Local Plan should consider biodiversity protection.</p>
Working with the Grain of Nature: a Biodiversity Strategy for England (March 2011)		
<p>The overarching vision of this Strategy is for a country where wild species and habitats are part of healthy functioning ecosystems; where we nurture, treasure and enhance our biodiversity, and where biodiversity is a natural consideration of policies and decisions, and in society as a whole.</p>	<p>The Strategy's specific vision for towns and cities is to have towns and cities which have a place for wildlife, and in which a flourishing biodiversity makes a real contribution to the quality of life of</p>	<p>SA objectives should incorporate the key aims of the strategy.</p> <p>The Local Plan should help promote the vision of the strategy for towns</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
	<p>urban residents, workers and visitors. Development that makes minimal impact on wildlife habitats and contributes to the conservation of biodiversity. Five key aims for protecting biodiversity in towns and cities are also set out in the Strategy as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that cities, towns and other settlements contribute fully to the goals of biodiversity conservation • To ensure that construction, planning, development and regeneration have minimal adverse impacts on biodiversity and enhance where possible • To ensure that biodiversity conservation is integral to sustainable urban communities, both in the built environment, and in parks and green spaces • To ensure that biodiversity conservation is integral to measures to improve the quality of people's lives, delivered through other initiatives e.g. Community Strategies, including Neighbourhood Renewal and Cultural • Strategies, social inclusion, health and equality of opportunity • To value, further and enhance people's own contributions to 	<p>and cities and ensure that it does not impede the achievement of the five key aims for towns and cities.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
	improving biodiversity in towns and cities and to increase their access to it	
Natural Environment White Paper (2011)		
These indicators show changes in aspects of biodiversity such as the population size of important species or the area of land managed for wildlife. They provide part of the evidence to assess whether the targets set out in the following column have been achieved.	There are eighteen UK biodiversity indicators grouped under six focal areas aligned to those used by the Convention on Biological Diversity: 1. Status and trends in components of biodiversity 2. Sustainable use 3. Threats to biodiversity 4. Ecosystem integrity and ecosystem goods and services 5. Status of resource transfers and use 6. Public awareness and participation	include an SA objective relating to the enhancement of the natural environment and consider the multiple benefits that the natural environment can provide (e.g. health benefits). The Local Plan should protect the intrinsic value of nature and recognise the multiple benefits it could have for communities.
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011)		
The aim of the Strategy is to guide conservation efforts in England up to 2020. Moving further on from 2020, the ambition is to move from a net biodiversity loss to gain.	The strategy includes 22 priorities which include actions for the following sectors: • Agriculture • Forestry • Planning and Development • Water Management • Marine Management • Fisheries	Include SA objective relating to the protection and enhancement of the natural environment. The Local Plan should take into account their role in seeking to prevent the degradation of biodiversity and ecosystem services

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Pollution • Invasive Non-Native Species 	within LBTH. DPDs should also recognise their contribution to securing a net gain in biodiversity.
Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2009)		
<p>The vision is “by 2030, all England’s soils will be managed sustainability and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England’s soils and safeguard</p> <p>The vision is “by 2030, all England’s soils will be managed sustainability and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England’s soils and safeguard.</p>	<p>The Strategy highlights the areas for priority including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better protection for agricultural soils. • Protecting and enhancing stores of soil carbon. • Building the resilience of soils to a changing climate. • Preventing soil pollution. • Effective soil protection during construction and development. • Dealing with our legacy of contaminated land. 	<p>Include SA objective which seeks to safeguard and enhance the quality of soil, specifically in the context of the Local Plan this relates to the need to remediate previously contaminated land</p> <p>The Local Plan should help protect and enhance the quality of soils and seek to sustainably manage their quality for future generations.</p>
GREENSPACE		
Accessible Natural Green Space Standards in Towns and Cities: A Review and Toolkit for their Implementation (2003) and Nature Nearby: Accessible Green Space Guidance (2010)		
<p>These publications by Natural England explain and give guidance on the concept of Accessible Natural Green Space Standards (ANGSt). The 2010 report provides practical advice to planning authorities on meeting the standards within new and existing developments.</p>	<p>ANGSt recommends that everyone, where they live, should have an accessible natural greenspace:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of at least 2ha in size, no more than 	<p>The SA Framework should contain an objective relating to the provision of green space.</p> <p>The Local Plan should attempt to</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
	300m (5 minutes walk) from home; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km of home; • one accessible 100ha site within 5km of home; and • one accessible 500ha site within 10km of home; plus a minimum of 1ha of statutory Local Nature Reserves per thousand population.	ensure that the standards are met within the borough.
HERITAGE		
Historic Environment: A Force For the Future (2001)		
<p>The UK Government Guidance sets actions to protect and sustain our heritage for future generations through measures that look in detail at Funding, Legislation, Policy Guidance, Delivery Mechanisms, Reprioritisation and Partnership Working.</p> <p>The Government vision is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public interest in the historic environment is matched by effective partnerships and the development of a sound base from which to develop policies. • Maximising the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource. • Ensuring the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as a something with which the whole of society can identify and engage with. • The historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations. • The historic environment is an economic asset that is well harnessed. 	<p>The document does not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that relate to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.</p> <p>The Local Plan will need to take on board the issues and themes that have been identified in the document.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990		
<p>The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 is an Act of Parliament of that altered the laws on granting of planning permission for building works, notably including those of the listed building system in England and Wales.</p>	<p>The document does not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of heritage assets.</p> <p>The Local Plan must ensure that the requirements of the Act are complied with and that Listed buildings and Conservation Areas are protected.</p>
Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1,2 and 3 (Historic England, 2015)		
<p>The three guides are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Historic Environment in Local Plans 2. Managing Significance in decision taking on the Historic Environment 3. The Setting of Heritage Assets <p>Good practice guides in implementing the NPPF historic environment policy.</p>	<p>The document does not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of heritage assets.</p> <p>The Local Plan must ensure that the requirements of the NPPF with regards to heritage assets are applied for, in line with best practice.</p>
Guidance on Tall Buildings (CABE and English Heritage 2007)		
<p>In January 2007, CABE and EH produced this draft guidance to replace the existing Guidance on Tall Buildings published in 2003. The draft guidance sets out similar requirements to the adopted guidance. However, the draft places greater importance on the need for local authorities to consider appropriate locations for tall buildings in their areas and undertaking urban design studies to</p>	<p>The document does not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>SA objectives should reflect the general principles to achieve higher quality and sustainable design.</p> <p>The Local Plan should consider how</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<p>identify these.</p>		<p>to ensure the designation of areas for tall buildings are appropriate. However, it is necessary to make it clear that such proposals would still have to comply with sustainable design and amenity requirements.</p>
<p>Urban White Paper – Our Towns and Cities: The Future (ODPM 2000)</p>		
<p>The Urban White Paper sets out a vision for the future of towns and cities. It identifies four steps to making “all urban areas places for people”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Getting the design and quality of the urban fabric right. • Enabling all towns and cities to create and share prosperity. • Providing the quality services people need. • Equipping people to participate in developing their communities. <p>This vision of urban living includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People living in attractive, well-kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well; • Good design and planning, which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion; • Towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all their citizens reach their full potential; and • Good quality services-health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime that meet the needs of people and businesses wherever they are. 	<p>As well as targets on crime, education attainment, health and unemployment it includes targets such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better, safer and more reliable transport systems, leading to the increased use of public transport and reductions in road congestion by 2010; • Better housing with all social housing being of a decent standard by 2010 and with most improvement taking place in deprived areas; • A better environment with 60% of new housing provided on previously developed land or through conversions of existing buildings by 2008; 17% of underused land reclaimed by 2010; • Better designed buildings and places; and clean and more attractive streets. 	<p>SA objectives should reflect the general principles to achieve higher quality, more accessible, safer and sustainable urban environments.</p> <p>The Local Plan should reflect the general principles to achieve higher quality, more accessible, safer and sustainable urban environments. It should also seek to contribute to the supply of new housing on previously developed land.</p>
<p>AIR</p>		

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (DEFRA, 2007)		
<p>The Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK to deliver environmental, health and social benefits.</p> <p>It examines the costs and benefits of air quality improvement proposals, the impact of exceedences of the strategy's air quality objectives, the effect on ecosystems and the qualitative impacts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure that everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public spaces, which poses no significant risk to health or quality of life. • Render polluting emissions harmless. • Sets air quality standards for 13 air pollutants. 	<p>Include SA objectives to protect and improve air quality.</p> <p>The Local Plan should take account of the likely impact on air quality from development.</p>
WATER AND FLOOD		
Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (2009)		
<p>This is a strategy produced by the Environment Agency (EA) and applies to both England and Wales. It forms the EA's strategy for water resource management for the next 25 years.</p> <p>The focus of the strategy is understanding the present state of water resources and planning for the management of water resources to prevent long-term environmental damage and degradation. The strategy highlights where water abstractions are unsustainable and where further water is needed. The issue of climate change and its impact upon our water resources is also considered. 30 action points are identified to deliver the strategy, which include developing leakage control, encouraging good practice when using water and promoting the value of water.</p>	<p>The document does not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote the protection of the water environment.</p> <p>The Local Plan needs to consider the protection and enhancement of water resources.</p>
Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2008)		

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<p>Sets out how the Government want the water sector to look by 2030 and an outline of the steps which need to be taken to get there.</p>	<p>The vision for 2030 is one where we, as a country have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology it supports, and continue to maintain high standards of drinking water quality from taps; • Sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water; • Ensure a sustainable use of water resources, and implement fair, affordable and cost-reflective water charges; • Cut greenhouse gas emissions; and • Embed continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users”. 	<p>Include objectives which seek to protect, manage and enhance the water environment.</p> <p>The Local Plan should aim to contribute to the vision set out in this Strategy.</p>
<p>Flood and Water Management Act (2010)</p>		
<p>The Act will provide better, more comprehensive management of coastal erosion and flood risk for people, homes and businesses. It also contains financial provisions related to the water industry. The Act will give the EA an overview of all flood and coastal erosion risk</p>	<p>The document does not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives, targets and indicators that address flooding risk and the need to manage run-off effectively.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<p>management and unitary and county councils the lead in managing the risk of local floods. It will also enable better management of water resources and quality, and will help to manage and respond to severe weather events such as flood and drought.</p>		<p>The Local Plan should consider flood risk issues. It should seek to avoid siting new development in floodplain and ensure the sustainable use of water resources.</p>
<p>The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England (Environment Agency, 2011)</p>		
<p>This Strategy sets out the national framework for managing the risk of flooding and coastal erosion. It sets out the roles for risk management authorities and communities to help them understand their responsibilities.</p>	<p>The strategic aims and objectives of the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • manage the risk to people and their property; • Facilitate decision-making and action at the appropriate level – individual, community or local authority, river catchment, coastal cell or national; • Achieve environmental, social and economic benefits, consistent with the principles of sustainable development. 	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators which seek to reduce the risk and manage flooding sustainably.</p> <p>The Local Plan should seek to reduce and manage the risk of all types of flooding.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Flood Risk and Coastal Change (March 2014)</p>		
<p>Advises on how planning can take account of the risks associated with flooding and coastal change in plan-making and the application process.</p>	<p>The document does not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators which seek to reduce the risk and manage flooding</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
		<p>sustainably.</p> <p>The Local Plan should seek to reduce and manage the risk of all types of flooding, using best practice guidance.</p>
Thames Region Catchment Flood Management Plan, 2009		
<p>The CFMP is a high-level strategic planning tool, which should be used to agree policies for sustainable floor risk management, taking into account likely impacts of climate change and future development across the region. The document is linked closely to PPS25 and sets out the flood risk across the Thames region considering: the distribution of property at risk from fluvial flooding; and probability and historic flood events. It can be used to inform the SFRA. The main messages it sets out for the regions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood defences cannot be built to protect everything • Climate change will be the major cause of increased flood risk in the future • The flood plain is our most important asset in managing flood • Development and urban regeneration provide a crucial opportunity to manage the risk. <p>The document states specifically that a major part of this will be through planning and development and that the location, layout and design of development can all reduce flood risk.</p>	<p>The document does not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators which seek to reduce the risk and manage flooding sustainably.</p> <p>The Local Plan should seek to reduce and manage the risk of all types of flooding, using best practice guidance. It will be important that the Local Plan serve to help minimise flood risk in the region, particularly given that the CFMP refers to the location, layout and design of development, which can be controlled through the Local Plan, being significant in reducing flood risk.</p>
WASTE		
Waste Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2007)		

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<p>This plan supersedes the 2007 National Waste Management Strategy. The principal commitment of the Plan is to work towards a longer term vision of a zero waste economy in which material resources are reused, recycled or recovered wherever possible and only disposed of as the option of last resort.</p>	<p>Future of waste management – the government commitment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackle the amount of waste produced, by breaking the link between economic growth and waste production. • Put waste which is produced to good use through substantial increases in re-use, recycling, composting, and recovery of energy. 	<p>SA objectives should seek to ensure waste is minimised and promote recycling and reuse.</p> <p>The Local Plan should encourage the minimisation of waste production and the maximisation of recycling and re-use of materials.</p>
<p>National Planning Policy for Waste 2014</p>		
<p>The NPPW sets out the Government’s streamlined policy framework for waste, replacing PPS10.</p>	<p>It emphasise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive planning to deliver sustainable development and resource efficiency; • Consideration of waste management needs alongside other key spatial planning concerns such as transport and housing; • Providing a framework for stakeholder engagement; • Enabling waste to be disposed and recovered in line with the Proximity Principle; • Moving management up the Waste Hierarchy without endangering the environment or human health • Ensuring design of all developments contributes to the 	<p>SA objectives should reflect principles in sustainable waste management.</p> <p>Where appropriate the Local Plan should meet the key objectives of national policy.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
	objectives of sustainable waste management and improved resource efficiency.	
COMMUNITIES		
The Egan Review – Skills for Sustainable Communities (2004)		
<p>“Sustainable communities meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, their children and other users, contribute to a high quality of life and provide opportunity and choice. They achieve this in ways that make effective use of natural resources, enhance the environment, promote social cohesion and inclusion and strengthen economic prosperity.”</p> <p>The key components of sustainable communities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance – effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership. • Transport and connectivity – Good transport services and communications linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services. • Services – a full range of appropriate, accessible public, private community and voluntary services. • Environmental – providing places for people to live in an environmentally friendly way. • Economy – A flourishing and diverse local economy. • Housing and the Built Environment – a quality built and natural environment • Social and cultural – vibrant, harmonious and inclusive communities 	<p>A series of indicators are defined for each of the key components to monitor progress. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. • % of residents surveyed and satisfied with their neighbourhoods as a place to live. • % of respondents surveyed who feel they ‘belong’ to the neighbourhood (or community). • Domestic burglaries per 1000 households and % detected. • % of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. • Household energy use (gas and electricity) per household. • % people satisfied with waste recycling facilities. 	<p>There are a number of objectives and indicators in the document that should be integrated into the SA Framework.</p> <p>The plan should include policies that support the principles of the Egan Review and seek to develop sustainable communities.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average no. of days where air pollution is moderate or higher for NO2, SO2, O3, CO or PM10. • % of listed building of Grade I and II* at risk of decay. • % of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services. • % of people of working age in employment (with BME breakdown). • Average life expectancy. • No. of primary care professionals per 100,000 population. 	

HEALTH

Working for a Healthier Tomorrow – Dame Carol Black’s Review of the health of Britain’s working age population (2008)

<p>This Review sets out the first ever baseline for the health of Britain’s working age population, seeking to lay the foundations for urgent and comprehensive reform through a new vision for health and work in Britain. Three principles lie at the heart of this vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of illness and promotion of health and well-being • Early intervention for those who develop a health condition • An improvement in the health of those out of work so that everyone with the potential to work has the support they need to do so <p>The Review recognises the human, social and economic costs of impaired health and well-being in relation to working life in Britain. The aim of the Review is not to offer a utopian solution for improved health in working life, but more to identify the factors that stand in the way of good health and to elicit interventions (including services, changes in attitudes, behaviours and practices) that can help to overcome them.</p>	<p>Although there are no relevant targets within the Review, it presents a number of indicators of working age, health which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life expectancy • Mortality during working age • % of the working age population being in good, fairly good or poor health • Proportion of people out of work due to sickness or disability • Sickness absence per annum • Sickness notes issued per medical 	<p>The SA should include objectives that seek to protect human health and reduce health inequalities.</p> <p>The Local Plan should consider issues relating to human health.</p>
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Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<p>Monitoring the baseline presented in this Review will be critical, together with a research programme to inform future action with a comprehensive evidence base and increased cross-government effort to ensure progress.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • condition • % of working time lost due to sickness • Proportion of the working age population on incapacity benefits • Employment rate • Employment rate for disabled people • Income rates • Economic inactivity and reasons for inactivity, split into those inactive who would like to work and those seeking work • Proportion of deviation from perfect health by social class (Quality Adjusted Life Year (QALY) health measure and work status. • Proportion of adult population who smoke • Work related illness by industry • Proportion of working age population with mental health conditions • Incapacity benefits claimants by primary medical condition • Costs of working age ill health 	
<p>Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2008 – An update of the Department of Health Report 2001/2002</p>		

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<p>The 2001/2 Report and its update seek to provide quantitative estimates of the possible impacts of climate change on health. It is recognised that there could be significant long-term health effects as a result of climate change.</p> <p>Since the original report, the assessment of future climate change has been updated. A new generation of high-resolutions climate models has allowed for improved estimates future changes in the frequency, intensity and duration of extreme events in the UK. Some of the major areas of concern are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding • Vector-borne diseases • Food-borne diseases • The effects of climate change on drinking water supplies • The direct effects of high temperatures • The air pollution climate • Exposure to ultra-violet light 	<p>A number of indicators are presented in this Report.</p> <p>They key ones include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean annual temperature • Number of days per year with daily mean exceeding 20oC • Number of days per year with daily mean below 0oC • Annual total rainfall • Seasonal rainfall • Maximum daily wind speed • Annual highest maximum daily wind speed • Annual cases of malaria 	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address climate change issues including flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It should also include an objective related to human health.</p> <p>The Local Plan should address the issues relating to climate change, and the need to encourage provision of high quality and flexible health services.</p>
Fair Society, Healthy Lives, The Marmot Review (2010)		
<p>Focuses on interventions that reduce both health inequalities and mitigate climate change, by: active travel; good quality open and green spaces; Improving the food environment in local; energy efficiency of housing; integrate the planning, transport, housing, environmental and health systems to address the social determinants of health; reduce social isolation.</p> <p>The six main recommendations of the review are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving every child the best start in life • Enabling all children, young people and adults to maximize their capabilities and have control over their lives • Creating fair employment and good work for all 	<p>This document does not contain specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>Include an SA Objective to address health inequalities.</p> <p>The Local Plan should help promote the aims set out in this report.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring a healthy standard of living for all • Creating and developing sustainable places and communities • Strengthening the role and impact of ill-health prevention 		

Urban White Paper 2000, Our Towns and Cities: The Future – delivering an urban renaissance (ODPM, 2000)

Regional and Sub-Regional Level Plans

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
PLANNING		
London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy For Greater London (Consolidated with alterations since 2011) (2015)		
<p>The London Plan provides a framework for land-use management, development and regeneration in London.</p> <p>The Strategy aims to further the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A city that meets the challenges of economic and population growth. • An internationally competitive and successful city. • A city of diverse, strong, secure and accessible neighbourhoods. • A city that delights the senses. • A city that becomes a world leader in improving the environment. 	<p>The Plan sets a range of targets and aims, which is reviewed and revised periodically. These include:</p> <p>The current London Plan proposes an annual minimum housing target of 3,931 for Tower</p>	<p>The SA framework must take account of the policies set out within the London Plan.</p> <p>The Local Plan must be in accordance with the policies set out within the London Plan. Careful consideration will have to be given about how to balance the London Plan requirements with local needs and</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A city where it is easy, safe and convenient for everyone to access jobs, opportunities and facilities. 	<p>Hamlets.</p> <p>The plan also sets a waste apportionment target which states what percentage of London's waste each borough is responsible for managing. In Tower Hamlets this is 3.8%.</p> <p>The Mayor proposes that as a long term strategic target 60 per cent of new affordable housing should be for social renting, especially for families, and that 40 per cent should be for the range of intermediate housing products outlined in the London Housing Strategy. Boroughs must prioritise maximising the number of affordable homes, and must avoid setting rental caps which may limit the numbers built.</p>	<p>aspirations, especially around housing quantify and affordability.</p>
<p>Accessible London: Achieving an inclusive environment (GLA, 2014)</p>		
<p>This Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) provides detailed advice and guidance on the policies which promote an inclusive environment in London. The SPG:</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators in this document</p>	<p>SA objectives should take the Accessibility Strategy into account.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides guidance on the policies contained in the London Plan regarding the promotion of an inclusive and accessible environment • Gives local planning authorities advice on how to implement these policies • Explains the principles of inclusive design and how these principles should be applied in London • Gives designers ideas on where to find good technical advice and guidance. • Provides disabled people, older people and others who experience barriers in the built environment with an understanding of what to expect from planning in London. • Identifies legislation and national planning policy guidance relevant to the promotion of an inclusive environment. • Provides signposts to other relevant London Plan SPG documents and Implementation Guides which impact on the delivery of an inclusive environment. 		<p>The advice given in the Mayor’s SPG should be followed in developing policies and accessibility should form a strong Local Plan policy.</p>
The Mayor’s Sustainable Design and Construction: SPG 2014		
<p>To support the policies in the London Plan this SPG includes guidance on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficient design • Meeting the carbon dioxide reduction targets • Decentralised energy • How to off-set carbon dioxide where the targets set out in the London Plan are not met • Retro-fitting measures • Support for monitoring energy use during occupation • An introduction to resilience and demand side response • Air quality neutral • Resilience to flooding • Urban greening • Pollution control 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators in this document</p>	<p>SA objectives should seek to promote sustainable design and construction.</p> <p>Sustainable design and construction principles should be taken forward in the Local Plan.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basements policy and developments • Local food growing 		
Shaping neighbourhoods: character and context (GLA, 2014)		
<p>The objectives of this SPG are to provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specific guidance on the attributes of character and context in London (physical, cultural, social, economic, perceptions and experience); • information on resources that inform an understanding of character and context in London; • an analysis of the interrelationships between different aspects of character, and how it can be articulated and presented to others; • examples of good practice in how an understanding of character and context can be used to help manage change in a way that sustains and enhances the positive attributes of a place. 	There are no specific targets or indicators in this document	<p>SA should include a framework to ensure that the character and context are protected and enhanced.</p> <p>The Local Plan should seek to protect character and context.</p>
Planning and Equality and Diversity in London (GLA, 2007)		
<p>This SPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides guidance to boroughs, partners and developers on the implementation of policies in the London Plan which relate to equalities issues and addressing the needs of London's diverse communities; • sets out some of the tools for promoting equality and diversity in planning processes; • highlights the spatial impacts of wider socio-economic issues such as poverty and discrimination in the planning context; • sets out overarching principles and the key spatial issues for planning for equality; and 	There are no specific targets or indicators in this document	<p>SA objectives should reflect the equality and diversity issues contained within the SPG.</p> <p>Local Plan should include policies which relate to the specific equality and diversity needs and contexts of the borough.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> examines in greater detail the spatial needs of London's diverse communities and identifies how spatial planning can be used to try and address these. 		
London View Management Framework SPG (GLA, 2012)		
<p>The London View Management Framework SPG provides guidance on the policies in the London Plan for the protection of strategically important views in London. The SPG explains how the views designated by the Mayor and listed in the London Plan are to be managed, and replaces the previous 2007 SPG</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators in this document</p>	<p>SA objectives should reflect the importance of protecting the setting of important buildings.</p> <p>Local plan policies should reflect the established strategically important view corridors which cross or impact on the borough.</p>
HOUSING		
London Housing Strategy (GLA, 2014)		
<p>The Strategy seeks to increase the supply of well-designed housing of all tenures and to ensure that these homes better support London's continued economic success.</p>	<p>The Strategy contains a number of policies which range from improving existing stock to tackling rough sleeping; however, improving housing supply to 42,000 homes per annum (17,000 of these should be affordable) is at the core. The five key priorities of the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing housing supply to 	<p>The SA Framework must consider the provision of and access to housing for all community groups.</p> <p>The Local Plan should take account of the priorities set out within the strategy, having specific regard to the proposed housing supply target.</p> <p>The Local Plan must ensure that land use and transport links are available to ensure</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
	<p>levels not seen since the 1930s</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better supporting working Londoners and helping more of them into home ownership • Improving the private rented sector and promoting new purpose-built and well managed private rented housing • Pushing for a new, long-term financial settlement for London Government to drive housing delivery • Bring forward land for development and accelerating the pace of housing delivery through Housing Zones and the London Housing Bank. 	<p>that Strategy's targets can be met.</p>
Draft Interim Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance (GLA, 2015)		
<p>This draft Interim Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) provides guidance on the implementation of housing policies in the 2015 London Plan.</p> <p>Boroughs should identify and seek to enable additional development capacity to be brought forward to supplement these targets having regard to the other policies of this Plan and in particular the potential to realise brownfield housing capacity through the spatial structure it provides including:</p>	<p>Maintains the targets established in the London Plan.</p>	<p>The SA Framework must consider the provision of and access to housing for all community groups.</p> <p>The Local Plan should take account of the guidance, having specific regard to the proposed housing supply target.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • intensification • town centre renewal, especially centres with good public transport accessibility • opportunity and intensification areas and growth corridors • mixed use redevelopment, especially of surplus commercial capacity and surplus public land, and particularly that with good transport accessibility • sensitive renewal of existing residential areas, especially in areas of good public transport accessibility <p>Boroughs must identify new, and review existing housing sites for inclusion in LDFs</p>		<p>The Local Plan must ensure that land use and transport links are available to ensure that Strategy's targets can be met.</p>
AIR		
The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy – Clearing the Air (GLA, 2010)		
<p>The Strategy sets out the Mayor's vision for air quality in London. This seeks to protect the health of Londoners and enhance their quality of life by improving the quality of air within London.</p>	<p>This will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make London a more pleasant place to live and work in; • Reduce the burden on health services in the capital; • Enhance London's reputation as a green city – making it more attractive to tourists and businesses; and • Make London cleaner whilst safeguarding its biodiversity. 	<p>Include SA objectives to maintain and enhance air quality.</p> <p>The Local Plan should take account of the Strategy and the vision and objectives within it.</p> <p>LBTH is an AQMA therefore the local plan should seek to reduce the need for travel and promote sustainable travel either through public transport or greater interlinkages with footpaths and cycle ways.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
TRANSPORT		
The Mayor's Transport Strategy (GLA, 2010)		
<p>The document sets out the Mayor's transport strategy for London for the period up to 2031.</p>	<p>The Strategy has six objectives which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support economic development and population growth; • Enhance the quality of life for all Londoners; • Improve the safety and security of all Londoners; • Improve transport opportunities for all Londoners; • Reduce transport's contribution to climate change, and improve its resilience; and • Support delivery of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and its legacy <p>Each objective has a number of sub-challenges and sub-outcomes which should be tackled and secured respectively.</p>	<p>Include SA objectives to cover the objectives of the Transport Strategy.</p> <p>The Local Plan should seek to tackle the challenges and secure the outcomes set out within the Strategy.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
	<p>The Mayor has a target to reduce London's CO2 emissions by 60 per cent by 2025, compared to 1990 levels.</p> <p>The Mayor has a legal obligation to meet national and European targets for reducing concentrations of particulates (PM) and oxides of nitrogen (NOx).</p>	
<p>The Mayor's Vision for Cycling in London (GLA, 2013)</p>		
<p>The document sets out the Mayor's strategy for cycling within London.</p>	<p>The Vision is underpinned by four key outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A tube network for the bike; • Safer streets for the bike; • More people travelling by bike; and • Better places for everyone 	<p>Include SA objective which seeks to promote cycling as a primary mode of transport.</p> <p>The Local Plan, where appropriate, should take account of the key outcomes set out within the Vision.</p>
<p>Taking forward the Mayor's Transport Strategy Accessibility Implementation Plan: 2012</p>		
<p>Defines TfL's vision and priorities for the future of accessibility improvements on London's transport system. It spans the period beyond the committed programme of investment, within the 2031 time horizon considered by the</p>	<p>Contains details and expected dates for projects.</p>	<p>Take into account strategy and project timelines within the Local Plan.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
Mayor's Transport Strategy (MTS). The report provides greater detail about the implementation and priorities contained within the MTS Accessibility Implementation Plan.		
Travel in London (Report 4 – Transport for London) (2011)		
<p>London's hosting of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games provided a major opportunity to enhance London's physical transport infrastructure, to promote positive changes to the ways in which people travel, and to contribute to the lasting wider regeneration of East and Southeast London. This physical transport legacy represents a step-change to levels of accessibility to, from and within East and Southeast London. Over the longer term this will facilitate the wider economic and social development and convergence sought by the Legacy Action Plans.</p> <p>As well as the physical transport legacy, the Action Plans identify a behavioural transport legacy.</p>	<p>The report includes the following example indicative monitoring baselines for the Games transport legacy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resident population, employment and deprivation. • Travel intensity, mode shares and household car ownership for residents. • Perceptions of quality of life in the Olympic boroughs. • Local air quality. • Public transport accessibility in the vicinity of the Olympic Park. 	<p>The SA Framework should support sustainable transport alternatives and the modal shift away from the private car.</p> <p>The Local Plan should recognise that an integrated transport network aligned with this Transport for London document is necessary to promote sustainable development.</p>
CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY		
The Mayor's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (GLA, 2011)		
Takes a risk-based approach to understanding the climate impacts today, and how these are expected to change through the 21st century. Provides a	There are no specific targets or indicators in this document	Include objectives which seek to promote the implementation of adaptation

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<p>framework to identify and prioritise the key climate risks and then to identify who is best placed to deliver actions to reduce or manage these risks</p>		<p>measures to make the Borough more resilient to a changing climate.</p> <p>The Local Plan should incorporate adaptation measures which seek to improve the area's resilience to climate change.</p>
<p>The Mayor's Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy (GLA, 2011)</p>		
<p>The Strategy sets out the strategic approach to limiting further climate change and securing a low carbon energy supply for London.</p> <p>Sets out the strategic approach to managing the climate risks now and in the future and increasing resilience to those risks by understanding who and what is vulnerable to extreme weather today.</p> <p>The overarching aim of the Strategy is to “assess the consequences of climate change on London and to prepare for the impacts of climate change and extreme weather to protect and enhance the quality of life of Londoners”.</p>	<p>The Mayor has set four objectives for this Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce London's CO2 emissions to mitigate climate change; • To maximise economic opportunities from the transition to a low carbon capital; • To ensure a secure and reliable energy supply for London; and • To meet, and where possible, exceed national climate change and energy objectives. 	<p>Include SA objectives relating to climate change mitigation and promote renewable energy.</p> <p>The Local Plan should take account of the objectives set out within the Strategy and contribute to the Mayor's CO2 emissions reduction targets for 2015, 2020, 2025 and 2050.</p>
<p>Green light to clean power: The Mayor's Energy Strategy (GLA February 2004)</p>		

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<p>The Strategy sets out the Mayor's proposals for change in the way energy is supplied and used within London over the next ten years and beyond, against a long-term vision of a sustainable energy system in London by 2050.</p> <p>The strategy also sets out how objectives will be met through implementation of the London Plan policies.</p>	<p>Targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO2 emission reductions of 60% from 2000 levels by 2050, • one zero-carbon scheme in each Borough by 2010, • London to generate 665GWh of electricity and 280GWh of heat, from up to 40,000 renewable energy schemes by 2010. 	<p>SA Objectives should reflect the Mayors Energy Strategy and objectives to reduce emissions and use less energy and more renewable energy.</p> <p>The Local Plan should work towards achieving these carbon reduction targets and incorporate these into policies</p>
BIODIVERSITY		
The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy (GLA, 2002)		
<p>The Strategy sets out 14 policies and 72 proposals which seek to protect and care for London's biodiversity.</p>	<p>Key aims include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing principles for the use and management of the water and land beside the River Thames; • Encourage the management, enhancement and creation of green space for biodiversity, and promote public access and appreciation of nature; • Promote the conservation and enhancement of 	<p>Include SA objectives which seek to protect and enhance the natural environment.</p> <p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives, indicators and targets that address the need to maintain biodiversity and enhance accessibility to such areas in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>The Local Plan should conform with the 14 policies set out within the Strategy and</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
	<p>farmland biodiversity;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage greening of the built environment and the use of open space in ecologically sensitive ways; and • Encourage business to play a major role in the programme for conserving London's biodiversity. <p>The success of the Mayor's Strategy is measured against two main targets: firstly, that there is no overall loss of wildlife habitats in London; and secondly, that more open spaces are created and made accessible, so that all Londoners are within walking distance of a quality natural space.</p>	<p>adhere to the aims of the Strategy.</p> <p>Local Plan should ensure that there is no overall loss in bio diverse land, any loss must be compensated for by land which is of equal or higher biological diversity.</p>
London Biodiversity Action Plan (various)		
<p>The London Biodiversity Partnership delivers the London Biodiversity Action Plan for important habitats and species within the Greater London area.</p> <p>Action Plans have been prepared for the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. acid grassland 2. chalk grassland 	<p>The London BAP contains targets to enhance and to increase the extent of priority habitats found in the capital by 2015 and by 2020. These targets have been incorporated into the</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives, indicators and targets that address the need to maintain biodiversity and enhance accessibility to such areas in a sustainable manner.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
3. heathland 4. parks & urban greenspaces 5. private gardens 6. reedbeds 7. rivers & streams 8. standing water 9. tidal Thames 10. wasteland 11. woodland 12. bats 13. black poplar 14. house sparrow 15. mistletoe 16. reptiles 17. sand martin 18. stag beetle 19. water vole	London Plan.	The Local Plan should ensure that there is no overall loss in biodiversity resources, any loss must be compensated for by land which is of equal or higher biological diversity.
ECONOMY		
The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy (GLA, 2010)		
The Strategy sets out the vision with respect to the London economy, and how it can be realised, and be compatible with this Strategy.	It includes five economic objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote London as the world capital of business, the world's top international visitor destination, and the world's leading international centre of learning and 	Include a SA objective which seeks to promote employment and the economy of the area. The Local Plan should take into account the Mayor's vision for the London economy and the objectives which underpin it.

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
	<p>creativity;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that London has the most competitive business environment in the world; • To make London one of the world's leading low carbon capitals by 2025 and a global leader in carbon finance; • To give all Londoners the opportunity to take part in London's economic success, access sustainable employment and progress in their careers; and • To attract the investment in infrastructure and regeneration which London needs, to maximise the benefits from this investment and in particular from the opportunity created by the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and their legacy. <p>The strategy contains no specific economic targets or indicators but refers to targets in the London Plan and other</p>	

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
	supporting documents.	
Draft Central Activity Zone Supplementary Planning Guidance (2015)		
<p>This draft Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) provides guidance on the implementation of policies in the 2015 London Plan related to London's Central Activities Zone and the North of the Isle of Dogs.</p> <p>It provides guidance on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting the CAZ as a competitive business location • promoting strategic clusters of culture, arts and entertainment uses/activities, • enhancing the distinct environment and heritage of the CAZ. • identifying capacity for residential development in the CAZ without compromising strategic functions • guidance on transport, movement and infrastructure including the implementation of essential new transport infrastructure schemes 	There are no specific targets and indicators in this document.	<p>Ensure SA Objectives reflect the range of objectives for the CAZ.</p> <p>The Local Plan will have to take into account the policies and guidance relating to the CAZ, as two key areas are in the borough: Broadgate and North of the Isle of Dogs.</p>
Town centres SPG (GLA, 2014)		
<p>The SPG includes guidance to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote the vitality and viability of London's town centres, including neighbourhood and local centres; • support a vibrant mix of uses in town centres including retailing, leisure, culture, tourism, business, social infrastructure and housing; • accommodate growth in demand for new town centre floorspace within centres or in well integrated edge of centre sites; • bring back into use vacant or under-used properties; • promote inclusive access by public transport, shop mobility, walking and 	There are no specific targets and indicators in this document.	<p>The SA objectives should reflect the Mayors guidance on Town centres.</p> <p>The Local Plan should consider draft guidance on Town centres in connection with the London Plan</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<p>cycling to the range of goods and services in town centres sustainable neighbourhoods with quality design and public realm, now and for the future;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop the sense of place and identity of town centres, making them places that people will want to visit; • implement the Strategic Outer London Development Centre concept to enhance the distinct economic strengths of these locations whilst complementing growth in other centres. 		
London Office Policy Review (GLA 2012)		
<p>Assesses supply and demand issues in relation to office development and future prospects for future growth in a range of parts of London. Considers impact of the economic downturn on commercial property.</p> <p>Key points of note include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be demand for new office space and for new types of formats of office space and related employment space • The rate of growth in office jobs 2011-36 is forecast to be half that prevailed over the last two decades • Spatial policy should play the long game and provide a flexible framework within which Opportunity Areas and mega schemes can evolve and respond to changing market conditions. • London's new villages and access to rapid and reliable public transport infrastructure. • A key strategic challenge for spatial policy will be to create the flexibility to respond to changes in the office market, while creating the certainty to attract investors 	<p>There are no specific targets and indicators in this document.</p>	<p>SA objectives should consider these findings.</p> <p>The Local Plan should consider these findings and implications in identifying priority uses in conjunction with local policies.</p>
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE		
Social Infrastructure Supplementary Planning Guidance (GLA, 2015)		

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<p>This SPG provides guidance to anyone engaged in development or plan-making to understand the quantity and types of social infrastructure needed to support growth.</p> <p>The document provides guidance on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning for social infrastructure provision; • Health and social care considerations; • Education requirements; • Sports facilities; and • Faith requirements. 	<p>There are no specific targets and indicators in this document.</p>	<p>Include SA objectives relating to the provision of new and retention of existing social infrastructure, to meet future need.</p> <p>The Local Plan should take account of the guidance set out within SPG.</p>
Shaping neighbourhoods – play and informal recreation SPG (GLA, 2012)		
<p>This document updates and replaces the Mayor’s SPG on Providing for Children and Young People’s Play and Informal Recreation published in 2008. It provides benchmark standards that are flexible enough to meet the varying needs of children and young people across London and should be used as a reference guide for boroughs in the development of their local standards.</p> <p>This guidance sets out responsibilities of Local Authorities, Developers and Consultants in addition to providing guidance to neighbourhood forums in shaping their neighbourhood plans. Local authorities have the responsibility of ensuring robust play strategies and establishing the overall context for implementation of the Supplementary Planning Guidance, as well as detailed roles in determining requirements for specific sites.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets and indicators in this document.</p>	<p>Include SA Objectives to protect and increase play and informal recreation.</p> <p>The Local Plan should seek to protect and increase spaces for play, especially in dense and deprived areas of the borough.</p>
CULTURE		
The Mayor’s Cultural Strategy (GLA, 2014)		

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<p>The Strategy sets out the Mayor's vision for developing and promoting cultural life in London.</p> <p>Sets out the following priorities for culture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining London's position as a world city for culture • Widening the reach to excellence - improve access and participation in high quality arts and cultural activities • Education, skills and careers - Increasing access to cultural education through a strategic approach that helps to coordinate existing activities, build links between cultural institutions, schools and local authorities and raise awareness of the high quality provision on offer. Supporting London's universities in providing a source of innovation and skills for the sector. • Working on the quality of internships and apprenticeships and encouraging volunteering, pathways into the sector will be improved. • Infrastructure, environment and the public realm – need for planning and development to encourage culture to flourish in the capital's venues and public spaces. Highlights importance of cultural and creative industries as factors in regeneration 	<p>It sets priorities and recommendations for how to strengthen the cultural life of Londoners.</p> <p>There are no specific targets and indicators in this document.</p>	<p>Include SA objectives which seek to promote and enhance cultural vitality.</p> <p>The Local Plan, where appropriate, should take account of the priorities and recommendations set out within the Strategy.</p>
HEALTH		
The London Health Inequalities Strategy (GLA, 2010)		
<p>The Strategy sets out a framework for partnership action to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the physical health and mental well-being of all Londoners; • Reduce the gap between Londoners with best and worst health outcomes; • Create the economic, social and environmental conditions that improve quality of life for all; and • Empower individuals and communities to take control of their lives, with a particular focus on the most disadvantaged. 	<p>The key objectives of the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowering individuals and communities to improve health and well-being; • Improve access to high quality health and social care services particularly for Londoner who have poor 	<p>Include SA objective which seeks to reduce health inequalities and contributes to improved health and wellbeing.</p> <p>The Local Plan should take account of the framework and objectives outlined to address health inequality in London.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
	<p>health outcomes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce income inequality and the negative consequences of relative poverty; • Increase the opportunities for people to access the potential benefits of good work and meaningful activity; and • Develop and promote London as a healthy place for all. 	
NOISE		
The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy (2004)		
<p>The overall vision of the Strategy is to minimise the adverse impacts of noise on people living and working in, and visiting London using the best available practices and technology within a sustainable development framework.</p> <p>The objectives underpinning this vision are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To minimise the adverse impacts of road traffic noise; • To encourage preferential use of vehicles which are quieter in their operating conditions; • To minimise the adverse impacts of noise from freight and servicing; • To promote effective noise management on rail networks in London; • To minimise the adverse impacts of aircraft noise in London, especially at night; 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators in this document</p>	<p>Include SA objectives to manage and reduce the adverse impacts of ambient noise.</p> <p>The Local Plan should seek to minimise adverse noise impacts taking into account the objectives and policies set out within the Strategy.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimise the adverse impacts of noise on or around London's rivers and canals, while retaining working wharves and boatyards, and enhancing water space tranquillity and soundscape quality; To minimise the adverse impacts of industrial noise, recognising the use of best practicable means/ best available techniques, and the need to retain a diverse and sustainable economy; To improve noise environments in London's neighbourhoods, especially for housing, schools, hospitals and other noise-sensitive uses; To protect and enhance the tranquillity and soundscape quality of London's open spaces, green networks and public realm 		
WASTE		
The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy (GLA, 2011)		
<p>The Strategy sets out an overarching framework of policy until 2031. Underpinning this framework there are four objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide Londoners with the knowledge, infrastructure and incentives to change the way they manage municipal waste: to reduce the amount of waste generated, encourage the reuse of items that are currently thrown away, and to recycle or compost as much material as possible; Minimise the impact of municipal waste management on our environment and reduce the carbon footprint of London's municipal waste; Unlock the economic value of London's municipal waste through increased levels of reuse, recycling, composting and the generation of low carbon energy from waste; Manage the bulk of London's municipal waste within London's boundary, through investment in new waste infrastructure. 	<p>Achieving the Mayor's net self-sufficiency targets set out in The London Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve zero municipal waste direct to landfill by 2025. To reduce the amount of household waste produced from 970kg per household in 2009/10 to 790kg per household by 2031. This is equivalent to a 20 per cent reduction per household. To increase London's capacity to reuse or repair municipal waste from 	<p>Include SA objectives to minimise the environmental impact of waste and promote recycling.</p> <p>The Local Plan should promote the objectives of the Strategy.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
	<p>approximately 6,000 tonnes a year in 2008 to 20,000 tonnes a year in 2015 and 30,000 tonnes a year in 2031.</p> <p>To recycle or compost at least 45 per cent of municipal waste by 2015, 50 per cent by 2020 and 60 per cent by 2031.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To cut London's greenhouse gas emissions through the management of London's municipal waste, achieving annual greenhouse gas emissions savings of approximately: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 545,000 tonnes of CO₂eq in 2015 - 770,000 tonnes of CO₂eq in 2020 - One million tonnes of CO₂eq in 2031 • To generate as much energy as practicable from London's organic and non-recycled waste in a way that is no more polluting in carbon terms than the energy source it is replacing. 	
<p>The Mayor's business waste strategy for London (GLA, 2011)</p>		

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<p>The overriding aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • focus on waste reduction and the more efficient management of resources to reduce the financial and environmental impact of waste • manage as much of London’s waste within its boundaries as practicable, by taking a strategic approach to developing new capacity • boost recycling performance and energy generation to deliver environmental and economic benefits to London. 	<p>The Mayor’s key targets for the management of business waste are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • achieve 70 per cent reuse, recycling and composting of C&I waste by 2020, maintaining these levels to 2031 • achieve 95 per cent reuse, recycling and composting of CDE waste by 2020, maintaining these levels to 2031. 	<p>Include SA objectives to minimise the environmental impact of waste and promote recycling.</p> <p>The Local Plan should promote the objectives of the Strategy.</p>
WATER		
The Mayor’s Water Strategy – Securing London’s Water Future (GLA, 2011)		
<p>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.</p> <p>The key objectives of the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To use the water London already has more effectively and efficiently; • To minimise the release of untreated wastewater and diffuse pollution into the water environment; • To manage, and where possible reduce, the threat of flooding to people and their property; and • To reduce the greenhouse gas emissions produced from supplying water and treating wastewater. 	<p>Ofwat has introduced a mandatory water efficiency target from 2010 to 2015. The Base Service Water Efficiency (BSWE) target requires water companies to work with customers to save one litre of water per household per day per year.</p> <p>National planning policy states that all new social housing must be built to Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3 target of 105 litres per person per day (l/p/d) and from April 2011, all new private housing must be built to</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives which seek to promote water efficiency and reduce water wastage, and incorporation of SUDS and integrated urban drainage.</p> <p>The Local Plan must seek to promote and enforce the objectives set out within the Strategy, specifically the pursuit of more sustainable water resource use in new developments.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
	<p>125 l/p/d.</p> <p>The London Plan (Policy 5.15) states that all new homes in London should meet the 105 l/p/d standard, whilst the Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance on Sustainable Design and Construction encourages developers to aim for 80 l/p/d.</p>	
OPEN SPACE AND LANDSCAPE		
London Plan - All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Document and Area Framework for Lee Valley and Finchley Ridge (GLA, 2012)		
<p>The concept of a 'green grid' i.e. an integrated network of green and open spaces together with the Blue Ribbon Network of rivers and waterways is at the centre of the London Plan's approach to the provision, enhancement and management of green infrastructure. This network of spaces functions best when designed and managed as an interdependent 'grid'. The ALGG SPG aims to promote the concept of green infrastructure, and increase its delivery by boroughs, developers, and communities, by describing and advocating an approach to the design and management of green and open spaces to deliver hitherto unrealised benefits. These benefits include sustainable travel, flood management, healthy living, and creating distinctive destinations; and the economic and social uplift these support</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators in this document</p>	<p>Include a SA objective which seeks to promote the network of open spaces within the Borough. The Local Plan should seek to promote a network of high quality open spaces as set out within the SPG.</p>
London's Natural Signature and Lea River Valley Natural Landscape Area (January 2011)		
<p>Since a lack of widespread awareness of the underlying nature of London has</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<p>been a major cause of the gradual erosion of London's natural character – through for example the culverting and canalising of rivers and the felling of native woodlands – as well as of the neglect of those remnants of natural landscapes which appear to have no obvious amenity value, there is a clear demand for a succinct and evocative way of distilling and expressing this essence. The Natural Signatures are a means of encapsulating and evoking the key natural characteristics of the Natural Landscape Areas</p>	<p>indicators in this document</p>	<p>objectives relating to preserving the quality of the natural environment and Natural Landscape Areas.</p> <p>The Local Plan should ensure the natural character of the area is preserved and enhanced.</p>
<p>The canopy – London's Urban Forest – A guide for designers, planners and developers (2011)</p>		
<p>The document provides detail on the challenges and city pressures as well as benefits, technical solutions and real value that trees have for city environments. Provides guidance on how to integrate trees into the city landscape.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators in this document</p>	<p>Include an SA Objective regarding improving addressing the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Local Plan should recognise the benefits trees can create for city environments including retention and net increase, and policies should address these issues.</p>
<p>RIVERS AND CATCHMENTS</p>		
<p>River Basin Management Plan, Thames River Basin District (2009 update imminent)</p>		
<p>The plan focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment. River basin management is the approach the Environment Agency is using to ensure combined efforts from organisations and individuals in order to achieve the improvement needed in the Thames River Basin District. The plan addresses the main issues for the water environment and the actions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2015, 22% of surface waters (rivers, lakes, estuaries and coastal waters) are going to improve for at least one biological, chemical 	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that consider effects upon water quality and water resources.</p> <p>The Local Plan should consider how the</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<p>needed to deal with them. Measures to achieve good status for water bodies and to prevent deterioration may be carried out by a range of 'co-deliverers' including local planning authorities and developers. NB 2015 represents the start of the second phase of the River Basin Management Plan. 2027 is the final deadline for reaching good status under WFD.</p>	<p>or physical element.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25% of surface waters will be at good or better ecological status. • 17% of groundwater bodies will be at good overall status by 2015. • At least 30% of assessed surface waters will be at good or better biological quality by 2015. 	<p>water environment can be protected and enhanced.</p>
<p>Thames Estuary 2100 Action Plan: Managing Flood Risk Through London and the Thames Estuary (EA, 2012)</p>		
<p>Include SEA objectives relating to the provision of new/retention of existing social infrastructure.</p>	<p>For the first 25 years (2010-2035), the Strategy seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to maintain the current flood defence system – including planned improvements; • Ensure that effective floodplain management (emergency and spatial planning) is in place across the estuary; • Safeguard areas that will be required for future changes to the flood defences; • Monitor change indicators including sea level rise and 	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators which seek to reduce the risk and manage flooding sustainably.</p> <p>The Local Plan should take into account the objectives set out within the Plan.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)	
	climate change and review the Plan as required.		
Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan (EA, 2009)			
<p>Catchment Flood Management Plans helps to understand the scale and extent of flooding now and in the future, and set policies for managing flood risk within the catchment. Catchment Flood Management Plans should be used to inform planning and decision making by key stakeholders.</p> <p>Catchment Flood Management Plans aim to promote more sustainable approaches to managing flood risk. The policies identified in the Catchment Flood Management Plan will be delivered through a combination of different approaches. Together with our partners, we will implement these approaches through a range of delivery plans, projects and actions.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators in this document	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote reduction and management of flood risk.</p> <p>The Local Plan should consider how sustainable approaches to managing flood risk can be incorporated.</p>	
HERITAGE			

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
Archaeology and Planning in Greater London: A charter for Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (2011)		
<p>This Charter sets out how English Heritage will provide archaeological advice in Greater London in accordance with government policy as set out in Planning Policy Statement 5 –Planning for the Historic Environment, supported by the Historic Environment Practice Guide issued in March 2010.</p> <p>The charter sets out how the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) should be consulted on archaeological issues during the planning process to ensure that there is consistency across London. It sets out the role of GLAAS and how it can work with the boroughs and other partners to sustain and manage the archaeological interest of London’s historic environment for future generations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled Ancient Monuments • Archaeological Priority Zones • Locally Important Remains • National Important Remains 	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective around protecting archaeological heritage.</p> <p>The Local Plan should include policies that relate to archaeological protection, including sufficient archaeological investigations as part of the planning process.</p>
Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (2012)		
<p>The core development principle that guides the legacy of the Olympics is convergence, meaning that 20 years on from the 2012 Olympics the area ‘will be one of the best places in London to live and work’.</p> <p>This is supported by five overarching development principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homes and communities • Business and employment • Connectivity and transport • Urban form • Open space and sustainable development. 	<p>The Mayor of London and leaders of the host boroughs identified seven core outcomes to test the success of the LLDC area which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a coherent and high quality city within a world city region • Improving educational attainment, skills and raising aspirations • Reducing worklessness, benefit dependency and child 	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives which reflect the employment, design, facilities and housing etc objectives in this guidance.</p> <p>The Local Plan should include policies that reflect the guidance in this document.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
	<p>poverty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homes for all • Enhancing health and wellbeing • Reducing serious crime rates and anti-social behaviour • Maximising sports legacy and increasing participation. <p>Targets align with those of the London Plan.</p>	

London Borough of Tower Hamlets Policy

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
PLANNING AND STRATEGY		
Tower Hamlets Core Strategy & Managing Development Plan Document 2025 (adopted 2010)		
<p>The Core Strategy sets out an ambitious and long-term spatial strategy to deliver the aspirations set out in the Community Plan. It sets out broad areas and principles, and where, how and when development should be delivered across the borough until 2025. It is also outcome-focused,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic target for affordable homes of 50% until 2025. • 35%-50% affordable homes on sites providing 10 new residential units or more (subject to viability). • An overall strategic tenure split for affordable homes 	<p>The SA Framework should use the evidence base and monitoring reports from the Core strategy and DPD to reflect ongoing and emerging issues.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<p>and does not solely relate to development decisions.</p> <p>It is not the role of the Core Strategy to set out detailed policies in relation to planning applications set out site specific policies and allocations set out defined boundaries on an OS-based map The Core Strategy seeks to understand the roles and opportunities of each place in the borough. It brings these opportunities together to enable shared success across the borough and deliver the vision of One Tower Hamlets.</p> <p>Tower Hamlets will reinvent, strengthen and transform the places that make the borough unique. It will continue to be a place for diverse communities, building on its strategic importance as a unique part of inner London.</p>	<p>from new development as 70% social rented and 30% intermediate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An overall target of 30% of all new housing to be of a size suitable for families (three-bed plus), including 45% of new social rented homes to be for families. 	<p>The objectives and guidance within the Local Plan should update the Core Strategy and DPD.</p>
<p>Tower Hamlets Community Plan to 2020 (2015)</p>		
<p>The Community Plan is a strategic document which seeks to improve the lives of all those living and working in the Borough.</p> <p>The aim of the 2020 Community Plan is to “improve the quality of life for everyone who lives and works in the borough.”</p>	<p>The Plan has four key visions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A great place to live; • A prosperous and fair community; • A safe and cohesive community; and • A healthy and supportive community. <p>There are 4 new cross cutting priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowering residents and building resilience • Promoting healthier lives • Increasing employment • Responding to population growth 	<p>Include SA objectives to cover the key visions, as far as these issues are relevant to the Local Plan area.</p> <p>The Local Plan should take into account the issues raised in the Plan, ensuring the visions outlined can be met.</p>
<p>TRANSPORT AND MOBILITY</p>		

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
Tower Hamlets Local Implementation Plan 2 2011-2031 (2011)		
<p>The Local Implementation Plan (LIP) 2 will help to deliver a better, more sustainable, transport system that contributes towards shaping the identity of Tower Hamlets and improving quality of life for all by meeting local priorities.</p>	<p>LIP2 contains nine transport objectives for the Borough:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote a transport environment that encourages sustainable travel choices for all; • To ensure the transport system is safe and secure for all in the borough; • To ensure the transport system is efficient and reliable in meeting the present and future needs of the borough's population and economy; • To reduce the impact of transport on the environment and wellbeing; • To ensure transport is accessible for all; • To encourage smarter travel behaviour; • To better integrate land use and transport planning policy and programmes; • To protect, celebrate and improve sustainable access to the borough's cultural, historical and heritage assets to enhance local distinctiveness, character and townscape views; and • To maximise the benefits and opportunities offered by the London 2012 Games and its legacy. <p>These objectives contribute to the overall transport vision for Tower Hamlets and are supported by a delivery plan and programme for investment.</p>	<p>Include SA objectives to improve the sustainability, efficiency and reliability of the transport network within the Borough.</p> <p>The Local Plan should seek to meet the transport objectives outlined in LIP2.</p>
The Cycling Plan for Tower Hamlets (2015)		
<p>The Cycling Plan aims to promote the use of bicycles as an</p>	<p>The Plan is underpinned by 32 pledges and four targets:</p>	<p>Include a SA objective which seeks to</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<p>effective and enjoyable means of transport and reduce the need to travel by car.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double the volume of cyclists in the borough • Increase the proportion of residents cycling to work to 15% • Reduce the risk of cyclist accidents by half • Double the number of children cycling to school 	<p>increase the use of travel by bicycle.</p> <p>The Local Plan should seek to promote cycling and take into account the objectives outlined within the Cycling Plan.</p>
Tower Hamlets Walking Plan 2011-2021 (2011)		
<p>The Walking Plan is part of Council's Sustainable Transport Strategy and is consistent with the borough's overarching transport objectives.</p> <p>The plan sets out a vision that by 2021, 'Tower Hamlets will offer a high quality pedestrian environment and be a place where walking is the clear choice for all who live in, work in and visit the borough.</p>	<p>The vision is supported by four objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance the Walking Network 2. Improve Pedestrian Safety and Security. 3. Integrate Walking Across Policy Areas. 4. Promote Walking to the Community. <p>These objectives are further detailed with steps and priorities to meet these objectives.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets which address health issues and deprivation and seek to reduce health inequalities.</p>
HEALTH AND WELLBEING		
Tower Hamlets Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (2015)		
<p>The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is a requirement under the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007. It stipulates that local authorities and Primary Care Trusts (PCTs) should work jointly to produce it, in order to produce a picture of the health and well-being needs of the local population.</p>	<p>The JSNA provides data and measures on a range of health indicators. These can be used where appropriate to develop SA Framework indicators.</p>	<p>Improving the population of the borough's health and wellbeing should be incorporated as an SA objective.</p> <p>This document should be considered within the Local Plan.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
Tower Hamlets Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2006 – 2016 (Refresh approved 2012)		
<p>Since the 2006: Improving Health and Wellbeing Strategy and the 2009: Refreshed Delivery Plan, significant progress has been made against the 5 strategic aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce inequalities in health and wellbeing • Improve the experience of people who use our services • Develop excellent integrated and more localised services • Promoting independence, choice and control • Invest resources effectively <p>The new strategy needs to build on what went before, be ambitious for the residents of Tower Hamlets and prioritize the areas for collective action.</p>	<p>The Strategy provides data and measures on a range of health indicators. These can be used where appropriate to develop SA Framework indicators.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets which address health issues and deprivation and seek to reduce health inequalities.</p> <p>The Local Plan needs to recognise the role that land use planning can play in enhancing quality of life and health. The pursuit of active travel and health lifestyles should be encouraged.</p>
Mental Health Strategy 2014 – 2019 (2014)		
<p>This Mental Health Strategy sets out the Tower Hamlets Health and Well-Being Board's vision for improving outcomes for people with mental health problems in Tower Hamlets.</p> <p>Three pillars, of building resilience in our population, ensuring high quality treatment and support, and supporting people to live well with a mental health problem</p>	<p>No specific targets of relevance</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets which address health issues and deprivation and seek to reduce health inequalities.</p> <p>The Local Plan needs to recognise the role that land use planning can play in enhancing quality of life and health and wellbeing, including mental health.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
COMMUNITY		
Tower Hamlets Community Safety Plan 2013 -16 (2014)		
<p>The Community Safety Plan is a key document, established by the Tower Hamlets Partnership to ensure that actions towards achieving the Community Plan Vision and Safe and Cohesive theme are delivered.</p> <p>To make Tower Hamlets a Safe and Cohesive Community the Partnership focus on achieving the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gangs and Serious Youth Violence • Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and Arson • Drugs and Alcohol • Violence (including Domestic Violence and Violence against Women and Girls) • Prostitution • Hate Crime and Community Cohesion • Killed or Seriously Injured on our roads • Property/Serious Acquisitive Crime • Public Confidence and Satisfaction • Reducing Re-offending • MOPAC 7 (Mayor's Office of Policing and Crime priority neighbourhood crimes) 	<p>Indicators included within this plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Arson incidents (all deliberate Fires) • Number of Deliberate Fires (Deliberate) • Number of Grass/open land fires – deliberate and unknown • Number of Rubbish Fires – deliberate and unknown • Number of 'Most serious violence' offences • Number of Gun Crimes and Gun Crime • Number of Knife Crimes and Knife crime • Number of Assaults with Injury • Number of Serious Acquisitive Crimes • Number of Personal Robberies • Number of Commercial Robberies • Total Robbery numbers • Number of Residential Burglaries • Number of thefts of Motor Vehicles • Number of thefts From Motor Vehicles • Number of Serious Youth Violence and Youth Violence offences • Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders • Number of domestic Violence Offences • Domestic Violence Rate • Domestic Offence Arrest Rate • Number of rapes • Number of other Serious Sexual Offences • Number of repeat incidents of domestic violence 	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that complement this plan.</p> <p>The local plan needs to take on board the key objectives of this plan which would contribute to the development of safe communities.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of drug intervention programme referrals that re-offend • Number of drug users recorded as being in effective treatment • Perception of drug use or drug dealing as a problem • Offenders under probation supervision living in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order or licence • Drug intervention programme referrals that re-offend • Offenders under probation supervision in employment at the end of their order or license • Rate of proven re-offending by adults under probation supervision • Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision • Racist Offences • Homophobic Offences • % of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area 	
Statement of Community Involvement Tower Hamlets (2009)		
<p>This Statement sets out how the Council will involve all elements of the community in the planning process, both in the preparation of planning policy and involvement in planning applications.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators in the statement.</p>	<p>Sufficient time should be provided for consultation on the SA documents.</p> <p>The Local Plan should be mindful of this statement as its development should be a transparent process.</p>
HOUSING		

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
Tower Hamlets Strategic Housing Market and Needs Assessment (2009) NB 2015 draft awaited		
<p>The aim of the Strategic Housing Market and Needs Assessment aims to inform policy development and investment decisions across the study area. It should provide an evidence base to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ascertain the nature and level of current housing demand and need in the Borough. • Obtain an understanding of the likely characteristics of the future housing market. • Estimate the future number of households requiring market and affordable housing. • Inform policies aimed at providing the right mix of housing in the future – both market and affordable, including the size of affordable housing required. • Understand the housing requirements of particular groups. • Inform the Council’s Local Development Framework which will set out their spatial planning strategies. • Inform policy making and investment decisions locally and regionally. <p>A Tower Hamlets Housing Partnership was established to oversee the SHMA consisting of a multi-disciplinary team including housing, planning, economic development and regeneration expertise. The role of the Strategic Housing Market and Needs Assessment partnership is to consider housing needs and issues across the borough and included core representatives from Registered Social Landlords and the Housing Corporation, in addition to housing and planning</p>	<p>Targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National annual target is for at least 60 per cent of new housing to be provided on previously developed land. 	<p>This document provides contextual data which should be considered in the SA baseline.</p> <p>The SA Framework should include objectives that consider decent, high quality affordable housing.</p> <p>This document should be considered within the Local Plan.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
representatives.		
Tower Hamlets Housing Strategy 2009-2012 (2009) (NB Current strategy is also contained in the below statements*)		
<p>To accelerate positive change in housing issues the Council must maximise its use of powers, resources and people. It needs to effectively generate external resources and get the most from partnership working in meeting shared objectives.</p> <p>The key Strategic Objectives are centres around four main strategic housing themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering and Managing Decent Homes • Placemaking and Sustainable Communities • Managing Demand, Reducing Overcrowding • New Housing Supply 	<p>Tower Hamlets will seek a strategic target 50% affordable housing on all housing developed in the borough, applying 35% on individual sites.</p> <p>45% of the social rented element of new developments to be for large family purposes (i.e. three bedrooms or more) either provided onsite, or where delivery proves unsustainable, provided offsite; 25% of the intermediate and market homes should have three bedrooms or more.</p> <p>All new housing developments to meet the Government's national target of zero carbon housing by 2016.</p> <p>Maximise Lifetime Homes Standards in new housing stock and seek at least 10% of all new homes to be wheelchair accessible.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that consider decent, high quality affordable housing.</p> <p>This document should be considered within the Local Plan.</p>
*Tower Hamlets Homelessness Statement 2013 -17(2013)		
<p>4 central themes to form the basis of the 2013-17 strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeless prevention and tackling the causes of homelessness; • Access to affordable housing options; 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The SA Framework should include objectives that address housing issues including homelessness.

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children, families and young people; and • Vulnerable adults. 		<p>The Local Plan should recognise the causes of homelessness and contribute to its prevention where possible (however its contribution may be limited).</p>
<p>*Older People’s Housing Statement 2013 -2015 (2013)</p>		
<p>The Statement has two key aims and six objectives:</p> <p>Aim 1: Provide a range of good quality accommodation and access to home adaptations and improvements that offers older people housing that meets their needs.</p> <p>Aim 2: Help older people to continue to remain active, independent and healthy in their homes supported by flexible inclusive and affordable services.</p> <p>Objective 1: ‘CHOICE’ Provide a range and choice of housing across all tenures for older people in Tower Hamlets.</p> <p>Objective 2: ‘QUALITY’ Ensure older people are able to access a mix of high quality, well designed housing suitable for their changing needs and aspirations.</p> <p>Objective 3: ‘INDEPENDENT’ Make sure older people are supported to remain independent, healthy and safe in their home.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address housing issues for older people.</p> <p>The Local Plan should recognise the housing needs of older people and contribute towards meeting them.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<p>Objective 4: 'ACCESSIBLE' Increase access to information and advocacy services required by older people.</p> <p>Objective 5: 'INCLUSIVE' Promote equality, participation and engagement between older people.</p> <p>Objective 6: 'VALUE' Continue to provide flexible, well procured, affordable services for residents.</p>		
<p>*Overcrowding and Under occupation Statement 2013 – 2015 (2013)</p>		
<p>The three strategic aims for tackling and reducing overcrowding are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce overcrowding in existing housing stock, and put in place preventative measures to reduce future overcrowding • Continue to increase the overall supply of housing for local people including a range of affordable, family housing • Prevent overcrowding and homelessness by providing access to the right housing options at the right time including a set of measures designed to reduce under occupation. <p>There are four sets of actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property based actions • Lettings based actions • Advice and partnership based actions 	<p>Statement includes a number of targets, including:</p> <p>Increase supply of larger family sized social stock to help overcrowded households on the waiting list.</p> <p>Undertake knock-throughs</p> <p>Use empty properties to house overcrowded households and offer grants to overcrowded existing owner occupiers</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives to reduce overcrowding and under occupancy.</p> <p>The Local Plan should recognise the need for suitable affordable housing of a range of sizes to meet the population's diverse needs</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under occupation based actions. 		
BIODIVERSITY		
Tower Hamlets Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2014-19 (2014)		
<p>The plan identifies priority habitats and species in Tower Hamlets, and sets objectives and, where appropriate, targets for what needs to be done to ensure their conservation. This will inform the implementation of projects and actions by partner organisations. It also provides guidance to developers on the kinds of biodiversity enhancements expected in new developments.</p> <p>The LBAP contains four action plans based around the major land uses in the borough: the built environment; gardens and grounds; rivers and standing water; and parks, squares and burial grounds.</p>	<p>The Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) contains a range of objectives and targets for the promotion and protection of species and habitats.</p> <p>It also includes actions different partners can take to promote biodiversity.</p>	<p>Include SA objectives which seek to protect and enhance biodiversity and address areas of deficiency.</p> <p>The Local Plan should take into account the objectives and actions set out within the LBAP.</p>
WATER AND FLOOD		
Tower Hamlets Surface Water Management Plan (2011)		
<p>A SWMP outlines the preferred surface water management strategy in a given location. Surface water describes flooding from sewers, drains, groundwater, and runoff from land, small water courses and ditches that occurs as a result of heavy rainfall.</p> <p>The document also establishes a long-term action plan to manage surface water and will influence future capital investment, maintenance, public engagement and</p>	<p>The SWMP recommended the inclusion of the following policies to reduce flood risk:</p> <p><i>Policy 1: All developments across the borough (excluding minor house extensions less than 250m²) which relate to a net increase in impermeable area are to include at least one 'at source' SuDS measure (e.g. waterbutt, rainwater harvesting tank, bioretention planter box etc). This is to assist in reducing the peak volume of runoff discharging from the site.</i></p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote surface water management,</p> <p>The Local Plan should seek to prevent development that may exacerbate surface water flooding.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<p>understanding, land use planning, emergency planning and future developments.</p> <p>The objectives of the SWMP are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a robust understanding of surface water flood risk in and around the study area, taking into account the challenges of climate change, population and demographic change and increasing urbanisation in London. • Identify, define and prioritise Critical Drainage Areas, including further definition of existing local flood risk zones and mapping new areas of potential flood risk. • Make holistic and multifunctional recommendations for surface water management which improve emergency and land use planning, and enable better flood risk and drainage infrastructure investments • Establish and consolidate partnerships between key drainage stakeholders to facilitate a collaborative culture of data, skills, resource and learning sharing and exchange, and closer coordination to utilise cross boundary working opportunities • Undertake engagement with stakeholders to raise awareness of surface water flooding, identify flood risks and assets, and agree mitigation measures and actions • Deliver outputs to enable a real change on the ground whereby partners and stakeholders take ownership of their flood risk and commit to delivery and maintenance of the recommended measures and actions • Meet borough specific objectives as recorded at the outset of the development of the SWMP. 	<p>Policy 2: Proposed 'brownfield' redevelopments greater than 0.1 hectare are required to reduce post development runoff rates for events up to and including the 1 in 100 year return period event with an allowance for climate change (in line with PPS25 and UKCIP guidance) to 50% of the existing site conditions. If this results in a discharge rate lower than the Greenfield conditions it is recommended that the Greenfield rate (calculated in accordance with IoH124i) are used.</p> <p>Policy 3: Developments located in Critical Drainage Areas (CDAs) and greater than 0.5 hectare are required to reduce runoff to that of a predevelopment Greenfield runoff rate (calculated in accordance with IoH124). It is recommended that a SuDS treatment train is utilised to assist in this reduction.</p>	

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate discussions and report implications relating to wider issues falling outside the remit of this Tier 2 work, but deemed important by partners and stakeholders for effectively fulfilling their responsibilities and delivering future aspects of flood risk management 		
Tower Hamlets Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2015 Consultation Draft)		
<p>The Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) is designed to provide guidance and information for residents, businesses and developers regarding Tower Hamlets strategy for dealing with flooding within the borough. The document is structured to outline the responsibility of the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), evaluate the risk of flooding and finally review and appraise methods for dealing with flooding in LBTH.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators within the plan.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote the reduction and management of flood risk.</p> <p>The Local Plan should consider potential flood risk, and prevent development within the floodplain.</p> <p>The Local Plan should not exacerbate current flood risk issues on the site.</p>
AIR AND LAND QUALITY		
Tower Hamlets Clean Air Zone Plan 2010 – 2015 (2010)		
<p>The Clear Zone covers an area of approximately 9km² in the west of the borough. It borders the City of London in the west and Cambridge Heath Road, Sidney Street, Watney Market, Watney Street, Dellow Street and Wapping Street in the east.</p>	<p>The following Clear Zones Measures are included</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CZ2a Walking Corridor 1 CZ2b Walking Corridor 2 CZ3 Cyclist Crossing Priorities CZ4 Signage 	<p>Include SA objectives to maintain and enhance air quality.</p> <p>The Local Plan should take into account the objectives set out in the</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<p>Implement a phased package of sustainable transport interventions to improve the environment within the Clear Zone</p> <p>1) Reduce air pollution from transport sources to improve air quality in the Aldgate area and across the Clear Zone;</p> <p>2) Improve the urban realm and management of the road network to ensure better connections and increased accessibility within the Clear Zone;</p> <p>3) Reduce noise pollution from transport sources;</p> <p>4) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport sources to help tackle climate change; and</p> <p>5) Ensure future development within the Clear Zone contributes to achieving the Council's Clear Zone objectives.</p>	<p>CZ5 Urban Design Guide</p> <p>CZ6 Emissions based P&D parking</p> <p>CZ7 Traffic Reduction Tools</p> <p>CZ8 Road Hierarchy</p> <p>CZ9 Awareness Campaigns</p> <p>CZ10 Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure</p> <p>CZ11 Electric Vehicle Car Clubs</p> <p>CZ12 Local LEZ</p> <p>CZ13 Low energy street lighting</p> <p>CZ14 No Idling Zone</p> <p>CZ15 d-NOx Paving</p> <p>CZ16 Out of hours operation</p> <p>CZ17 Freight Mapping</p> <p>CZ18 Drop Box Scheme</p> <p>CZ19 Consolidation Centre/s</p> <p>CZ20 Supplementary Planning Guidance</p> <p>CZ21 Construction Logistics Plans</p> <p>CZ22 Delivery and Servicing Plans</p> <p>CZ23 Travel Plan Toolkit</p> <p>CZ24 Travel Assessment Toolkit</p>	<p>Clean Air Zone, for that area of the borough.</p>
<p>Tower Hamlets Air Quality Action Plan (LBTH) (2003)</p>		

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<p>The Air Quality Action Plan examines the various measures for improving air quality within the Borough.</p> <p>The Plan includes detailed modelling for two key pollutants within the Borough, nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter (PM10) which are mainly emitted from motorised vehicles.</p>	<p>The Plan sets out 10 key objectives which seek to improve air quality within the Borough:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor air quality to measure the success of our actions over time. • Use GIS to map trends and target areas for improvement and fully integrate this into the decision making process for the Council's key development strategies. • Actively support and take part in the London wide Vehicle Emissions Testing Scheme. • Use controlled parking mini-zones to target congested parking around tube stations and bordering the Central London Charging Zone. • Implement a comprehensive streetscene programme to improve the street environment in Tower Hamlets. This take a targeted approach to implementing Home Zones in residential areas, improving street signage and removing street clutter, improving safety for cyclists and improving the pedestrian environment. • Lead by example by using a fleet of elective vans for Pest Control within Environmental Health, Environmental Protection Division. • Develop Supplementary Planning Guidance for Planning Applications, requiring submission and approval of air quality assessments for major developments before development can commence. • Support and facilitate the development of major transport infrastructure improvements projects in the borough including Crossrail and the two to three car 	<p>Include SA objectives to maintain and enhance air quality.</p> <p>The Local Plan should take into account the objectives set out in the Air Quality Action Plan.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
	<p>expansion of the Docklands Light Railway.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development and implementation of a Low Emissions Zone for London. • Establish a Council Vehicle Register with a full emissions inventory for Council and Contractors' vehicles together with an emissions improvement programme. 	
Tower Hamlets Contaminated Land Strategy (2013)		
<p>The strategy aims to find and deal with the most seriously contaminated sites first. Contaminated land is where the land in its current condition is causing or is likely to cause significant harm to human health and/or the environment.</p> <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To comply with the requirements of Part 2a of the Environmental Protection Act (1990); • To ensure the effects of historic and present contamination are not causing significant risks to human health and/or the environment; • To encourage redevelopment of brownfield sites in accordance with government objectives and strategy; • To complement the planning control system that ensures that risks associated with contamination on a site are appropriately dealt with during redevelopment; • To provide information and respond to requests from the public, businesses and community organisations with increased efficiency and accuracy; • To provide accurate information to the Environment 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators within the plan.</p>	<p>Include SA objectives to enhance and maintain soil quality and to ensure contaminated land is identified and decontaminated.</p> <p>The Local Plan should take into account the need to decontaminate land for development.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<p>Agency for its National Report on contaminated land;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To compile accurate and up to date information on land contamination in a central location; • To facilitate and encourage information exchange between council departments and regulatory authorities thereby minimising duplication of work; and • To protect historic sites and the historic environment, especially 'designated historic sites' and areas of local importance. 		
WASTE		
Tower Hamlets Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2003-2018 (2003)		
<p>The Strategy outlines the waste handling arrangements in the Borough.</p>	<p>The Strategy is underpinned by the principles of the waste hierarchy by proposing to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the amount of waste generated; • Enhance the re-use of unwanted articles; • Provide recycling and composting services; • Recover energy from residual waste; • Minimise waste going to landfill; and • Transfer waste out of the Borough by river via the Northumberland Wharf Waste Transfer Station. 	<p>Include SA objectives which seek to manage municipal waste in a sustainable manner and in line with the waste hierarchy.</p> <p>The Local Plan should take into the account the targets which are set out within the Strategy.</p>
CONSERVATION		
A Conservation Strategy For Tower Hamlets (2010)		
<p>This Conservation Strategy aims to guide decision-making for Tower Hamlets' heritage over the next 5-10 years. It sets out the long term vision for the heritage, and the Strategy</p>	<p>The Strategy has six key priorities, which are reflected in the six Strategy Goals. These Goals address the key challenges facing Tower Hamlets' heritage. They also</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect heritage assets.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<p>Goals and Work Plan Objectives to help deliver that vision.</p> <p>It provides strategic guidance at the Borough level – it is not a detailed assessment of individual heritage resources.</p>	<p>respond to government and statutory body guidance, and seek to actively support the Council’s broader social and economic regeneration priorities.</p> <p>The Goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the significance of the heritage; • Increasing community pride, ownership and involvement in heritage to promote community cohesion; • Ensuring effective governance and management of the heritage; • Increasing heritage’s contribution to regeneration; • Improving the condition of the heritage; and • Ensuring effective protection of the heritage. 	<p>The Plan should seek to protect heritage assets within the plan area.</p>
OPEN SPACE		
Tower Hamlets Open Space Strategy 2006-2016 (2011 mid-point review and update)		
<p>The Open Space Strategy sets out the strategic vision and policy recommendations for the provision of open space arising from the needs assessment and open space audits.</p>	<p>The Strategy sets out a number of overarching outcomes, objectives and actions to address the findings of the assessment and open space audits, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the overall quality of current provision of open space within the Borough by having no poor quality sites • To create wherever possible new publicly accessible open space by effective use of planning powers and obligations, especially in areas identified as deficient in open space • To improve accessibility to existing and new 	<p>Include SA objectives which seeks to protect and increase the provision of open space.</p> <p>The Local Plan, where appropriate should take into account the outcomes, objectives and actions set out within the Open Space Strategy.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
	<p>open spaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prioritise public safety in parks To maximise funding opportunities in order to support the action plan 	
Tower Hamlets Green Grid Strategy (2010)		
<p>The Green Grid Strategy seeks to “to create an interlinked network of high quality, multi-functional accessible, ‘green’ open spaces and waterways in Tower Hamlets which will encourage active lifestyles and improve quality of life”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain all existing open spaces and walking routes; Enhance the quality of existing open spaces; Create new publicly accessible open spaces; Connect open spaces to local communities with enhanced and new walking routes; and Manage the Green Grid to a high standard. 	<p>The Strategy’s targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No net loss of existing publicly accessible open space through development. No net loss of walking routes through development. 100% of Green Grid Open Spaces enhanced through measures to improve accessibility, safety, attractiveness, functionality as appropriate. Significant increase in currently restricted or partially restricted existing open space made publicly accessible and managed. Increase in new publicly accessible open space created, managed and protected. Significant length of Green Grid network enhanced through measures to improve safety, accessibility and attractiveness as appropriate. 100% of the Green Grid network and Green Grid Open Spaces with approved and resourced management plans. 	<p>Include SA objectives which seek to protect and enhance the provision of publicly accessible open spaces and walking routes.</p> <p>The Local Plan should take into account the objectives and targets set out within the Green Grid Strategy.</p>
POVERTY AND EXCLUSION		
Tower Hamlets Fuel Poverty Strategy and Action Plan: Providing Energy Efficiency and Affordability for All 2013-2016 (2013)		

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish the Energy Co-operative to provide cheap energy to residents and to progress the Fuel Poverty Strategy as a Community Strategy, ensuring its development and implementation is a corporate priority. • Provide access to cheap energy for council tenants and residents living in the borough and ensure that homes in the borough are affordable to heat for all including those reliant on state benefits. • To Empower, Educate and Inform the resident about how to achieve Affordable Warmth • Actively seek and access funding to deliver energy efficiency projects • Promote Good practice demonstrations and deliver innovative pilot projects 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators within the plan.</p>	<p>Include SA objective on reducing Fuel Poverty.</p> <p>The Local Plan should take into account the aims of the Fuel Poverty Strategy and the needs highlighted in its evidence base.</p>
Child Poverty Approach 2013 – 2015 (2013)		
<p>The Approach's Vision is that Tower Hamlets will be a place where no child or family is held back by poverty – a place where everyone has access to opportunities and the chance to achieve their potential.</p> <p>Four themes have been central to shaping our approach to child poverty locally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removing barriers to work • Developing pathways to success • Breaking the cycle of poverty • Mitigating the effects of poverty 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators within the plan.</p>	<p>Include SA objective to reduce poverty, especially child poverty.</p> <p>The Local Plan should take into account the key aims of the Child Poverty Approach and help tackle child poverty where possible.</p>
ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT		

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
Employment Strategy (2011) To be replaced by the Economic Growth Strategy		
<p>The aim is to achieve convergence with the London employment rate over time through five strategic objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make the mainstream services work better for residents 2. Engage those workless residents detached from the labour market and complement the work of the mainstream 3. Encourage increased aspiration toward engaging with the labour market, particularly for inactive groups 4. Ensure economic investment is co-ordinated and focused 5. Capture employment opportunities for Tower Hamlets residents within the Borough and wider London labour market 	<p>The overarching aim of the strategy is to achieve convergence with the London employment rate over time</p>	<p>Include SA objective to increase employment, especially for groups who are disproportionately unemployed.</p> <p>The Local Plan should take into account the need to increase employment rates in the borough.</p>
Enterprise Strategy (2011) To be replaced by the Economic Growth Strategy		
<p>The strategic aim is to encourage and support enterprise and entrepreneurial activity to increase opportunity, prosperity and mobility in Tower Hamlets.</p> <p>The six strategic objectives are:</p> <p>SO1 – A part of the Central London Economy: positioning Tower Hamlets as the borough to do business</p> <p>SO2 – New business : supporting enterprise start-ups and growth</p> <p>SO3 – Spreading the benefits of growth: developing a partnership with and between big businesses</p> <p>SO4 – A changing economy: growing emerging sectors</p>	<p>The are no specific targets or indicators within the plan</p>	<p>Include SA objective to promote economic growth and enterprise in the borough.</p> <p>The Local Plan should seek to encourage business growth and enterprise.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
SO5 – A pioneering borough: fostering an entrepreneurial and innovation culture SO6 – A ‘place’ for business: ensuring Tower Hamlets has the right spaces and places to support a diverse, thriving economy		
COMMUNITY FACILITIES		
Idea Store Strategy (2009)		
Strategic Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the quality of core library and information services provided by Idea Stores and Libraries • Improve the quality and scope of core adult learning services • Expand the provision of high quality health information, advice and support in Idea Stores and Libraries • Expand the provision of high quality employment information, advice and support • Improve the provision of high quality, accessible ICT and ILT infrastructure, services, training and support in Idea Stores and Libraries • Strengthen inclusion and accessibility • Co-locate cultural, leisure and other council services where this will increase efficiency, effectiveness and value for money 	To deliver 4 x Anchor Idea Stores plus 2/3 Idea Stores Local providing targeted learning, information, library and advice services in partnership with other LSP agencies. Potential areas for future Idea Stores include Bethnal Green, Bromley by Bow and Crossharbour.	Include SA objective to promote community facilities. The Local Plan should seek to meet the needs for Libraries and Idea Stores identified in the strategy, through policy and site allocations.
Leisure Facilities Strategy 2009 – 2019 (2009)		
Strategic Objectives:	There are no specific targets or indicators	Include SA objective to promote

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address gaps in provision and provide facilities in areas of low participation • Generate energy and economic efficiencies • Improve the quality and suitability of leisure facilities <p>The strategy provides an evidence base of current and future need for leisure facilities in the borough.</p>		<p>community facilities.</p> <p>The Local Plan should seek to meet the needs for leisure facilities identified in the strategy, through policy and site allocations.</p>
CLIMATE CHANGE		
Carbon Management Plan 2009 - 2020 (Updated 2013)		
<p>This Carbon Management Plan sets out the ambition around becoming a low carbon Council and details its first steps, over an initial three year programme of investment. The council's carbon baseline in year ending April 2008 was 42,853 tCO₂ (tonnes CO₂) with associated energy costs of £3.4 million</p>	<p>The London Borough of Tower Hamlets will reduce CO₂ emissions from Council Operations by 25% reduction by 2012, 40% reduction by 2016, 60% by 2020 (from 2007 levels)</p>	<p>Include SA objective to reduce local carbon use.</p> <p>The Local Plan should seek to contribute towards the Council's ambition to be a low Carbon Council.</p>
PEOPLE		
Supporting People Strategy 2011 – 2016 (2011)		
<p>Sets out how the Council will support the needs of vulnerable people through housing support services.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting individuals to live as independently as possible • Rebalancing services towards prevention and early intervention away • from high cost less empowering longer term services; • Expanding our commitment to personalised services; and 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>Include SA Objective on meeting varied housing needs, including of vulnerable people.</p> <p>The Local Plan should contribute towards meeting the needs of vulnerable people, as identified in this strategy.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Driving up efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources 		
Children and Families Plan 2012 – 2015 (2012)		
<p>The Children and Families Plan sets a framework through which the council and key partners will work together to improve outcomes for children and families.</p> <p>Key themes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early help and responsive universal services: Working effectively together to identify needs early, at all ages, and put coordinated action plans in place to improve outcomes is an overarching principle of the new plan Prevention from harm: Safeguarding all children across all partner agencies remains a top priority Supporting positive family and wider social relationships: Improving pathways into parental engagement in order to support all parents/carers to achieve positive parenting becomes a key priority Promoting positive health and wellbeing: Keeping children healthy and responding effectively to health needs remains a priority, with a focus on emotional wellbeing and mental health Managing effective transition between services: We will focus on working in a coordinated way across services to support children and young people as they begin in a new school or enter further education or employment, and when they move from a specialist service into a targeted or universal service or from children's services into adult services. 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>Include SA Objectives about meeting the health, education, housing, community facilities, open space and other needs of children and families, as identified in this plan.</p> <p>The Local Plan should take into account the needs of young people and families, as identified in this plan.</p>

Summary and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Local Plan (LP)
Planning for School Places 2015 (Updated Annually)		
Provides the annual review of school places.	<p>Primary Schools It is projected that there will be 625 more Reception aged pupils in 2024/25 than in 2014/15. This means in addition to plans for extra capacity already agreed there will be a need for 7FE of more primary capacity in the period.</p> <p>Secondary Schools It is projected that there will be 856 more 11 year olds in 2024/25 than in 2014/15. This means there will be a need for 20FE of more secondary capacity, with 7FE needed by 2021/22.</p>	<p>Include SA objective to meet the need for sufficient school places.</p> <p>The Local plan should meet the needs identified in the strategy, through policy and site allocations.</p>