APPENDIX E - Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA)
Royal Docks and Beckton Riverside Opportunity Area Planning Framework
January 2023

1. Introduction

1.1 This document is the draft report on the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) of the Royal Docks and Beckton Riverside Opportunity Area Planning Framework (OAPF).

Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA)

1.2 The IIA process involves an assessment which follows the stages of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) methodology outlined in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (EAPP) 2004. SEA guidance informs and structures the IIA components, drawing together the assessment streams to present a common and fully integrated assessment of the OAPF.

1.3 The assessments forming the IIA of the OAPF are:
- Strategic Environmental Assessment
- Equality Impact Assessment
- Health Impact Assessment; and
- Community Safety Impact Assessment.

Drawing these together within an IIA contributes to a more balanced and inclusive assessment and better informed OAPF. An overview of the individual requirements and methodologies required for each of these assessments is presented below.

1.4 To confirm whether the OAPF is likely to have a significant effect on any European Sites a separate Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening Report has also been prepared by the GLA to accompany the OAPF. This demonstrates that the OAPF has been prepared in compliance with Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (the 'Habitats Directive') as implemented by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 as amended ('the Habitats Regulations'). There is however no direct link between the HRA Screening Report and this IIA Report in respect of the OAPF.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

1.5 The SEA Directive[1] requires the assessment of the likely significant environmental effects arising from a plan or programme. This requirement has been implemented into domestic legislation in England and Wales through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

1.6 SEA allows the individual objectives and policies of the OAPF to be tested against defined environmental topics, to identify significant effects. The SEA, as part of the IIA, assesses the environmental effects of the strategic options presented in the OAPF and states the reasons for selecting the preferred options. Where significant effects are predicted, the SEA also identifies the measures required to mitigate them and the indicators that will be used to monitor them once the OAPF is adopted.

Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

1.7 EqIA is a tool to help meet legal duties to ensure that equality issues are fully considered as part of the decision-making process, by systematically identifying and assessing the potential effects arising from the design and implementation of a proposed plan, policy, or project for people sharing one or more protected characteristic.

1.8 The Equality Act imposes a duty on public bodies to have due regard to the need to:
- eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act.
- advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it. This means having regard to the need to:
    - Remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by people who share a protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic.
    - Take steps to meet the needs of people who share a protected characteristic that are different from the needs of people who don't have that characteristic.
    - Encourage people who share a protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which their participation is disproportionately low.

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[1] The SEA Directive (Directive 2001/42/EC) http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/sea-legalcontext.htm

- foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it. This means, having regard to the need to:
    o tackle prejudice; and
    o promote understanding.

1.9   The EqIA identifies the likely effects of discriminatory practices, the potential to alter the opportunities of certain groups of people, and/or the effect on relationships between different groups of people which could arise because of the proposed new policies. The Equality Act identifies the following as "protected characteristics":
- age
- disability
- gender reassignment
- marriage and civil partnership
- pregnancy and maternity
- race
- religion or belief
- sex
- sexual orientation.

1.10   Although low-income groups are not identified within the 'protected characteristics' under the Equality Act (2010), they have been included as part of this assessment because low-income and deprivation typically overlap with other equalities characteristics and form relevant considerations in the context of achieving inclusive growth. Similarly, working patterns have been included within the identified equalities groups, to ensure that adequate consideration is given for residents undertaking shift work, including night shifts. This type of working can disproportionately be undertaken by low-income communities, and forms part of the wider equalities assessment.

1.11   In line with the statutory requirements of the Equality Act (2010), the IIA has given due regard to the need to remove or minimise disadvantages, discourage discriminatory practices and proactively accommodate the needs of equalities groups. This has been carried out by identification of groups, who may be disproportionately impacted because of policy implementation, along with recommending how policies could be strengthened to promote equitable opportunities. The key guide questions serve to assess the multiple dimensions of inequality, disadvantage, and discrimination, and ensure policies are promoting inclusive, accessible, and equitable opportunities across higher risk groups.

1.12   EqIA is two-stage process:
        Stage 1, screening: the impacts of the proposed new policies are assessed against a defined set of protected characteristics. If no negative effects are identified during screening, no further assessment is required. If there are effect that cannot easily be mitigated, a full EqIA will be undertaken.

        Stage 2, full EqIA: an in-depth assessment of the impacts of any policies which cannot easily be mitigated, the recommendation of mitigation measures, definition of monitoring and evaluation measures and public consultation.

Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

1.13   There is currently no statutory guidance for how to undertake an HIA. The scope, approach and methodology are driven by a range of factors including non-statutory guidance and best practice, stakeholder interests, and site or project or plan-specific issues. The overarching aim of an HIA is to ensure that plans and policies minimise negative impacts and maximise positive health impacts. The approach to the health element of the IIA has been based on the London Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU) (footnote) Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix.

1.14   This sets out a framework for evaluating projects, plans and policies under 11 broad topic or determinant headings. A completed HUDU Rapid Health Assessment is attached at Appendix B

Community Safety Impact Assessment (CSIA)

1.15   The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended) and Police and Justice Act 2006 place a duty on the Mayor to consider community safety.

1.16   During the scoping stage, crime and disorder aspects associated with the London Plan were identified, including:
- baseline crime and nuisance statistics, against which impacts associated with options and policies can be assessed.
- the types of crime associated with the overarching strategies including environment, infrastructure, housing, and transport in London; and
- developing the crime and disorder aspects of the IIA objectives.

2. The Royal Docks and Beckton Riverside Opportunity Area Planning Framework

2.1 The OAPF is being prepared as a long-term planning framework to support and guide emerging development in the Royal Docks and Beckton Riverside Opportunity Area. It responds directly to the requirements in Policy SD1 of the London Plan (2019) which states:

This area sits at the heart of the Thames Gateway presenting one of the largest regeneration opportunities in London. It benefits from the presence of important existing industry and attractors such as ExCel and City Airport and will soon see an Elizabeth line station at Custom House. The Royal Docks will become a vibrant new London quarter, creating a world-class business, industrial, cultural, and residential district. Key to delivering this will be ensuring high-quality development with new infrastructure, homes, and workspaces, including creative cultural, evening, and night-time economy uses, in recognition of the Mayor's aspiration for a Thames Estuary Production Corridor for culture and creative industries.

Significant housing-led mixed-use developments have already been completed or are underway, such as Royal Wharf, Barrier Park East, Gallions Quarter and Great Eastern Quays. The consented major new mixed-use schemes at Advanced Business Parks (London) and Silvertown Quay will contribute to the transformation of the area.

The Mayor has established the Royal Docks Delivery Team to guide development of the Enterprise Zone and surrounding Opportunity Area. The area contains a number of safeguarded wharves, and there is a continuing need to retain wharf capacity. The Planning Framework should set out how wharves could be consolidated to deliver more effective and efficient industrial uses alongside residential/mixed use. The area has significant areas of SIL and recent evidence confirms that there is a continued demand for industrial space in the east of London. The Planning Framework should ensure industrial capacity is managed in ways that reduce overall vacancy rates and support the intensification of industrial, logistics and commercial uses so that they continue to form part of the overall mix of uses in the area.

The Planning Framework should also set out how to manage the opportunities for mixed-use development at Canning Town/West Ham, and Thameside West where there is or will be excellent public transport connectivity. Silo D is a heritage asset at risk which provides opportunities for heritage and cultural led regeneration. At Beckton Riverside de-commissioning of the gasholders together with a new DLR station provides an opportunity to deliver waterside residential-led mixed-use development. New residential development here will support the evolution of Gallions Shopping Centre, which has the potential to become a designated town centre. The Planning Framework should set out how new development can accommodate an extension of the DLR across the river to Thamesmead. The DLR provides the key transport links through the area, and Beckton Depot will be retained and expanded to support the upgrade of the DLR fleet.

OAPF preparation process

2.2 The OAPF is being prepared by the Mayor of London (the GLA), Transport for London, and the London Borough of Newham. During Autumn 2019 the GLA undertook early engagement with local communities and key stakeholders to understand key priorities and challenges in the area. This was followed by an 8-weel public engagement on the draft OAPF Vision and Principles in Autumn 2020. These phases of non-statutory engagement have informed the Consultation Draft OAPF, which is subject to a 6-week consultation. A draft IIA scoping report was submitted to the SEA consultation bodies in January 2022 and is available alongside this report.

Form and content of the OAPF

2.3 The OAPF comprises the following linked sections:

Part 1 Introduction (what is an OAPF, evidence, engagement, context, analysis)

2.4 The introduction chapter of the OAPF describes the scope of this planning framework and its relation to other planning documents such as the London Plan and other national and local level policies. It provides context on London's growing population and explains what this means for the Royal Docks and Beckton Riverside Opportunity Area.

2.5 Engagement with local communities has played an important role in compiling this consultation draft OAPF. Details of the public engagement programme and the feedback received can be found in Part 1.4 Public Engagement. Key findings from the baseline analysis and evidence-base can be found in Part 1.2.

Part 2 The Plan

2.6   The OAPF sets out a long-term vision and principles for the Opportunity Area (OA). The vision and principles for the Royal Docks and Beckton Riverside OA have been informed by earlier engagement with stakeholders and feedback from local communities. They have also been guided by the Good Growth objectives set out in the London Plan.

Part 3 Supporting Good Growth

2.7   This chapter reviews the housing, economic, environmental, and community and environmental infrastructure requirements that are needed to support growth in the OAPF.

Part 4 Places

2.8   This chapter presents ideas for the future of individual places within the Royal Docks and Beckton Riverside Opportunity Area. These high-level visions for the future are set within a high-level Urban Design Framework, and build on our baseline analysis, public engagement, and growth scenarios to show how strategic opportunities for new homes, jobs and infrastructure could combine at a local scale to embody Good Growth, and create places which people choose to live and work in.

Part 5 Supporting Good Growth with Transport

2.9   This chapter sets out how transport improvements could support the 20-year growth scenarios contained within the OAPF. These improvements include local connections to streets and spaces, new and expanded bus services, new bridges, and an extension to the Docklands Light Railway (DLR) to Thamesmead via Beckton Riverside.

Part 6 Supporting Good Growth with Infrastructure

2.10   This chapter sets out how infrastructure improvements could support the 20-year growth scenarios contained within the OAPF. Infrastructure considered includes energy, water supply, wastewater, digital connectivity, waste prevention, and recycling.

Part 7 Delivery

2.11   This chapter explores options, roles, and responsibilities for delivering the strategic vision for the Royal Docks and Beckton Riverside OA set out in the OAPF. This would involve a variety of forums and groups, delivering a range of projects and initiatives in the short, medium, and long term.

3. Relationship with other relevant plans and programmes

3.1 The IIA scoping report listed plans and programmes relevant to the Royal Docks and Beckton Riverside OAPF, and this IIA. This is attached as Appendix A to this draft IIA report. The review of relevant plans, programmes and policies has identified several key messages that need to be taken into consideration when developing the OAPF and IIA objectives:

- **Demography –** The population of LB Newham and London is increasing, and the composition is changing to become even more diverse with an increase in the proportion of young people.

- **Equality and Social Integration –** there is a need to reduce inequalities and promotion inclusion and participation opportunities for those groups with protected characteristics to promote social integration and cohesion.

- **Health and Health Inequalities –** there is a need to improve the overall health and healthy life expectancy of the population of the OA. Inequalities in the health of the population also need to be reduced and eliminated. This includes promotion of active travel and the Mayor's Healthy Streets approach.

- **Crime, Safety and Security –** the design of the built environment can significantly impact on both perceived and actual crime.

- **Housing –** there is a need to significantly increase the delivery of housing, including a mix of size, tenures, affordable products, and choice, and address the complexity of issues around barriers to housing delivery.

- **Sustainable Land Use –** there is a need to ensure the most efficient use of land which adheres to the principles of sustainable development and considers the area's relationship to the wider city region.

- **Connectivity –** Integration of land use and transport planning is critical to ensure growth is sustainable and optimises connectivity throughout the area and its relationship with London as a whole. Improving access to the regional network of green spaces has the potential to unlock local connections, mitigate climate change, and produce multiple health and environmental benefits.

- **Accessibility –** it is important for people to be able to access jobs, housing, public spaces, education, public transport, healthcare, and amenities easily and independently. New development should be designed to prioritise inclusive access.

- **Economic Competitiveness –** it is important to maintain London's position as a leading global city and to support a strong, diverse, and resilient economic structure providing opportunities for all.

- **Employment –** employment growth in different sectors should ensure a diverse economy providing opportunities for all.

- **Education and Skills –** it is important to ensure adequate access to education for the existing young population, and as the population expands quickly over time. The ambition should be to provide local people with the right skills to access a diverse range of jobs

- **Culture –** it is important to make the most of the economic and social benefits of culture.

- **Air quality –** there is an urgent need to meet mandatory standards for air quality and meet the Mayor's air quality priorities through the promotion of air quality neutral and positive developments.

- **Climate Change –** there is a need to design buildings and spaces capable of adapting to climate change, and mitigating the effects including overheating, flooding, droughts, and more extreme weather events. The Mayor has committed to reduce London's CO_2 emissions by 60 per cent by 2025 and achieve zero net carbon emissions by 2050.

- **Energy Use and Supply –** the widening supply and demand gap means there is a need to make greater efficiencies and use of renewable energy sources. The importance of the low carbon economy should also be considered.

- **Water resources and quality –** there is an identified need to focus on the protection, enhancement, access, and sustainable use of the water environment. This includes both the docks water and the River Thames.

- **Flood Risk –** there is a need to ensure that development is designed to mitigate against, and not to increase, flood risk. The development of coherent, functional Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) at sufficient scale is encouraged. All elements of policy should be reviewed to ensure that flood risk is integrated with the overall management of London's environment.

- **Natural Environment and Natural Capital –** opportunities should be created to promote biodiversity within new and existing green spaces. This can produce a range of sustainability benefits, including healthy living, improved air, and water quality, cooling the urban environment, and improving ecological resilience. This could include both enhancing existing habitats and providing new areas for biodiversity as opportunities arise.

- **Townscape, Landscape and Public Realm**– it is important to create and maintain a safe and attractive, well-designed public realm which encourages people to walk and cycle, promoting a sense of safety and place. An improved public realm can also promote active travel modes.

- **Historic Environment –** the social, cultural, and economic benefits of the historic environment need to be considered. This includes conserving and enhancing designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings.

- **Geology and Soils –** there is a need to focus on prevention and remediation of environmental damage, including land contamination. There is also a need to increase efforts to reduce soil degradation and remediate contaminated sites.

- **Materials and Waste –** the principles of the circular economy should be applied when aiming for waste reduction, re-use, re-manufacturing and recycling in all construction and operational practices. A review of London's waste management capacity should be projected alongside expected waste arisings to inform infrastructure gaps and need.

- **Noise and Vibration –** there is a need to minimise noise and vibration levels and the number of people exposed to high levels of noise from development, activities and land uses including roads and airports.

4. Baseline Information

Scope and purpose of the baseline

4.1   The Environment Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 require a discussion of the '…relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme' (Annex 1 (b)). For IIA, the baseline and identification of key issues must also consider social and economic aspects in addition to the environmental issues specified in the SEA Directive.

4.2   Key issues from the baseline review are set out below. The full baseline, contained in the Scoping Report, is attached as Annex A. The Scoping Report was subject to consultation with the statutory consultation bodies in January 2022. Responses were received from the Environment Agency, Historic England, Port of London Authority, Sport England, Natural England, and Highways England. The Report has been updated to take account of their comments.

Demographic Change

4.3   GLA ward-level projections for the wards of Royal Docks, Beckton, Custom House, Canning Town South, and Canning Town North suggest that the population within the OA will increase 70,562 in 2017 to a population of 154,940 by 2041. This represents a 120% increase over the plan period.

4.4   Current population data suggests the OAPF area has a higher proportion of 0-15-year-olds than the London average (22.2% vs 20.5% for London as a whole) and lower than average proportion of over 65's (6.2% vs 11.8% for London as a whole). For this period the group aged between 65 and 90 is projected to increase by 224%, an increase of approximately 11800 individuals. For the same period the 0-15 and 16-64 age groups are projected to increase by 85% and 102% respectively.

Social integration and inclusion

4.5   Newham has a higher-than-average proportion of BAME residents than the London average, as well as a slightly higher proportion of residents that were born outside the UK. This is particularly the case in Canning Town North where 59.2% of residents identify as BAME. This compares to the London average of 40.2%.

4.6   All wards within the OA have a higher than London average of households that have no one that speaks English as a first language such as Beckton (23.5%), Canning Town South (19.9%) and Custom House (19.6%), Canning Town North (18.6%) and Royal Docks (18.1%). However, these numbers are lower than the boroughs average of 24.3% and compares with London average of 12.9%.7 7.1.8

4.7   All five wards within the OA have higher proportion of Black or Black British residents than the London average (approximately 26% vs 13% for the London average).8 The majority of the Black or Black British residents identify as Black Caribbean. The OAPF area has a higher proportion of Asian or Asian British residents than the London average (approximately 21% vs 18.5% for London as a whole).

4.8   A higher proportion of children than the London average live in poverty in the OA (ranging from 30.3% in Beckton to the highest rates in Canning Town North with 37.8% and Canning Town South with 38.9%). This compares to 26.5% London wide. However, similar to the London wide trend, rates of children living in poverty are reducing. This is particularly the case in Beckton, which saw rates reduce by an average of 15% between 2006 and 2012.13Within the Opportunity Area, an average of 8.3% of households with dependent children have no adults in employment according the 2011 data.14 This compares with Newham's average of 8.2% and is higher than the London average of 5.7%.

Health and health inequalities

4.9   The health status of Newham's residents is, in general, worse than the London average due to a higher mortality rate from circulatory diseases and diabetes, lower than London average life expectancy, poor cancer survival rates and high incidence of respiratory illnesses and mental health problems. Newham suffers from poor air quality and fails to meet national air quality standards, which impacts on human health particularly the old, the young and those with existing lung and heart conditions.

4.10   Newham also has one of the highest rates of physically inactive adults and one of the highest rates of obese children in London. Limiting long-term illnesses are also prominent within the population. While there has been some progress, there is still a long way to go to address health inequalities and improve local health outcomes.[2]

4.11   There are two air quality focus areas to the west and north west of the opportunity area. These are locations that not only exceed the EU annual mean limit for nitrogen dioxide but are also locations with high human exposure. Newham has designated its entire borough as Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) for PM10 and NO2 and has produced an Air Quality Action Plan, 2019-2024[3]. According to the London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (LAEI) the greatest sources of NOx emissions in Newham were from road transport in 2016. However, this figure has consistently fallen since 2010. NOx from construction has declined from 270 tonnes in 2010 to 115 tonnes in 2016. NOx emissions from industrial processes, heat power generations, aviation and rail have increased since 2010.

Crime, Safety and Security

4.12   For the period Oct 2018 to Sep 2020 the crime rate in the Opportunity Area was higher than the London average. Of the wards that form the majority of the Opportunity Area, Canning Town South has the lowest crime rate at 168.8 per 1000 population. This is followed by Royal Docks at 187.55 per 1000 population and Custom House at 192.18 per 1000 population and Canning Town North at 221.3 per 1000 population and Beckton with the highest rate at 261.5 per 1000 population.

4.13   Violence Against the person is the most reported crime. This compares to theft which is the most commonly report crime London wide. A relatively high proportion of crimes are also recorded under theft and vehicle offences.[4]

Housing

4.14   Housing is a dominant problem in Newham, and across London, but the level of poverty and low income in Newham make pressures on the poorest particularly acute. The share of owner occupiers has fallen (43% in 2001; 28% in 2012) along with the share of social housing tenants (37% in 2001; 34% in 2012). But there has been a steep rise in private renting, more than doubling since 2001 from 17% to 37%. In 2012 there were 16,600 more private rented properties than in 2001, and the figure is rising. Private rents have also risen, and private tenants have seen incomes after housing costs fall since 2009 (NHPS, 2014). The proportion of owner occupiers (29%) is far below the London average of 50%, and less than half the national average (64%). Meanwhile house prices, remain far below the London average (£236,000 compared with £404,000). [5]

Sustainable land use

4.15   The OA contains significant areas of designated Strategic Industrial Land. These are given strategic protection as they are critical to the effective functioning of the London economy. LB Newham is seeking to intensify industrial floorspace following the general principle of no net loss across designated SIL and LSIS.

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[2] Newham Clinical Commissioning Group annual report for 2019/20

[3] Newham's Air Quality Action Plan https://www.newham.gov.uk/downloads/file/166/air-quality-action-plan

[4] Met police data – Safer Neighbourhood ward profiles

[5] Newham Local Plan Integrated Impact Assessment Feb 2018

Connectivity and accessibility

4.16   According to Transport for London's PTAL data, the majority of the Opportunity Area has a PTAL rating of 2 to 3. Accessibility improves closer to Canning Town and Custom House stations. Within the Opportunity Area, Census data from 2011 shows that 50.5% of households do not own their own car. 40.9% own one car and only 8.6% own 2 or more cars. This is lower than the London average where 17.8% own 2 cars or more.[6]

Economic competitiveness

4.17   When compared to the London region, Newham is characterised by notably higher levels of industrial activity. Industrial heritage and activity is evident in the area, particularly along the River Lea, and south and northeast of the Royal Docks. These industrial areas complement key economic assets of the OA, including ExCeL London, Tate and Lyle Sugars, University of East London, and London City Airport. Newham has approximately 14,000 businesses, dominated by micro sized enterprises employing nine or fewer staff. Over 94% of businesses in Newham are of this size.[7] The growing significance of culture and culture-related industry in the OA mean that this could be an area of specialism on parts of SIL/LIL sites. Good access to central London, local performance/event spaces, and town centres will be required, with sites at Canning Town, Silvertown, and North Woolwich well suited to this role.

4.18   The Strategic Sites allocated through the Core Strategy (2012) to deliver new Local Centres are:

- S08-Thames Wharf
- S11-Parcelforce
- S19-Albert Basin
- S21-Silvertown Quays
- S22-Minoco Wharf
- S29-Plaistow North

4.19   The LB Newham Local Plan (2018) has allocated two further strategic sites that will contribute to the town centres network:
- S20-Lyle Park West, to deliver a small local centre adjacent the DLR station.
- S01-Beckton Riverside, which will deliver, inter alia, on the long-standing aspiration of a new major town centre building on the strengths of Gallions Reach Shopping Park.[8]

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[6] London Data Store for OAPF area (based on the 87 output areas within OAPF boundary)
[7] Newham Community Wealth Building
[8] Newham Town Centres Monitoring Bulletin 2012/13 to 2018/19

Employment

4.20   The working age population in The Royal Docks and Beckton Riverside OA is just very slightly higher than the average for London making up 72.1% of the resident population. The split between males and females is also very close to the London average, accounting for 77.5% and 66.4% respectively of the working age population.

4.21   In December 2021 76.8 (200,200 people) of the working population (16 to 74) within LB Newham are in employment and 5.9% (12,100 people) are unemployed. This is higher than the London or national average. The highest proportion of residents, living in LB Newham are employed in the Professional sector (49.4%). This is followed by Skilled Trades and Administrative occupations (17.3%). the Elementary Occupations, Personal Services and Administrative and secretarial occupations. LB Newham claimant counts of 6.7% of all people are higher than the London and national averages (December 2021).
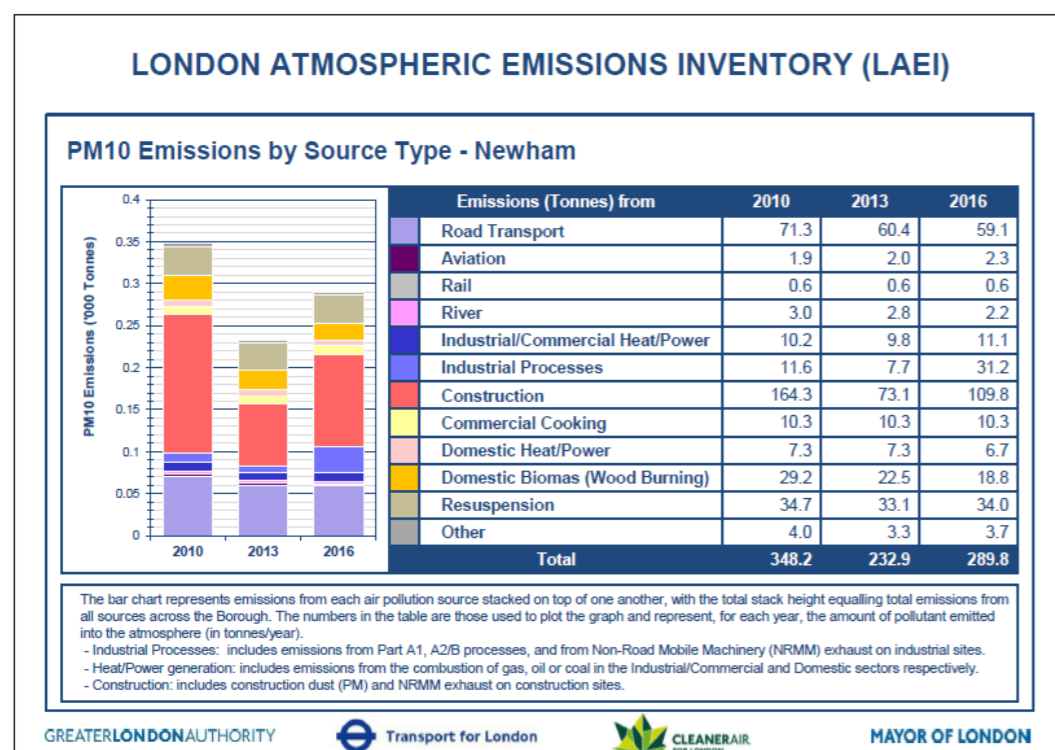
Education and Skills

4.22   Local authorities have a statutory duty to secure sufficient primary and secondary schools to meet the population needs of its area. In 2020, Newham Council published a 5-year strategy outlining the forecasted demand of school places. The OA falls within two Planning Areas that have been identified in the strategy as areas that will experience increased demand for both primary and secondary school places

Culture

4.23   In recognition of the need and opportunity to develop cultural engagement in Newham, National Lottery Heritage Fund has nominated the borough as an Area of Focus and Arts Council England has recognised the Newham as one of 54 priority places in England to increase investment and engagement.

4.24   The GLA Royal Docks team published a Royal Docks Cultural and Placemaking Strategy in March 2021. This was founded on extensive public engagement and sets out a vision for the future cultural offering in the Royal Docks.

Climate Change

4.25   According to the London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (LAEI) the greatest sources of NOx emissions in Newham were from road transport in 2016. However, this figure has consistently fallen since 2010. NOx from construction has declined from 270 tonnes in 2010 to 115 tonnes in 2016. NOx emissions from industrial processes, heat power generations, aviation and rail have increased since 2010. Overall NOx emissions have shown a significant decrease since 2010 and has reduced by 380 tonnes which equates to reduction of 20.5%.

LONDON ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS INVENTORY (LAEI)

PM10 Emissions by Source Type - Newham

Emissions (Tonnes) from	2010	2013	2016
Road Transport	71.3	60.4	59.1
Aviation	1.9	2.0	2.3
Rail	0.6	0.6	0.6
River	3.0	2.8	2.2
Industrial/Commercial Heat/Power	10.2	9.8	11.1
Industrial Processes	11.6	7.7	31.2
Construction	164.3	73.1	109.8
Commercial Cooking	10.3	10.3	10.3
Domestic Heat/Power	7.3	7.3	6.7
Domestic Biomas (Wood Burning)	29.2	22.5	18.8
Resuspension	34.7	33.1	34.0
Other	4.0	3.3	3.7
Total	348.2	232.9	289.8

The bar chart represents emissions from each air pollution source stacked on top of one another, with the total stack height equalling total emissions from all sources across the Borough. The numbers in the table are those used to plot the graph and represent, for each year, the amount of pollutant emitted into the atmosphere (in tonnes/year).
- Industrial Processes: includes emissions from Part A1, A2/B processes, and from Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) exhaust on industrial sites.
- Heat/Power generation: includes emissions from the combustion of gas, oil or coal in the Industrial/Commercial and Domestic sectors respectively.
- Construction: includes construction dust (PM) and NRMM exhaust on construction sites.

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Energy Use and supply

4.26   London consumed an estimated 131,713 GWh of energy in 2016. This is an 18 per cent reduction on 1990 levels, despite a population increase of 27 per cent. In 2016, 40 per cent of energy was for domestic use, 36 per cent for workplaces (the industrial and commercial sector) and 24 per cent for the transport sector. The table below shows that LB Newham had a larger domestic market, given the nature of the development in the two boroughs.

Breakdown of energy use by industry

	Domestic	Industry and commercial	Transport	Total emissions GWh
Newham	33%	45%	22%	4,591
London	41%	35%	24%	134,653

Breakdown of energy consumption energy type

	Gas	Electricity	Total (kWh)
Newham	75%	25%	5,567,402,169
London	76%	24%	161,572,488,471

4.27   Across London, fuel poverty varies with the City of London having the lowest rate of fuel poverty at 4.2% followed by Bromley, Southwark, and Sutton with 9.1% each9. Newham has the highest rate of fuel poverty with 19.1% followed by Brent at 14.9%.

Water resource and quality

4.28   There are 20 management catchments in London Management Catchment explorer, as part of the Thames River and Basin Management Plan. LB Newham is featured under two management catchments in the river basin: 1) London and 2) Thames TraC. In terms of operational catchment. It should also be noted that part of the Borough is located within the Lee Lower River and Lakes catchment area. Royal Docks and Beckton Riverside is sitting under 2 operational catchments: 1) Medway Swale Estuary and 2) Tidal Thames. According to the Newham Flood Risk Management Plan, by 2027, London Borough of Newham will join the London Lee Catchment Partnership in the Lee Valley to contribute to improving water quality and biodiversity in the London and Thames Estuary, Thames Flood Risk Area.

4.29   The Thames River Basin Management Plan states that the priority river basin management issues to tackle in Tidal Thames catchment are:

- the Water (including habitat enhancement, water quality, and flood risk)
- the human element (education, access, and public awareness)
- planning and economic development (including river traffic, commerce, fishing, and riverside redevelopment)

Flood risk

4.30   Many parts of London, notably extensive areas on both north and south banks of the Thames, including the Royal Docks and Beckton Riverside OA are within Flood Zones 2 and 3. Most of the OA is within flood zone 3. The OA is protected by some of the circa 220 smaller barriers and movable flood gates downstream of the Thames Barrier and the extensive river walls and embankments stretching into Tilbury.

Natural environment and natural capital

4.31   The OA contains several Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SINC), including the docks themselves. Accessible open space is concentrated in the north and east of the OA. The south and west of the OA suffer from an identified deficiency in open space provision.

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9 BEIS Fuel poverty sub-regional table 2019.

Historic environment

4.32   The OA contains a number of protected heritage assets, including the listed Millennium Mills and Silo B structures.

Geology and soils

4.33   LB of Newham does not contain any Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Site (RIGS). The borough includes two Sites of Geological Interest agreed by LGP in January 2018: 1) Bow Creek Meanders, and 2) City of London Cemetery, Wanstead[10].

Material and waste

4.34   Newham's household recycling rate dropped from 23% to 14% between 2011 and 2018, But in 2018/19 increased to 16.9% (this compares with London's rate of 33%).[11] Newham had the lowest 'household waste' recycling rate in England in 2016/17 at 14%. Only 17% of Newham's total recycled waste from households is green/organic waste.[12]

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[10] London Geodiversity Action Plan 2019-2024, http://londongeopartnership.org.uk/wp/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/LondonGAP-2019-2024.pdf
[11] London data store (Household Waste Recycling Rates, Borough level)
[12] DEFRA Statistics on waste managed by local authorities in England in 2016/17

4.35   In the OA there are a number of existing waste management and recycling facilities.13

- Jenkins Lane Waste Management Facility - licensed for 362,000 tones

- Jenkins Lane Reuse and Recycling Centre - licensed for 110,000 tones

- Corbyn Recycling - licensed for 74,999 tones

- London City Metals limited - licensed for 74,999 tones

- Jighand Limited - licensed for 30,000 tones

- Waste Transfer Station, Silvertown - licensed for 25,000 tones

- Metro (London GB) Limited - licensed for 74,999 tones

- Recycled Material Supplies - licensed for 230,000 tones

- Mohawk Wharf Recycling Facility - licensed for 150,000 tones

- Thames Wharf - licensed for 75,000 tones

- Docklands Waste Recycling, Dock Road - licensed for 93,600 tones

- Dock Road Recycling Facility - licensed for 209,000 tones

- Brewster's, Dock Road - licensed for 275,000 tones

- G&B Compressor Hire, Dock Road - licensed for 75,000 tones

Noise and vibration

4.36   London is becoming an increasingly noisy city. The main source of ambient noise in London is road traffic, followed by rail. In urban areas, most vehicle noise comes from engines because, at low speed, engine noise dominates over the noise generated by tyres and road surfaces. However other activities such as construction, busy high streets, or a greater vibrant night time economy will also impact noise levels.

4.37   London City Airport sits within the Royal Docks and Beckton Riverside OA. The London plan makes it clear that support for additional capacity is also dependent on the aviation industry meeting its environmental costs in respect of noise, air quality and climate change, while also contributing to a significant increase in the numbers of new jobs and homes.

4.38   The co-location of industrial, commercial and residential uses within the Royal Docks & Beckton Riverside OA can require the impactof noise to be mitigated in accordance with London Plan Agent of Change principles. In addition, nuisances from both construction and operation should be recognised as having potential impact, including from waste and recycling facilities.

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[13] https://maps.london.gov.uk/waste/

5. Methodology

5.1 The approach to identifying and assessing likely impacts from the Royal Docks and Beckton Riverside OAPF has been derived from the IIA undertaken for the London Plan. It has been refined using information provided in the Royal Docks and Beckton Riverside OAPF scoping report. This includes dedicated IIA Objectives and Guide Questions. Guide Questions are coloured to indicate which of the assessment elements of the IIA the question addresses in order to fully demonstrate how these assessments have been integrated as part of the IIA and ensure the relevant aspects of specific assessments are easily navigable.

The IIA Framework – objectives and key guide questions

Topic	IIA objective	Assessment guide questions Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA
Equality and inclusion	1. To make the area inclusive by reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population	• Reduce poverty and social exclusion? • Promote a culture of equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment? • Promote an inclusive design approach ensuring a barrier-free environment for all, especially disabled people? • Provide opportunities for people to choose an active, fulfilling life? –
Social integration	2. To ensure the OAPF area has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient, and free of prejudice	• Provide opportunities for Londoners to actively participate in the city's life, decision-making and communities? • Provide opportunities for Londoners of every background to connect?
Health and health inequalities	3. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of local residents and to reduce health inequalities across the area and between communities	• Improve access and equity of access to health and social care services and facilities? • Reduce differentials in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy across London? • Promote increases in physical activity, particularly in areas of health and social deprivation? • Reduce inequalities in levels of physical activity? • Improve the physical and mental health and wellbeing of communities? • Reduce inequalities in physical and mental health and wellbeing? • Support the provision of quality, affordable and healthy food?
Crime, safety, and security	4. To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety	• Reduce levels of crime? • Reduce the opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour? • Create a travel environment that feels safe to all users during the daytime and nighttime? • Increase security and resilience to major incidents? • Improve perceptions of safety and fear of crime to help remove barriers to activities leading to reduced social isolation?
Housing supply, quality, choice, and affordability	5. To provide a quantum, type, quality, and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand and the needs of the community	• Help to facilitate the delivery of house building that meets the needs of Londoners? • Reduce homelessness and overcrowding? Increase the range and affordability of housing? • Promote accessible and adaptable homes, improving choice for people who require them? • Improve insulation and energy efficiency in housing to reduce fuel poverty and ill-health?

Topic	IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…?* SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA
		• Provide housing that encourages a sense of community and enhances the amenity value of the community?
Sustainable land use	6. Make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development?	• Make the best use of land through appropriate development on brownfield sites and use of existing transport network? • Ensure that higher densities development does not adversely impact on different groups of people? • Integrate land use and transport? • Promote regeneration and provide benefits for existing communities?
Design	7. To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance existing. Nurturing a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorized transport	• Conserve and enhance the townscape/cityscape character? • Create and maintain a safe and attractive public realm which encourages people to walk and cycle? • Help to make people feel positive about the area they live in and promote social integration? • Encourage an inclusive design approach considering the needs of a variety of users • Help to improve the wider built environment and create a sense of place and 'vibrancy'? • Promote high quality design and sustainable design and construction methods? • Improve legibility and ease of use of the built environment for people with sensory or cognitive impairments? • Retain the spatial diversity of communities?
Accessibility	8. To maximise accessibility for all in and around London	• Improve accessibility to all public transport modes? • Increase equality of access to services and facilities? • Improve links between areas, neighbourhoods, and communities?
Connectivity	9. To enhance and improve connectivity for all to, from, within and around the area and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes. Improve connectivity and access to opportunities within the OA and to areas of significant employment growth, such as the Royal Docks. Overcome severance and promote safe, accessible routes for active travel	• Improve connectivity by public transport in outer London? • Improve connectivity across the River Thames by all modes of transport, particularly in east London? • Reduce traffic volumes and congestion on roads across all parts of London? • Reduce severance and consequent inequalities for those groups who are more greatly affected by severance (e.g., people on low incomes, disabled people, children and young people, older people, and people dependent on walking and using public transport for travel)? • Encourage a modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel as well as encourage greater efficiency (e.g., through car-sharing)? • Reduce the overall need for people to travel by improving their access to the services, jobs, leisure, and amenities in the place in which they live? • Encourage active travel by creating safe, attractive routes?
Economic		
Economic competitiveness and employment	10. To maintain, strengthen and support the local economy, recognising the existing and historical	• Help maintain London as an internationally competitive city?

Topic	IIA objective	Assessment guide questions
		Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA
	economic base with regard to logistics, manufacturing and the Thames Estuary Production Corridor vision and building upon this as a priority. To enhance the existing economy by improving conditions for business to thrive. Plan for efficient use of employment land and safeguard protected industrial capacity	• Increase London's productivity? • Facilitate the provision of the right type of employment land and floorspace in the right place to ensure that London remains economically competitive? • Help generate satisfying, secure and rewarding new jobs? • Create healthy, productive workplaces? • Help to provide employment opportunities in the most deprived areas, particularly to disadvantaged groups, and stimulate regeneration? • Minimise barriers to employment (e.g., transport, financial, childcare)? • Help reduce overall unemployment, particularly long-term and youth unemployment? • Improve the resilience of business and the economy? • Help to diversify the economy? • Encourage business start-ups and support the growth of businesses, particularly SMEs? • Enable people with physical and mental health conditions and disabilities to stay in employment? • Support social enterprise, voluntary and community sectors? • Support small, local retail offers? • Support working families?
Infrastructure	11. To ensure that provision of environmental, social, and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	• Ensure that provision of environmental, social, and physical infrastructure support economic competitiveness and housing delivery? • Unlock land that has capacity for housing development? • Provide accessible infrastructure to connect new housing developments to key services? • Ensure equity of access to environmental, social, and physical infrastructure?
Education and skills	12. To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of area's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all	• Help to improve learning and the attainment of skills to the right employment opportunities? • Ensure provision of sufficient school places to meet growing needs across London? • Support transitions from education to work? • Support London's status as an international city of learning, research, and development? • Support adult education to improve social mobility and life chances for all ages? • Support early years education and support, particularly in areas of deprivation? • Encourage education and training that meets the needs of business, including vocational training?
Culture	13. To safeguard and enhance the area's cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment, and talent to benefit all Londoners while delivering new activities that strengthen and build strong and inclusive communities In Thamesmead specifically,	• Improve accessibility for all to cultural venues? • Improve participation by all in cultural activities and support cultural activities that promote social integration? • Help to maintain and increase appropriate cultural facilities, both for consumption and production to sustain and strengthen a growing sector • Enable Londoners to develop skill and take up careers in the creative industries • Provide access to affordable cultural activities in areas of deprivation?

Topic	IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…?* SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA
	Celebrate and protect existing cultural and heritage destinations while encouraging new offers.	
Environment		
Air quality	14. To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure	• Reduce NO_x, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions? • Reduce inequalities in terms of access to clean air across London, particularly for those: • who live in deprived areas? • who live, learn, or work near busy roads or construction sites? • who are more vulnerable because of their age or existing medical condition? • Reduce the number of people exposed to particulates and NO_2 concentrations, particularly vulnerable people? • Improve air quality around areas which may have high concentrations of vulnerable people such as schools, outdoor play areas, care homes and hospitals? • Help to achieve national and international standards for air quality? • Reduce costs to the economy resulting from premature deaths due to poor air quality?
Climate change adaptation and mitigation	15. To ensure that the area adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks through regeneration and development opportunities	• Protect London from climate change impacts? • Improve the microclimate and ameliorate the impact of the heat island effect on Londoners? • Help London to function during a flood event, heavy rainfall, or tidal surge? • Help London to function during periods of drought? • Reduce impacts on groups more vulnerable to the effects of climate change e.g., older people are more vulnerable to excess heat?
	16. To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	• Help to reduce London's CO_2 emission targets by 60% by 2025? • Reduce transport's contribution to CO2 emissions? • Reduce the built environment's contribution to CO2 emissions? • Facilitate investment in green technologies, equipment and infrastructure that reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions? • Promote the transition to a low-carbon economy? • Reduce carbon emissions by shifting to more sustainable modes of transport?
Energy use and supply	17. To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system	• Increase the proportion of energy both purchased and generated from renewable and sustainable resources? • Contribute to the provision of smart and affordable energy system for all? Reduce the demand and need for energy? • Promote generation of energy locally?

Topic	IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy...?* SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA
		Ensure that any supply shortages are addressed? • Promote and improve energy efficiency? Reduce impacts of fuel poverty, particularly for vulnerable groups? Promote the transition to a low-carbon economy?
Water resources and quality	18. To protect and enhance the area's water resources by ensuring the highest levels of water efficiency and reuse, drainage, and the sewerage system	• Improve the quality of the water environment, helping to meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive? • Reduce discharges to surface and ground waters? • Support necessary improvements to the water systems infrastructure (water supply/sewerage)? • Reduce abstraction from surface and ground water sources? • Reduce water consumption through the promotion of demand management? • Protect and enhance the character and use of London's riverscapes and waterways?
Flood risk	19. To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of property and infrastructure to flooding and reduce its effects and impacts on the community.	• Minimise the risk of flooding from all sources of flooding to people, property, and infrastructure? • Manage residual flood risks appropriately and avoid new flood risks? • Seek to minimise new development in areas prone to flood risk or mitigate the potential for such risk? • Promote the integration of sustainable urban drainage systems? • Ensure that sites in areas of high tidal flood risk include provision for the creation or improvement of flood defences? • Ensure that no development prejudices the Environment Agency's ability to improve flood defences in line with its strategic plans?
Natural capital and natural environment	20. To protect, connect and enhance the area's natural capital (including important habitats, species, and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides linking it directly with the wider London green and blue network.	• Protect and enhance the character of local greenspaces? • Bring nature closer to people, particularly in most urbanised parts of the city and improve access to areas of biodiversity interest? • Help to acknowledge monetary value to natural capital of London? • Conserve, enhance or create natural and semi-natural habitats of recognised ecological value and/or the green corridors that link them enhancing the ecological function and carrying capacity of the greenspace network? • Avoid damage to sites, protected species, and habitats, especially where there is a designation of international, national, regional, or local importance? • Promote, educate, and raise awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment to all? • Promote and support the function of the Blue-Ribbon Network? • Specifically address deficiencies in access to open space? • Create green spaces that are safe and accessible to all? • Promote sensory environments and play spaces?

Topic	IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…?* SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA
Historic environment	21. To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes, and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological, and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	• Conserve and/or enhance heritage assets, their setting, and the wider historic environment? • Contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Improve the quality and condition of the historic environment? • Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness? • Increase the social benefit (e.g., education, participation, citizenship, health, and well-being) derived from the historic environment? • Engage communities in identifying culturally important features and areas? • Provide for increased access to and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Provide for increased understanding and interpretation of the historic environment?
Geology and soils	22. To conserve and recognise the area's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	• Promote the use of brownfield land? • Prevent further soil degradation or erosion? • Restore degraded soil? • Minimise the risk of health impacts through contamination? • Maximise the potential benefit of access to new employment and housing as a result of remediation?
Materials and waste	23. To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	• Promote the principles of circular economy when aiming for waste reduction, reuse, re-manufacturing, and recycling? • Maximise use of innovative waste management techniques including smart technology? • Help develop more efficient and sustainable freight transportation? • Minimise negative impacts of waste processing and disposal on vulnerable groups?
Noise and vibration	24. To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across the opportunity area and reduce inequalities in exposure	• Reduce the number of people exposed to high levels of noise with the potential to cause annoyance, sleep disturbance or physiological effects? • Help reduce actual noise levels and disturbances from noise? • Minimise and reduce road, rail and aviation noise and vibration levels and disruption? • Improve people's access to quiet/ tranquil spaces? • Reduce nighttime noise in residential areas?

Each detailed assessment of the section is followed by a table of policy effects. In order to code the policy effects the following table was utilised:

Major positive	
Minor positive	
Neutral	
Minor Negative	
Major Negative	
Uncertain	?

6. Detailed assessment of the Royal Docks and Beckton Riverside OAPF

6.1 Introduction and The Plan

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
1. To make the area inclusive by reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population	• Reduce poverty and social exclusion? • Promote a culture of equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment? • Promote an inclusive design approach ensuring a barrier free environment for all, especially disabled people? • Provide opportunities for people to choose an active, fulfilling life? – • Provide opportunities for Londoners to actively participate in the city's life, decision making and communities? • Provide opportunities for Londoners of every background to connect?	The Introduction sets out an overview of the aims, scope, and structure of the OAPF. • The OAPF makes the case for a DLR extension to Beckton Riverside, as stated in the Executive Summary, which will integrate the area with Greater London and provide more economic, social, and cultural opportunities. • The OAPF adopts the '15 min city' concept, mentioned in section 1.4, envisioning a transformation in local connections which will allow all parts of the OA to be accessible by foot and by bicycle. • The OAPF references The Mayor's Recovery Missions and the Towards a Better Newham Strategy to ensure everyone benefits. • The OAPF envisions new local centres which will provide a mix of uses, including public spaces, and become centres of cultural production. This is identified as an opportunity in section 1.2.
2. To ensure the OAPF area has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient, and free of prejudice		The Introduction sets out an overview of the aims, scope, and structure of the OAPF. • The OAPF undertakes a robust public engagement strategy, carrying out early engagement to formulate the guiding vision and principles and to understand the challenges and opportunities in the area, as described in section 1.4. Community feedback from the first consultation period was integrated into this current OAPF.
3. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of local residents and to reduce health inequalities across the area and between communities	• Improve access and equity of access to health and social care services and facilities? • Reduce differentials in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy across London? • Promote increases in physical activity, particularly in areas of health and social deprivation? • Reduce inequalities in levels of physical activity? • Improve the physical and mental health and wellbeing of communities? • Reduce inequalities in physical and mental health and wellbeing? • Support the provision of quality, affordable and healthy food?	The Introduction sets out an overview of the aims, scope, and structure of the OAPF. • The OAPF promotes mixed uses and seeks to create active local centres with a range of amenities which could improve mental and physical health by encouraging people out of their homes and to interact with others through the provision of local services. • The OAPF expands on the '15 min. city' concept, mentioned in section 1.4, featuring a set of actions that can strengthen the walking and cycling routes, thereby improving air quality and health outcomes of residents. • The OAPF puts forward a set of key actions to enhance community facilities, education spaces and opportunities for community building in the 'Empowered, Diverse Place' section. • Covid Recovery is a principle woven throughout the OAPF.
4. To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety	• Reduce levels of crime? • Reduce the opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour? • Create a travel environment that feels safe to all users during the daytime and nighttime? • Increase security and resilience to major incidents?	The Introduction sets out an overview of the aims, scope, and structure of the OAPF. • The OAPF promotes lively town centres with active street frontages and night-time uses, which will make streets safer at all times of day, as stated in section 1.4.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
	• Improve perceptions of safety and fear of crime to help remove barriers to activities leading to reduced social isolation?	• Through the '15 min city' concept, mentioned in section 1.4, the OAPF promotes increased local connections, encouraging active travel by foot and by bicycle.
5. To provide a quantum, type, quality, and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand and the needs of the community	• Help to facilitate the delivery of house building that meets the needs of Londoners? • Reduce homelessness and overcrowding? Increase the range and affordability of housing? • Promote accessible and adaptable homes, improving choice for people who require them? • Improve insulation and energy efficiency in housing to reduce fuel poverty and ill-health? • Provide housing that encourages a sense of community and enhances the amenity value of the community?	The Introduction sets out an overview of the aims, scope, and structure of the OAPF. • The OAPF presents two growth scenarios, as stated in the Executive Summary, with the higher growth scenario identifying the potential for up to 38,800 new homes, many of which could be family homes. • The OAPF identifies sites for new neighborhoods and lively town centres which will provide high-quality affordable homes and necessary amenities for all residents. This is identified as an opportunity in section 1.2. • The OAPF seeks to support existing communities and strengthen social integration and local character. • The OAPF promotes industrial, employment and residential co-location, making available some previously inaccessible sites for residential development, identified as an opportunity in section 1.2.
6. To make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development	• Make the best use of land through appropriate development on brownfield sites and use of existing transport network? Ensure that higher densities development does not adversely impact on different groups of people? Integrate land use and transport? Promote regeneration and provide benefits for existing communities?	The Introduction sets out an overview of the aims, scope, and structure of the OAPF. • The OAPF proposes two growth scenarios for the delivery of homes and jobs, as stated in the Executive Summary, and ensures the area remains a mixed and inclusive place. It identifies potential for up to 38,800 new homes and 55,600 new jobs in the higher growth scenario. • The OAPF seeks to plan for efficient use of employment land and safeguard protected industrial capacity, identified as an opportunity in section 1.2. • The OAPF supports industrial, employment and residential co-location in order to optimise land, identified as an opportunity in section 1.2. • The OAPF includes a high-level future land use vision, highlighting potential for mitigating strategies between conflicting uses and provides an initial approach to development phasing strategies in the 'Delivery' section
7. To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance existing. Nurturing a sense of place and distinctiveness,	• Conserve and enhance the townscape/cityscape character? • Create and maintain a safe and attractive public realm which encourages people to walk and cycle? • Help to make people feel positive about the area they live in and promote social integration? • Encourage an inclusive design approach considering the needs of a variety of users • Help to improve the wider built environment and create a sense of place and 'vibrancy'?	The Introduction sets out an overview of the aims, scope, and structure of the OAPF. • The OAPF adopts the '15 min. City' approach, mentioned in section 1.4, meaning residents will be able to fulfill their daily necessities within a 15 min. walk or cycle radius from their homes. • The OAPF promotes mixed uses with active frontages along streets and public spaces, fostering safer and more lively streets and public spaces.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
reducing the need to travel by motorized transport	• Promote high quality design and sustainable design and construction methods? • Improve legibility and ease of use of the built environment for people with sensory or cognitive impairments? • Retain the spatial diversity of communities?	• The OAPF seeks to create two new vibrant, well-connected major town centres at Canning Town and Beckton Riverside, identified as opportunities in section 1.2., that will support local business, commercial activity and encourage local employment, as well as provide opportunities for cultural enrichment, retail activity, and social interaction.
8. To maximise accessibility for all in and around London	• Improve accessibility to all public transport modes? • Increase equality of access to services and facilities? • Improve links between areas, neighbourhoods, and communities?	The Introduction sets out an overview of the aims, scope, and structure of the OAPF. The OAPF adopts the '15 min. City' approach, mentioned in section 1.4, meaning residents will be able to fulfill their daily necessities within a 15 min. walk or cycle radius from their homes through improved local connections. This OAPF is part of the case-making for a DLR extension to Beckton Riverside, as stated in the Executive Summary. This extension will unlock the area for a major new town centre at Beckton Riverside, and provide more economic, social, and cultural opportunities.
9. To enhance and improve connectivity for all to, from, within and around the area and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes. To improve connectivity and access to opportunities within the OA and to areas of significant employment growth, such as the Royal Docks. To overcome severance and promote safe, accessible routes for active travel	• Improve connectivity by public transport in outer London? • Improve connectivity across the River Thames by all modes of transport, particularly in east London? • Reduce traffic volumes and congestion on roads across all parts of London? • Reduce severance and consequent inequalities for those groups who are more greatly affected by severance (e.g., people on low incomes, disabled people, children and young people, older people, and people dependent on walking and using public transport for travel)? • Encourage a modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel as well as encourage greater efficiency (e.g., through car-sharing)? • Reduce the overall need for people to travel by improving their access to the services, jobs, leisure, and amenities in the place in which they live? • Encourage active travel by creating safe, attractive routes?	The Introduction sets out an overview of the aims, scope, and structure of the OAPF. The OAPF adopts the '15 min. City' approach, mentioned in section 1.4, meaning residents will be able to fulfill their daily necessities within a 15 min. walk or cycle radius from their homes through improved local connections. This OAPF is part of the case-making for a DLR extension to Beckton Riverside, as stated in the Executive Summary. This extension will unlock the area for a major new town centre at Beckton Riverside, and provide more economic, social, and cultural opportunities.
10. To maintain, strengthen and support the local economy, recognising the existing and historical economic base with regard to logistics, manufacturing and the Thames Estuary Production Corridor vision and build upon this as a priority. To enhance the existing economy by improving conditions for business to thrive. To plan for efficient use of	• Help maintain London as an internationally competitive city? • Increase London's productivity? • Facilitate the provision of the right type of employment land and floorspace in the right place to ensure that London remains economically competitive? • Help generate satisfying, secure and rewarding new jobs? • Create healthy, productive workplaces? • Help to provide employment opportunities in the most deprived areas, particularly to disadvantaged groups, and stimulate regeneration? • Minimise barriers to employment (e.g., transport, financial, childcare)? • Help reduce overall unemployment, particularly long-term and youth unemployment?	The Introduction sets out an overview of the aims, scope, and structure of the OAPF. • The OAPF seeks to plan for efficient use of employment land and safeguard protected industrial capacity, identified as an opportunity in section 1.2. • The OAPF seeks to create vibrant, well-connected centres that support local business, commercial activity and encourage local employment. The OAPF supports industrial, employment and residential co-location in order to optimise land, identified as an opportunity in section 1.2. • The OAPF seeks to create two new vibrant, well-connected major town centres at Canning Town and Beckton Riverside that will support local business, commercial activity and encourage local employment. This is identified as an opportunity in section 1.2.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
employment land and safeguard protected industrial capacity.	• Improve the resilience of business and the economy? • Help to diversify the economy? • Encourage business start-ups and support the growth of businesses, particularly SMEs? • Enable people with physical and mental health conditions and disabilities to stay in employment? • Support social enterprise, voluntary and community sectors? • Support small, local retail offers? • Support working families?	• The OAPF sets out the context of Royal Docks and Beckton Riverside as London's only Enterprise Zone, and references the EZ (Enterprise Zone) Delivery Plan 2018-2028. Refer to section 1.1.
11. To ensure that provision of environmental, social, and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	• Ensure that provision of environmental, social, and physical infrastructure support economic competitiveness and housing delivery? • Unlock land that has capacity for housing development? • Provide accessible infrastructure to connect new housing developments to key services? • Ensure equity of access to environmental, social, and physical infrastructure?	The Introduction sets out an overview of the aims, scope, and structure of the OAPF. • The OAPF supports the delivery of homes and jobs and proposes two growth scenarios, as stated in the Executive Summary. It identifies potential for up to 38,800 new homes and 55,600 new jobs in the higher growth scenario. • The OAP provides an initial approach to development phasing strategies in the 'Delivery' section.
12. To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of area's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all	• Help to improve learning and the attainment of skills to the right employment opportunities? • Ensure provision of sufficient school places to meet growing needs across London? • Support transitions from education to work? • Support London's status as an international city of learning, research, and development? • Support adult education to improve social mobility and life chances for all ages? • Support early years education and support, particularly in areas of deprivation? • Encourage education and training that meets the needs of business, including vocational training?	The Introduction sets out an overview of the aims, scope, and structure of the OAPF. The OAPF highlights how strategic planning can support the provision of career and skills development for young people, as mentioned in section 1.4. The OAPF stresses the current lack of cultural facilities and spaces for young people in the OA and puts forward a set of key actions in the 'Empowered, Diverse Place' section, to enhance community facilities, education spaces and opportunities for community building.
13. To safeguard and enhance the area's cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment, and talent to benefit all Londoners while delivering new activities that strengthen and build strong and inclusive communities. In Thamesmead specifically, to celebrate and protect existing cultural and heritage destinations while encouraging new offers.	• Improve accessibility for all to cultural venues? • Improve participation by all in cultural activities and support cultural activities that promote social integration? • Help to maintain and increase appropriate cultural facilities, both for consumption and production to sustain and strengthen a growing sector • Enable Londoners to develop skill and take up careers in the creative industries • Provide access to affordable cultural activities in areas of deprivation?	The Introduction sets out an overview of the aims, scope, and structure of the OAPF. • The OAPF seeks to create vibrant, well-connected centres that support local business, commercial activity and encourage local employment. This is identified as an opportunity in section 1.2. • The 'Places' section identifies opportunities to 'add depth' to new and existing centres to benefit local communities and retain visitors, including promoting evening economy.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…?* SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, **HRA**, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
14. To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure	• Reduce NO_x, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions? • Reduce inequalities in terms of access to clean air across London, particularly for those: • who live in deprived areas? • who live, learn, or work near busy roads or construction sites? • who are more vulnerable because of their age or existing medical condition? • Reduce the number of people exposed to particulates and NO_2 concentrations, particularly vulnerable people? • Improve air quality around areas which may have high concentrations of vulnerable people such as schools, outdoor play areas, care homes and hospitals? • Help to achieve national and international standards for air quality? • Reduce costs to the economy resulting from premature deaths due to poor air quality?	The Introduction sets out an overview of the aims, scope, and structure of the OAPF. • The OAPF adopts the '15 min. City' approach, mentioned in section 1.4, meaning residents will be able to fulfill their daily necessities within a 15 min. walk or cycle radius from their homes through improved local connections, which will decrease emissions and improve air quality. • The OAPF includes a section 'Connected, Resilient Place' that makes specific reference to the role of green/open spaces. • The OAPF emphasizes the role of water and its importance as an open space and identifies it as a strength in section 1.2. The OAPF promotes the use and activation of water as an important amenity in the area.
15. To ensure that the area adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks through regeneration and development opportunities	• Protect London from climate change impacts? • Improve the microclimate and ameliorate the impact of the heat island effect on Londoners? • Help London to function during a flood event, heavy rainfall, or tidal surge? • Help London to function during periods of drought? • Reduce impacts on groups more vulnerable to the effects of climate change e.g., older people are more vulnerable to excess heat?	The Introduction sets out an overview of the aims, scope, and structure of the OAPF. • The OAPF includes a section 'Connected, Resilient Place' that makes specific reference to the role of green/open spaces.
16. To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	• Help to reduce London's CO_2 emission targets by 60% by 2025? • Reduce transport's contribution to CO2 emissions? • Reduce the built environment's contribution to CO2 emissions? • Facilitate investment in green technologies, equipment and infrastructure that reduce GHG emissions? • Promote the transition to a low carbon economy? Reduce carbon emissions by shifting to more sustainable modes of transport?	The Introduction sets out an overview of the aims, scope, and structure of the OAPF. • The OAPF adopts the '15 min. City' approach, mentioned in section 1.4., meaning residents will be able to fulfill their daily necessities within a 15 min. walk or cycle radius from their homes through improved local connections, which will decrease emissions and improve air quality.
17. To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system	• Increase the proportion of energy both purchased and generated from renewable and sustainable resources? • Contribute to the provision of smart and affordable energy system for all? • Reduce the demand and need for energy? • Promote generation of energy locally?	The Introduction sets out an overview of the aims, scope, and structure of the OAPF. The OAPF promotes the construction of high-quality homes which will be up to current energy-efficiency standards.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
	• Ensure that any supply shortages are addressed? • Promote and improve energy efficiency? • Reduce impacts of fuel poverty, particularly for vulnerable groups? • Promote the transition to a low carbon economy?	
18. To protect and enhance the area's water resources by ensuring the highest levels of water efficiency and reuse, drainage, and the sewerage system	• Improve the quality of the water environment, helping to meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive? • Reduce discharges to surface and ground waters? • Support necessary improvements to the water systems infrastructure (water supply/sewerage)? • Reduce abstraction from surface and ground water sources? • Reduce water consumption through the promotion of demand management? • Protect and enhance the character and use of London's riverscapes and waterways?	The Introduction sets out an overview of the aims, scope, and structure of the OAPF. • The OAPF emphasizes the role of water and its importance as an open space and identifies it as a strength in section 1.2. The OAPF promotes the use and activation of water as an important amenity in the area.
19. To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of property and infrastructure to flooding and reduce its effects and impacts on the community.	• Minimise the risk of flooding from all sources of flooding to people, property, infrastructure? • Manage residual flood risks appropriately and avoid new flood risks? • Seek to minimise new development in areas prone to flood risk or mitigate the potential for such risk? • Promote the integration of sustainable urban drainage systems? • Ensure that sites in areas of high tidal flood risk include provision for the creation or improvement of flood defences? • Ensure that no development prejudices the Environment Agency's ability to improve flood defences in line with its strategic plans?	The Introduction sets out an overview of the aims, scope, and structure of the OAPF. • The extent and degree of flood risk across the OA is identified • Water management and flood mitigation is identified as important to any planning framework for the OA
20. To protect, connect and enhance the area's natural capital (including important habitats, species, and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides linking it directly with the wider London green and blue network.	• Protect and enhance the character of local greenspaces? • Bring nature closer to people, particularly in most urbanised parts of the city and improve access to areas of biodiversity interest? • Help to acknowledge monetary value to natural capital of London? • Conserve, enhance or create natural and semi-natural habitats of recognised ecological value and/or the green corridors that link them enhancing the ecological function and carrying capacity of the greenspace network? • Avoid damage to sites, protected species, and habitats, especially where there is a designation of international, national, regional, or local importance?	The Introduction sets out an overview of the aims, scope, and structure of the OAPF. • The unequal distribution of access to green space across the OA is identified as a constraint of the OA in the Introduction • The OAPF includes a section 'Connected, Resilient Place' that makes specific reference to the role of green/open spaces. A strategy for new and improved green and blue spaces is described.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
	• Promote, educate, and raise awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment to all? • Promote and support the function of the Blue-Ribbon Network? • Specifically address deficiencies in access to open space? • Create green spaces that are safe and accessible to all? • Promote sensory environments and play spaces? • Support the protection of the priority species identified in the Greenwich and Bexley BAP? • Improve access to, and the connectivity of, the Green Chain?	
21. To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes, and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological, and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	• Conserve and/or enhance heritage assets, their setting, and the wider historic environment? • Contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Improve the quality and condition of the historic environment? • Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness? • Increase the social benefit (e.g., education, participation, citizenship, health, and well-being) derived from the historic environment? • Engage communities in identifying culturally important features and areas? • Provide for increased access to and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Provide for increased understanding and interpretation of the historic environment?	The Introduction sets out an overview of the aims, scope, and structure of the OAPF. • The OAPF seeks to honor and celebrate the heritage of the Royal Docks by activating the waterfront, as mentioned in section 1.2, and making it an important amenity in the area. • The OAPF recognizes the industrial legacy of the Royal Docks as an opportunity in Section 1.2 and advises that protected heritage assets should inform the design and development of new places. • The 'Places' section identifies opportunities to 'add depth' to new and existing centres to benefit local communities and retain visitors.
22. To conserve and recognise the area's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	• Promote the use of brownfield land? • Prevent further soil degradation or erosion? • Restore degraded soil? • Minimise the risk of health impacts through contamination? • Maximise the potential benefit of access to new employment and housing as a result of remediation?	The Introduction sets out an overview of the aims, scope, and structure of the OAPF. • The extent of formerly industrial brownfield land across the OA is identified as both a constraint and an opportunity for the future of the OA. • Whilst land values are low and reclamation costs high, the OA has the potential to deliver a significant number of homes and jobs if development is undertaken • Extent of land contamination is considered in Connected Resilient Place
23. To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	• Promote the principles of circular economy when aiming for waste reduction, reuse, re-manufacturing, and recycling? • Maximise use of innovative waste management techniques including smart technology? • Help develop more efficient and sustainable freight transportation? • Minimise negative impacts of waste processing and disposal on vulnerable groups?	The Introduction sets out an overview of the aims, scope, and structure of the OAPF. • The OAPF seeks to plan for efficient use of employment land and safeguard protected industrial capacity and promotes co-locating industrial and residential uses to optimise land. This is identified as an opportunity in section 1.2. • The OAPF considers the potential for former industrial sites to deliver new homes in its higher-growth scenario as stated in the Executive Summary.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…?* SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component

24. To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across the opportunity area and reduce inequalities in exposure	• Reduce the number of people exposed to high levels of noise with the potential to cause annoyance, sleep disturbance or physiological effects?
	• Help reduce actual noise levels and disturbances from noise?
	   • Minimise and reduce road, rail and aviation noise and vibration levels and disruption?
	   • Improve people's access to quiet/ tranquil spaces?
	   • Reduce nighttime noise in residential areas?
		The Introduction sets out an overview of the aims, scope, and structure of the OAPF.
		
		• The OAPF adopts the '15 min. City' approach, mentioned in section 1.4, improving walking, and cycling for residents, and encouraging mode shift from private vehicles, thereby reducing traffic noise.
		• The OAPF identifies water as a strength in section 1.2, and encourages activation of the waterfront, which will provide more tranquil space for residents.
		• The OAPF promotes new green spaces within new developments as an opportunity in section 1.2, which will improve residents' access to tranquil spaces.

IIA Objective	Likely effects
1. To make the area inclusive by reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population	Major positive
2. To ensure the OAPF area has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient, and free of prejudice	Minor positive
3. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of local residents and to reduce health inequalities across the area and between communities	Minor positive
4. To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety	Minor positive
5. To provide a quantum, type, quality, and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand and the needs of the community	Major positive
6. Make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development?	Major positive
7. To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance existing. Nurturing a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorized transport	Major positive
8. To maximise accessibility for all in and around London	Major positive
9. To enhance and improve connectivity for all to, from, within and around the area and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes. Improve connectivity and access to opportunities within the OA and to areas of significant employment growth, such as the Royal Docks. Overcome severance and promote safe, accessible routes for active travel	Major positive
10. To maintain, strengthen and support the local economy, recognising the existing and historical economic base with regard to logistics, manufacturing and the Thames Estuary Production Corridor vision and building upon this as a priority. To enhance the existing economy by improving conditions for business to thrive. Plan for efficient use of employment land and safeguard protected industrial capacity	Major positive
11. To ensure that provision of environmental, social, and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	Major positive
12. To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of area's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all	Minor positive
13. To safeguard and enhance the area's cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment, and talent to benefit all Londoners while delivering new activities that strengthen and build strong and inclusive communities In Thamesmead specifically, Celebrate and protect existing cultural and heritage destinations while encouraging new offers.	Minor positive
14. To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure	Major positive
15. To ensure that the area adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks through regeneration and development opportunities	Minor positive
16. To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	Major positive
17. To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system	Minor positive
18. To protect and enhance the area's water resources by ensuring the highest levels of water efficiency and reuse, drainage, and the sewerage system	Minor positive
19. To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of property and infrastructure to flooding and reduce its effects and impacts on the community.	Minor positive
20. To protect, connect and enhance the area's natural capital (including important habitats, species, and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides linking it directly with the wider London green and blue network.	Minor positive
21. To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes, and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological, and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	Minor positive
22. To conserve and recognise the area's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	Minor positive
23. To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	Minor positive
24. To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across the opportunity area and reduce inequalities in exposure	Minor positive

Major positive	(dark green)
Minor positive	(light green)
Neutral	(white)
Minor Negative	(orange)
Major Negative	(red)
Uncertain	?

6.2: Supporting Good Growth: A Lively, Healthy Place: New Homes, Health and Wellbeing

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…?* SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component

• To make the area inclusive by reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population	• Reduce poverty and social exclusion?
	• Promote a culture of equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment?
	• Promote an inclusive design approach ensuring a barrier free environment for all, especially disabled people?
	• Provide opportunities for people to choose an active, fulfilling life? –
	• Provide opportunities for Londoners to actively participate in the city's life, decision making and communities?
	• Provide opportunities for Londoners of every background to connect?
		• The OAPF describes a vision for the RD+BR OA to become a Lively, Healthy place
		• The Lively, Healthy Place principles set out a framework to guide development in the OA and achieve good outcomes for residents:
		   ○ Principle 1 supports the delivery of 38,000 new homes, many of which will be genuinely affordable, and family sized.
		   ○ Principle 2 promotes improved local connections and active travel, making places more accessible for those who do not have access to private vehicles.
		   ○ Principle 3 promotes lively, mixed-use neighborhoods with a variety of amenities.
		• Section 3.1: Land Use notes that new developments in the OA should include inclusive spaces that are open to all people at little or no cost.
		• Section 3.1: Optimising Development encourages new development to respond positively to new and existing street networks to create an inclusive environment. It discourages enclosed and gated developments.
		• Section 3.1: Public Realm promotes high-quality and safe public spaces.

• To ensure the OAPF area has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient, and free of prejudice		• Section 3.1: Co-design and Community Wealth-Building, sets out a strategy to engage and empower existing local communities.

• To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of local residents and to reduce health inequalities across the area and between communities	• Improve access and equity of access to health and social care services and facilities?
	• Reduce differentials in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy across London?
	• Promote increases in physical activity, particularly in areas of health and social deprivation?
	• Reduce inequalities in levels of physical activity?
	• Improve the physical and mental health and wellbeing of communities?
	• Reduce inequalities in physical and mental health and wellbeing?
	• Support the provision of quality, affordable and healthy food?
		• The Lively, Healthy Place principles set out a framework to guide development in the OA and achieve good outcomes for residents:
		   ○ Principle 4 encourages increased access to the water, which will provide more leisure opportunities for local residents.
		   ○ Principle 5 promotes the human-scale development which foster feelings of safety and comfort.
		   ○ Principle 6 supports the creation of 15 min. neighborhoods, in which services needed for daily life, such as primary schools, health centres and supermarkets are within a 15 min. walk from each home.
		• Section 3.1: Affordable Housing sets out policies to ensure affordable housing provision. Genuinely affordable, high-quality homes will decrease housing insecurity, foster stable communities, and improve mental health.
		• Section 3.1: Physical and Mental Health sets out a number of recommendations to address the physical and mental health of residents, such as: celebrating playspace, considering acoustics, and imaginative forms of site activation at the street level.

• To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety	• Reduce levels of crime? • Reduce the opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour? • Create a travel environment that feels safe to all users during the daytime and nighttime?	• The Lively, Healthy Place principles set out a framework to guide development in the OA and achieve good outcomes for residents: ○ Principles 3 and 6 seeks to create lively, healthy, 15 min. neighborhoods with mixed-uses, which will encourage more 'eyes on the street' and improve safety.

	• Increase security and resilience to major incidents? • Improve perceptions of safety and fear of crime to help remove barriers to activities leading to reduced social isolation?	• Section 3.1: Public Realm promotes high-quality and safe public spaces. • Section 3.1: Co-design and Community Wealth-Building, sets out a strategy to engage and empower existing local communities. Feelings of pride and belonging in local residents can decrease anti-social behaviour.
• To provide a quantum, type, quality, and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand and the needs of the community	• Help to facilitate the delivery of house building that meets the needs of Londoners? • Reduce homelessness and overcrowding? Increase the range and affordability of housing? • Promote accessible and adaptable homes, improving choice for people who require them? • Improve insulation and energy efficiency in housing to reduce fuel poverty and ill-health? • Provide housing that encourages a sense of community and enhances the amenity value of the community?	• The Lively, Healthy Place principles set out a framework to guide development in the OA and achieve good outcomes for residents: o Principle 1 supports the delivery of 38,000 new homes, many of which will be genuinely affordable, and family sized. • Section 3.1: OAPF Growth Scenario identifies sites for large-scale development to meet the higher-growth scenario targets. • Section 3.1: Optimising Development sets out principles to ensure new homes are well-designed and that new developments make a positive contribution to the area. • Section 3.1: Affordable Housing sets out policies to ensure affordable housing provision and recommends the provision of specialist and innovative housing types. • Section 3.1: Optimising Development discusses the role that tall buildings will play in the OA and sets out guidance around tall buildings.

• To make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development	• Make the best use of land through appropriate development on brownfield sites and use of existing transport network?
	
	Ensure that higher densities development does not adversely impact on different groups of people? Integrate land use and transport?
	Promote regeneration and provide benefits for existing communities?
		• The Lively, Healthy Place principles set out a framework to guide development in the OA and achieve good outcomes for residents:
		    o Principle 1 supports the delivery of 38,000 new homes, many of which will be genuinely affordable, and family sized. Many of these will be located on brownfield sites and will be higher density.
		    o Principle 6 supports the creation of 15 min. neighborhoods, in which services needed for daily life are within a 15 min. walk from each home. This innately encourages higher-density development and more efficient land use.
		• Section 3.1: Optimising Development sets out guidance for ensuring new development maximises land efficiency and makes a positive contribution.

• To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance existing. Nurturing a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorized transport	• Conserve and enhance the townscape/cityscape character? • Create and maintain a safe and attractive public realm which encourages people to walk and cycle? • Help to make people feel positive about the area they live in and promote social integration? • Encourage an inclusive design approach considering the needs of a variety of users • Help to improve the wider built environment and create a sense of place and 'vibrancy'? • Promote high quality design and sustainable design and construction methods? • Improve legibility and ease of use of the built environment for people with sensory or cognitive impairments? • Retain the spatial diversity of communities?	• The Lively, Healthy Place principles set out a framework to guide development in the OA and achieve good outcomes for residents: o Principles 3 and 6 support the creation of lively 15 min. neighborhoods, in which services needed for daily life are within a 15 min. walk from each home, and where residents are encouraged to primarily use active travel modes. • Section 3.1: Public Realm promotes high-quality and safe public spaces that can foster social integration. • Section 3.1: Land Use notes that new developments in the OA should include inclusive spaces that are open to all people at little or no cost. • Section 3.1: Optimising Development encourages new development to respond positively to new and existing street networks to create an inclusive environment. It discourages enclosed and gated developments.

• To maximise accessibility for all in and around London	• Improve accessibility to all public transport modes? • Increase equality of access to services and facilities? • Improve links between areas, neighbourhoods, and communities?	• The Lively, Healthy Place principles set out a framework to guide development in the OA and achieve good outcomes for residents: o Principles 3 and 6 support the creation of lively 15 min. neighborhoods, in which services needed for daily life are within a 15 min. walk from each home, and where residents are encouraged to primarily use active travel modes. • Section 3.1: Optimising Development encourages new development to respond positively to new and existing street networks to create an inclusive environment. It discourages enclosed and gated developments.
• To enhance and improve connectivity for all to, from, within and around the area and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes. To improve connectivity and access to opportunities within the OA and to areas of significant employment growth, such as the Royal Docks. To overcome severance and promote safe, accessible routes for active travel	• Improve connectivity by public transport in outer London? • Improve connectivity across the River Thames by all modes of transport, particularly in east London? • Reduce traffic volumes and congestion on roads across all parts of London? • Reduce severance and consequent inequalities for those groups who are more greatly affected by severance (e.g., people on low incomes, disabled people, children and young people, older people, and people dependent on walking and using public transport for travel)? • Encourage a modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel as well as encourage greater efficiency (e.g., through car-sharing)? • Reduce the overall need for people to travel by improving their access to the services, jobs, leisure, and amenities in the place in which they live? • Encourage active travel by creating safe, attractive routes?	• The Lively, Healthy Place principles set out a framework to guide development in the OA and achieve good outcomes for residents: o Principles 3 and 6 support the creation of lively 15 min. neighborhoods, in which services needed for daily life are within a 15 min. walk from each home, and where residents are encouraged to primarily use active travel modes. • Section 3.1: Optimising Development encourages new development to respond positively to new and existing street networks to create an inclusive environment. It discourages enclosed and gated developments.
• To maintain, strengthen and support the local economy, recognising the existing and historical economic base with regard to logistics, manufacturing and the Thames Estuary Production Corridor vision and build upon this as a priority. To enhance the existing economy by improving conditions for business to thrive. To plan for efficient use of employment land and safeguard protected industrial capacity.	• Help maintain London as an internationally competitive city? • Increase London's productivity? • Facilitate the provision of the right type of employment land and floorspace in the right place to ensure that London remains economically competitive? • Help generate satisfying, secure and rewarding new jobs? • Create healthy, productive workplaces? • Help to provide employment opportunities in the most deprived areas, particularly to disadvantaged groups, and stimulate regeneration? • Minimise barriers to employment (e.g., transport, financial, childcare)? • Help reduce overall unemployment, particularly long-term and youth unemployment? • Improve the resilience of business and the economy? • Help to diversify the economy? • Encourage business start-ups and support the growth of businesses, particularly SMEs? • Enable people with physical and mental health conditions and disabilities to stay in employment? • Support social enterprise, voluntary and community sectors?	Not applicable. Please refer to 'Supporting Good Growth: An Enabled, Innovative Place' and 'Supporting Good Growth: An Empowered, Diverse Place'. The Lively, Healthy Place section does not contribute directly to the strengthening of the local economy.

	• Support small, local retail offers? • Support working families?	

• To ensure that provision of environmental, social, and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	• Ensure that provision of environmental, social, and physical infrastructure support economic competitiveness and housing delivery?
	
	• Unlock land that has capacity for housing development?
	
	• Provide accessible infrastructure to connect new housing developments to key services?
	
	• Ensure equity of access to environmental, social, and physical infrastructure?
		• The Lively, Healthy Place principles set out a framework to guide development in the OA and achieve good outcomes for residents:
		
		  o Principle 1 supports the delivery of 38,000 new homes, many of which will be genuinely affordable, and family sized. Many of these will be located on brownfield sites and will be higher density.
		
		  o Principle 6 supports the creation of 15 min. neighborhoods, in which services needed for daily life are within a 15 min. walk from each home. This innately encourages higher-density development and more efficient land use.

• To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of area's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all	• Help to improve learning and the attainment of skills to the right employment opportunities? • Ensure provision of sufficient school places to meet growing needs across London? • Support transitions from education to work? • Support London's status as an international city of learning, research, and development? • Support adult education to improve social mobility and life chances for all ages? • Support early years education and support, particularly in areas of deprivation? • Encourage education and training that meets the needs of business, including vocational training?	Not applicable. Please refer to 'Supporting Good Growth: An Enabled, Innovative Place' and 'Supporting Good Growth: An Empowered, Diverse Place'. The Lively, Healthy Place section does not contribute directly to the improvement of the future labour market.
• To safeguard and enhance the area's cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment, and talent to benefit all Londoners while delivering new activities that strengthen and build strong and inclusive communities. Specifically, to celebrate and protect existing cultural and heritage destinations while encouraging new offers.	• Improve accessibility for all to cultural venues? • Improve participation by all in cultural activities and support cultural activities that promote social integration? • Help to maintain and increase appropriate cultural facilities, both for consumption and production to sustain and strengthen a growing sector • Enable Londoners to develop skill and take up careers in the creative industries • Provide access to affordable cultural activities in areas of deprivation?	Not applicable. Please refer to 'Supporting Good Growth: An Enabled, Innovative Place' and 'Supporting Good Growth: An Empowered, Diverse Place'. The Lively, Healthy Place section does not contribute directly to the safeguarding and enhancement of the area's cultural offer.
• To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure	• Reduce NO_x, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions? • Reduce inequalities in terms of access to clean air across London, particularly for those: • who live in deprived areas? • who live, learn, or work near busy roads or construction sites? • who are more vulnerable because of their age or existing medical condition? • Reduce the number of people exposed to particulates and NO_2 concentrations, particularly vulnerable people?	• The Lively, Healthy Place principles set out a framework to guide development in the OA and achieve good outcomes for residents: o Principles 3 and 6 support the creation of lively 15 min. neighborhoods, in which services needed for daily life are within a 15 min. walk from each home, and where residents are encouraged to primarily use active travel modes. A mode shift away from private vehicles will decrease emissions.

	• Improve air quality around areas which may have high concentrations of vulnerable people such as schools, outdoor play areas, care homes and hospitals? • Help to achieve national and international standards for air quality? • Reduce costs to the economy resulting from premature deaths due to poor air quality?	
• To ensure that the area adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks through regeneration and development opportunities	• Protect London from climate change impacts? • Improve the microclimate and ameliorate the impact of the heat island effect on Londoners? • Help London to function during a flood event, heavy rainfall, or tidal surge? • Help London to function during periods of drought? • Reduce impacts on groups more vulnerable to the effects of climate change e.g., older people are more vulnerable to excess heat?	• The 'lively, healthy place' section can contribute to climate resilience e. g. urban cooling by promoting access to water, the creation of a healthy food environment, support for a Green Infrastructure network with green and blue spaces, and the promotion of natural flood management.
• To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	• Help to reduce London's CO_2 emission targets by 60% by 2025? • Reduce transport's contribution to CO2 emissions? • Reduce the built environment's contribution to CO2 emissions? • Facilitate investment in green technologies, equipment and infrastructure that reduce GHG emissions? • Promote the transition to a low carbon economy? Reduce carbon emissions by shifting to more sustainable modes of transport?	• The Lively, Healthy Place principles set out a framework to guide development in the OA and achieve good outcomes for residents: o Principles 3 and 6 support the creation of lively 15 min. neighborhoods, in which services needed for daily life are within a 15 min. walk from each home, and where residents are encouraged to primarily use active travel modes. A mode shift away from private vehicles will decrease emissions. .
• To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system	• Increase the proportion of energy both purchased and generated from renewable and sustainable resources? • Contribute to the provision of smart and affordable energy system for all? • Reduce the demand and need for energy? • Promote generation of energy locally? • Ensure that any supply shortages are addressed? • Promote and improve energy efficiency? • Reduce impacts of fuel poverty, particularly for vulnerable groups? • Promote the transition to a low carbon economy?	Not applicable. Please refer to 'Supporting Good Growth: A Connected, Resilient Place.' The Lively, Healthy Place section does not contribute directly to energy efficiency.
• To protect and enhance the area's water resources by ensuring the highest levels of water efficiency and reuse, drainage, and the sewerage system	• Improve the quality of the water environment, helping to meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive? • Reduce discharges to surface and ground waters? • Support necessary improvements to the water systems infrastructure (water supply/sewerage)? • Reduce abstraction from surface and ground water sources?	The Lively, Healthy Place section considers the importance of water to the existing and future character of the OA • Development along waterways should protect and enhance inclusive public access to and along the waterway front and explore opportunities for new, extended, improved and inclusive access infrastructure to/from the waterways. • Development around the water should emphasize the role of the water in their underlying design concepts – it must play a central role. Proposals into the waterways should only be supported for water-related uses or support enhancements to existing water related uses

	• Reduce water consumption through the promotion of demand management? • Protect and enhance the character and use of London's riverscapes and waterways?	• Designing innovatively to manage flood risk particularly ground floor uses and role of duplex typology to overcome flood risk issues.
• To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of property and infrastructure to flooding and reduce its effects and impacts on the community.	• Minimise the risk of flooding from all sources of flooding to people, property, infrastructure? • Manage residual flood risks appropriately and avoid new flood risks? • Seek to minimise new development in areas prone to flood risk or mitigate the potential for such risk? • Promote the integration of sustainable urban drainage systems? • Ensure that sites in areas of high tidal flood risk include provision for the creation or improvement of flood defences? • Ensure that no development prejudices the Environment Agency's ability to improve flood defences in line with its strategic plans?	The Lively, Healthy Place section promotes the creation of a Green Infrastructure network within the OA, which would include natural approaches to water management and flood mitigation.
• To protect, connect and enhance the area's natural capital (including important habitats, species, and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides linking it directly with the wider London green and blue network.	• Protect and enhance the character of local greenspaces? • Bring nature closer to people, particularly in most urbanised parts of the city and improve access to areas of biodiversity interest? • Help to acknowledge monetary value to natural capital of London? • Conserve, enhance or create natural and semi-natural habitats of recognised ecological value and/or the green corridors that link them enhancing the ecological function and carrying capacity of the greenspace network? • Avoid damage to sites, protected species, and habitats, especially where there is a designation of international, national, regional, or local importance? • Promote, educate, and raise awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment to all? • Promote and support the function of the Blue-Ribbon Network? • Specifically address deficiencies in access to open space? • Create green spaces that are safe and accessible to all? • Promote sensory environments and play spaces? • Support the protection of the priority species identified in the Greenwich and Bexley BAP? • Improve access to, and the connectivity of, the Green Chain?	• Realising the opportunity that Green Infrastructure represents for an OA-wide network of small green spaces and planting that benefits everyday life and represents a transformation in the character of an ex-industrial area. • Development should respond to the recommendations of a Royal Docks and Beckton Riverside IWMS. Water both effects, and is affected by surrounding land uses, and both should support and influence one another
• To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes, and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological, and	• Conserve and/or enhance heritage assets, their setting, and the wider historic environment? • Contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Improve the quality and condition of the historic environment? • Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness?	Not applicable. Please refer to 'Supporting Good Growth: An Empowered, Diverse Place'. The Lively, Healthy Place section does not contribute directly to the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.

cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	• Increase the social benefit (e.g., education, participation, citizenship, health, and well-being) derived from the historic environment? • Engage communities in identifying culturally important features and areas? • Provide for increased access to and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Provide for increased understanding and interpretation of the historic environment?	
• To conserve and recognise the area's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	• Promote the use of brownfield land? • Prevent further soil degradation or erosion? • Restore degraded soil? • Minimise the risk of health impacts through contamination? • Maximise the potential benefit of access to new employment and housing as a result of remediation?	Not applicable. Please refer to 'Supporting Good Growth: A Connected, Resilient Place.' The Lively, Healthy Place section does not contribute directly to geodiversity.
• To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	• Promote the principles of circular economy when aiming for waste reduction, reuse, re-manufacturing, and recycling? • Maximise use of innovative waste management techniques including smart technology? • Help develop more efficient and sustainable freight transportation? • Minimise negative impacts of waste processing and disposal on vulnerable groups?	Development should respond to the recommendations of a Royal Docks and Beckton Riverside IWMS. Water both effects, and is affected by surrounding land uses, and both should support and influence one another

• To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across the opportunity area and reduce inequalities in exposure	• Reduce the number of people exposed to high levels of noise with the potential to cause annoyance, sleep disturbance or physiological effects?
	• Help reduce actual noise levels and disturbances from noise?
	   • Minimise and reduce road, rail and aviation noise and vibration levels and disruption?
	   • Improve people's access to quiet/ tranquil spaces?
	   • Reduce nighttime noise in residential areas?
		• The Lively, Healthy Place principles set out a framework to guide development in the OA and achieve good outcomes for residents:
		   o Principles 3 and 6 support the creation of lively 15 min. neighborhoods, in which services needed for daily life are within a 15 min. walk from each home, and where residents are encouraged to primarily use active travel modes. A mode shift away from private vehicles will decrease traffic noise.
		• Section 3.1: Agent of Change lays out principles and recommendations around mitigating noise-sensitive uses.

IIA Objective	Likely effects
6. To make the area inclusive by reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population	Major positive
7. To ensure the OAPF area has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient, and free of prejudice	Minor positive
8. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of local residents and to reduce health inequalities across the area and between communities	Minor positive
9. To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety	Minor positive
10. To provide a quantum, type, quality, and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand and the needs of the community	Major positive
11. Make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development?	Major positive
12. To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance existing. Nurturing a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorized transport	Major positive
13. To maximise accessibility for all in and around London	Minor positive
14. To enhance and improve connectivity for all to, from, within and around the area and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes. Improve connectivity and access to opportunities within the OA and to areas of significant employment growth, such as the Royal Docks. Overcome severance and promote safe, accessible routes for active travel	Minor positive
15. To maintain, strengthen and support the local economy, recognising the existing and historical economic base with regard to logistics, manufacturing and the Thames Estuary Production Corridor vision and building upon this as a priority. To enhance the existing economy by improving conditions for business to thrive. Plan for efficient use of employment land and safeguard protected industrial capacity	Neutral
16. To ensure that provision of environmental, social, and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	Minor positive
17. To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of area's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all	Neutral
18. To safeguard and enhance the area's cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment, and talent to benefit all Londoners while delivering new activities that strengthen and build strong and inclusive communities In Thamesmead specifically, Celebrate and protect existing cultural and heritage destinations while encouraging new offers.	Minor positive
19. To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure	Minor positive
20. To ensure that the area adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks through regeneration and development opportunities	Minor positive
21. To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	Minor positive
22. To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system	Neutral
23. To protect and enhance the area's water resources by ensuring the highest levels of water efficiency and reuse, drainage, and the sewerage system	Major positive
24. To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of property and infrastructure to flooding and reduce its effects and impacts on the community.	Major positive
25. To protect, connect and enhance the area's natural capital (including important habitats, species, and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides linking it directly with the wider London green and blue network.	Major positive
26. To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes, and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological, and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	Neutral
27. To conserve and recognise the area's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	Neutral
28. To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	Neutral
29. To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across the opportunity area and reduce inequalities in exposure	Minor positive

Major positive	(dark green)
Minor positive	(light green)
Neutral	(white)
Minor Negative	(orange)
Major Negative	(red)
Uncertain	?

6.3: Supporting Good Growth: A Connected, Resilient Place - Local Connections and Environment

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…?* SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component

1. To make the area inclusive by reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population	• Reduce poverty and social exclusion?
	
	• Promote a culture of equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment?
	
	• Promote an inclusive design approach ensuring a barrier free environment for all, especially disabled people?
	
	• Provide opportunities for people to choose an active, fulfilling life? –
	
	• Provide opportunities for Londoners to actively participate in the city's life, decision making and communities?
	
	• Provide opportunities for Londoners of every background to connect?
		• The OAPF describes a vision for the RD+BR OA to become a Connected, Resilient Place. The OAPF principles set out a framework to guide development in the OA, including green infrastructure and connections needed to support the proposed growth:
		    o Principle 1 supports new green spaces within and around new development to address deficit in green space, enabling social and economic recovery.
		    o Principle 2 promotes the 'Healthy Streets' approach.
		    o The vision statement supports improving places for active travel and sustainable transport should benefit everyone, including assisted mobility users, children, and pushchairs.
		• The Local Connections strategy supports improvements to walking and cycling access to public transport, and to the interchange environment, should be accompanied by step-free access at the stations themselves, ensuring that accessibility for every Londoner.
		• Action 9 supports post-Covid-19 places to be greener with an economy that is environmentally responsible, including the jobs and homes created, with opportunities to enable residents and communities to develop their skills.

2. To ensure the OAPF area has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient, and free of prejudice		The OAPF principles for a Connected, Resilient Place set out a framework to guide development in the OA: • One of the objectives of the Local Connections strategy is to connect communities, maximizing mobility, accessibility, and inclusivity.

3. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of local residents and to reduce health inequalities across the area and between communities	• Improve access and equity of access to health and social care services and facilities?
	
	• Reduce differentials in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy across London?
	
	• Promote increases in physical activity, particularly in areas of health and social deprivation?
	
	• Reduce inequalities in levels of physical activity?
	
	• Improve the physical and mental health and wellbeing of communities?
	
	• Reduce inequalities in physical and mental health and wellbeing?
	
	• Support the provision of quality, affordable and healthy food?
		• The OAPF principles for a Connected, Resilient Place set out a framework to guide development in the OA:
		    o Principle 3 seeks to improve connections and access within the OA and create active centres with a range of amenities which could improve mental and physical health as it could encourage people out of their homes and to interact with others through the provision of local services.
		    o Principle 2 promotes the 'Healthy Streets' approach which by improving the quality and safety of walking and cycling could improve the well-being of residents.
		    o Principle 5 seeks to improve the accessibility, continuous routes, management, and safety of open space which could encourage people out more, and especially to use open spaces, such as spaces around the Docks, which has been shown to improve wellbeing and mental health and social interaction.
		• The green infrastructure objectives support the provision of open spaces that can perform a range of functions, ensuring social and community infrastructure supports growth.
		• 'A Connected, Resilient Place' proposes enhanced links with green spaces and Thames Path to increase opportunities for walking, cycling, and running

4. To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety	• Reduce levels of crime? • Reduce the opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour? • Create a travel environment that feels safe to all users during the daytime and nighttime?	• The OAPF principles for a Connected, Resilient Place set out a framework to guide development in the OA: o Principle 2 supports the investment in local connections to help removing barriers and enhance social inclusion.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…?* SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, **HRA**, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
	• Increase security and resilience to major incidents? • Improve perceptions of safety and fear of crime to help remove barriers to activities leading to reduced social isolation?	o Principle 4 seeks to improve the accessibility, amenity value, management, and safety of open space o The Local Connections strategy seeks to support placemaking opportunities that enhance safety, reinforce the identity and distinctiveness of the place, and aid legibility. • Comprehensive 'high street' schemes are supported under the Local Connections strategy to enhance the creation of a travel environment that it feels safe, and it is active during the daytime and nighttime. These measures are likely to represent positive impacts for older people who have a greater fear of crimes and disabled people, people who have undergone gender reassignment, BAME groups and members of religious groups who all experience a higher incidence of crime. [14]
5. To provide a quantum, type, quality, and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand and the needs of the community	• Help to facilitate the delivery of house building that meets the needs of Londoners? • Reduce homelessness and overcrowding? Increase the range and affordability of housing? • Promote accessible and adaptable homes, improving choice for people who require them? • Improve insulation and energy efficiency in housing to reduce fuel poverty and ill-health? • Provide housing that encourages a sense of community and enhances the amenity value of the community?	The new homes identified in the OAPF Higher Growth scenario will be supported by the local connections and green/open spaces detailed within the Connected, Resilient section. This aspect of the OAPF is therefore vital to the delivery of a significant quantum of affordable homes that foster active travel modes.
6. To make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development	• Make the best use of land through appropriate development on brownfield sites and use of existing transport network? Ensure that higher densities development does not adversely impact on different groups of people? Integrate land use and transport? Promote regeneration and provide benefits for existing communities?	• The OAPF principles for a Connected, Resilient Place set out a framework to guide development in the OA: o Principle 2 and 3 support the investment in new local connections and sustainable active travel. • The Local Connections strategy promotes infrastructure needed to overcome severance which will help the most efficient use of land. • One of the objectives of the green infrastructure plan is to ensure that new developments are masterplanned in such a way as to connect to existing networks, thus maximising land efficiency and connecting existing and future communities
7. To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance existing. Nurturing a sense of place and distinctiveness,	• Conserve and enhance the townscape/cityscape character? • Create and maintain a safe and attractive public realm which encourages people to walk and cycle? • Help to make people feel positive about the area they live in and promote social integration? • Encourage an inclusive design approach considering the needs of a variety of users • Help to improve the wider built environment and create a sense of place and 'vibrancy'? • Promote high quality design and sustainable design and construction methods?	The OAPF principles for a Connected, Resilient Place set out a framework to guide development in the OA: • The Local Connections strategy seeks to support placemaking opportunities that enhance safety, reinforce the identity and distinctiveness of the place, and aid legibility. • Comprehensive 'high street' schemes are supported under the Local Connections strategy to enhance the creation of a travel environment that it feels safe, and it is active during the daytime and nighttime.

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[14] EHRC (2016 update) Crime and disabled people: Measures of disability-related harassment
See assessment of the GLA impact on trans-equality https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/assessment_of_the_gla_impact_on_trans_e quality.pdf.)
EHRC 2016. Is England Fairer? The state of equality and human rights 2016

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
reducing the need to travel by motorized transport	• Improve legibility and ease of use of the built environment for people with sensory or cognitive impairments? • Retain the spatial diversity of communities?	• Action 3 supports the use the Royal Docks 'Public Realm Framework' and Design Guides to embed inclusive design principles and best practice in the OAPF and new streets and spaces. Ensure that bridges and stations are fully accessible. • Action 5 seeks to enhance access to local services by investing in healthier high streets, such as North Woolwich Road, infrastructure to overcome severance and improved local streets. • Action 8 supports that development in the OA should reduce waste, increase material re-use and support London's circular economy. Places designated for handling waste should reconcile with other development.
8. To maximise accessibility for all in and around London	• Improve accessibility to all public transport modes? • Increase equality of access to services and facilities? • Improve links between areas, neighbourhoods, and communities?	The OAPF principles for a Connected, Resilient Place set out a framework to guide development in the OA: • Principle 3 seeks to improve connections and access within and outside the OA, and create active places with a range of amenities, increasing accessibility and supporting the delivery of 15 min. neighbourhoods. • Principles 2 promotes the 'Healthy Streets' approach, improving the quality and safety of walking and cycling. • Action 4 seeks to improve citywide connectivity, for example improved and expanded DLR services, and upgraded stations and stops.
9. To enhance and improve connectivity for all to, from, within and around the area and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes. To improve connectivity and access to opportunities within the OA and to areas of significant employment growth, such as the Royal Docks. To overcome severance and promote safe, accessible routes for active travel	• Improve connectivity by public transport in outer London? • Improve connectivity across the River Thames by all modes of transport, particularly in east London? • Reduce traffic volumes and congestion on roads across all parts of London? • Reduce severance and consequent inequalities for those groups who are more greatly affected by severance (e.g., people on low incomes, disabled people, children and young people, older people, and people dependent on walking and using public transport for travel)? • Encourage a modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel as well as encourage greater efficiency (e.g., through car-sharing)? • Reduce the overall need for people to travel by improving their access to the services, jobs, leisure, and amenities in the place in which they live? • Encourage active travel by creating safe, attractive routes?	The OAPF principles for a Connected, Resilient Place set out a framework to guide development in the OA: • Principle 3 seeks to improve connections and access within and outside the OA and create active places with a range of amenities. • Principles 2 promotes the 'Healthy Streets' approach, improving the quality and safety of walking and cycling • The Local Connections strategy seeks to support existing communities and strengthen social integration and local character. It includes reference to the Mayor's London Charter. • Action 4 seeks to improve citywide connectivity, for example improved and expanded DLR services, and upgraded stations and stops.
10. To maintain, strengthen and support the local economy, recognising the existing and historical economic base with regard to logistics, manufacturing and the Thames Estuary Production Corridor vision and build upon this as a priority. To enhance the	• Help maintain London as an internationally competitive city? • Increase London's productivity? • Facilitate the provision of the right type of employment land and floorspace in the right place to ensure that London remains economically competitive? • Help generate satisfying, secure and rewarding new jobs? • Create healthy, productive workplaces?	• Action 9 supports Post-Covid-19 places to be greener with an economy that is environmentally responsible, including the jobs and homes created, with opportunities to enable residents and communities to develop their skills. • The Local Connections strategy supports the creation of healthy, productive places, enhancing commercial activity on streets.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…?* SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, **HRA**, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
existing economy by improving conditions for business to thrive. To plan for efficient use of employment land and safeguard protected industrial capacity.	• Help to provide employment opportunities in the most deprived areas, particularly to disadvantaged groups, and stimulate regeneration? • Minimise barriers to employment (e.g., transport, financial, childcare)? • Help reduce overall unemployment, particularly long-term and youth unemployment? • Improve the resilience of business and the economy? • Help to diversify the economy? • Encourage business start-ups and support the growth of businesses, particularly SMEs? • Enable people with physical and mental health conditions and disabilities to stay in employment? • Support social enterprise, voluntary and community sectors? • Support small, local retail offers? • Support working families?	
11. To ensure that provision of environmental, social, and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	• Ensure that provision of environmental, social, and physical infrastructure support economic competitiveness and housing delivery? • Unlock land that has capacity for housing development? • Provide accessible infrastructure to connect new housing developments to key services? • Ensure equity of access to environmental, social, and physical infrastructure?	Not applicable. Please refer to 'Supporting Good Growth: An Enabled, Innovative Place' and 'Supporting Good Growth: An Empowered, Diverse Place'. The Connected, Resilient Place section does not contribute directly to the improvement of the future labour market.
12. To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of area's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all	• Help to improve learning and the attainment of skills to the right employment opportunities? • Ensure provision of sufficient school places to meet growing needs across London? • Support transitions from education to work? • Support London's status as an international city of learning, research, and development? • Support adult education to improve social mobility and life chances for all ages? • Support early years education and support, particularly in areas of deprivation? • Encourage education and training that meets the needs of business, including vocational training?	Not applicable. Please refer to 'Supporting Good Growth: An Enabled, Innovative Place' and 'Supporting Good Growth: An Empowered, Diverse Place'. The Connected, Resilient Place section does not contribute directly to the improvement of the future labour market.
13. To safeguard and enhance the area's cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment, and talent to benefit all Londoners while delivering new activities that strengthen and build strong and inclusive communities. Specifically, to celebrate and protect existing	• Improve accessibility for all to cultural venues? • Improve participation by all in cultural activities and support cultural activities that promote social integration? • Help to maintain and increase appropriate cultural facilities, both for consumption and production to sustain and strengthen a growing sector • Enable Londoners to develop skill and take up careers in the creative industries • Provide access to affordable cultural activities in areas of deprivation?	Not applicable. Please refer to 'Supporting Good Growth: An Enabled, Innovative Place' and 'Supporting Good Growth: An Empowered, Diverse Place'. The Connected, Resilient Place section does not contribute directly to the safeguarding and enhancement of the area's cultural offer.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…?* SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, **HRA**, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
cultural and heritage destinations while encouraging new offers.		
14. To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure	• Reduce NO_x, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions? • Reduce inequalities in terms of access to clean air across London, particularly for those: • who live in deprived areas? • who live, learn, or work near busy roads or construction sites? • who are more vulnerable because of their age or existing medical condition? • Reduce the number of people exposed to particulates and NO_2 concentrations, particularly vulnerable people? • Improve air quality around areas which may have high concentrations of vulnerable people such as schools, outdoor play areas, care homes and hospitals? • Help to achieve national and international standards for air quality? • Reduce costs to the economy resulting from premature deaths due to poor air quality?	The OAPF principles for a Connected, Resilient Place set out a framework to guide development in the OA: • Principle 3 seeks to improve connections and access within and outside the OA. • Principle 2 promotes the 'Healthy Streets' approach, improving the quality and safety of walking and cycling. • Principle 4 seeks to improve ecological resilience and enhance access to and quality of natural assets, including improving air quality. • The Local Connections strategy encourages a greater range of uses in town centres which would reduce the need to travel. • The section on Air Quality identifies Air Quality Focus Areas, and Air Quality Management Areas, and sets out proposals for encouraging large developments to achieve an Air Quality Positive approach which would benefit those with respiratory conditions and other long-term illnesses. Age is an important factor in relation to susceptibility to the health effects of air pollution. Poor air quality can have particular impacts on children and older people[15] and during pregnancy affecting both mother and baby resulting in babies with low birth weights[16]. In addition, BAME groups can be more likely to be exposed to above EU-limit concentrations of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2)[17].
15. To ensure that the area adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks through regeneration and development opportunities	• Protect London from climate change impacts? • Improve the microclimate and ameliorate the impact of the heat island effect on Londoners? • Help London to function during a flood event, heavy rainfall, or tidal surge? • Help London to function during periods of drought? • Reduce impacts on groups more vulnerable to the effects of climate change e.g., older people are more vulnerable to excess heat?	• Principle 4 seeks to improve ecological resilience and enhance access to and quality of natural assets. • Action 7 suggest that growth in the OA should address flood risk, water use and wastewater infrastructure in a holistic and sustainable way. The actions support that flood mitigation and water management should be a key design consideration of new development and green spaces. • The Connected, Resilient Place chapter identifies the contribution that the area's green spaces and water bodies can make to mitigating climate change. It also encourages greening the public realm to create shade and natural cooling.
16. To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	• Help to reduce London's CO_2 emission targets by 60% by 2025? • Reduce transport's contribution to CO2 emissions? • Reduce the built environment's contribution to CO2 emissions? • Facilitate investment in green technologies, equipment and infrastructure that reduce GHG emissions? • Promote the transition to a low carbon economy? Reduce carbon emissions by shifting to more sustainable modes of transport?	• Principle 4 seeks to improve ecological resilience and enhance access to and quality of natural assets, including achieving zero carbon by 2045. • Objective 2 promotes the 'Healthy Streets' approach, improving the quality and safety of walking and cycling • Objective 3 seeks to improve connections and access within and outside the OA, and create an sustainable neighbourhoods with a range of amenities.

[15] Updated Analysis of Air Pollution in London, Aether, February 2017
[16] BMJ, 2017, Impact of London's road traffic air and noise pollution on birth weight: retrospective population based cohort study
[17] Updated Analysis of Air Pollution in London, Aether, February 2017

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
17. To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system	• Increase the proportion of energy both purchased and generated from renewable and sustainable resources? • Contribute to the provision of smart and affordable energy system for all? • Reduce the demand and need for energy? • Promote generation of energy locally? • Ensure that any supply shortages are addressed? • Promote and improve energy efficiency? • Reduce impacts of fuel poverty, particularly for vulnerable groups? • Promote the transition to a low carbon economy?	• Principle 4 seeks to improve ecological resilience and enhance access to and quality of natural assets, including achieving zero carbon by 2045 and energy efficient buildings.
18. To protect and enhance the area's water resources by ensuring the highest levels of water efficiency and reuse, drainage, and the sewerage system	• Improve the quality of the water environment, helping to meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive? • Reduce discharges to surface and ground waters? • Support necessary improvements to the water systems infrastructure (water supply/sewerage)? • Reduce abstraction from surface and ground water sources? • Reduce water consumption through the promotion of demand management? • Protect and enhance the character and use of London's riverscapes and waterways?	• Principle 4 seeks to improve ecological resilience and enhance access to and quality of natural assets. • The OAPF states that growth in the OA should address flood risk, water use and wastewater infrastructure in a holistic and sustainable way. • • Action 7 supports biodiversity by design on new developments, and in particular riverside locations. Biodiversity enhancements may include swift bricks and bat boxes in alignment with the London Plan policy G6 B4, in addition to wildlife-friendly trees and planting. Aquatic biodiversity and naturebased solutions such as wetlands should be supported.
19. To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of property and infrastructure to flooding and reduce its effects and impacts on the community.	• Minimise the risk of flooding from all sources of flooding to people, property, infrastructure? • Manage residual flood risks appropriately and avoid new flood risks? • Seek to minimise new development in areas prone to flood risk or mitigate the potential for such risk? • Promote the integration of sustainable urban drainage systems? • Ensure that sites in areas of high tidal flood risk include provision for the creation or improvement of flood defences? • Ensure that no development prejudices the Environment Agency's ability to improve flood defences in line with its strategic plans?	
20. To protect, connect and enhance the area's natural capital (including important habitats, species, and landscapes) and the services and	• Protect and enhance the character of local greenspaces? • Bring nature closer to people, particularly in most urbanised parts of the city and improve access to areas of biodiversity interest? • Help to acknowledge monetary value to natural capital of London?	• Principle 4 seeks to improve ecological resilience and enhance access to and quality of natural assets, whilst protecting and enhancing the character of local greenspaces. • Principle 1 support the creation and enhancement of open space to address OA wide defiency. • Action 7 introduces that flood risk; water use and wastewater infrastructure should be implemented in a holistic and sustainable way. Flood mitigation and water management to be a

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…?* SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, **HRA**, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
benefits it provides linking it directly with the wider London green and blue network.	- Conserve, enhance or create natural and semi-natural habitats of recognised ecological value and/or the green corridors that link them enhancing the ecological function and carrying capacity of the greenspace network? - Avoid damage to sites, protected species, and habitats, especially where there is a designation of international, national, regional, or local importance? - Promote, educate, and raise awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment to all? - Promote and support the function of the Blue-Ribbon Network? - Specifically address deficiencies in access to open space? - Create green spaces that are safe and accessible to all? - Promote sensory environments and play spaces? - Support the protection of the priority species identified in the Greenwich and Bexley BAP? - Improve access to, and the connectivity of, the Green Chain?	key design consideration of new development and green spaces, using a forthcoming 'Riverside Strategy' and 'Integrated Water Management Strategy'. The Local Connections strategy seek to create green spaces that are safe and accessible to all and enhance city – wide green and blue networks, The Greenway, River Lea path, enhanced Thames Path.
21. To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes, and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological, and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	- Conserve and/or enhance heritage assets, their setting, and the wider historic environment? - Contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? - Improve the quality and condition of the historic environment? - Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness? - Increase the social benefit (e.g., education, participation, citizenship, health, and well-being) derived from the historic environment? - Engage communities in identifying culturally important features and areas? - Provide for increased access to and enjoyment of the historic environment? - Provide for increased understanding and interpretation of the historic environment?	Not applicable. Please refer to 'Supporting Good Growth: An Empowered, Diverse Place'. The Connected, Reliant section does not contribute directly to the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.
22. To conserve and recognise the area's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	- Promote the use of brownfield land? - Prevent further soil degradation or erosion? - Restore degraded soil? - Minimise the risk of health impacts through contamination? - Maximise the potential benefit of access to new employment and housing as a result of remediation?	The OAPF principles set out a framework to guide development in the RD+BR OA: Section 3.2, paragraph 'Environment; Contaminated Land' identifies that some sites may have soil contamination and calls for land assessments and associated remedial strategies.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…?* SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
23. To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	• Promote the principles of circular economy when aiming for waste reduction, reuse, re-manufacturing, and recycling? • Maximise use of innovative waste management techniques including smart technology? • Help develop more efficient and sustainable freight transportation? • Minimise negative impacts of waste processing and disposal on vulnerable groups?	The OAPF principles for a Connected, Resilient Place set out a framework to guide development in the OA: • Principle 4 seeks to improve ecological resilience and enhance access to and quality of natural assets, including seeking to reduce waste. • Section 3.2, paragraph 'Environment; Contaminated Land' supports innovative typologies where contaminated sites can be opened up for a series of land uses oriented towards ''clean tech', or circular testing beds.
24. To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across the opportunity area and reduce inequalities in exposure	• Reduce the number of people exposed to high levels of noise with the potential to cause annoyance, sleep disturbance or physiological effects? • Help reduce actual noise levels and disturbances from noise? • Minimise and reduce road, rail and aviation noise and vibration levels and disruption? • Improve people's access to quiet/ tranquil spaces? • Reduce nighttime noise in residential areas?	The OAPF principles for a Connected, Resilient Place set out a framework to guide development in the OA: • Principle 4 seeks to improve ecological resilience and enhance access to and quality of natural assets, including access to open space.

IIA Objective	Likely effects
1. To make the area inclusive by reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population	Minor positive
2. To ensure the OAPF area has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient, and free of prejudice	Minor positive
3. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of local residents and to reduce health inequalities across the area and between communities	Minor positive
4. To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety	Major positive
5. To provide a quantum, type, quality, and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand and the needs of the community	Neutral
6. Make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development?	Major positive
7. To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance existing. Nurturing a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorized transport	Major positive
8. To maximise accessibility for all in and around London	Major positive
9. To enhance and improve connectivity for all to, from, within and around the area and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes. Improve connectivity and access to opportunities within the OA and to areas of significant employment growth, such as the Royal Docks. Overcome severance and promote safe, accessible routes for active travel	Major positive
10. To maintain, strengthen and support the local economy, recognising the existing and historical economic base with regard to logistics, manufacturing and the Thames Estuary Production Corridor vision and building upon this as a priority. To enhance the existing economy by improving conditions for business to thrive. Plan for efficient use of employment land and safeguard protected industrial capacity	Minor positive
11. To ensure that provision of environmental, social, and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	Minor positive
12. To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of area's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all	Neutral
13. To safeguard and enhance the area's cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment, and talent to benefit all Londoners while delivering new activities that strengthen and build strong and inclusive communities In Thamesmead specifically, Celebrate and protect existing cultural and heritage destinations while encouraging new offers.	Neutral
14. To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure	Minor positive
15. To ensure that the area adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks through regeneration and development opportunities	Minor positive
16. To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	Minor positive
17. To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system	Minor positive
18. To protect and enhance the area's water resources by ensuring the highest levels of water efficiency and reuse, drainage, and the sewerage system	Major positive
19. To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of property and infrastructure to flooding and reduce its effects and impacts on the community.	Minor positive
20. To protect, connect and enhance the area's natural capital (including important habitats, species, and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides linking it directly with the wider London green and blue network.	Minor positive
21. To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes, and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological, and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	Neutral
22. To conserve and recognise the area's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	Minor positive
23. To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	Minor positive
24. To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across the opportunity area and reduce inequalities in exposure	Minor positive

Major positive	(dark green)
Minor positive	(light green)
Neutral	(white)
Minor Negative	(orange)
Major Negative	(red)
Uncertain	?

6.4: An Empowered, Diverse Place: Social Infrastructure; Culture; Heritage

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…?* SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component

1. To make the area inclusive by reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population	• Reduce poverty and social exclusion?
	
	• Promote a culture of equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment?
	
	• Promote an inclusive design approach ensuring a barrier free environment for all, especially disabled people?
	
	• Provide opportunities for people to choose an active, fulfilling life? –
	
	• Provide opportunities for Londoners to actively participate in the city's life, decision making and communities?
	
	• Provide opportunities for Londoners of every background to connect?
		• The OAPF describes a vision for the RD+BR OA to become an Empowered and Diverse Place. Principles in this section set out a framework to guide development in the OA and achieve good outcomes for residents:
		   o Principle 1 plans for 4 new schools alongside network of health and emergency service provision to support growing population.
		   o Principle 4 places LB Newham Community Wealth Building and Co-Design criteria at the heart of future development supporting opportunities for collaboration between local people and businesses through inclusive design, co-production, and improvements.
		• Action 6 Propose new and improved recreational facilities to encourage wider participation through evening and weekend activity, and improved access. For example, better sporting facilities in parks.
		• Action 7 Encourage community and commercial partners to work together to promote a range of sporting activity in the Docks. Support engagement through young people's school programmes.

2. To ensure the OAPF area has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient, and free of prejudice		• The OAPF principles for an Empowered and Diverse Place set out a framework to guide development in the OA. One of the objectives is to strengthen local character and support existing communities harnessing the benefits of civic participation, co-design, and Newham's diverse communities. The OAPF will look to protect community based social networks of care and support and strengthen the character and identity of the area as identified in the LBN Community Wealth Building Strategy.
3. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of local residents and to reduce health inequalities across the area and between communities	• Improve access and equity of access to health and social care services and facilities? • Reduce differentials in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy across London? • **Promote increases in physical activity, particularly in areas of health and social deprivation?** • Reduce inequalities in levels of physical activity? • **Improve the physical and mental health and wellbeing of communities?** • Reduce inequalities in physical and mental health and wellbeing? • **Support the provision of quality, affordable and healthy food?**	• The OAPF principles for an Empowered and Diverse Place set out a framework to guide development in the OA: o Principle 1 plans for 4 new schools alongside network of health and emergency service provision to support growing population • One of the OAPF objectives is to ensure that new development should be supported by adequate social infrastructure, such as schools, health centres, and community facilities. A shortage of facilities in places like Beckton and North Woolwich, which have pockets of deprivation, should also be addressed through the Good Growth approach. New development and transport improvements should prioritise improved access to these spaces and services.
4. To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety	• Reduce levels of crime? • Reduce the opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour? • Create a travel environment that feels safe to all users during the daytime and nighttime? • Increase security and resilience to major incidents? • Improve perceptions of safety and fear of crime to help remove barriers to activities leading to reduced social isolation?	• The OAPF principles for an Empowered and Diverse Place set out a framework to guide development in the OA: o Principle 3 supports a Royal Docks that feels safe to live, work and travel around. New development can contribute to a safer and equal place, including safer pedestrian routes, better signage and lighting, and buildings that overlook streets and spaces. • Action 2 supports better signage to make the area safer and easier for as many people as possible to enjoy green spaces and water. The indicative signage strategy in the Royal Docks Public Realm Framework will be expanded in the OAPF to cover the entire OA.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA*	Assessment of OAPF component
5. To provide a quantum, type, quality, and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand and the needs of the community	• Help to facilitate the delivery of house building that meets the needs of Londoners? • Reduce homelessness and overcrowding? Increase the range and affordability of housing? • Promote accessible and adaptable homes, improving choice for people who require them? • Improve insulation and energy efficiency in housing to reduce fuel poverty and ill-health? • Provide housing that encourages a sense of community and enhances the amenity value of the community?	• Not applicable. Please refer to 'Supporting Good Growth: A Lively, Healthy Place'. This section does not contribute directly to the provision of a quantum, type, quality, and tenure of housing.
6. To make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development	• Make the best use of land through appropriate development on brownfield sites and use of existing transport network? • Ensure that higher densities development does not adversely impact on different groups of people? • Integrate land use and transport? • Promote regeneration and provide benefits for existing communities?	• The OAPF principles for an Empowered and Diverse Place set out a framework to guide development in the OA: 　○ Principle 1 plans for 4 new schools alongside network of health and emergency service provision to support growing population 　○ Principle 4 places LB Newham Community Wealth Building and Co-Design criteria at the heart of future development supporting opportunities for collaboration between local people and businesses through inclusive design, co-production, and improvements.
7. To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance existing. Nurturing a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorized transport	• Conserve and enhance the townscape/cityscape character? • Create and maintain a safe and attractive public realm which encourages people to walk and cycle? • Help to make people feel positive about the area they live in and promote social integration? • Encourage an inclusive design approach considering the needs of a variety of users • Help to improve the wider built environment and create a sense of place and 'vibrancy'? • Promote high quality design and sustainable design and construction methods? • Improve legibility and ease of use of the built environment for people with sensory or cognitive impairments? • Retain the spatial diversity of communities?	• The OAPF principles for an Empowered and Diverse Place set out a framework to guide development in the OA: 　○ Principle 4 places LB Newham Community Wealth Building and Co-Design criteria at the heart of future development supporting opportunities for collaboration between local people and businesses through inclusive design, co-production, and improvements. 　○ Principle 2 seeks to integrate the rich history of the Royal Docks into new development, including local character, listed structures and conservation areas 　○ Principle 5 seeks to realise the vision for the Royal Docks as a world class cultural destination set out in the Royal Docks Cultural Strategy. • This is also supported by Action 1 that states that the design of new building developments must reflect the characteristics of the diverse local community and Action 9 which seeks to protect and enhance heritage assets in the OA so that they play a central role in a changing landscape.
8. To maximise accessibility for all in and around London	• Improve accessibility to all public transport modes? • Increase equality of access to services and facilities? • Improve links between areas, neighbourhoods, and communities?	• The OAPF principles for an Empowered and Diverse Place set out a framework to guide development in the OA: 　○ Principle 1 plans for 4 new schools alongside network of health and emergency service provision to support growing population 　○ Principle 3 supports a Royal Docks that feels safe to live, work and travel around. New development can contribute to a safer and equal place, including safer pedestrian routes, better signage and lighting, and buildings that overlook streets and spaces. • Action 2 supports better signage to make the area safer and easier for as many people as possible to enjoy green spaces and water. The indicative signage strategy in the Royal Docks Public Realm Framework will be expanded in the OAPF to cover the entire OA.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
		• Action 6 supports new and improved recreational facilities to encourage wider participation through evening and weekend activity, and improved access. For example, better sporting facilities in parks.
9. To enhance and improve connectivity for all to, from, within and around the area and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes. To improve connectivity and access to opportunities within the OA and to areas of significant employment growth, such as the Royal Docks. To overcome severance and promote safe, accessible routes for active travel	• Improve connectivity by public transport in outer London? • Improve connectivity across the River Thames by all modes of transport, particularly in east London? • Reduce traffic volumes and congestion on roads across all parts of London? • Reduce severance and consequent inequalities for those groups who are more greatly affected by severance (e.g., people on low incomes, disabled people, children and young people, older people, and people dependent on walking and using public transport for travel)? • Encourage a modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel as well as encourage greater efficiency (e.g., through car-sharing)? • Reduce the overall need for people to travel by improving their access to the services, jobs, leisure, and amenities in the place in which they live? • Encourage active travel by creating safe, attractive routes?	• The OAPF principles for an Empowered and Diverse Place set out a framework to guide development in the OA: o Principle 3 supports a Royal Docks that feels safe to live, work and travel around. New development can contribute to a safer and equal place, including safer pedestrian routes, better signage and lighting, and buildings that overlook streets and spaces. • Action 2 supports better signage to make the area safer and easier for as many people as possible to enjoy green spaces and water. The indicative signage strategy in the Royal Docks Public Realm Framework will be expanded in the OAPF to cover the entire OA.
10. To maintain, strengthen and support the local economy, recognising the existing and historical economic base with regard to logistics, manufacturing and the Thames Estuary Production Corridor vision and build upon this as a priority. To enhance the existing economy by improving conditions for business to thrive. To plan for efficient use of employment land and safeguard protected industrial capacity	• Help maintain London as an internationally competitive city? • Increase London's productivity? • Facilitate the provision of the right type of employment land and floorspace in the right place to ensure that London remains economically competitive? • Help generate satisfying, secure and rewarding new jobs? • Create healthy, productive workplaces? • Help to provide employment opportunities in the most deprived areas, particularly to disadvantaged groups, and stimulate regeneration? • Minimise barriers to employment (e.g., transport, financial, childcare)? • Help reduce overall unemployment, particularly long-term and youth unemployment? • Improve the resilience of business and the economy? • Help to diversify the economy? • Encourage business start-ups and support the growth of businesses, particularly SMEs? • Enable people with physical and mental health conditions and disabilities to stay in employment? • Support social enterprise, voluntary and community sectors? • Support small, local retail offers? • Support working families?	• The OAPF principles for an Empowered and Diverse Place set out a framework to guide development in the OA: o Principle 5 seeks to realise the vision for the Royal Docks as a world class cultural destination set out in the Royal Docks Cultural Strategy. • Action 3 promotes the green economy and raise awareness of climate change through LBN's Climate Emergency Action Plan, the Enterprise Zone, and the planning process. • Action 5 states that Enterprise Zone investment will support culture and cultural placemaking alongside sport and leisure. • Action 8 promotes the involvement of local people in the use of green spaces through coordination and knowledge exchange, for example provide support to: community asset ownership and management, community and voluntary organisations, neighbourhood planning initiatives such as allotment sites and community gardens. • One of the objectives of this section is also to improve the access to better education facilities and access to higher education, which is important in skills development, life-long learning, and in assisting Londoner's progression into employment and apprenticeships. • The OAPF also supports the access to good quality and affordable childcare, particularly for the most disadvantaged families.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
11. To ensure that provision of environmental, social, and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	• Ensure that provision of environmental, social, and physical infrastructure support economic competitiveness and housing delivery? • Unlock land that has capacity for housing development? • Provide accessible infrastructure to connect new housing developments to key services? • Ensure equity of access to environmental, social, and physical infrastructure?	• The OAPF principles for an Empowered and Diverse Place set out a framework to guide development in the OA: o Principle 1 plans for 4 new schools alongside network of health and emergency service provision to support growing population. New development should be supported by adequate social infrastructure, such as schools, health centres, and community facilities. New development and transport improvements should prioritise improved access to these spaces and services. • Action 6 supports new and improved recreational facilities to encourage wider participation through evening and weekend activity, and improved access. For example, better sporting facilities in parks.
12. To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of area's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all	• Help to improve learning and the attainment of skills to the right employment opportunities? • Ensure provision of sufficient school places to meet growing needs across London? • Support transitions from education to work? • Support London's status as an international city of learning, research, and development? • Support adult education to improve social mobility and life chances for all ages? • Support early years education and support, particularly in areas of deprivation? • Encourage education and training that meets the needs of business, including vocational training?	• The OAPF principles for an Empowered and Diverse Place set out a framework to guide development in the OA: o Principle 1 plans for 4 new schools alongside network of health and emergency service provision to support growing population. New development should be supported by adequate social infrastructure, such as schools, health centres, and community facilities. o Principle 5 seeks to realise the vision for the Royal Docks as a world class cultural destination set out in the Royal Docks Cultural Strategy. • One of the objectives of this section is also to improve the access to better education facilities and access to higher education, which is important in skills development, life-long learning, and in assisting Londoner's progression into employment and apprenticeships.
13. To safeguard and enhance the area's cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment, and talent to benefit all Londoners while delivering new activities that strengthen and build strong and inclusive communities In Thamesmead specifically, to celebrate and protect existing cultural and heritage destinations while encouraging new offers.	• Improve accessibility for all to cultural venues? • Improve participation by all in cultural activities and support cultural activities that promote social integration? • Help to maintain and increase appropriate cultural facilities, both for consumption and production to sustain and strengthen a growing sector • Enable Londoners to develop skill and take up careers in the creative industries • Provide access to affordable cultural activities in areas of deprivation?	• The OAPF principles for an Empowered and Diverse Place set out a framework to guide development in the OA: o Principle 5 seeks to realise the vision for the Royal Docks as a world class cultural destination set out in the Royal Docks Cultural Strategy. • Action 5 states that Enterprise Zone investment will support culture and cultural placemaking alongside sport and leisure. • One of the key objectives of this OAPF is to transform The Royal Docks in one of the world's great creation centres, home to creative people engaged in the process of making extraordinary cultural work. • An improved access to better education facilities and to higher education will also be important in skills development, life-long learning, and in assisting Londoner's progression into employment and apprenticeships
14. To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants,	• Reduce NO_x, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions? • Reduce inequalities in terms of access to clean air across London, particularly for those: • who live in deprived areas?	• This section does not contribute directly to this point. However, action 4 promotes the green economy, and raise awareness of climate change through LBN's Climate Emergency Action Plan, the Enterprise Zone, and the planning process.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure	• who live, learn, or work near busy roads or construction sites? • who are more vulnerable because of their age or existing medical condition? • Reduce the number of people exposed to particulates and NO_2 concentrations, particularly vulnerable people? • Improve air quality around areas which may have high concentrations of vulnerable people such as schools, outdoor play areas, care homes and hospitals? • Help to achieve national and international standards for air quality? • Reduce costs to the economy resulting from premature deaths due to poor air quality?	
15. To ensure that the area adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks through regeneration and development opportunities	• Protect London from climate change impacts? • Improve the microclimate and ameliorate the impact of the heat island effect on Londoners? • Help London to function during a flood event, heavy rainfall, or tidal surge? • Help London to function during periods of drought? • Reduce impacts on groups more vulnerable to the effects of climate change e.g., older people are more vulnerable to excess heat?	• This section does not contribute directly to this point. However, action 4 promotes the green economy, and raise awareness of climate change through LBN's Climate Emergency Action Plan, the Enterprise Zone, and the planning process.
16. To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	• Help to reduce London's CO_2 emission targets by 60% by 2025? • Reduce transport's contribution to CO2 emissions? • Reduce the built environment's contribution to CO2 emissions? • Facilitate investment in green technologies, equipment and infrastructure that reduce GHG emissions? • Promote the transition to a low carbon economy? • Reduce carbon emissions by shifting to more sustainable modes of transport?	• This section does not contribute directly to this point. However, action 4 promotes the green economy, and raise awareness of climate change through LBN's Climate Emergency Action Plan, the Enterprise Zone, and the planning process.
17. To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system	• Increase the proportion of energy both purchased and generated from renewable and sustainable resources? • Contribute to the provision of smart and affordable energy system for all? • Reduce the demand and need for energy? • Promote generation of energy locally? • Ensure that any supply shortages are addressed? • Promote and improve energy efficiency? • Reduce impacts of fuel poverty, particularly for vulnerable groups?	• This section does not contribute directly to this point. However, action 4 promotes the green economy, and raise awareness of climate change through LBN's Climate Emergency Action Plan, the Enterprise Zone, and the planning process.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA*	Assessment of OAPF component
	• Promote the transition to a low carbon economy?	
18. To protect and enhance the area's water resources by ensuring the highest levels of water efficiency and reuse, drainage, and the sewerage system	• Improve the quality of the water environment, helping to meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive? • Reduce discharges to surface and ground waters? • Support necessary improvements to the water systems infrastructure (water supply/sewerage)? • Reduce abstraction from surface and ground water sources? • Reduce water consumption through the promotion of demand management? • Protect and enhance the character and use of London's riverscapes and waterways?	• This section does not contribute directly to this point. However, action 4 promotes the green economy, and raise awareness of climate change through LBN's Climate Emergency Action Plan, the Enterprise Zone, and the planning process.
19. To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of property and infrastructure to flooding and reduce its effects and impacts on the community.	• Minimise the risk of flooding from all sources of flooding to people, property, infrastructure? • Manage residual flood risks appropriately and avoid new flood risks? • Seek to minimise new development in areas prone to flood risk or mitigate the potential for such risk? • Promote the integration of sustainable urban drainage systems? • Ensure that sites in areas of high tidal flood risk include provision for the creation or improvement of flood defences? • Ensure that no development prejudices the Environment Agency's ability to improve flood defences in line with its strategic plans?	• This section does not contribute directly to this point. However, action 4 promotes the green economy, and raise awareness of climate change through LBN's Climate Emergency Action Plan, the Enterprise Zone, and the planning process.
20. To protect, connect and enhance the area's natural capital (including important habitats, species, and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides linking it directly with the wider London green and blue network.	• Protect and enhance the character of local greenspaces? • Bring nature closer to people, particularly in most urbanised parts of the city and improve access to areas of biodiversity interest? • Help to acknowledge monetary value to natural capital of London? • Conserve, enhance or create natural and semi-natural habitats of recognised ecological value and/or the green corridors that link them enhancing the ecological function and carrying capacity of the greenspace network? • Avoid damage to sites, protected species, and habitats, especially where there is a designation of international, national, regional, or local importance? • Promote, educate, and raise awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment to all? • Promote and support the function of the Blue-Ribbon Network? • Specifically address deficiencies in access to open space?	• This OAPF supports development that can improve access to water and add activity on the water frontage. It also supports the creating of new and improved recreational • facilities to encourage wider participation through evening and weekend activity, and improved access. • Action 9 seeks to protect and enhance heritage assets in the OA so that they play a central role in a changing landscape

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…?* SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, **HRA**, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
	• Create green spaces that are safe and accessible to all? • Promote sensory environments and play spaces? • Support the protection of the priority species identified in the Greenwich and Bexley BAP? • Improve access to, and the connectivity of, the Green Chain?	
21. To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes, and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological, and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	• Conserve and/or enhance heritage assets, their setting, and the wider historic environment? • Contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Improve the quality and condition of the historic environment? • Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness? • Increase the social benefit (e.g., education, participation, citizenship, health, and well-being) derived from the historic environment? • Engage communities in identifying culturally important features and areas? • Provide for increased access to and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Provide for increased understanding and interpretation of the historic environment?	• The OAPF principles for an Empowered and Diverse Place set out a framework to guide development in the OA: o Principle 2 seeks to integrate rich history of the Royal Docks into new development, including local character, listed structures and conservation areas. • Action 9 seeks to protect and enhance heritage assets in the OA so that they play a central role in a changing landscape. • New developments within the OA should make provision for the protection of significant archaeological assets and landscape and minimise harm through design and appropriate mitigation. The OAPF also suggests that development proposals should identify enhancement opportunities and integrate heritage considerations early in the design process. Heritage significance should be celebrated and contribute to the urban design and architectural approach of new developments.
22. To conserve and recognise the area's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	• Promote the use of brownfield land? • Prevent further soil degradation or erosion? • Restore degraded soil? • Minimise the risk of health impacts through contamination? • Maximise the potential benefit of access to new employment and housing as a result of remediation?	• This section does not contribute directly to this point. However, action 4 promotes the green economy, and raise awareness of climate change through LBN's Climate Emergency Action Plan, the Enterprise Zone, and the planning process.
23. To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	• Promote the principles of circular economy when aiming for waste reduction, reuse, re-manufacturing, and recycling? • Maximise use of innovative waste management techniques including smart technology? • Help develop more efficient and sustainable freight transportation? • Minimise negative impacts of waste processing and disposal on vulnerable groups?	• This section does not contribute directly to this point. However, action 4 promotes the green economy, and raise awareness of climate change through LBN's Climate Emergency Action Plan, the Enterprise Zone, and the planning process.
24. To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across the	• Reduce the number of people exposed to high levels of noise with the potential to cause annoyance, sleep disturbance or physiological effects? • Help reduce actual noise levels and disturbances from noise? • Minimise and reduce road, rail and aviation noise and vibration levels and disruption?	• This section does not contribute directly to reducing noise and vibration issues. However, action 4 promotes the green economy, and raise awareness of climate change through LBN's Climate Emergency Action Plan, the Enterprise Zone, and the planning process.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…?* *SEA/SA*, *EQIA*, *HIA*, *HRA*, *CSIA*	Assessment of OAPF component
opportunity area and reduce inequalities in exposure	• Improve people's access to quiet/ tranquil spaces? • Reduce nighttime noise in residential areas?	

IIA Objective	Likely effects
1. To make the area inclusive by reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population	
2. To ensure the OAPF area has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient, and free of prejudice	
3. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of local residents and to reduce health inequalities across the area and between communities	
4. To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety	
5. To provide a quantum, type, quality, and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand and the needs of the community	
6. Make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development?	
7. To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance existing. Nurturing a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorized transport	
8. To maximise accessibility for all in and around London	
9. To enhance and improve connectivity for all to, from, within and around the area and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes. Improve connectivity and access to opportunities within the OA and to areas of significant employment growth, such as the Royal Docks. Overcome severance and promote safe, accessible routes for active travel	
10. To maintain, strengthen and support the local economy, recognising the existing and historical economic base with regard to logistics, manufacturing and the Thames Estuary Production Corridor vision and building upon this as a priority. To enhance the existing economy by improving conditions for business to thrive. Plan for efficient use of employment land and safeguard protected industrial capacity	
11. To ensure that provision of environmental, social, and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	
12. To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of area's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all	
13. To safeguard and enhance the area's cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment, and talent to benefit all Londoners while delivering new activities that strengthen and build strong and inclusive communities In Thamesmead specifically, Celebrate and protect existing cultural and heritage destinations while encouraging new offers.	
14. To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure	
15. To ensure that the area adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks through regeneration and development opportunities	
16. To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	
17. To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system	
18. To protect and enhance the area's water resources by ensuring the highest levels of water efficiency and reuse, drainage, and the sewerage system	
19. To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of property and infrastructure to flooding and reduce its effects and impacts on the community.	
20. To protect, connect and enhance the area's natural capital (including important habitats, species, and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides linking it directly with the wider London green and blue network.	
21. To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes, and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological, and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	
22. To conserve and recognise the area's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	
23. To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	
24. To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across the opportunity area and reduce inequalities in exposure	

6.5: An Enabled, Innovative Place: Economy, Town Centres

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA*	Assessment of OAPF component
25. To make the area inclusive by reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population	• Reduce poverty and social exclusion? • Promote a culture of equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment? • Promote an inclusive design approach ensuring a barrier free environment for all, especially disabled people? • Provide opportunities for people to choose an active, fulfilling life? – • Provide opportunities for Londoners to actively participate in the city's life, decision making and communities? • Provide opportunities for Londoners of every background to connect?	• The OAPF describes a vision for the RD+BR OA to become an Enabled Innovative Place. Principles in this section set out a framework to guide development in the OA and achieve good outcomes for residents: 　o Principle 1 plans for Vibrant, well connected centres that support the local economy, businesses, and employment 　o Principle 2 emphasises the importance of the significant areas of designated employment land in the OA to local jobs provision 　o Principle 3 looks to increase opportunities for young people in the OA via new development, as well as better access to existing skills providers such as UEL.
26. To ensure the OAPF area has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient, and free of prejudice		• The expansion in commercial and industrial activity which the OAPF plans for suggests there could be significant potential for local people to benefit from future site-specific Employment Strategies on sites across the OA. The relationship between specific development sites and existing communities could be considered within these strategies, including connections with local schools and colleges, to ensure local people benefit from Good Growth in the OA.
27. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of local residents and to reduce health inequalities across the area and between communities	• Improve access and equity of access to health and social care services and facilities? • Reduce differentials in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy across London? • Promote increases in physical activity, particularly in areas of health and social deprivation? • Reduce inequalities in levels of physical activity? • Improve the physical and mental health and wellbeing of communities? • Reduce inequalities in physical and mental health and wellbeing? • Support the provision of quality, affordable and healthy food?	• The network of town and local centres outlined in Enabled Innovative Place has the potential to contribute towards the creation of an OA that supports active travel, improves access to vital social infrastructure and services – including new schools – and addresses inequalities in access.
28. To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety	• Reduce levels of crime? • Reduce the opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour? • Create a travel environment that feels safe to all users during the daytime and nighttime? • Increase security and resilience to major incidents? • Improve perceptions of safety and fear of crime to help remove barriers to activities leading to reduced social isolation?	• Not applicable. Please refer to 'Supporting Good Growth: A Lively, Healthy Place'. This section does not contribute directly to the provision of a quantum, type, quality, and tenure of housing.
29. To provide a quantum, type, quality, and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household	• Help to facilitate the delivery of house building that meets the needs of Londoners? • Reduce homelessness and overcrowding? Increase the range and affordability of housing? • Promote accessible and adaptable homes, improving choice for people who require them? • Improve insulation and energy efficiency in housing to reduce fuel poverty and ill-health?	• Not applicable. Please refer to 'Supporting Good Growth: A Lively, Healthy Place'. This section does not contribute directly to the provision of a quantum, type, quality, and tenure of housing.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
demand and the needs of the community	• Provide housing that encourages a sense of community and enhances the amenity value of the community?	
30. To make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development	• Make the best use of land through appropriate development on brownfield sites and use of existing transport network? • Ensure that higher densities development does not adversely impact on different groups of people? • Integrate land use and transport? • Promote regeneration and provide benefits for existing communities?	The OAPF growth strategy focuses employment growth in: • new and existing centres like Canning Town and Silvertown • on designated industrial land (SIL/LIL) • in and around the OA's existing key economic assets like ExCeL and LCA. One aim of an OAPF is to create a 'critical mass' of employment in specific places. This helps to support local economic ecosystems and supply chains. Such concentrations also contribute to placemaking, from an economic perspective
31. To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance existing. Nurturing a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorized transport	• Conserve and enhance the townscape/cityscape character? • Create and maintain a safe and attractive public realm which encourages people to walk and cycle? • Help to make people feel positive about the area they live in and promote social integration? • Encourage an inclusive design approach considering the needs of a variety of users • Help to improve the wider built environment and create a sense of place and 'vibrancy'? • Promote high quality design and sustainable design and construction methods? • Improve legibility and ease of use of the built environment for people with sensory or cognitive impairments? • Retain the spatial diversity of communities?	The emphasis on intensifying use of designated industrial land aligns with London Plan policies E7/J2. The increasingly dense and mixed use of land on the OA means that mitigation measures like Agent of Change (See Part 3.1: A Lively, Healthy Place) will be an important aspect of achieving successful industrial intensification.
32. To maximise accessibility for all in and around London	• Improve accessibility to all public transport modes? • Increase equality of access to services and facilities? • Improve links between areas, neighbourhoods, and communities?	An Enabled Innovative Place describes the OA as 'A global enterprise and innovation district'. This mans in looking to secure critical mass, the Royal Docks should position itself as a global enterprise and innovation district, building on: its existing international connections (via transport, businesses and the population), its access to knowledge (both locally via UEL and more broadly across London), demand generated by the eastward movement of London's creative and innovation economy and by foreign owned enterprises looking to locate in London, and Newham's commitment to exploring new approaches to respond to environmental and social challenges.
33. To enhance and improve connectivity for all to, from, within and around the area and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes. To improve connectivity and access to opportunities within the OA and to areas of significant employment growth, such as	• Improve connectivity by public transport in outer London? • Improve connectivity across the River Thames by all modes of transport, particularly in east London? • Reduce traffic volumes and congestion on roads across all parts of London? • Reduce severance and consequent inequalities for those groups who are more greatly affected by severance (e.g., people on low incomes, disabled people, children and young people, older people, and people dependent on walking and using public transport for travel)? • Encourage a modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel as well as encourage greater efficiency (e.g., through car-sharing)?	• The emphasis on intensifying use of designated industrial land aligns with London Plan policies E7/J2. The increasingly dense and mixed use of land on the OA means that mitigation measures like Agent of Change (See Part 3.1: A Lively, Healthy Place) will be an important aspect of achieving successful industrial intensification. • More efficient use of employment land, and the provision of new jobs close to where people live, has the potential to reduce dependance on private vehicles, and improve local access to jobs.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
the Royal Docks. To overcome severance and promote safe, accessible routes for active travel	• Reduce the overall need for people to travel by improving their access to the services, jobs, leisure, and amenities in the place in which they live? • Encourage active travel by creating safe, attractive routes?	
34. To maintain, strengthen and support the local economy, recognising the existing and historical economic base with regard to logistics, manufacturing and the Thames Estuary Production Corridor vision and build upon this as a priority. To enhance the existing economy by improving conditions for business to thrive. To plan for efficient use of employment land and safeguard protected industrial capacity	• Help maintain London as an internationally competitive city? • Increase London's productivity? • Facilitate the provision of the right type of employment land and floorspace in the right place to ensure that London remains economically competitive? • Help generate satisfying, secure and rewarding new jobs? • Create healthy, productive workplaces? • Help to provide employment opportunities in the most deprived areas, particularly to disadvantaged groups, and stimulate regeneration? • Minimise barriers to employment (e.g., transport, financial, childcare)? • Help reduce overall unemployment, particularly long-term and youth unemployment? • Improve the resilience of business and the economy? • Help to diversify the economy? • Encourage business start-ups and support the growth of businesses, particularly SMEs? • Enable people with physical and mental health conditions and disabilities to stay in employment? • Support social enterprise, voluntary and community sectors? • Support small, local retail offers? • Support working families?	• The Enabled Innovative section includes baseline and higher growth scenarios for new jobs within the OA, that would represent an efficient use of designated employment sites • Recommends further research into the types of diverse spaces and opportunities new development can provide for a range of affordable workspace should be undertaken. This would focus on strategic sites, support growth sectors, and respond to wider ambitions for community wealth building and the Towards a Better Newham agenda • The expansion in commercial and industrial activity which the OAPF plans for suggests there could be significant potential for local people to benefit from future site-specific Employment Strategies on sites across the OA. The relationship between specific development sites and existing communities could be considered within these strategies, including connections with local schools and colleges, to ensure local people benefit from Good Growth in the OA.
35. To ensure that provision of environmental, social, and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	• Ensure that provision of environmental, social, and physical infrastructure support economic competitiveness and housing delivery? • Unlock land that has capacity for housing development? • Provide accessible infrastructure to connect new housing developments to key services? • Ensure equity of access to environmental, social, and physical infrastructure?	This objective is not applicable to the Enabled Innovative section.
36. To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of area's existing and future	• Help to improve learning and the attainment of skills to the right employment opportunities? • Ensure provision of sufficient school places to meet growing needs across London? • Support transitions from education to work?	• Specific attention should be given to potential opportunities in the construction industry, as this is likely to be a growth sector in the short/ medium term in the Royal Docks and Beckton Riverside. This could be through apprenticeships, traineeships, and work placements. These should be made available for wide range of people, including graduates and those without formal qualifications.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
labour market and improves life chances for all	• Support London's status as an international city of learning, research, and development? • Support adult education to improve social mobility and life chances for all ages? • Support early years education and support, particularly in areas of deprivation? • Encourage education and training that meets the needs of business, including vocational training?	• The Royal Docks Enterprise Zone promotes and administers a range of employment initiatives and incentives which could provide further support to Community Wealth Building aspirations. These could be strengthened by improvements in communication so that all young people are linked into new Workplace and Moneyworks provision as well as Youth Empowerment Service via LB Newham, as identified in Towards a Better Newham. The Council is also committed to creating a new Youth Empowerment Fund to provide direct support to young people to overcome barriers to economic participation and training. • Local businesses could also commit to the Good Work Standard and the Royal Docks as a Living Wage Place. This would see businesses sign up to fair employment and good quality job creation locally that is environmentally and socially responsible. In addition, businesses would be encouraged to prioritise sustainability and local opportunities, including those for young people as well as becoming a fair employer through high quality working conditions with reference to the Mayor of London's Good Work Standard
37. To safeguard and enhance the area's cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment, and talent to benefit all Londoners while delivering new activities that strengthen and build strong and inclusive communities In Newham specifically, to celebrate and protect existing cultural and heritage destinations while encouraging new offers.	• Improve accessibility for all to cultural venues? • Improve participation by all in cultural activities and support cultural activities that promote social integration? • Help to maintain and increase appropriate cultural facilities, both for consumption and production to sustain and strengthen a growing sector • Enable Londoners to develop skill and take up careers in the creative industries • Provide access to affordable cultural activities in areas of deprivation?	• This objective is not applicable to the Enabled Innovative section.
38. To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure	• Reduce NO_x, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions? • Reduce inequalities in terms of access to clean air across London, particularly for those: • who live in deprived areas? • who live, learn, or work near busy roads or construction sites? • who are more vulnerable because of their age or existing medical condition? • Reduce the number of people exposed to particulates and NO_2 concentrations, particularly vulnerable people? • Improve air quality around areas which may have high concentrations of vulnerable people such as schools, outdoor play areas, care homes and hospitals? • Help to achieve national and international standards for air quality?	• This objective is not applicable to the Enabled Innovative section.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
	• Reduce costs to the economy resulting from premature deaths due to poor air quality?	
39. To ensure that the area adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks through regeneration and development opportunities	• Protect London from climate change impacts? • Improve the microclimate and ameliorate the impact of the heat island effect on Londoners? • Help London to function during a flood event, heavy rainfall, or tidal surge? • Help London to function during periods of drought? • Reduce impacts on groups more vulnerable to the effects of climate change e.g., older people are more vulnerable to excess heat?	• This objective is not applicable to the Enabled Innovative section.
40. To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	• Help to reduce London's CO_2 emission targets by 60% by 2025? • Reduce transport's contribution to CO2 emissions? • Reduce the built environment's contribution to CO2 emissions? • Facilitate investment in green technologies, equipment and infrastructure that reduce GHG emissions? • Promote the transition to a low carbon economy? • Reduce carbon emissions by shifting to more sustainable modes of transport?	• The largest potential future increases in employment space and jobs could be on the established SIL sites at Silvertown and West Silvertown, and on the LIL land at Albert Island. These new jobs will predominantly be created through more intensive and creative industrial, uses including logistics and light manufacturing. In addition, provision is made for supporting infrastructure for industrial activity including waste transfer, accessibility, and transport. • Logistics provision in particular can produce relatively low employment density, as well as impact negatively on-air quality and traffic. Ambitions are that a more mixed-use economy will emerge in the Royal Docks, creating varied and higher wage jobs, where modern industrial practice is woven into the local economic fabric and improved environmental performance (e.g., logistics should be increasingly supported by electrified freight)
41. To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system	• Increase the proportion of energy both purchased and generated from renewable and sustainable resources? • Contribute to the provision of smart and affordable energy system for all? • Reduce the demand and need for energy? • Promote generation of energy locally? • Ensure that any supply shortages are addressed? • Promote and improve energy efficiency? • Reduce impacts of fuel poverty, particularly for vulnerable groups? • Promote the transition to a low carbon economy?	• This section does not contribute directly to this point. However, Enabled Innovative strategy does promote the green economy, and raise awareness of climate change through LBN's Climate Emergency Action Plan, the Enterprise Zone, and the planning process.
42. To protect and enhance the area's water resources by ensuring the highest levels of water efficiency and reuse, drainage, and the sewerage system	• Improve the quality of the water environment, helping to meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive? • Reduce discharges to surface and ground waters? • Support necessary improvements to the water systems infrastructure (water supply/sewerage)? • Reduce abstraction from surface and ground water sources? • Reduce water consumption through the promotion of demand management?	• This section does not contribute directly to this point.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
	• Protect and enhance the character and use of London's riverscapes and waterways?	
43. To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of property and infrastructure to flooding and reduce its effects and impacts on the community.	• Minimise the risk of flooding from all sources of flooding to people, property, infrastructure? • Manage residual flood risks appropriately and avoid new flood risks? • Seek to minimise new development in areas prone to flood risk or mitigate the potential for such risk? • Promote the integration of sustainable urban drainage systems? • Ensure that sites in areas of high tidal flood risk include provision for the creation or improvement of flood defences? • Ensure that no development prejudices the Environment Agency's ability to improve flood defences in line with its strategic plans?	• This section does not contribute directly to this point.
44. To protect, connect and enhance the area's natural capital (including important habitats, species, and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides linking it directly with the wider London green and blue network.	• Protect and enhance the character of local greenspaces? • Bring nature closer to people, particularly in most urbanised parts of the city and improve access to areas of biodiversity interest? • Help to acknowledge monetary value to natural capital of London? • Conserve, enhance or create natural and semi-natural habitats of recognised ecological value and/or the green corridors that link them enhancing the ecological function and carrying capacity of the greenspace network? • Avoid damage to sites, protected species, and habitats, especially where there is a designation of international, national, regional, or local importance? • Promote, educate, and raise awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment to all? • Promote and support the function of the Blue-Ribbon Network? • Specifically address deficiencies in access to open space? • Create green spaces that are safe and accessible to all? • Promote sensory environments and play spaces? • Support the protection of the priority species identified in the Greenwich and Bexley BAP? • Improve access to, and the connectivity of, the Green Chain?	This section does not contribute directly to this point.
45. To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes, and areas of	• Conserve and/or enhance heritage assets, their setting, and the wider historic environment? • Contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Improve the quality and condition of the historic environment?	• This section does not contribute directly to this point.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…?* SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
historical, architectural, archaeological, and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	• Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness? • Increase the social benefit (e.g., education, participation, citizenship, health, and well-being) derived from the historic environment? • Engage communities in identifying culturally important features and areas? • Provide for increased access to and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Provide for increased understanding and interpretation of the historic environment?	
46. To conserve and recognise the area's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	• Promote the use of brownfield land? • Prevent further soil degradation or erosion? • Restore degraded soil? • Minimise the risk of health impacts through contamination? • Maximise the potential benefit of access to new employment and housing as a result of remediation?	• This section does not contribute directly to this point. However, Enabled Innovative strategy does promote the green economy, and raise awareness of climate change through LBN's Climate Emergency Action Plan, the Enterprise Zone, and the planning process.
47. To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	• Promote the principles of circular economy when aiming for waste reduction, reuse, re-manufacturing, and recycling? • Maximise use of innovative waste management techniques including smart technology? • Help develop more efficient and sustainable freight transportation? • Minimise negative impacts of waste processing and disposal on vulnerable groups?	• This section does not contribute directly to this point. However, Enabled Innovative strategy does promote the green economy, and raise awareness of climate change through LBN's Climate Emergency Action Plan, the Enterprise Zone, and the planning process.
48. To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across the opportunity area and reduce inequalities in exposure	• Reduce the number of people exposed to high levels of noise with the potential to cause annoyance, sleep disturbance or physiological effects? • Help reduce actual noise levels and disturbances from noise? • Minimise and reduce road, rail and aviation noise and vibration levels and disruption? • Improve people's access to quiet/ tranquil spaces? • Reduce nighttime noise in residential areas?	• Recommendation to separate heavier industrial from other softer industrial uses and integrate adjacent uses e.g., residential, and light industrial, to optimise development potential

IIA Objective	Likely effects
25. To make the area inclusive by reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population	(dark green)
26. To ensure the OAPF area has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient, and free of prejudice	(dark green)
27. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of local residents and to reduce health inequalities across the area and between communities	(dark green)
28. To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety	(light green)
29. To provide a quantum, type, quality, and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand and the needs of the community	
30. Make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development?	(light green)
31. To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance existing. Nurturing a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorized transport	(dark green)
32. To maximise accessibility for all in and around London	(light green)
33. To enhance and improve connectivity for all to, from, within and around the area and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes. Improve connectivity and access to opportunities within the OA and to areas of significant employment growth, such as the Royal Docks. Overcome severance and promote safe, accessible routes for active travel	(dark green)
34. To maintain, strengthen and support the local economy, recognising the existing and historical economic base with regard to logistics, manufacturing and the Thames Estuary Production Corridor vision and building upon this as a priority. To enhance the existing economy by improving conditions for business to thrive. Plan for efficient use of employment land and safeguard protected industrial capacity	(dark green)
35. To ensure that provision of environmental, social, and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	(dark green)
36. To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of area's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all	(dark green)
37. To safeguard and enhance the area's cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment, and talent to benefit all Londoners while delivering new activities that strengthen and build strong and inclusive communities In Thamesmead specifically, Celebrate and protect existing cultural and heritage destinations while encouraging new offers.	(dark green)
38. To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure	
39. To ensure that the area adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks through regeneration and development opportunities	
40. To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	
41. To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system	
42. To protect and enhance the area's water resources by ensuring the highest levels of water efficiency and reuse, drainage, and the sewerage system	
43. To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of property and infrastructure to flooding and reduce its effects and impacts on the community.	
44. To protect, connect and enhance the area's natural capital (including important habitats, species, and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides linking it directly with the wider London green and blue network.	(light green)
45. To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes, and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological, and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	(dark green)
46. To conserve and recognise the area's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	
47. To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	
48. To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across the opportunity area and reduce inequalities in exposure	(dark green)

6.6: Unlocking Good Growth with Infrastructure

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…?* SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, **HRA**, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
1. To make the area inclusive by reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population	• Reduce poverty and social exclusion? • Promote a culture of equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment? • Promote an inclusive design approach ensuring a barrier free environment for all, especially disabled people? • Provide opportunities for people to choose an active, fulfilling life? – • Provide opportunities for Londoners to actively participate in the city's life, decision making and communities? • Provide opportunities for Londoners of every background to connect?	The infrastructure chapter of the draft OAPF includes recommendations which aim to improve the infrastructure of the area, including energy, water supply and wastewater, digital and smart cities, waste prevention, re-use, and recycling. The OAPF seeks to support infrastructure solutions which are affordable, inclusive, and accessible for existing and new communities: • For instance, heat network connections and expansion are likely to provide improve the quality of life. • Similarly, the OAPF seeks to build on the area's existing digital capability by improving digital infrastructure and mobile connectivity across the OA, rolling out full-fibre and meeting the additional demand from new development, whilst delivering digital inclusion and enabling community wealth building. Such a recommendation is likely to contribute to a barrier-free environment and improve opportunities to participate in London life. • The infrastructure section supports green and circular economy, with a suite of ideas that aim at increasing social participation and building a sense of community. The OAPF seeks to support initiatives such as 'Repair cafes' and 'pop-up zero hubs' with the aim of helping people fix items for free, avoiding waste, and building a sense of community. Those infrastructure proposals are complemented by a number of measures aimed at improving the quality of local walking and cycling connections and therefore tackling severance at a local scale. This would be especially beneficial to older people, disabled people or those who have a long-term illness that are more likely to be socially isolated as well as some BAME groups
2. To ensure the OAPF area has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient, and free of prejudice		• The infrastructure recommendations would improve the connectivity and resource performance of the OA, coordinating activities in major development areas to ensure high quality supply and coverage early on for new and existing communities. This could help creating more sustainable places and contribute to making communities more integrated. • The infrastructure chapter also seeks to enhance engagement through technology. Such an approach could contribute to more resilient, connected, and strong communities. Such technologies could be applied across energy, water, waste, and digital utilities in an integrated way to deliver cross cutting benefits, including in evidence-based decision making and supporting behaviour change.
3. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of local residents and to reduce health inequalities across the area and between communities	• Improve access and equity of access to health and social care services and facilities? • Reduce differentials in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy across London? • Promote increases in physical activity, particularly in areas of health and social deprivation? • Reduce inequalities in levels of physical activity? • Improve the physical and mental health and wellbeing of communities? • Reduce inequalities in physical and mental health and wellbeing? • Support the provision of quality, affordable and healthy food?	• The infrastructure recommendations seek to improve physical and social health across the OA supporting the delivery of decarbonisation. The recommendations support exploring opportunities for green/ circular infrastructure to be combined with community uses and new types of employment. • The infrastructure recommendations support digital inclusion and can contribute to enabling community wealth building. • The infrastructure strategy in the draft OAPF supports the circular economy principles which can contribute to the health and wellbeing of communities.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…?* SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, **HRA**, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
4. To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety	• Reduce levels of crime? • Reduce the opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour? • Create a travel environment that feels safe to all users during the daytime and nighttime? • Increase security and resilience to major incidents? • Improve perceptions of safety and fear of crime to help remove barriers to activities leading to reduced social isolation?	• The infrastructure section, under the paragraph on 'Water Supply and Wastewater' seeks to ensure that flood risk, drainage, water supply and wastewater infrastructure are addresses in a holistic way, improving resilience to the impacts of climate change whilst making the most of the river and Docks in the OA as an asset. This could contribute to increasing security and resilience to major incidents.
5. To provide a quantum, type, quality, and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand and the needs of the community	• Help to facilitate the delivery of house building that meets the needs of Londoners? • Reduce homelessness and overcrowding? Increase the range and affordability of housing? • Promote accessible and adaptable homes, improving choice for people who require them? • Improve insulation and energy efficiency in housing to reduce fuel poverty and ill-health? • Provide housing that encourages a sense of community and enhances the amenity value of the community?	• The energy section encourages new developments to adopt energy efficient designs and be net zero carbon.
6. To make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development	• Make the best use of land through appropriate development on brownfield sites and use of existing transport network? Ensure that higher densities development does not adversely impact on different groups of people? Integrate land use and transport? Promote regeneration and provide benefits for existing communities?	• The infrastructure chapter supports the circular economy principles and suggests making the best and most efficient use of land: by combining social/ community uses with repair hubs (e.g., repair cafes), exploring options for on – site reuse (thus reducing need to transport demolition/ new materials), and combining new infrastructure works with street works. • The OAPF suggests that there is an opportunity to develop digital solutions to allow more sustainable and efficient use of built environment in the OA. • The infrastructure strategy seeks to support a phasing of infrastructure that will ensure that critical mass can be delivered in a timely manner
7. To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance existing. Nurturing a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorized transport	• Conserve and enhance the townscape/cityscape character? • Create and maintain a safe and attractive public realm which encourages people to walk and cycle? • Help to make people feel positive about the area they live in and promote social integration? • Encourage an inclusive design approach considering the needs of a variety of users • Help to improve the wider built environment and create a sense of place and 'vibrancy'? • Promote high quality design and sustainable design and construction methods? • Improve legibility and ease of use of the built environment for people with sensory or cognitive impairments? • Retain the spatial diversity of communities?	The infrastructure section does not contribute directly to the conservation and enhancement of the townscape character, however the general objectives of the chapter to support smart, integrated and resilient systems together with the recommendations that promote synergies between resource efficiency and attractive places (e.g. 'green' substation, mural art on substation, material hubs, repair cafes etc.) may have a positive impact on nurturing a sense or place and distinctiveness of the Royal Docks and Beckton Riverside OA.
8. To maximise accessibility for all in and around London	• Improve accessibility to all public transport modes? • Increase equality of access to services and facilities?	The infrastructure strategy supports the opportunity to coordinate digital infrastructure delivery in major development areas to ensure early on high quality coverage for new and existing communities.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…?* SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, **HRA**, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
	• Improve links between areas, neighbourhoods, and communities?	
9. To enhance and improve connectivity for all to, from, within and around the area and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes. To improve connectivity and access to opportunities within the OA and to areas of significant employment growth, such as the Royal Docks. To overcome severance and promote safe, accessible routes for active travel	• Improve connectivity by public transport in outer London? • Improve connectivity across the River Thames by all modes of transport, particularly in east London? • Reduce traffic volumes and congestion on roads across all parts of London? • Reduce severance and consequent inequalities for those groups who are more greatly affected by severance (e.g., people on low incomes, disabled people, children and young people, older people, and people dependent on walking and using public transport for travel)? • Encourage a modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel as well as encourage greater efficiency (e.g., through car-sharing)? • Reduce the overall need for people to travel by improving their access to the services, jobs, leisure, and amenities in the place in which they live? • Encourage active travel by creating safe, attractive routes?	The provision of new and improved transport infrastructure is reliant on housing delivery for demand and cross-subsidy. This development is in turn reliant on the provision of infrastructure including energy, waste, and digital utilities. The strategy outlined in the OAPF Infrastructure section is therefore vital to improved future connections within the OA, including connections beyond the OA to the rest of LB Newham and London.
10. To maintain, strengthen and support the local economy, recognising the existing and historical economic base with regard to logistics, manufacturing and the Thames Estuary Production Corridor vision and build upon this as a priority. To enhance the existing economy by improving conditions for business to thrive. To plan for efficient use of employment land and safeguard protected industrial capacity.	• Help maintain London as an internationally competitive city? • Increase London's productivity? • Facilitate the provision of the right type of employment land and floorspace in the right place to ensure that London remains economically competitive? • Help generate satisfying, secure and rewarding new jobs? • Create healthy, productive workplaces? • Help to provide employment opportunities in the most deprived areas, particularly to disadvantaged groups, and stimulate regeneration? • Minimise barriers to employment (e.g., transport, financial, childcare)? • Help reduce overall unemployment, particularly long-term and youth unemployment? • Improve the resilience of business and the economy? • Help to diversify the economy? • Encourage business start-ups and support the growth of businesses, particularly SMEs? • Enable people with physical and mental health conditions and disabilities to stay in employment? • Support social enterprise, voluntary and community sectors? • Support small, local retail offers? • Support working families?	• The infrastructure section seeks to promote green, circular economy, such as a circular material hub. Such recommendations might be contributing to diversifying the economy of the RD+BR and create employment opportunities in healthy and productive workspaces. • The infrastructure chapter supports social enterprises, and voluntary community sectors through the reference to repair hubs which aim is to help people fix items for free, avoiding waste, and building a sense of community.
11. To ensure that provision of environmental, social, and physical infrastructure is managed and	• Ensure that provision of environmental, social, and physical infrastructure support economic competitiveness and housing delivery?	• The Energy Infrastructure section seeks to support future growth by suggesting that additional substations may be required to meet demand in the OA beyond, in particular to meet demand from

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	• Unlock land that has capacity for housing development? • Provide accessible infrastructure to connect new housing developments to key services? • Ensure equity of access to environmental, social, and physical infrastructure?	development at Beckton Riverside. Similarly, new development in the south west of the OA could be serviced by a district heating system central network. • The infrastructure section supports the use of local waste heat available to support decarbonisation. • The Digital Connectivity section encourages full fibre connectivity as a key infrastructure need for new development recognizing the future demographics; The OA is expected to yield employment growth of some 18,000 new jobs and digital connectivity is essential to support both new and existing businesses.
12. To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of area's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all	• Help to improve learning and the attainment of skills to the right employment opportunities? • Ensure provision of sufficient school places to meet growing needs across London? • Support transitions from education to work? • Support London's status as an international city of learning, research, and development? • Support adult education to improve social mobility and life chances for all ages? • Support early years education and support, particularly in areas of deprivation? • Encourage education and training that meets the needs of business, including vocational training?	• The infrastructure chapter supports the improvement of digital connectivity across the OA. Such recommendation can unlock social, educational, and economic benefits for neighbourhoods, generating digital inclusivity, supporting businesses and new startups, as well as enabling shifts towards remote working and work hubs in part brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic.
13. To safeguard and enhance the area's cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment, and talent to benefit all Londoners while delivering new activities that strengthen and build strong and inclusive communities. Specifically, to celebrate and protect existing cultural and heritage destinations while encouraging new offers.	• Improve accessibility for all to cultural venues? • Improve participation by all in cultural activities and support cultural activities that promote social integration? • Help to maintain and increase appropriate cultural facilities, both for consumption and production to sustain and strengthen a growing sector • Enable Londoners to develop skill and take up careers in the creative industries • Provide access to affordable cultural activities in areas of deprivation?	• The infrastructure recommendations do not directly contribute to the provision of cultural facilities, but they would provide better connectivity and accessibility to infrastructure networks in the OA and beyond the OA, that are crucial for supporting cultural production (e.g., data centres etc.). This includes places offering cultural activities and cultural venues. • Infrastructure improvements could provide the opportunity to provide a cultural facility in an accessible location and boosting synergies with other sectors.
14. To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure	• Reduce NO_x, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions? • Reduce inequalities in terms of access to clean air across London, particularly for those: • who live in deprived areas? • who live, learn, or work near busy roads or construction sites? • who are more vulnerable because of their age or existing medical condition? • Reduce the number of people exposed to particulates and NO_2 concentrations, particularly vulnerable people? • Improve air quality around areas which may have high concentrations of vulnerable people such as schools, outdoor play areas, care homes and hospitals?	• The infrastructure chapter supports the reduction of pollutants through support of sustainable and clean forms of energy. • The infrastructure chapter seeks to apply throughout the OA circular economy principles that can help reduce inequalities in terms of access to clean air across London. The principles should be incorporated into the operational life of buildings through measures such as designing high quality waste storage and collection systems into buildings and the street scene. This will contribute to improved household recycling rates in Newham. • The infrastructure recommendations place significant consideration on demolition and excavation waste within London, including on site reuse. Such an approach can help achieve higher standards of air quality.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…?* SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, **HRA**, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
	• Help to achieve national and international standards for air quality? • Reduce costs to the economy resulting from premature deaths due to poor air quality?	
15. To ensure that the area adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks through regeneration and development opportunities	• Protect London from climate change impacts? • Improve the microclimate and ameliorate the impact of the heat island effect on Londoners? • Help London to function during a flood event, heavy rainfall, or tidal surge? • Help London to function during periods of drought? • Reduce impacts on groups more vulnerable to the effects of climate change e.g., older people are more vulnerable to excess heat?	• The infrastructure section, under the paragraph on 'Water Supply and Wastewater' seeks to ensure that flood risk, drainage, water supply and wastewater infrastructure are addresses in a holistic way, improving resilience to the impacts of climate change whilst making the most of the river and Docks in the OA as an asset. This could contribute to OAs climate adaptation.
16. To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	• Help to reduce London's CO_2 emission targets by 60% by 2025? • Reduce transport's contribution to CO2 emissions? • Reduce the built environment's contribution to CO2 emissions? • Facilitate investment in green technologies, equipment and infrastructure that reduce GHG emissions? • Promote the transition to a low carbon economy? Reduce carbon emissions by shifting to more sustainable modes of transport?	• The inclusion of the objective and aim to coordinate delivery of infrastructure is more likely to result in the delivery of such a network and reduce carbon dioxide emissions. • The infrastructure strategy encourages community circular economy hubs and material hubs which are likely to reduce CO2 emissions and enhance services provided locally, thus potentially the need to travel. • In terms of energy infrastructure, the strategy encourages the opportunities for heat network delivery through coordination with other street works, which could contribute to reducing C02 emission during works ('only dig once'). • The infrastructure section supports that development proposals referable to the Mayor should undertake a whole lifecycle carbon assessment in line with GLA guidance to capture embodied carbon impacts.
17. To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system	Increase the proportion of energy both purchased and generated from renewable and sustainable resources? Contribute to the provision of smart and affordable energy system for all? Reduce the demand and need for energy? Promote generation of energy locally? Ensure that any supply shortages are addressed? Promote and improve energy efficiency? Reduce impacts of fuel poverty, particularly for vulnerable groups? Promote the transition to a low carbon economy?	• The infrastructure objectives support a smart, integrated, and resilient energy system in the OA that enables new developments to achieve net zero carbon and provides the opportunity for existing buildings to connect to a low carbon heat network. • The infrastructure recommendations support a combination of energy efficiency and the use of smart technologies to reduce and manage the use of energy, followed by the utilization of local, clean, and low carbon energy sources and networks to supply the remaining energy demand. • The infrastructure chapter, under the energy infrastructure section recognises the need for utilities to be provided in a timely manner, and states that discussions have taken place with utility providers to estimate requirements for the OA. • It proposes delivery coordination to minimise disruption and mitigate impacts of future growth. • The energy section encourages new developments to adopt energy efficient designs and be net zero carbon.
18. To protect and enhance the area's water resources by ensuring the highest levels of water efficiency and reuse, drainage, and the sewerage system	• Improve the quality of the water environment, helping to meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive? • Reduce discharges to surface and ground waters?	• The Water Supply and Wastewater section seeks all development to be constructed to maximum achievable standards in water efficiency, and to identify alternative sources of water supply (e.g., rainwater, greywater, or wastewater recycling) • The infrastructure recommendation supports that the majority of surface water should connect directly into the waterbodies environment and not using existing public sewers, taking a systems approach considering use of SuDS and Green Infrastructure.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
	• Support necessary improvements to the water systems infrastructure (water supply/sewerage)? • Reduce abstraction from surface and ground water sources? • Reduce water consumption through the promotion of demand management? • Protect and enhance the character and use of London's riverscapes and waterways?	
19. To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of property and infrastructure to flooding and reduce its effects and impacts on the community.	• Minimise the risk of flooding from all sources of flooding to people, property, infrastructure? • Manage residual flood risks appropriately and avoid new flood risks? • Seek to minimise new development in areas prone to flood risk or mitigate the potential for such risk? • Promote the integration of sustainable urban drainage systems? • Ensure that sites in areas of high tidal flood risk include provision for the creation or improvement of flood defences? • Ensure that no development prejudices the Environment Agency's ability to improve flood defences in line with its strategic plans?	• The infrastructure objective seeks to ensure that flood risk, drainage, water supply and wastewater infrastructure are addressed in a holistic way, improving resilience to the impacts of climate change whilst making the most of the river and Docks in the OA as an asset. • The Water Supply and Wastewater section identifies that the area is in zone 2-3, and that the Thames Estuary 2100 Plan sets out an action plan for tidal flood risk management. • The strategy promotes the production of a Riverside Strategy that could set out requirements for updating flood defences and promotes use of SUDS. • The infrastructure section supports an Integrated Water Management Strategy (IWMS) that is being prepared to identify development constraints in the OA due to flooding, surface water drainage, water supply and wastewater infrastructure. It will identify opportunities to address these issues in a holistic way. • The infrastructure strategy supports that when proposing development close to the Beckton Sewage Treatment Works (STW) (such as residential uses) a technical assessment should be undertaken by the developer in consultation with Thames Water to ensure that any adverse amenity impact is avoided.
20. To protect, connect and enhance the area's natural capital (including important habitats, species, and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides linking it directly with the wider London green and blue network.	• Protect and enhance the character of local greenspaces? • Bring nature closer to people, particularly in most urbanised parts of the city and improve access to areas of biodiversity interest? • Help to acknowledge monetary value to natural capital of London? • Conserve, enhance or create natural and semi-natural habitats of recognised ecological value and/or the green corridors that link them enhancing the ecological function and carrying capacity of the greenspace network? • Avoid damage to sites, protected species, and habitats, especially where there is a designation of international, national, regional, or local importance? • Promote, educate, and raise awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment to all? • Promote and support the function of the Blue-Ribbon Network? • Specifically address deficiencies in access to open space? • Create green spaces that are safe and accessible to all?	• The strategy promotes the production of a Riverside Strategy that could set out requirements for updating flood defenses and promotes use of SUDS. • The infrastructure section supports an Integrated Water Management Strategy (IWMS) that is being prepared to identify development constraints in the OA due to flooding, surface water drainage, water supply and wastewater infrastructure. It will identify opportunities to address these issues in a holistic way.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…?* SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, **HRA**, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
	• Promote sensory environments and play spaces? • Support the protection of the priority species identified in the Greenwich and Bexley BAP? • Improve access to, and the connectivity of, the Green Chain?	
21. To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes, and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological, and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	• Conserve and/or enhance heritage assets, their setting, and the wider historic environment? • Contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Improve the quality and condition of the historic environment? • Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness? • Increase the social benefit (e.g., education, participation, citizenship, health, and well-being) derived from the historic environment? • Engage communities in identifying culturally important features and areas? • Provide for increased access to and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Provide for increased understanding and interpretation of the historic environment?	Not applicable. The infrastructure section does directly contribute to conserving and enhancing the existing historic environment.
22. To conserve and recognise the area's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	• Promote the use of brownfield land? • Prevent further soil degradation or erosion? • Restore degraded soil? • Minimise the risk of health impacts through contamination? • Maximise the potential benefit of access to new employment and housing as a result of remediation?	Not applicable. The infrastructure section does directly contribute to conserving the area's geodiversity. However, the reference to the circular economy principles and efficient reuse of resources could promote the sustainable use of brownfields and maximise the potential benefit of access to new employment, whilst minimising healthy risks and inequalities.
23. To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	• Promote the principles of circular economy when aiming for waste reduction, reuse, re-manufacturing, and recycling? • Maximise use of innovative waste management techniques including smart technology? • Help develop more efficient and sustainable freight transportation? • Minimise negative impacts of waste processing and disposal on vulnerable groups?	• Development in the OA should help to reduce waste and support the circular economy by being based on circular economy principles: circular economy principles: designing for re-use, sourcing sustainably sourcing sustainably, conserving resources and increasing resource efficiency to prevent and minimise waste, managing waste sustainably and at the highest value by increasing material re-use and recycling, and reducing the amount of waste disposed of. • One of the infrastructure objectives is to support that the Circular Economy principles should be incorporated at the construction, operation and deconstruction stages of new developments and building design should consider adaptation and reconstruction to extend the useful life of buildings, as well as their deconstruction.

24. To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across the opportunity area and reduce inequalities in exposure	• Reduce the number of people exposed to high levels of noise with the potential to cause annoyance, sleep disturbance or physiological effects?
	
	• Help reduce actual noise levels and disturbances from noise?
	
	   • Minimise and reduce road, rail and aviation noise and vibration levels and disruption?
	
	   • Improve people's access to quiet/ tranquil spaces?
		• The infrastructure section supports the 'agent of change' for the mitigation of any noise and odour conflicts. In particular, new development has the potential to provide better living conditions for residents through design and sound insulation, and the provision of buffers to existing noise sensitive development.
		
		• Waste and recycling sites are identified as potential sources of noise, where Agent of Change principles would apply.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA*	Assessment of OAPF component
	• Reduce nighttime noise in residential areas?	

IIA Objective	Likely effects
1. To make the area inclusive by reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population	(light green)
2. To ensure the OAPF area has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient, and free of prejudice	(light green)
3. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of local residents and to reduce health inequalities across the area and between communities	(light green)
4. To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety	(light green)
5. To provide a quantum, type, quality, and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand and the needs of the community	(blank)
6. Make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development?	(light green)
7. To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance existing. Nurturing a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorized transport	(light green)
8. To maximise accessibility for all in and around London	(light green)
9. To enhance and improve connectivity for all to, from, within and around the area and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes. Improve connectivity and access to opportunities within the OA and to areas of significant employment growth, such as the Royal Docks. Overcome severance and promote safe, accessible routes for active travel	(blank)
10. To maintain, strengthen and support the local economy, recognising the existing and historical economic base with regard to logistics, manufacturing and the Thames Estuary Production Corridor vision and building upon this as a priority. To enhance the existing economy by improving conditions for business to thrive. Plan for efficient use of employment land and safeguard protected industrial capacity	(light green)
11. To ensure that provision of environmental, social, and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	(light green)
12. To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of area's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all	(light green)
13. To safeguard and enhance the area's cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment, and talent to benefit all Londoners while delivering new activities that strengthen and build strong and inclusive communities In Thamesmead specifically, Celebrate and protect existing cultural and heritage destinations while encouraging new offers.	(blank)
14. To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure	(light green)
15. To ensure that the area adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks through regeneration and development opportunities	(light green)
16. To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	(dark green)
17. To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system	(dark green)
18. To protect and enhance the area's water resources by ensuring the highest levels of water efficiency and reuse, drainage, and the sewerage system	(dark green)
19. To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of property and infrastructure to flooding and reduce its effects and impacts on the community.	(dark green)
20. To protect, connect and enhance the area's natural capital (including important habitats, species, and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides linking it directly with the wider London green and blue network.	(blank)
21. To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes, and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological, and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	(blank)
22. To conserve and recognise the area's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	(blank)
23. To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	(dark green)
24. To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across the opportunity area and reduce inequalities in exposure	(light green)

6.7: Places

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…?* SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, **HRA**, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
49. To make the area inclusive by reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population	• Reduce poverty and social exclusion? • Promote a culture of equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment? • Promote an inclusive design approach ensuring a barrier free environment for all, especially disabled people? • Provide opportunities for people to choose an active, fulfilling life? –	• The Places section does not directly impact on poverty and social exclusion. However, opportunities for new development that integrates with existing communities, improving access to jobs and homes, are identified. Opportunities for new or improved local and strategic connections and areas of public realm are also identified, with a view to creating a more inclusive Royal Docks and Beckton Riverside.
50. To ensure the OAPF area has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient, and free of prejudice	• Provide opportunities for Londoners to actively participate in the city's life, decision making and communities? • Provide opportunities for Londoners of every background to connect?	• The Places section does not directly impact on socially integrated communities. However, emphasis is placed on new development acknowledging the importance of local cultural and historic assets, as well as incorporating resilience principles. The section sets out potential local connections for each area, which would improve access to local facilities. Local facilities are especially beneficial to older people and disabled people who are less able to travel longer distances and as well as pregnant women and those with small children.
51. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of local residents and to reduce health inequalities across the area and between communities	• Improve access and equity of access to health and social care services and facilities? • Reduce differentials in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy across London? • Promote increases in physical activity, particularly in areas of health and social deprivation? • Reduce inequalities in levels of physical activity? • Improve the physical and mental health and wellbeing of communities? • Reduce inequalities in physical and mental health and wellbeing? • Support the provision of quality, affordable and healthy food?	• The Places section emphasises the importance of integrating the Healthy Streets approach into future change. This includes promoting cycling, walking and public transport, and implementing projects that improve environmental quality. The Healthy Streets approach aims to contribute to improved physical and mental health and reduce health inequalities.
52. To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety	• Reduce levels of crime? • Reduce the opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour? • Create a travel environment that feels safe to all users during the daytime and nighttime? • Increase security and resilience to major incidents? • Improve perceptions of safety and fear of crime to help remove barriers to activities leading to reduced social isolation?	• The built environment and connectivity improvements contained within the Places section have the potential to improve perceptions of safety and security in the Royal Docks and Beckton Riverside. They promote development that fosters passive surveillance of public spaces, well-lit walking and cycling routes, and more active and animated places.
53. To provide a quantum, type, quality, and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household	• Help to facilitate the delivery of house building that meets the needs of Londoners? • Reduce homelessness and overcrowding? Increase the range and affordability of housing? • Promote accessible and adaptable homes, improving choice for people who require them? • Improve insulation and energy efficiency in housing to reduce fuel poverty and ill-health?	• The Places section does not directly impact on the type, quality and tenure of housing but provides an indicative quantum by macro-areas. Also, it emphasises the importance for new developments to contribute to the enhancement of the area and to integrate with existing communities. Combined with identifying potential new and improved connections, the Places section could help encourage a sense of community and enhance the amenity value of the community

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
demand and the needs of the community	• Provide housing that encourages a sense of community and enhances the amenity value of the community?	
54. To make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development	• Make the best use of land through appropriate development on brownfield sites and use of existing transport network? • Ensure that higher densities development does not adversely impact on different groups of people? • Integrate land use and transport? • Promote regeneration and provide benefits for existing communities?	The Places section is clear about the potential opportunities for integrating new development with existing and potential transport infrastructure. This includes intensifying land use around transport nodes and realising opportunities for wider environmental improvements. The importance of new development integrating with existing communities is also emphasised, ensuring that higher density development does not adversely impact on different groups of people.
55. To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance existing. Nurturing a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorized transport	• Conserve and enhance the townscape/cityscape character? • Create and maintain a safe and attractive public realm which encourages people to walk and cycle? • Help to make people feel positive about the area they live in and promote social integration? • Encourage an inclusive design approach considering the needs of a variety of users • Help to improve the wider built environment and create a sense of place and 'vibrancy'? • Promote high quality design and sustainable design and construction methods? • Improve legibility and ease of use of the built environment for people with sensory or cognitive impairments? • Retain the spatial diversity of communities?	• The Places section is clear about the potential opportunities for integrating new development with existing and potential transport infrastructure. This includes intensifying land use around transport nodes and realising opportunities for wider environmental improvements. The importance of new development integrating with existing communities is also emphasised, ensuring that higher density development does not adversely impact on different groups of people. Emphasis is also placed on new development acknowledging the importance of local cultural and historic assets, as well as incorporating resilience principles. • Furthermore, The Places section emphasises the importance of integrating the Healthy Streets approach into future change. This includes promoting cycling, walking and public transport, and implementing projects that improve environmental quality. The Healthy Streets approach aims to contribute to improved physical and mental health and reduce health inequalities. The Healthy Streets Approach supports the delivery of high quality, inclusive spaces that should prevent and remove barriers for disabled people, and encourage many disabled Londoners to increase their use of the city's streets by making them more appealing and accessible to people with a range of impairments, for example by reducing traffic volumes and speeds, making it easier to cross roads, ensuring footways are even and wide, providing lighting and resting points, and allowing inclusive and step-free access to bus stops and Tube stations.
56. To maximise accessibility for all in and around London	• Improve accessibility to all public transport modes? • Increase equality of access to services and facilities? • Improve links between areas, neighbourhoods, and communities?	• The Places section emphasises the importance of integrating the Healthy Streets approach into future change. This includes promoting cycling, walking and public transport, and implementing projects that improve environmental quality. The Healthy Streets approach aims to contribute to improved physical and mental health and reduce health inequalities. Potential local and strategic connections and improvements are identified, resolving historic severances caused by infrastructure and poor urban design.
57. To enhance and improve connectivity for all to, from, within and around the area and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes. To improve connectivity and access to opportunities within the OA	• Improve connectivity by public transport in outer London? • Improve connectivity across the River Thames by all modes of transport, particularly in east London? • Reduce traffic volumes and congestion on roads across all parts of London? • Reduce severance and consequent inequalities for those groups who are more greatly affected by severance (e.g., people on low incomes, disabled people, children and young people, older people, and people dependent on walking and using public transport for travel)?	• The Places section emphasises the importance of integrating the Healthy Streets approach into future change. This includes promoting cycling, walking and public transport, and implementing projects that improve environmental quality. The Healthy Streets approach aims to contribute to improved physical and mental health and reduce health inequalities. Potential local and strategic connections and improvements are identified, resolving historic severances caused by infrastructure and poor urban design. The Places section also adds weight to the future public transport scenarios detailed in the Transport section, by identifying opportunities for new local connections to strategic public transport connections like a new DLR extension to Thamesmead via Beckton Riverside.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
and to areas of significant employment growth, such as the Royal Docks. To overcome severance and promote safe, accessible routes for active travel	• Encourage a modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel as well as encourage greater efficiency (e.g., through car-sharing)? • Reduce the overall need for people to travel by improving their access to the services, jobs, leisure, and amenities in the place in which they live? • Encourage active travel by creating safe, attractive routes?	
58. To maintain, strengthen and support the local economy, recognising the existing and historical economic base with regard to logistics, manufacturing and the Thames Estuary Production Corridor vision and build upon this as a priority. To enhance the existing economy by improving conditions for business to thrive. To plan for efficient use of employment land and safeguard protected industrial capacity	• Help maintain London as an internationally competitive city? • Increase London's productivity? • Facilitate the provision of the right type of employment land and floorspace in the right place to ensure that London remains economically competitive? • Help generate satisfying, secure and rewarding new jobs? • Create healthy, productive workplaces? • Help to provide employment opportunities in the most deprived areas, particularly to disadvantaged groups, and stimulate regeneration? • Minimise barriers to employment (e.g., transport, financial, childcare)? • Help reduce overall unemployment, particularly long-term and youth unemployment? • Improve the resilience of business and the economy? • Help to diversify the economy? • Encourage business start-ups and support the growth of businesses, particularly SMEs? • Enable people with physical and mental health conditions and disabilities to stay in employment? • Support social enterprise, voluntary and community sectors? • Support small, local retail offers? • Support working families?	• The Places section proposes visions for the future of seven places in the OA area. Some of these emphasize the importance of retaining existing industrial floorspace in accordance with draft London Plan policy. Potential new local connections and environmental improvements would also make it easier for existing and future residents to access local job opportunities. • Potential capacity for additional local employment and workspace provision is identified in Canning Town and in the other local centers within the OAPF. The potential for industrial intensification is identified in Lyle Park West/Central Thameside West, North Woolwich, Albert Island and Beckton Riverside.
59. To ensure that provision of environmental, social, and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	• Ensure that provision of environmental, social, and physical infrastructure support economic competitiveness and housing delivery? • Unlock land that has capacity for housing development? • Provide accessible infrastructure to connect new housing developments to key services? • Ensure equity of access to environmental, social, and physical infrastructure?	• The Places section emphasises the importance of integrating the Healthy Streets approach into future change. This includes promoting cycling, walking and public transport, and implementing projects that improve environmental quality. The Healthy Streets approach aims to contribute to improved physical and mental health and reduce health inequalities. Potential local and strategic connections and improvements are identified, resolving historic severances caused by infrastructure and poor urban design.
60. To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs	• Help to improve learning and the attainment of skills to the right employment opportunities?	• The Places section includes proposals for potential new schools within the OAPF boundary and increases access and visibility to higher education institution such as UEL. This would support a

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…?* SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, **HRA**, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
of area's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all	• Ensure provision of sufficient school places to meet growing needs across London? • Support transitions from education to work? • Support London's status as an international city of learning, research, and development? • Support adult education to improve social mobility and life chances for all ages? • Support early years education and support, particularly in areas of deprivation? • Encourage education and training that meets the needs of business, including vocational training?	greater choice of schools and educational opportunities for all, which is particularly important for low-income communities, ethnic minority groups, disabled residents or those with existing health conditions, and Gypsy and Traveler communities.
61. To safeguard and enhance the area's cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment, and talent to benefit all Londoners while delivering new activities that strengthen and build strong and inclusive communities In Thamesmead specifically, to celebrate and protect existing cultural and heritage destinations while encouraging new offers.	• Improve accessibility for all to cultural venues? • Improve participation by all in cultural activities and support cultural activities that promote social integration? • Help to maintain and increase appropriate cultural facilities, both for consumption and production to sustain and strengthen a growing sector • Enable Londoners to develop skill and take up careers in the creative industries • Provide access to affordable cultural activities in areas of deprivation?	• The potential improvements to local and strategic connections identified in the Places section could improve access to culture. The importance of heritage assets is also acknowledged.
62. To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure	• Reduce NO_x, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions? • Reduce inequalities in terms of access to clean air across London, particularly for those: • who live in deprived areas? • who live, learn, or work near busy roads or construction sites? • who are more vulnerable because of their age or existing medical condition? • Reduce the number of people exposed to particulates and NO_2 concentrations, particularly vulnerable people? • Improve air quality around areas which may have high concentrations of vulnerable people such as schools, outdoor play areas, care homes and hospitals? • Help to achieve national and international standards for air quality? • Reduce costs to the economy resulting from premature deaths due to poor air quality?	• By promoting the Healthy Streets approach and improving local pedestrian and cycle connections, the Places section could contribute towards a modal shift towards sustainable transport and a corresponding improvement in local air quality.
63. To ensure that the area adapts and becomes more resilient to	• Protect London from climate change impacts? • Improve the microclimate and ameliorate the impact of the heat island effect on Londoners?	The Places section identifies – at a high-level - development opportunities, land-uses, and green/blue spaces. These all represent opportunities to contribute towards for climate resilience.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy...?* SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, **HRA**, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks through regeneration and development opportunities	• Help London to function during a flood event, heavy rainfall, or tidal surge? • Help London to function during periods of drought? • Reduce impacts on groups more vulnerable to the effects of climate change e.g., older people are more vulnerable to excess heat?	
64. To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	• Help to reduce London's CO_2 emission targets by 60% by 2025? • Reduce transport's contribution to CO2 emissions? • Reduce the built environment's contribution to CO2 emissions? • Facilitate investment in green technologies, equipment and infrastructure that reduce GHG emissions? • Promote the transition to a low carbon economy? • Reduce carbon emissions by shifting to more sustainable modes of transport?	• By promoting the Healthy Streets approach and improving local pedestrian and cycle connections, the Places section could contribute towards a modal shift towards sustainable transport and a corresponding improvement in local air quality.
65. To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system	• Increase the proportion of energy both purchased and generated from renewable and sustainable resources? • Contribute to the provision of smart and affordable energy system for all? • Reduce the demand and need for energy? • Promote generation of energy locally? • Ensure that any supply shortages are addressed? • Promote and improve energy efficiency? • Reduce impacts of fuel poverty, particularly for vulnerable groups? • Promote the transition to a low carbon economy?	The Places section will not impact directly in reducing the demand for energy.
66. To protect and enhance the area's water resources by ensuring the highest levels of water efficiency and reuse, drainage, and the sewerage system	• Improve the quality of the water environment, helping to meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive? • Reduce discharges to surface and ground waters? • Support necessary improvements to the water systems infrastructure (water supply/sewerage)? • Reduce abstraction from surface and ground water sources? • Reduce water consumption through the promotion of demand management? • Protect and enhance the character and use of London's riverscapes and waterways?	• The Places section will not impact on water management.
67. To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve	• Minimise the risk of flooding from all sources of flooding to people, property, infrastructure?	• The Places section will not directly impact the flooding risks.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
the resilience of property and infrastructure to flooding and reduce its effects and impacts on the community.	• Manage residual flood risks appropriately and avoid new flood risks? • Seek to minimise new development in areas prone to flood risk or mitigate the potential for such risk? • Promote the integration of sustainable urban drainage systems? • Ensure that sites in areas of high tidal flood risk include provision for the creation or improvement of flood defences? • Ensure that no development prejudices the Environment Agency's ability to improve flood defences in line with its strategic plans?	
68. To protect, connect and enhance the area's natural capital (including important habitats, species, and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides linking it directly with the wider London green and blue network.	• Protect and enhance the character of local greenspaces? • Bring nature closer to people, particularly in most urbanised parts of the city and improve access to areas of biodiversity interest? • Help to acknowledge monetary value to natural capital of London? • Conserve, enhance or create natural and semi-natural habitats of recognised ecological value and/or the green corridors that link them enhancing the ecological function and carrying capacity of the greenspace network? • Avoid damage to sites, protected species, and habitats, especially where there is a designation of international, national, regional, or local importance? • Promote, educate, and raise awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment to all? • Promote and support the function of the Blue-Ribbon Network? • Specifically address deficiencies in access to open space? • Create green spaces that are safe and accessible to all? • Promote sensory environments and play spaces? • Support the protection of the priority species identified in the Greenwich and Bexley BAP? • Improve access to, and the connectivity of, the Green Chain?	• By promoting the Healthy Streets approach, and identifying opportunities for improved local and strategic connections, the Places section would improve access to local green spaces, support the creation of new spaces, and attract investment into local natural capital. • The places section promotes the improvement and the extension of the existing Thames Path and the creation of new green spaces around the new developments. The OAPF also promotes the provision of open spaces within the new Town Centre art Beckton Riverside and around the new DLR station.
69. To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes, and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological, and cultural	• Conserve and/or enhance heritage assets, their setting, and the wider historic environment? • Contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Improve the quality and condition of the historic environment? • Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness?	• The Places section acknowledges the importance of statutorily and locally designated heritage assets to the successful evolution of the OA.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…?* SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, **HRA**, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
value in relation to their significance and their settings.	• Increase the social benefit (e.g., education, participation, citizenship, health, and well-being) derived from the historic environment? • Engage communities in identifying culturally important features and areas? • Provide for increased access to and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Provide for increased understanding and interpretation of the historic environment?	
70. To conserve and recognise the area's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	• Promote the use of brownfield land? • Prevent further soil degradation or erosion? • Restore degraded soil? • Minimise the risk of health impacts through contamination? • Maximise the potential benefit of access to new employment and housing as a result of remediation?	• The Places section will not impact on the area's geodiversity.
71. To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	• Promote the principles of circular economy when aiming for waste reduction, reuse, re-manufacturing, and recycling? • Maximise use of innovative waste management techniques including smart technology? • Help develop more efficient and sustainable freight transportation? • Minimise negative impacts of waste processing and disposal on vulnerable groups?	• The Places section will not impact on local reuse and recycling rates.
72. To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across the opportunity area and reduce inequalities in exposure	• Reduce the number of people exposed to high levels of noise with the potential to cause annoyance, sleep disturbance or physiological effects? • Help reduce actual noise levels and disturbances from noise? • Minimise and reduce road, rail and aviation noise and vibration levels and disruption? • Improve people's access to quiet/ tranquil spaces? • Reduce nighttime noise in residential areas?	The Places section will not impact directly on the minimization of noise and vibration. However, it proposes the use of agent of change principle to provide suitable mitigation and design solutions to minimize the impact of noise and vibration over the new existing and new developments.

IIA Objective	Likely effects
49. To make the area inclusive by reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population	(light green)
50. To ensure the OAPF area has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient, and free of prejudice	(light green)
51. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of local residents and to reduce health inequalities across the area and between communities	(dark green)
52. To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety	
53. To provide a quantum, type, quality, and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand and the needs of the community	(light green)
54. Make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development?	(dark green)
55. To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance existing. Nurturing a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorized transport	(dark green)
56. To maximise accessibility for all in and around London	
57. To enhance and improve connectivity for all to, from, within and around the area and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes. Improve connectivity and access to opportunities within the OA and to areas of significant employment growth, such as the Royal Docks. Overcome severance and promote safe, accessible routes for active travel	(dark green)
58. To maintain, strengthen and support the local economy, recognising the existing and historical economic base with regard to logistics, manufacturing and the Thames Estuary Production Corridor vision and building upon this as a priority. To enhance the existing economy by improving conditions for business to thrive. Plan for efficient use of employment land and safeguard protected industrial capacity	(dark green)
59. To ensure that provision of environmental, social, and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	(dark green)
60. To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of area's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all	(dark green)
61. To safeguard and enhance the area's cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment, and talent to benefit all Londoners while delivering new activities that strengthen and build strong and inclusive communities In Thamesmead specifically, Celebrate and protect existing cultural and heritage destinations while encouraging new offers.	(light green)
62. To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure	(light green)
63. To ensure that the area adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks through regeneration and development opportunities	
64. To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	(light green)
65. To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system	
66. To protect and enhance the area's water resources by ensuring the highest levels of water efficiency and reuse, drainage, and the sewerage system	
67. To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of property and infrastructure to flooding and reduce its effects and impacts on the community.	
68. To protect, connect and enhance the area's natural capital (including important habitats, species, and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides linking it directly with the wider London green and blue network.	(light green)
69. To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes, and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological, and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	(light green)
70. To conserve and recognise the area's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	
71. To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	
72. To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across the opportunity area and reduce inequalities in exposure	(light green)

6.8 Supporting Good Growth with Transport

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…?* SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, **HRA**, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
1. To make the area inclusive by reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population	• Reduce poverty and social exclusion? • Promote a culture of equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment? • Promote an inclusive design approach ensuring a barrier free environment for all, especially disabled people? • Provide opportunities for people to choose an active, fulfilling life? –	• This section does not directly impact on poverty and social exclusion. However, opportunities for new or improved local and strategic connections are also identified, with a view to creating a more inclusive Royal Docks and Beckton Riverside.
2. To ensure the OAPF area has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient, and free of prejudice	• Provide opportunities for Londoners to actively participate in the city's life, decision making and communities? • Provide opportunities for Londoners of every background to connect?	• This section does not directly impact on socially integrated communities. However, it sets out potential local connections for each area, which would improve access to local facilities. Local facilities are especially beneficial to older people and disabled people who are less able to travel longer distances and as well as pregnant women and those with small children.
3. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of local residents and to reduce health inequalities across the area and between communities	• Improve access and equity of access to health and social care services and facilities? • Reduce differentials in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy across London? • Promote increases in physical activity, particularly in areas of health and social deprivation? • Reduce inequalities in levels of physical activity? • Improve the physical and mental health and wellbeing of communities? • Reduce inequalities in physical and mental health and wellbeing? • Support the provision of quality, affordable and healthy food?	• This section emphasises the importance of integrating the Healthy Streets approach into future change. This includes promoting cycling, walking and public transport, and implementing projects that improve environmental quality. The Healthy Streets approach aims to contribute to improved physical and mental health and reduce health inequalities.
4. To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety	• Reduce levels of crime? • Reduce the opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour? • Create a travel environment that feels safe to all users during the daytime and nighttime? • Increase security and resilience to major incidents? • Improve perceptions of safety and fear of crime to help remove barriers to activities leading to reduced social isolation?	• The connectivity improvements contained within the Supporting Good Growth with Transport section have the potential to improve perceptions of safety and security in the Royal Docks and Beckton Riverside. This chapter supports the ambition to transform the road layout into a safe and vibrant high street with less traffic and a better balance between pedestrian, cyclists, and other road users.
5. To provide a quantum, type, quality, and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand and the needs of the community	• Help to facilitate the delivery of house building that meets the needs of Londoners? • Reduce homelessness and overcrowding? Increase the range and affordability of housing? • Promote accessible and adaptable homes, improving choice for people who require them? • Improve insulation and energy efficiency in housing to reduce fuel poverty and ill-health? • Provide housing that encourages a sense of community and enhances the amenity value of the community?	• This section does not directly impact on the type, quality, and tenure of housing. However, by introducing a new station at Beckton Riverside and by improving transport connections in the area it will unlock housing and regeneration opportunities in the area and support the spatial vision for a new Major Town Centre identified in the Newnham's Local Plan

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…?* SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, **HRA**, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
6. To make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development	• Make the best use of land through appropriate development on brownfield sites and use of existing transport network? • Ensure that higher densities development does not adversely impact on different groups of people? • Integrate land use and transport? • Promote regeneration and provide benefits for existing communities?	• This section is clear about the potential opportunities for integrating new development with existing and potential transport infrastructure. This includes intensifying land use around transport nodes and realising opportunities for wider environmental improvements. The importance of new development integrating with existing communities is also emphasised, ensuring that higher density development does not adversely impact on different groups of people.
7. To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance existing. Nurturing a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorized transport	• Conserve and enhance the townscape/cityscape character? • Create and maintain a safe and attractive public realm which encourages people to walk and cycle? • Help to make people feel positive about the area they live in and promote social integration? • Encourage an inclusive design approach considering the needs of a variety of users • Help to improve the wider built environment and create a sense of place and 'vibrancy'? • Promote high quality design and sustainable design and construction methods? • Improve legibility and ease of use of the built environment for people with sensory or cognitive impairments? • Retain the spatial diversity of communities?	• This section is clear about the potential opportunities for integrating new development with existing and potential transport infrastructure. This includes intensifying land use around transport nodes and realising opportunities for wider environmental improvements. • Furthermore, the section emphasises the importance of integrating the Healthy Streets approach into future change. This includes promoting cycling, walking and public transport, and implementing projects that improve environmental quality. The Healthy Streets approach aims to contribute to improved physical and mental health and reduce health inequalities. The Healthy Streets Approach supports the delivery of high quality, inclusive spaces that should prevent and remove barriers for disabled people, and encourage many disabled Londoners to increase their use of the city's streets by making them more appealing and accessible to people with a range of impairments, for example by reducing traffic volumes and speeds, making it easier to cross roads, ensuring footways are even and wide, providing lighting and resting points, and allowing inclusive and step-free access to bus stops and Tube stations.
8. To maximise accessibility for all in and around London	• Improve accessibility to all public transport modes? • Increase equality of access to services and facilities? • Improve links between areas, neighbourhoods, and communities?	• This section emphasises the importance of integrating the Healthy Streets approach into future change. This includes promoting cycling, walking and public transport, and implementing projects that improve environmental quality. The OAPF will also help to connect the existing communities on the river's edge with the opportunities and amenities emerging in the Royal Docks.
9. To enhance and improve connectivity for all to, from, within and around the area and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes. To improve connectivity and access to opportunities within the OA and to areas of significant employment growth, such as the Royal Docks. To overcome severance and promote safe,	• Improve connectivity by public transport in outer London? • Improve connectivity across the River Thames by all modes of transport, particularly in east London? • Reduce traffic volumes and congestion on roads across all parts of London? • Reduce severance and consequent inequalities for those groups who are more greatly affected by severance (e.g., people on low incomes, disabled people, children and young people, older people, and people dependent on walking and using public transport for travel)? • Encourage a modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel as well as encourage greater efficiency (e.g., through car-sharing)? • Reduce the overall need for people to travel by improving their access to the services, jobs, leisure, and amenities in the place in which they live? • Encourage active travel by creating safe, attractive routes?	• This OA has a sustainable travel target with a range of 85-90% - reflecting the size and characteristics of the different areas it covers. This is aligned with the MTS aim for 80% of all travel in London to be made on foot, cycle, or public transport by 2041, • The investment and introduction of the Elizabeth Line will improve PTAL as will new bus routes that will help passengers connect to Elizabeth Line services at Custom House. The OAPF supports the DLR extension to Thamesmead via Beckton along with a new DLR station at Beckton Riverside, Thameside West (Thames Wharf) and new bus connections. In anticipation of future demand and to accommodate the new DLR trains, station improvement works are also planned at Pontoon Dock and Royal Victoria DLR stations. These improvements will improve customer experience and ensure the stations can cope with increased demand. Requirements for improvements at other stations including Gallions Reach, Royal Albert and Beckton park have also been identified. • This section emphasises the importance of integrating the Healthy Streets approach into future change. This includes promoting cycling, walking and public transport, and implementing projects that improve environmental quality and encourage active travel. • Potential local and strategic connections and improvements are identified, resolving historic severances caused by infrastructure and poor urban design.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
accessible routes for active travel		
10. To maintain, strengthen and support the local economy, recognising the existing and historical economic base with regard to logistics, manufacturing and the Thames Estuary Production Corridor vision and build upon this as a priority. To enhance the existing economy by improving conditions for business to thrive. To plan for efficient use of employment land and safeguard protected industrial capacity	• Help maintain London as an internationally competitive city? • Increase London's productivity? • Facilitate the provision of the right type of employment land and floorspace in the right place to ensure that London remains economically competitive? • Help generate satisfying, secure and rewarding new jobs? • Create healthy, productive workplaces? • Help to provide employment opportunities in the most deprived areas, particularly to disadvantaged groups, and stimulate regeneration? • Minimise barriers to employment (e.g., transport, financial, childcare)? • Help reduce overall unemployment, particularly long-term and youth unemployment? • Improve the resilience of business and the economy? • Help to diversify the economy? • Encourage business start-ups and support the growth of businesses, particularly SMEs? • Enable people with physical and mental health conditions and disabilities to stay in employment? • Support social enterprise, voluntary and community sectors? • Support small, local retail offers? • Support working families?	• The OAPF supports the creation of new homes and jobs in the area, with improved public transport connections required to increase connectivity, accessibility, and capacity, and link the area with key economic centres such as Canary Wharf and the City • This section proposes potential new connections which would make it easier for existing and future residents to access local job opportunities.
11. To ensure that provision of environmental, social, and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	• Ensure that provision of environmental, social, and physical infrastructure support economic competitiveness and housing delivery? • Unlock land that has capacity for housing development? • Provide accessible infrastructure to connect new housing developments to key services? • Ensure equity of access to environmental, social, and physical infrastructure?	• This section emphasises the importance of integrating the Healthy Streets approach into future change. This includes promoting cycling, walking and public transport, and implementing projects that improve environmental quality. The Healthy Streets approach aims to contribute to improved physical and mental health and reduce health inequalities. Potential local and strategic connections and improvements are identified, resolving historic severances caused by infrastructure and poor urban design. • This OAPF, by introducing a new station at Beckton Riverside and by improving transport connections in the area it will unlock housing and regeneration opportunities in the area and support the spatial vision for a new Major Town Centre at Beckton Riverside identified in the Newnham's Local Plan
12. To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of area's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all	• Help to improve learning and the attainment of skills to the right employment opportunities? • Ensure provision of sufficient school places to meet growing needs across London? • Support transitions from education to work? • Support London's status as an international city of learning, research, and development? • Support adult education to improve social mobility and life chances for all ages?	• This section includes proposals for potential new schools within the OAPF boundary and increases access and visibility to higher education institution such as UEL. This would support a greater choice of schools and educational opportunities for all, which is particularly important for low-income communities, ethnic minority groups, disabled residents or those with existing health conditions, and Gypsy and Traveller communities.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
	• Support early years education and support, particularly in areas of deprivation? • Encourage education and training that meets the needs of business, including vocational training?	
13. To safeguard and enhance the area's cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment, and talent to benefit all Londoners while delivering new activities that strengthen and build strong and inclusive communities In Thamesmead specifically, to celebrate and protect existing cultural and heritage destinations while encouraging new offers.	• Improve accessibility for all to cultural venues? • Improve participation by all in cultural activities and support cultural activities that promote social integration? • Help to maintain and increase appropriate cultural facilities, both for consumption and production to sustain and strengthen a growing sector • Enable Londoners to develop skill and take up careers in the creative industries • Provide access to affordable cultural activities in areas of deprivation?	• The potential improvements to local and strategic connections identified in the Supporting Good Growth with Transport section could improve access to culture. The importance of heritage assets is also acknowledged.
14. To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure	• Reduce NO_x, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions? • Reduce inequalities in terms of access to clean air across London, particularly for those: • who live in deprived areas? • who live, learn, or work near busy roads or construction sites? • who are more vulnerable because of their age or existing medical condition? • Reduce the number of people exposed to particulates and NO_2 concentrations, particularly vulnerable people? • Improve air quality around areas which may have high concentrations of vulnerable people such as schools, outdoor play areas, care homes and hospitals? • Help to achieve national and international standards for air quality? • Reduce costs to the economy resulting from premature deaths due to poor air quality?	• By promoting the Healthy Streets approach and improving local pedestrian and cycle connections, the Supporting Good Growth with Transport section could contribute towards a modal shift towards sustainable transport and a corresponding improvement in local air quality.
15. To ensure that the area adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat	• Protect London from climate change impacts? • Improve the microclimate and ameliorate the impact of the heat island effect on Londoners? • Help London to function during a flood event, heavy rainfall, or tidal surge? • Help London to function during periods of drought?	• The Supporting Good Growth with Transport section will not impact directly on climate change mitigation. However, by promoting the Healthy Streets approach and improving local pedestrian and cycle connections, it will contribute towards a modal shift towards sustainable transport.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
risks through regeneration and development opportunities	• Reduce impacts on groups more vulnerable to the effects of climate change e.g., older people are more vulnerable to excess heat?	
16. To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	• Help to reduce London's CO_2 emission targets by 60% by 2025? • Reduce transport's contribution to CO2 emissions? • Reduce the built environment's contribution to CO2 emissions? • Facilitate investment in green technologies, equipment and infrastructure that reduce GHG emissions? • Promote the transition to a low carbon economy? • Reduce carbon emissions by shifting to more sustainable modes of transport?	• By promoting the Healthy Streets approach and improving local pedestrian and cycle connections, the Supporting Good Growth with Transport section could contribute towards a modal shift towards sustainable transport and a corresponding improvement in local air quality.
17. To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system	• Increase the proportion of energy both purchased and generated from renewable and sustainable resources? • Contribute to the provision of smart and affordable energy system for all? • Reduce the demand and need for energy? • Promote generation of energy locally? • Ensure that any supply shortages are addressed? • Promote and improve energy efficiency? • Reduce impacts of fuel poverty, particularly for vulnerable groups? • Promote the transition to a low carbon economy?	• This section promotes the Healthy Streets approach by improving local pedestrian, cycle, and transport connections in the area. These interventions will contribute towards a modal shift towards sustainable transport, a reduction in energy demand and a corresponding improvement in local air quality.
18. To protect and enhance the area's water resources by ensuring the highest levels of water efficiency and reuse, drainage, and the sewerage system	• Improve the quality of the water environment, helping to meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive? • Reduce discharges to surface and ground waters? • Support necessary improvements to the water systems infrastructure (water supply/sewerage)? • Reduce abstraction from surface and ground water sources? • Reduce water consumption through the promotion of demand management? • Protect and enhance the character and use of London's riverscapes and waterways?	• The Supporting Good Growth with Transport section will not impact on water management.
19. To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of property and infrastructure to flooding and	• Minimise the risk of flooding from all sources of flooding to people, property, infrastructure? • Manage residual flood risks appropriately and avoid new flood risks? • Seek to minimise new development in areas prone to flood risk or mitigate the potential for such risk?	• The Supporting Good Growth with Transport section will not directly impact the flooding risks.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
reduce its effects and impacts on the community.	• Promote the integration of sustainable urban drainage systems? • Ensure that sites in areas of high tidal flood risk include provision for the creation or improvement of flood defences? • Ensure that no development prejudices the Environment Agency's ability to improve flood defences in line with its strategic plans?	
20. To protect, connect and enhance the area's natural capital (including important habitats, species, and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides linking it directly with the wider London green and blue network.	• Protect and enhance the character of local greenspaces? • Bring nature closer to people, particularly in most urbanised parts of the city and improve access to areas of biodiversity interest? • Help to acknowledge monetary value to natural capital of London? • Conserve, enhance or create natural and semi-natural habitats of recognised ecological value and/or the green corridors that link them enhancing the ecological function and carrying capacity of the greenspace network? • Avoid damage to sites, protected species, and habitats, especially where there is a designation of international, national, regional, or local importance? • Promote, educate, and raise awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment to all? • Promote and support the function of the Blue-Ribbon Network? • Specifically address deficiencies in access to open space? • Create green spaces that are safe and accessible to all? • Promote sensory environments and play spaces? • Support the protection of the priority species identified in the Greenwich and Bexley BAP? • Improve access to, and the connectivity of, the Green Chain?	• The Supporting Good Growth with Transport section will not directly impact the flooding risks.
21. To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes, and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological, and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	• Conserve and/or enhance heritage assets, their setting, and the wider historic environment? • Contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Improve the quality and condition of the historic environment? • Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness? • Increase the social benefit (e.g., education, participation, citizenship, health, and well-being) derived from the historic environment? • Engage communities in identifying culturally important features and areas? • Provide for increased access to and enjoyment of the historic environment?	• The Supporting Good Growth with Transport section will not directly impact heritage assets or historic environments.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…?* SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, **HRA**, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
	• Provide for increased understanding and interpretation of the historic environment?	
22. To conserve and recognise the area's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	• Promote the use of brownfield land? • Prevent further soil degradation or erosion? • Restore degraded soil? • Minimise the risk of health impacts through contamination? • Maximise the potential benefit of access to new employment and housing as a result of remediation?	• The Supporting Good Growth with Transport section will not impact on the area's geodiversity.
23. To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	• Promote the principles of circular economy when aiming for waste reduction, reuse, re-manufacturing, and recycling? • Maximise use of innovative waste management techniques including smart technology? • Help develop more efficient and sustainable freight transportation? • Minimise negative impacts of waste processing and disposal on vulnerable groups?	• The Supporting Good Growth with Transport section will not impact on local reuse and recycling rates.

24. To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across the opportunity area and reduce inequalities in exposure	• Reduce the number of people exposed to high levels of noise with the potential to cause annoyance, sleep disturbance or physiological effects?
	
	• Help reduce actual noise levels and disturbances from noise?
	
	   • Minimise and reduce road, rail and aviation noise and vibration levels and disruption?
	
	   • Improve people's access to quiet/ tranquil spaces?
	
	   • Reduce nighttime noise in residential areas?
		• The Supporting Good Growth with Transport section will not impact directly on the minimisation of noise and vibration. However, it proposes the use of agent of change principle to provide suitable mitigation and design solutions to minimize the impact of noise and vibration over the new existing and new developments.
		
		• This section also emphasises the importance of integrating the Healthy Streets approach into future change. This includes promoting cycling, walking and public transport, and implementing projects that improve environmental quality and encourage active travel.

IIA Objective	Likely effects
1. To make the area inclusive by reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population	(light green)
2. To ensure the OAPF area has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient, and free of prejudice	(light green)
3. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of local residents and to reduce health inequalities across the area and between communities	(dark green)
4. To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety	(light green)
5. To provide a quantum, type, quality, and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand and the needs of the community	(light green)
6. Make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development?	(dark green)
7. To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance existing. Nurturing a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorized transport	(dark green)
8. To maximise accessibility for all in and around London	(dark green)
9. To enhance and improve connectivity for all to, from, within and around the area and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes. Improve connectivity and access to opportunities within the OA and to areas of significant employment growth, such as the Royal Docks. Overcome severance and promote safe, accessible routes for active travel	(dark green)
10. To maintain, strengthen and support the local economy, recognising the existing and historical economic base with regard to logistics, manufacturing and the Thames Estuary Production Corridor vision and building upon this as a priority. To enhance the existing economy by improving conditions for business to thrive. Plan for efficient use of employment land and safeguard protected industrial capacity	(dark green)
11. To ensure that provision of environmental, social, and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	(dark green)
12. To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of area's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all	(dark green)
13. To safeguard and enhance the area's cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment, and talent to benefit all Londoners while delivering new activities that strengthen and build strong and inclusive communities In Thamesmead specifically, Celebrate and protect existing cultural and heritage destinations while encouraging new offers.	(light green)
14. To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure	(dark green)
15. To ensure that the area adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks through regeneration and development opportunities	(light green)
16. To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	(light green)
17. To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system	(light green)
18. To protect and enhance the area's water resources by ensuring the highest levels of water efficiency and reuse, drainage, and the sewerage system	
19. To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of property and infrastructure to flooding and reduce its effects and impacts on the community.	
20. To protect, connect and enhance the area's natural capital (including important habitats, species, and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides linking it directly with the wider London green and blue network.	
21. To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes, and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological, and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	
22. To conserve and recognise the area's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	
23. To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	
24. To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across the opportunity area and reduce inequalities in exposure	(light green)

6.9 Delivery

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
25. To make the area inclusive by reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population 26. To ensure the OAPF area has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient, and free of prejudice	• Reduce poverty and social exclusion? • Promote a culture of equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment? • Promote an inclusive design approach ensuring a barrier free environment for all, especially disabled people? • Provide opportunities for people to choose an active, fulfilling life? – • Provide opportunities for Londoners to actively participate in the city's life, decision making and communities? • Provide opportunities for Londoners of every background to connect?	• Realising the OA's full potential and ensuring smooth delivery of this planning framework will rely on close collaboration and positive partnerships between the GLA Royal Docks, LB Newham, stakeholders like the Port of London Authority, developers, and utilities providers. • Having presented a whole suite of strategic proposals that touch upon land uses, industrial land, local connections, transport propositions and job opportunities, as well as social and leisure infrastructure, this chapter sets out the key requirements and structures for delivering Good Growth and illustrates some recommendations towards implementing the OAPF. • A Community Consultation Panel could consist of local resident groups, with representatives from each neighbourhood area and would have a consultative function. Setting up such a panel would allow regular discussions and information sharing on issues relating to planning and development in the OA. This should build on and integrate with existing community forums, and align with LB Newham's Community Wealth Building agenda
27. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of local residents and to reduce health inequalities across the area and between communities	• Improve access and equity of access to health and social care services and facilities? • Reduce differentials in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy across London? • Promote increases in physical activity, particularly in areas of health and social deprivation? • Reduce inequalities in levels of physical activity? • Improve the physical and mental health and wellbeing of communities? • Reduce inequalities in physical and mental health and wellbeing? • Support the provision of quality, affordable and healthy food?	• Delivery of the OAPF strategy via Delivery Structures, new evidence and further studies, new development served by new transport and social infrastructure, as set out in the Delivery section would contribute towards improved physical and mental well being
28. To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety	• Reduce levels of crime? • Reduce the opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour? • Create a travel environment that feels safe to all users during the daytime and nighttime? • Increase security and resilience to major incidents? • Improve perceptions of safety and fear of crime to help remove barriers to activities leading to reduced social isolation?	• Delivery of the OAPF strategy via Delivery Structures, new evidence and further studies, new development served by new transport and social infrastructure, as set out in the Delivery section would contribute towards enhanced perception of safety.
29. To provide a quantum, type, quality, and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household	• Help to facilitate the delivery of house building that meets the needs of Londoners? • Reduce homelessness and overcrowding? Increase the range and affordability of housing? • Promote accessible and adaptable homes, improving choice for people who require them? • Improve insulation and energy efficiency in housing to reduce fuel poverty and ill-health?	• This section does not directly impact on the type, quality, and tenure of housing. However, by introducing a new station at Beckton Riverside and by improving transport connections in the area it will unlock housing and regeneration opportunities in the area and support the spatial vision for a new Major Town Centre identified in the Newnham's Local Plan

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
demand and the needs of the community	• Provide housing that encourages a sense of community and enhances the amenity value of the community?	
30. To make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development	• Make the best use of land through appropriate development on brownfield sites and use of existing transport network? • Ensure that higher densities development does not adversely impact on different groups of people? • Integrate land use and transport? • Promote regeneration and provide benefits for existing communities?	• Delivery of the OAPF strategy via Delivery Structures, new evidence and further studies, new development served by new transport and social infrastructure, as set out in the Delivery section would contribute towards sustainable patterns of development. • This includes presenting a high-level phasing strategy and considering funding mechanisms to support sustainable development.
31. To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance existing. Nurturing a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorized transport	• Conserve and enhance the townscape/cityscape character? • Create and maintain a safe and attractive public realm which encourages people to walk and cycle? • Help to make people feel positive about the area they live in and promote social integration? • Encourage an inclusive design approach considering the needs of a variety of users • Help to improve the wider built environment and create a sense of place and 'vibrancy'? • Promote high quality design and sustainable design and construction methods? • Improve legibility and ease of use of the built environment for people with sensory or cognitive impairments? • Retain the spatial diversity of communities?	• Delivery of the OAPF strategy via Delivery Structures, new evidence and further studies, new development served by new transport and social infrastructure, as set out in the Delivery section would contribute towards sustainable patterns of development.
32. To maximise accessibility for all in and around London	• Improve accessibility to all public transport modes? • Increase equality of access to services and facilities? • Improve links between areas, neighbourhoods, and communities?	• Delivery of the OAPF strategy via Delivery Structures, new evidence and further studies, new development served by new transport and social infrastructure, as set out in the Delivery section would support the business case for new strategic transport improvements to the rest of London.
33. To enhance and improve connectivity for all to, from, within and around the area and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes. To improve connectivity and access to opportunities within the OA and to areas of significant employment growth, such as the Royal Docks. To overcome	• Improve connectivity by public transport in outer London? • Improve connectivity across the River Thames by all modes of transport, particularly in east London? • Reduce traffic volumes and congestion on roads across all parts of London? • Reduce severance and consequent inequalities for those groups who are more greatly affected by severance (e.g., people on low incomes, disabled people, children and young people, older people, and people dependent on walking and using public transport for travel)? • Encourage a modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel as well as encourage greater efficiency (e.g., through car-sharing)? • Reduce the overall need for people to travel by improving their access to the services, jobs, leisure, and amenities in the place in which they live?	• Delivery of the OAPF strategy via Delivery Structures, new evidence and further studies, new development served by new transport and social infrastructure, as set out in the Delivery section would support the business case for new strategic transport improvements to the rest of London.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…?* SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, **HRA**, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
severance and promote safe, accessible routes for active travel	• Encourage active travel by creating safe, attractive routes?	
34. To maintain, strengthen and support the local economy, recognising the existing and historical economic base with regard to logistics, manufacturing and the Thames Estuary Production Corridor vision and build upon this as a priority. To enhance the existing economy by improving conditions for business to thrive. To plan for efficient use of employment land and safeguard protected industrial capacity	• Help maintain London as an internationally competitive city? • Increase London's productivity? • Facilitate the provision of the right type of employment land and floorspace in the right place to ensure that London remains economically competitive? • Help generate satisfying, secure and rewarding new jobs? • Create healthy, productive workplaces? • Help to provide employment opportunities in the most deprived areas, particularly to disadvantaged groups, and stimulate regeneration? • Minimise barriers to employment (e.g., transport, financial, childcare)? • Help reduce overall unemployment, particularly long-term and youth unemployment? • Improve the resilience of business and the economy? • Help to diversify the economy? • Encourage business start-ups and support the growth of businesses, particularly SMEs? • Enable people with physical and mental health conditions and disabilities to stay in employment? • Support social enterprise, voluntary and community sectors? • Support small, local retail offers? • Support working families?	• The OAPF supports the creation of new homes and jobs in the area, with improved public transport connections required to increase connectivity, accessibility, and capacity, and link the area with key economic centres such as Canary Wharf and the City • Monitoring Report Monitoring of development delivery should be comprehensive, progressing through from allocation of strategic sites to building occupation. It should include: the planning status of strategic sites, development phasing (including certainty rating of phasing times e.g., proposed, confirmed) to inform infrastructure asset planning to accommodate long-term growth), build out updates, Occupation date estimates. This information is required to monitor the delivery of the OAPF, and to meet demand. It will inform utilities forward planning, delivery and ensure timely investment decisions.
35. To ensure that provision of environmental, social, and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	• Ensure that provision of environmental, social, and physical infrastructure support economic competitiveness and housing delivery? • Unlock land that has capacity for housing development? • Provide accessible infrastructure to connect new housing developments to key services? • Ensure equity of access to environmental, social, and physical infrastructure?	• A high-level phasing strategy illustrates how physical and social infrastructure could complement the delivery of new homes and jobs across the OA up to 2041.This would ensure development momentum is maintained.
36. To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of area's existing and future	• Help to improve learning and the attainment of skills to the right employment opportunities? • Ensure provision of sufficient school places to meet growing needs across London? • Support transitions from education to work? • Support London's status as an international city of learning, research, and development?	• A high-level phasing strategy illustrates how physical and social infrastructure could complement the delivery of new homes and jobs across the OA up to 2041.This would ensure development momentum is maintained.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, **HRA**, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
labour market and improves life chances for all	• Support adult education to improve social mobility and life chances for all ages? • Support early years education and support, particularly in areas of deprivation? • Encourage education and training that meets the needs of business, including vocational training?	
37. To safeguard and enhance the area's cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment, and talent to benefit all Londoners while delivering new activities that strengthen and build strong and inclusive communities In Thamesmead specifically, to celebrate and protect existing cultural and heritage destinations while encouraging new offers.	• Improve accessibility for all to cultural venues? • Improve participation by all in cultural activities and support cultural activities that promote social integration? • Help to maintain and increase appropriate cultural facilities, both for consumption and production to sustain and strengthen a growing sector • Enable Londoners to develop skill and take up careers in the creative industries • Provide access to affordable cultural activities in areas of deprivation?	• A Community Consultation Panel could consist of local resident groups, with representatives from each neighbourhood area and would have a consultative function. Setting up such a panel would allow regular discussions and information sharing on issues relating to planning and development in the OA. This should build on and integrate with existing community forums, and align with LB Newham's Community Wealth Building agenda
38. To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure	• Reduce NOx, PM$_{10}$ and PM$_{2.5}$ emissions? • Reduce inequalities in terms of access to clean air across London, particularly for those: • who live in deprived areas? • who live, learn, or work near busy roads or construction sites? • who are more vulnerable because of their age or existing medical condition? • Reduce the number of people exposed to particulates and NO$_2$ concentrations, particularly vulnerable people? • Improve air quality around areas which may have high concentrations of vulnerable people such as schools, outdoor play areas, care homes and hospitals? • Help to achieve national and international standards for air quality? • Reduce costs to the economy resulting from premature deaths due to poor air quality?	• By presenting high-level options for funding new local connections and public transport improvements, in collaboration with public bodies and landowners, the Delivery section promotes the Healthy Streets approach and improving local pedestrian and cycle connections. This could contribute towards a modal shift towards sustainable transport and a corresponding improvement in local air quality.
39. To ensure that the area adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat	• Protect London from climate change impacts? • Improve the microclimate and ameliorate the impact of the heat island effect on Londoners? • Help London to function during a flood event, heavy rainfall, or tidal surge? • Help London to function during periods of drought?	• By presenting high-level options for funding new local connections and public transport improvements, in collaboration with public bodies and landowners, the Delivery section promotes creation of new Green Infrastructure Networks and the delivery of an Integrated Water Management Strategy (IWMS).

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions Will the strategy…? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
risks through regeneration and development opportunities	• Reduce impacts on groups more vulnerable to the effects of climate change e.g., older people are more vulnerable to excess heat?	
40. To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	• Help to reduce London's CO_2 emission targets by 60% by 2025? • Reduce transport's contribution to CO2 emissions? • Reduce the built environment's contribution to CO2 emissions? • Facilitate investment in green technologies, equipment and infrastructure that reduce GHG emissions? • Promote the transition to a low carbon economy? • Reduce carbon emissions by shifting to more sustainable modes of transport?	• By promoting the Healthy Streets approach and improving local pedestrian and cycle connections, the Delivery section could contribute towards a modal shift towards sustainable transport and a corresponding improvement in local air quality.
41. To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system	• Increase the proportion of energy both purchased and generated from renewable and sustainable resources? • Contribute to the provision of smart and affordable energy system for all? • Reduce the demand and need for energy? • Promote generation of energy locally? • Ensure that any supply shortages are addressed? • Promote and improve energy efficiency? • Reduce impacts of fuel poverty, particularly for vulnerable groups? • Promote the transition to a low carbon economy?	• Delivery of the OAPF strategy via Delivery Structures, new evidence and further studies, new development served by physical infrastructure, including energy networks which could contribute towards a smart and affordable local energy network. • This includes presenting a high-level phasing strategy and considering funding mechanisms to support sustainable development.
42. To protect and enhance the area's water resources by ensuring the highest levels of water efficiency and reuse, drainage, and the sewerage system	• Improve the quality of the water environment, helping to meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive? • Reduce discharges to surface and ground waters? • Support necessary improvements to the water systems infrastructure (water supply/sewerage)? • Reduce abstraction from surface and ground water sources? • Reduce water consumption through the promotion of demand management? • Protect and enhance the character and use of London's riverscapes and waterways?	• The Delivery section recommends the delivery and monitoring of an IWMS.
43. To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of property and infrastructure to flooding and	• Minimise the risk of flooding from all sources of flooding to people, property, infrastructure? • Manage residual flood risks appropriately and avoid new flood risks? • Seek to minimise new development in areas prone to flood risk or mitigate the potential for such risk?	• The Delivery section recommends the delivery and monitoring of an IWMS.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…?* SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
reduce its effects and impacts on the community.	• Promote the integration of sustainable urban drainage systems? • Ensure that sites in areas of high tidal flood risk include provision for the creation or improvement of flood defences? • Ensure that no development prejudices the Environment Agency's ability to improve flood defences in line with its strategic plans?	
44. To protect, connect and enhance the area's natural capital (including important habitats, species, and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides linking it directly with the wider London green and blue network.	• Protect and enhance the character of local greenspaces? • Bring nature closer to people, particularly in most urbanised parts of the city and improve access to areas of biodiversity interest? • Help to acknowledge monetary value to natural capital of London? • Conserve, enhance or create natural and semi-natural habitats of recognised ecological value and/or the green corridors that link them enhancing the ecological function and carrying capacity of the greenspace network? • Avoid damage to sites, protected species, and habitats, especially where there is a designation of international, national, regional, or local importance? • Promote, educate, and raise awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment to all? • Promote and support the function of the Blue-Ribbon Network? • Specifically address deficiencies in access to open space? • Create green spaces that are safe and accessible to all? • Promote sensory environments and play spaces? • Support the protection of the priority species identified in the Greenwich and Bexley BAP? • Improve access to, and the connectivity of, the Green Chain?	• The Delivery section recommends the delivery and monitoring of an IWMS.
45. To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes, and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological, and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	• Conserve and/or enhance heritage assets, their setting, and the wider historic environment? • Contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Improve the quality and condition of the historic environment? • Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness? • Increase the social benefit (e.g., education, participation, citizenship, health, and well-being) derived from the historic environment? • Engage communities in identifying culturally important features and areas? • Provide for increased access to and enjoyment of the historic environment?	• The Delivery section will not directly impact heritage assets or historic environments.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions *Will the strategy…?* SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA	Assessment of OAPF component
	• Provide for increased understanding and interpretation of the historic environment?	
46. To conserve and recognise the area's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	• Promote the use of brownfield land? • Prevent further soil degradation or erosion? • Restore degraded soil? • Minimise the risk of health impacts through contamination? • Maximise the potential benefit of access to new employment and housing as a result of remediation?	• The Delivery section will not directly impact heritage assets or historic environments.
47. To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	• Promote the principles of circular economy when aiming for waste reduction, reuse, re-manufacturing, and recycling? • Maximise use of innovative waste management techniques including smart technology? • Help develop more efficient and sustainable freight transportation? • Minimise negative impacts of waste processing and disposal on vulnerable groups?	• The Delivery section will not impact directly on heritage assets or historic environments.
48. To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across the opportunity area and reduce inequalities in exposure	• Reduce the number of people exposed to high levels of noise with the potential to cause annoyance, sleep disturbance or physiological effects? • Help reduce actual noise levels and disturbances from noise? • Minimise and reduce road, rail and aviation noise and vibration levels and disruption? • Improve people's access to quiet/ tranquil spaces? • Reduce nighttime noise in residential areas?	• The Delivery section will not impact directly on noise and vibration levels and disruption

IIA Objective	Likely effects
25. To make the area inclusive by reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population	
26. To ensure the OAPF area has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient, and free of prejudice	
27. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of local residents and to reduce health inequalities across the area and between communities	
28. To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety	
29. To provide a quantum, type, quality, and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand and the needs of the community	
30. Make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development?	
31. To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance existing. Nurturing a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorized transport	
32. To maximise accessibility for all in and around London	
33. To enhance and improve connectivity for all to, from, within and around the area and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes. Improve connectivity and access to opportunities within the OA and to areas of significant employment growth, such as the Royal Docks. Overcome severance and promote safe, accessible routes for active travel	
34. To maintain, strengthen and support the local economy, recognising the existing and historical economic base with regard to logistics, manufacturing and the Thames Estuary Production Corridor vision and building upon this as a priority. To enhance the existing economy by improving conditions for business to thrive. Plan for efficient use of employment land and safeguard protected industrial capacity	
35. To ensure that provision of environmental, social, and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	
36. To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of area's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all	
37. To safeguard and enhance the area's cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment, and talent to benefit all Londoners while delivering new activities that strengthen and build strong and inclusive communities In Thamesmead specifically, Celebrate and protect existing cultural and heritage destinations while encouraging new offers.	
38. To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure	
39. To ensure that the area adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks through regeneration and development opportunities	
40. To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	
41. To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system	
42. To protect and enhance the area's water resources by ensuring the highest levels of water efficiency and reuse, drainage, and the sewerage system	
43. To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of property and infrastructure to flooding and reduce its effects and impacts on the community.	
44. To protect, connect and enhance the area's natural capital (including important habitats, species, and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides linking it directly with the wider London green and blue network.	
45. To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes, and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological, and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	
46. To conserve and recognise the area's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	
47. To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	
48. To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across the opportunity area and reduce inequalities in exposure	

7. Conclusion

7.1   This report presents the final appraisal for the Royal Docks and Beckton Riverside Opportunity Area Planning Framework (OAPF). The primary purpose of the IIA has been to assess whether and to what extent the OAPF is consistent with the GLA's environmental, equality, health, and community safety objectives.

7.2   Overall, the OAPF is considered to have a generally positive impact in relation to the objectives, when compared to the alternative of not preparing an OAPF. These include
- opportunities to deliver significant quantum of affordable homes and accessible jobs in an area of need, to the benefit of London as a whole
- new social infrastructure – including educational and health services - with the potential to address identified local deprivation
- new Green Infrastructure capable of improving the resilience of the OA to climate change
- new public transport and active travel infrastructure capable of improving local air quality, health, and quality of life

7.3   Overall, the IIA considers the OAPF to have a generally positive impact when compared to the alternative of not preparing an OAPF. The OAPF has been assessed as performing strongly against the IIA objectives for housing supply, quality, choice and affordability, sustainable land use, design, accessibility, connectivity. and economic competitiveness and employment. While there are some neutral effects, such as those in relation to air quality, greenhouse gas emissions and water resources, no negative effects were identified through the assessment.

7.3   The OAPF has been assessed as performing strongly against the objectives for housing supply, quality, choice and affordability, sustainable land use, design, accessibility, connectivity and economic competitiveness and employment.

7.4   The draft IIA report was open for consultation alongside the draft Royal Docks and Beckton Riverside OAPF in 2022