

December 2011

Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance
Integrated Impact Assessment
Scoping Report



This report was prepared by the Greater London Authority

CONTENTS

- 1. INTRODUCTION**
 - 1.1 Background
 - 1.2 Scoping
- 2. OVERVIEW OF THE OLYMPIC LEGACY SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE**
 - 2.1 The Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance
 - 2.2 Development Options
- 3. THE ASSESSMENT APPROACH**
 - 3.1 Proposed Approach
 - 3.2 Habitats Regulations Assessment
 - 3.3 Geographic Scope of the Proposed Assessment
- 4. REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES**
- 5. BASELINE INFORMATION AND KEY ISSUES**
 - 5.1 Baseline Information**
 - 5.1.1 Location, geography and landuse
 - 5.1.2 Soil conditions, ground water and contamination
 - 5.1.3 Water
 - 5.1.4 Greenspaces
 - 5.1.5 Biodiversity
 - 5.1.6 Air quality
 - 5.1.7 Noise and vibration
 - 5.1.8 Historic and cultural environment
 - 5.1.9 Landscape and townscape
 - 5.1.10 Culture
 - 5.1.11 Utility infrastructure
 - 5.1.12 Energy
 - 5.1.13 Climate change
 - 5.1.14 Climate change adaptation (Including Floodrisk)
 - 5.1.15 Human population
 - 5.1.16 Ethnic diversity
 - 5.1.17 Education
 - 5.1.18 Employment

- 5.1.19 Businesses
- 5.1.20 Housing
- 5.1.21 Accessibility
- 5.1.22 Health
- 5.1.23 Community infrastructure
- 5.1.24 Community safety & crime
- 5.1.25 Waste resources and management
- 5.1.26 Traffic and transport

5.2 Conclusions

5.3 Key Issues

5.4 Summary

6. ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

6.1 IAA Objectives

7. CONSULTATION

8. NEXT STEPS

APPENDIX A - Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Policy

APPENDIX B - HRA Baseline Information and Proposed Approach

NOTES

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Mayor of London is preparing Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (OLSPG) to provide a strategic planning framework to guide future development in the wider Olympic Park area.

The main elements of this Scoping Report were prepared in November and December 2010 following consultation on an earlier draft, and was concluded in 2011 to accompany the Consultation draft OLSPG's draft Integrated Impact Assessment.

The GLA's IIA approach follows the process of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Sustainability Appraisal (SA), although unlike Local Development Plan Documents, there is no formal requirement for the GLA to undertake either.

However, in order that maximum planning weight can be attached to the OLSPG, a similar process is followed which allows the GLA to assess environmental, economic and social impacts and help integrate sustainable development considerations into the Guidance.

SA is based on the principles of SEA but is wider in focus and covers the other key considerations of sustainability that concern social and economic issues. The then Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)¹ released guidance² for regional and local planning authorities on how to undertake a SA, which integrates the requirements for an SEA with broader sustainability objectives. The guidance considers that it is possible to satisfy the SA and SEA requirements through a single integrated approach, and it is this approach which has been undertaken for alterations to the London Plan since it was first published in 2004, that will be followed for this report.

The Mayor and the Greater London Authority have "general public body duties" under equalities legislation to promote equality. These stem from the GLA Act 1999 (as amended) which includes a duty to promote equality of opportunity, and the Equality Act 2010, which introduced a new single public sector equality duty ("the Duty"). This brings together the previous race, disability and gender duties and extends coverage to the following:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion or belief
- Sex
- Sexual orientation
- Marriage and civil partnership - in relation to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination as set out below

These are the grounds upon which discrimination is unlawful and are referred to as 'protected characteristics.' The Duty requires the Mayor and the GLA when exercising their functions to have due regard to the following:

- Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct which is unlawful under the Equality Act 2010.
- Advancing equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic, and those who don't have that characteristic. This means in particular:
 - a. Removing or minimising disadvantages suffered by people who share a protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic.

OLSPG IIA Scoping Report

- b. Taking 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.
- c. Encouraging people who share a protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which their participation is disproportionately low.
- Fostering good relations between people who share a protected characteristic, and those who don't have that characteristic. This means, in particular:
 - a. Tackling prejudice.
 - b. Promoting understanding.

Compliance with these duties may involve treating some persons more favourably than others.

Finally, the GLA is also required to assess the need to undertake a Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) in relation to habitats of particular significance within and surrounding the OLSPG area. Although the integrated approach seeks to avoid the need to undertake separate assessments, the HRA will be undertaken separately due to the specific requirements of HRA and its site-specific focus. Should the screening report deem an appropriate assessment is required then the results of the HRA process will be documented as part of the final IIA report. Further information relating to HRA is outlined in Appendix B.

1.2 Scoping

This report presents the GLA's methodology for carrying out the IIA of the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance and the purpose of this report is to present information on the proposed scope of the assessment, including:

- A brief overview of the proposed OLSPG;
- An outline of the proposed **approach** to completing the IIA;
- A review of **plans** and **programmes** relevant to the OLSPG;
- A summary of key **baseline information** and identification of **key issues**;
- The proposed **objectives** and the **assessment framework** for the IIA; and,
- Next steps in the process.

The report aims to provide sufficient information to stakeholders on the approach to the IIA for the OLSPG document. The final results of the IIA are described in the draft IIA report and is based on consultation on a draft scoping report carried out by the GLA in June – August 2010 as set out in section 7 of this report.

2. OVERVIEW OF THE OLYMPIC LEGACY SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE

2.1 The Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance

In 2007 the Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework (LLVOAPF) was published by the Mayor that covered parts of the OLSPG area. This set out the Mayor's views on how these areas should change through the intensification of existing activities, the upgrading of facilities and buildings, and the managed release of industrial land to provide a broader range of land uses. Overall the LLV OAPF saw the potential to release 173 hectares of industrial land across the Valley. It also identified those areas that should be retained in employment use, areas where mixed use should be promoted, and areas suitable for new housing. This aimed to help create a stronger and more diversified economy and provide a wider range of job opportunities for existing and new residents.

Since then the area has undergone large-scale change largely due to the development of the 2012 Olympic Games. The draft replacement London Plan has recently been released that sets out the current Mayors vision for the area. The London Plan policy background for the OLSPG is as follows:

2008 London Plan Policy 2A.5 (*'Opportunity Areas'*) states that:

"Strategic partners should work with the Mayor to prepare, then implement spatial planning frameworks for Opportunity Area as shown on map 2A.1, or to build on frameworks already developed. These frameworks will set out a sustainable development programme for each Opportunity Area to be reflected in DPD's, so as to contribute to the overall strategy of the London Plan."

The objectives of Opportunity Area Planning Frameworks are as follows:

- Bridging local and strategic policies. The process of producing the Framework provides a platform for communicating between the strategic and local level, reinforcing common ground and resolving differences.
- Establish and provide guidance for the plan making in the Local Development Framework.
- Assist and implement cross borough projects.

The consultation draft of the replacement London Plan (October 2009) Policy 2.13 (*'Opportunity Areas and Intensification Areas'*) states that:

A. *The Mayor will:*

a *provide proactive encouragement, support and leadership for partnerships preparing and implementing Opportunity Area Planning Frameworks to realise their growth potential in terms of Annex 1, recognising that there are different models for carrying forward; or*

b *build on frameworks already developed.*

B. *Encourage boroughs to progress and implement planning frameworks to realise the potential of Intensification Areas in the terms of Annex 1, and will provide strategic support where necessary.*

Also, Annex 1 identified the Lower Lea Valley (including Stratford) as being:

'Currently this Area is the most important single strategic regeneration initiatives for London and urban renewal challenge of global significance including the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and their legacy. The Lower Lea forms the axis linking two nationally important growth corridors: the London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough corridor to the north and the Thames Gateway to the east. Any new development and infrastructure brought forward in this area must avoid adverse affects on any European site of nature conservation importance (to include SACs, SPAs, Ramsar, proposed and candidate sites), either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

A new Metropolitan centre will be focused on Stratford town centre and a rich mix of employment, housing and open spaces across the Lower Lea Valley. Stratford is recognised as one of the Capital's two strategic office centres beyond central London and a potential Outer London Strategic Development Centre with particular potential for office development. The area will contain a significant new residential community providing at least 32,000 new homes and potentially 40,000. There is estimated capacity for up to 50,000 new jobs including over 30,000 office jobs at Stratford City.

The main Olympic Park will accelerate the realisation of the vision for the Lower Lea Valley for it to become vibrant, high quality and sustainable mixed use new city district set within an unrivalled landscape of high quality parkland and water features which should be coordinated with plans for long term flood risk management.

An Opportunity Area Planning Framework for the area was adopted in 2007 and the Mayor is working closely with the Lower Lea Valley Olympic Boroughs to prepare Olympic Legacy Planning Supplementary Guidance (OLPSG). This will set out how the areas around the Olympic park can benefit from and be integrated with emerging Legacy proposals and establish strategic priorities for the area. It will promote the managed release of appropriate industrial sites for mixed-use development, whilst retaining key industrial land, particularly in the Strategic Industrial Locations. Integration of the facilities and infrastructure provided for the 2012 Games with the surrounding areas, centres and communities are vital to the area's long term regeneration and success.'

Furthermore the consultation draft London Plan policy 2.4 ('The 2012 Games and their Legacy') stated:

'The Mayor's priorities for the Olympic Park and the surrounding areas will be set out in his Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (OLSPG), which will clarify and emphasise the need for a planned approach to regeneration and change, embed exemplary design and environmental quality, and help meet existing and new housing needs – particularly for families. It will also consider social and community infrastructure requirements, set out how the areas around the Olympic Park can benefit from, and be fully integrated with, emerging legacy proposals, and promote the further managed release of appropriate industrial sites for mixed use development while still retaining key industrial land, particularly within established Strategic Industrial Locations.'

Finally, the current (2011) London Plan sets out the Mayor of London's overarching vision for the sustainable development of the capital. This is that over the years to 2031 and beyond, London should excel among global cities – expanding opportunities for all its people and enterprises, achieving the highest environmental standards and quality of life and leading the world in its approach to tackling the urban challenges of the 21st century, particularly that of climate change.³

This high level, over-arching vision is supported by six detailed objectives which embody the concept of sustainable development and give more detail about how the vision should be implemented.⁴ These seek to ensure that London will be:

A city that meets the challenges of economic and population growth in ways that ensure a sustainable, good and improving quality of life and sufficient high quality homes and neighbourhoods for all Londoners and help tackle the huge issue of deprivation and inequality among Londoners, including inequality in health outcomes.
An internationally competitive and successful city with a strong and diverse economy and an entrepreneurial spirit that benefit all Londoners and all parts of London; a city which is at the leading edge of innovation and research and which is comfortable with – and makes the most of – its rich heritage and cultural resources.
A city of diverse, strong, secure and accessible neighbourhoods to which Londoners feel attached, which provide all of its residents, workers, visitors and students – whatever their origin, background, age or status – with opportunities to realise and express their potential and a high quality environment for individuals to enjoy, live together and thrive.
A city that delights the senses and takes care over its buildings and streets, having the best of modern architecture while also making the most of London’s built heritage, and which makes the most of and extends its wealth of open and green spaces, natural environments and waterways, realising their potential for improving Londoners’ health, welfare and development.
A city that becomes a world leader in improving the environment locally and globally, taking the lead in tackling climate change, reducing pollution, developing a low carbon economy, consuming fewer resources and using them more effectively.
A city where it is easy, safe and convenient for everyone to access jobs, opportunities and facilities with an efficient and effective transport system which actively encourages more walking and cycling, makes better use of the Thames and supports delivery of all the objectives of this Plan.

Paragraph 1.54 of the Plan then goes on to confirm that all these objectives, and particularly the third (a city of diverse, strong, secure and accessible neighbourhoods), will be applied by the Mayor to the new and existing neighbourhoods in the Lea Valley that will develop and evolve following the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Policy 2.4 then confirms that the Mayor will work with partners to develop and implement a viable and sustainable legacy for the Olympic and Paralympic Games to deliver fundamental economic, social and environmental change within east London, and to close the deprivation gap between the Olympic host boroughs and the rest of London. It also confirms that this will be London’s single most important regeneration project for the next 25 years and will sustain existing stable communities and promote local economic investment to create job opportunities (especially for young people), driven by community engagement.

Policy 2.4 of the Plan also commits the Mayor to prepare Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance that will:

Set out his priorities for the Olympic Park and the surrounding areas.
Set out his long term vision for the Olympic Park and surrounding area.
Clarify and emphasise the need for a planned approach to regeneration and change.
Embed exemplary design and environmental quality including attention to the response to climate change and provision of exemplary energy, water conservation and waste management.

Help meet existing and new housing needs – particularly for families.
Consider social, community and cultural infrastructure requirements.
Set out how the areas around the Olympic Park can benefit from, be accessible from and be fully integrated with, emerging legacy proposals.
Promote the further managed release of appropriate industrial sites for mixed use development while still retaining key industrial land, particularly within established strategic industrial locations.
Ensure that Legacy development within and surrounding the Olympic Park and the management of the Legacy venues and parklands focus on the development of the area for accessible and affordable sport and recreation and maximising opportunities for all to increase physical activity and reduce health inequalities.

Finally, policy 2.4 confirms that the Mayor will and boroughs should:

Reflect and give maximum planning weight to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance when preparing DPDs, and refer to and take account of the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance when considering planning applications within and outside the Olympic Park.
Ensure transport projects associated with the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games contribute to the delivery of the Mayor’s Transport Strategy and the wider needs of London.
Establish new and enhanced north-south and east-west connections (particularly cycling and walking), within and to the Olympic Park.
Ensure that development proposals in and around the Olympic Park embody the highest environmental standards and enhance open space provision and waterways in the area for the full range of benefits they bring.
Promote the Olympic Park and venues as international visitor destinations for sport, recreation and tourism.
Support the provision and creation of a range of workspaces suitable for new and existing enterprises of all kinds, including a high quality media and creative industry cluster at Hackney Wick that will provide premises and opportunities for local and global businesses, underpinned by strong technological infrastructure.
Support the delivery of viable and sustainable legacy uses for the new permanent facilities in the Olympic Park. This will include ensuring that the facilities meet London’s elite and recreational sport needs; that they are accessible and affordable; and that these objectives are fully reflected in detailed design, construction and transformation.
Take the opportunities presented by the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and their Legacy to increase participation in sport and physical activity among all sections of London’s population and to address health inequalities.

The OLSPG therefore envisages the release of additional industrial land around the Olympic site and sets out the Mayor's views on where that release should be focused so as to maximise regeneration opportunities and take make the most of the Olympic investment in the area. Specific development principles will be included within the final OLSPG to implement his vision for future development within the Legacy area.

OLSPG IIA Scoping Report

The OLSPG is being produced by officers from the Greater London Authority (GLA) working with officers from Transport for London (TfL), the London Thames Gateway Development Corporation (LTGDC), CLG, The Olympic Delivery Authority's Planning Decisions Team and the London Boroughs of Hackney, Newham, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest.

2.2 Development Options

Three spatial development scenarios were developed and considered by the GLA when preparing the Consultation draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance. These were:

Scenario 1 - The 2009 draft London Plan baseline estimate

This scenario used the strategic land use assumptions set out in the Mayor's 2007 Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework,⁵ and is consistent with the population and transport assumptions behind the Mayor's 2009 draft replacement London Plan and his 2009 draft Transport Strategy.⁶ The capacity assumptions it uses are also consistent with the land use and housing assumptions in the Mayor's 2009 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA),⁷ which in turn were agreed with the four Local Authorities and form the basis of the housing provision monitoring targets in the 2011 London Plan.⁸ As such it has a high degree of validity and provided a good indication of the OLSPG area's housing capacity under a "no-change" scenario and suggested that some 15,900 new homes could be built across the OLSPG area. The methodology did not generate a commercial floorspace estimate.

Scenario 2 - Emerging capacity estimate

This scenario used the broad outputs and land use assumptions contained in emerging and extant borough planning documents and masterplans, the LDA's Legacy Masterplan Framework (Output C) ambitions for the main Olympic site at Stratford, and SHLAA housing estimates where no base information was available. Scenario 2 therefore represents the GLA's best understanding of the OLSPG area's anticipated development capacity in January 2010 - when the scenario was prepared - should borough plans have continued to evolve on their individual trajectories and the GLA had not prepared the draft OLSPG to assess and help shape the area as a whole. Scenario 2 suggested that some 39,750 new homes and 1,027,800 sq.m. of new or improved commercial floorspace across the OLSPG area which could provide around 41,000 jobs.

Scenario 3 - Typology estimate

Scenario 3 took the emerging development assumptions in Scenario 2 and then assessed and adjusted the envisaged land uses, outputs and scale and form of development within a bespoke model developed by the GLA for this purpose. SHLAA estimates were used to assess housing capacity outside of the main areas of change. This allowed GLA officers to estimate and discuss development potential across the OLSPG area without prescribing particular urban design approaches, thereby addressing Steering Group concerns about the level of detail the OLSPG should assume or suggest. Scenario 3 suggests that some 29,160 new homes and 1,354,700 sq.m. of new or improved commercial floorspace would be built across the OLSPG area, which in turn could provide around 54,200 jobs.

Scenario three was then selected by GLA officers as the preferred scenario to assess in this IAA as it was considered to represent the most likely land use and development outcome and provided the best balance between housing, commercial uses and jobs.

3. THE ASSESSMENT APPROACH

3.1 Proposed Approach

The IIA approach adopted by the GLA was based on advice by Government Office for London in Circular 1/2008 (Strategic Planning in London) which provided guidance on the arrangements for strategic planning in London. This circular required that a SA (incorporating SEA) of the London Plan was undertaken and outlined broad principles that underpinned this requirement.

Paragraph 3.6 states that:

'The sustainability appraisal, incorporating SEA, of the SDS should allow for a systematic and iterative testing of the emerging proposals.'

And;

'The precise form of the appraisal is a matter for the Mayor. However, he or she should have regard to current Government guidance on good practice for sustainability appraisals, for example in PPS11, PPS12, any revisions to these and Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks (ODPM 2005).'

Further to this, the Circular at Paragraph 3.31 also states that:

'The approach to these assessments should take account of relevant guidance. Assessment[s] should be proportionate, taking into account the scale and extent of the alterations or review proposed. It should build on previous assessments that have been undertaken.'

The full approach proposed for the IIA of the OLSPG document review is outlined in Figure 1 below. This is based on the five main stages of SA as described in guidance issued by the ODPM (2005). Previous scoping reports prepared for the London Plan and the Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework (LLV OAPF) have also been reviewed to ensure consistency with this assessment approach.

The first stage (Stage A) of the SA process involves setting the context and establishing the baseline against which the review can be appraised. The key output of this stage is this scoping report, which has been developed with feedback from consultees.

The scope of the IIA includes environmental, economic and social issues to provide a wide-ranging assessment of the potential effects of implementing the OLSPG. In order to produce this scoping report, the SA process required a review of relevant plans and programmes as well as the collation and analysis of relevant baseline information. This helped identify key issues and informed the development of a set of sustainability objectives that will be used in the framework to assess the draft OLSPG.

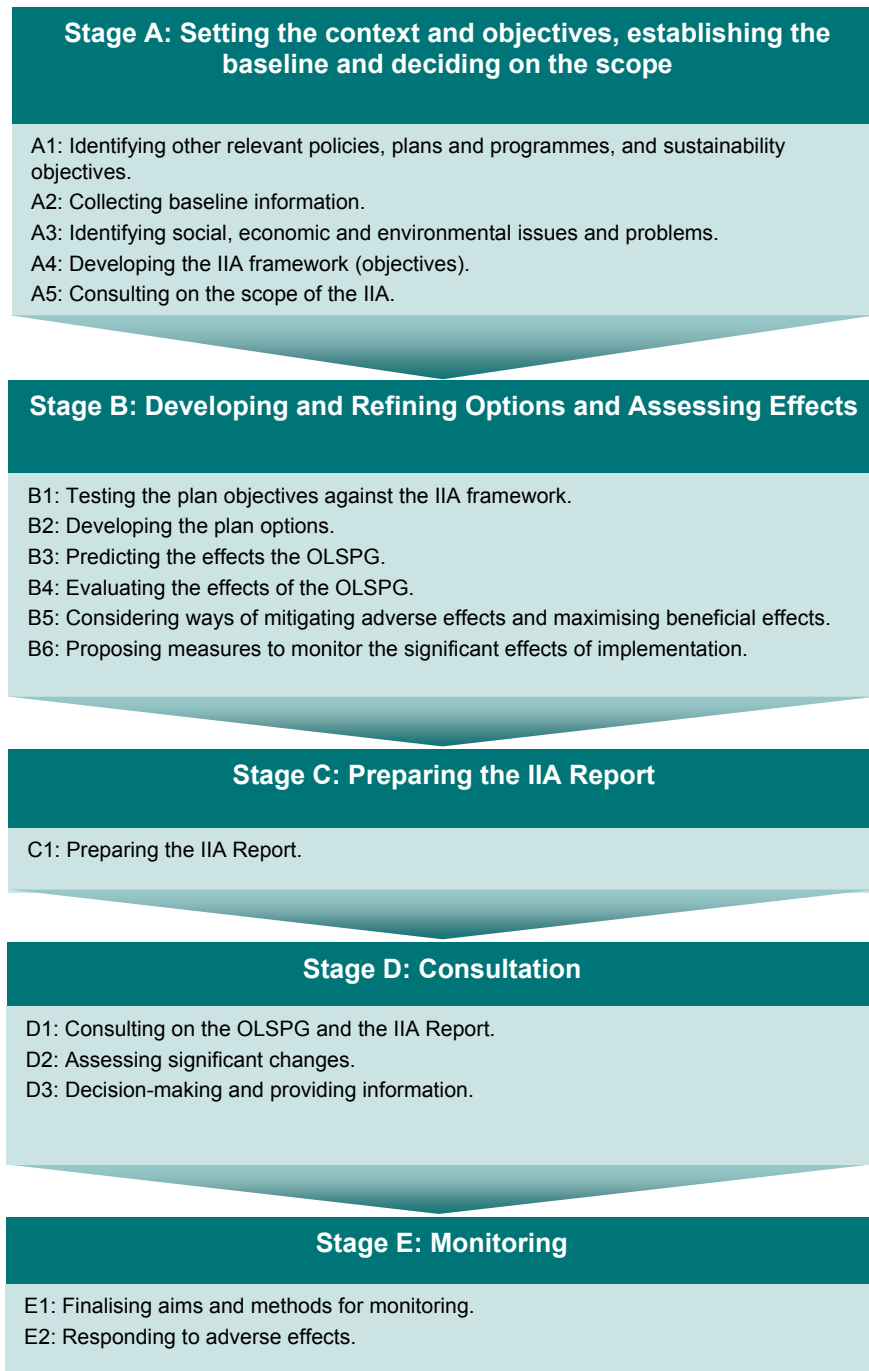


Figure 1 The assessment approach.

OLSPG IIA Scoping Report

The issues and objectives to be addressed by this IIA are also informed by the SEA Directive. Annex I of the SEA Directive states that the assessment should include information on the “likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as:

- (i) biodiversity
- (ii) population
- (iii) human health;
- (iv) fauna;
- (v) flora;
- (vi) soil;
- (vii) water;
- (viii) air;
- (ix) climatic factors;
- (x) material assets;
- (xi) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage;
- (xii) landscape; and
- (xiii) the inter-relationship between the issues referred to in subsections (i) to (xii).”

In accordance with the SEA Directive, the potential effects that may arise from the implementation of the draft OLSPG on each of the relevant issues identified above will be considered as part of the IIA approach (see Section 5.2).

3.2 Habitats Regulations Assessment

Under the Conservation (Natural Habitats & c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended), plans and projects which may affect Natura 2000 sites (i.e. Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and, under British law, Ramsar Sites), are required to undergo a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). This includes impacts from a plan or project either alone, or in combination with other plans or projects, and which are not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the Natura 2000 site.

In order to ensure that the various development principles included within the OLSPG will have no adverse effects on Natura sites within London and the surrounding area, a HRA screening assessment exercise will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Habitats Regulations. This will specifically consider whether there is a potential for the OLSPG to adversely affect the integrity of the nature conservation objectives of Natura 2000 sites.

The HRA screening stage will involve the collation of baseline information relating to the Natura 2000 sites that may be affected by the Plan. Detailed information on these sites, their qualifying interests, current status, threats and management issues will be gathered through desk study and consultation.

Further information regarding the proposed approach to HRA for the OLSPG, along with the initial baseline information that will inform the HRA screening stage, is outlined in Appendix A.

3.3 Geographic Scope of the Proposed Assessment

The IIA will assess the potential impacts of the policies of the OLSPG in accordance with the objectives outlined in Section 5.2. The assessment will encompass an area surrounding the Olympic Park boundary and include any areas affected by such impacts within the wider Olympic Park, within the four affected boroughs Hackney, Waltham Forest, Tower Hamlets and Newham and if appropriate, beyond these borough boundaries within Greater London. The OLSPG area is shown below in Figure 2 below.

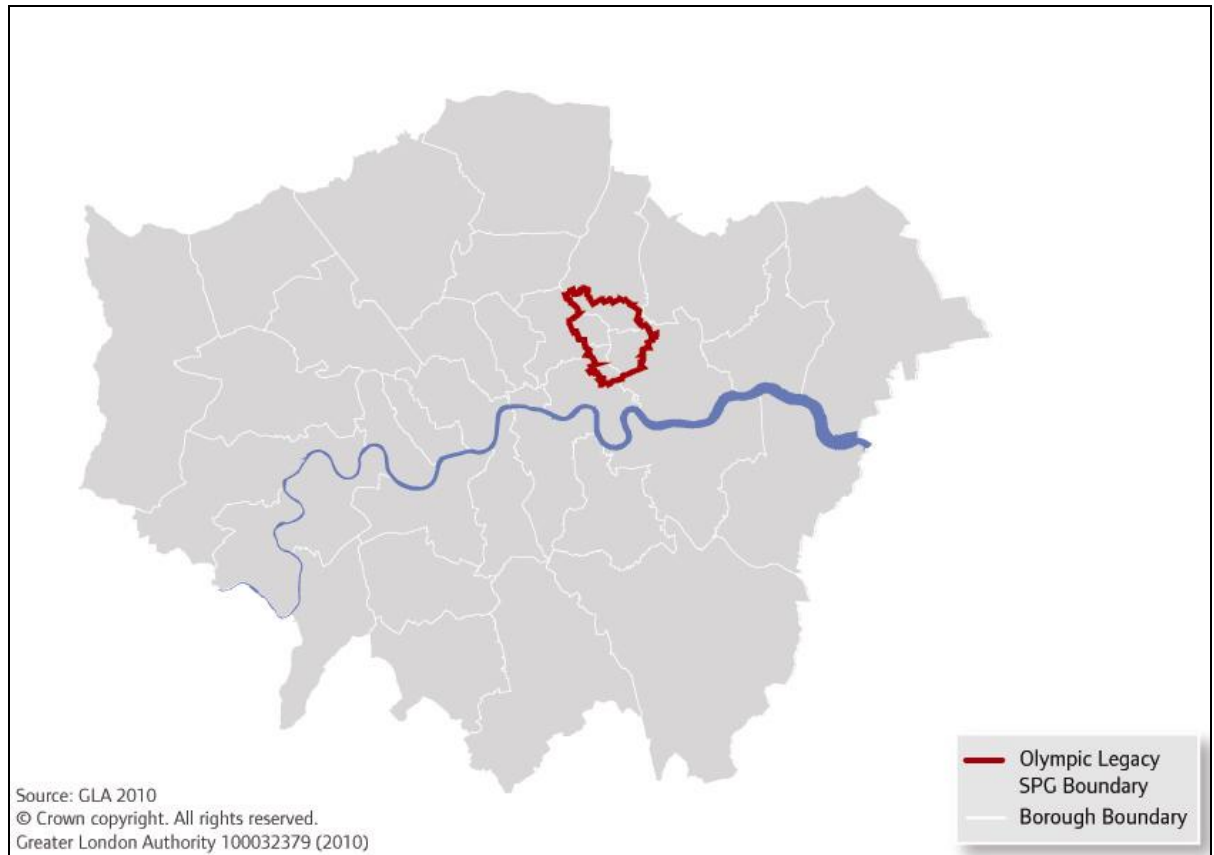


Figure 2 OLSPG boundary

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

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

4. REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

This section outlines the plans and programmes that have been reviewed as part of the IIA. This review ensures that the relationship the OLSPG has with other documents is recognised, and ensures that any relevant environmental protection and sustainability objectives contained within these documents are taken on board as required by the SA/SEA process. Although the documents outlined in Table 1 below are not part of the Slop’s evidence base, they highlight appropriate baseline information and help inform identification of the key sustainability issues.

To meet the Ixia’s requirements a broad range of documents need to be considered, in particular those international, national and regional documents that are likely to have relevant environmental protection and sustainability objectives. To summarise, the types of documents that influence (and are influenced by) the IIA of the OLSPG document are outlined below in Figure 3.

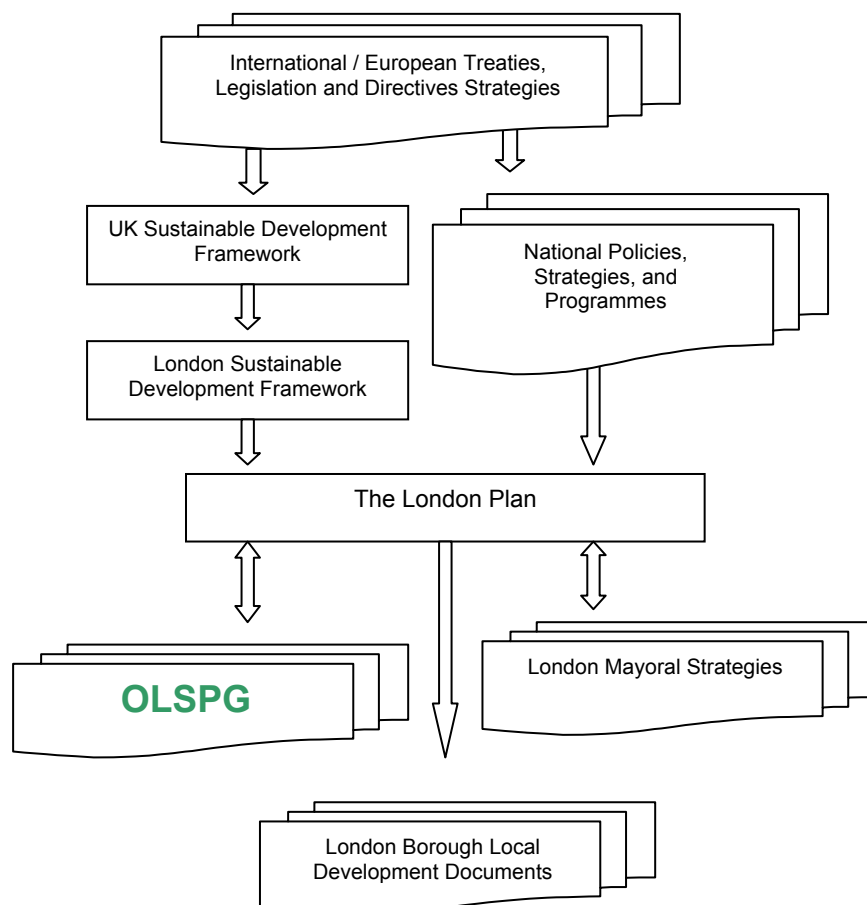


Figure 3 Hierarchy of plans and programmes

OLSPG IIA Scoping Report

The specific plans, programmes and strategies that are relevant to the OLSPG document are listed in the following table. They have been compiled from international, national, regional / London wide to local. Many of these documents have been reviewed as part of past SA or IIA processes for Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Frameworks and continue to be relevant considerations. Table 1 below lists all the documents that have been reviewed as part of Stage A1. The full review of can be found in Appendix A.

Table 1: Relevant plans, programmes and strategies

INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL LEGISLATION, PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND POLICIES
Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change
The EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979
The EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC (The Habitats Directive).
Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for the community action in the field of water policy (The Water Framework Directive)
Directive 2001/77/EEC (Renewables Directive)
The Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy, June 2006
EC Biodiversity Strategy 1998
International Olympic Committee Guide to Sport, Environment and Sustainable Development
Strategic Energy Review: An Energy Policy for Europe 2007
EU Energy Efficiency Action Plan
Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste (The Landfill Directive)
EU DIRECTIVE 2002/91/EC on the energy performance of buildings 2002
Directive on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe
UK LEGISLATION
Crime and Disorder Act 1998
Draft Climate Change Bill
Town and Country Planning Act 1990
Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004
Statutory Instrument 2006 No. 1062: The Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Amendment) (England) Order 2006 AND
Statutory Instrument 2006 No. 1063: The Town and Country Planning (Applications for Planning Permission, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas)(Amendment) (England) Regulations 2006 AND
DCLG Circular 1/2006: Guidance on Changes to the Development Control System
Part IV (Air Quality) Environment Act 1995 (England and Wales)
Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004
Disability Discrimination Act 2005
Equality Act 2006 (effective from 6 April 2007)
Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act 2006
Habitats Regulations – The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW)
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990
The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004
Air Quality Limit Values Regulations 2003
The Water Environment (England and Wales) Regulations 2003
Transport Act, 2000
Household (previously municipal) Waste Recycling Act, 2003
The Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations, 2000
UK GOVERNMENT STRATEGIES & POLICIES
Building a Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for More Sustainable Construction (April 2000)
Code for Sustainable Homes: Technical Guide (April 2008)
Building a Greener Future: Towards Zero Carbon Development – Consultation (December 2006)
Building Regulations and Energy Efficiency Requirements for New Dwellings

OLSPG IIA Scoping Report

Urban White Paper – Our Towns and Cities: The Future – Delivering an Urban Renaissance (November 2000)
Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the Future (February 2003)
UK Fuel Poverty Strategy (November 2001)
Home Energy Conservation Act 1995, 5th to 9th Progress Report
Microgeneration Strategy: Our Energy future – Power From the People (May 2006)
Energy White Paper: Meeting the Energy Challenge (May 2007)
Health White Paper – Choosing Health: Making Healthy Choices Easier (November 2004)
Equality and Diversity in Planning: A Good Practice Guide (January 2005)
UK Sustainable Development Strategy – Securing the Future (March 2005)
A Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK, 1999
UK Climate Change Programme 2006 (March 2006)
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994) (UK BAP)
Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)
The Stern Report (October 2006 - The Economics of Climate Change)
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)
The Countryside in and Around Towns – A Vision for Connecting Town and Country in the Pursuit of Sustainable Development (2005)
Power of Place –The Future of the Historic Environment (2000)
Accessible Natural Green-Space Standards, English Nature
Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Foods, DEFRA (2002), and, Sustainable Farming and Food Strategy – A Forward Look (2006)
The Historic Environment – A Force for our Future
Tackling Health Inequalities: A Programme for Action (2003)
Directing the Flow – Priorities for Future Water Policy
Making Space for Water – taking forward a new Government strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England – first Government response to the autumn 2004 consultation exercise (2005)
Water Efficiency in New Buildings statement, 2007
National Cycling Strategy (1996)
Transport 2010: The 10 Year Plan (2000)
The Future of Transport White Paper – a network for 2030 (2004)
Heritage White Paper – Heritage Protection for the 21st Century (March 2007)
Planning White Paper – Planning for a Sustainable Future (May 2007)
Respect Agenda, Respect Action Plan, January 2006
National Waste Strategy – Waste Strategy for England 2007 (May 2007)
NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY GUIDELINES
Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1): Delivering Sustainable Development (February 2005)
Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 (December 2007)
Planning Policy Statement: Eco-towns: A Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 (July 2009)
Planning Policy Guidance Note 2 (PPG2): Green Belts (January 1995)
Planning Policy Statement 3 (PPS3): Housing (November 2006)
Planning Policy Guidance Note 4 (PPG4) Industrial and Commercial Development and Small Firms (November 1992)
Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5): Planning for the Historic Environment (March 2010)
Planning Policy Statement 6 (PPS6): Planning for Town Centres (March 2005)
Planning Policy Guidance Note 8 (PPG8): Telecommunications (August 2001)
Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS9); Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (August 2005)
Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10): Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (July 2005)
Planning Policy Statement 11 (PPS11): Regional Spatial Strategies
Planning Policy Statement 11: Regional Planning Strategies (2004), technical amendments (Jan 2009)
Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning (June 2008)
Planning Policy Guidance Note 13 (PPG13): Transport (March 2001)
Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 (PPG17): Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (July 2002)
Planning Policy Guidance Note 19 (PPG19): Outdoor Advertisement Control (March 1992)
Planning Policy Statement 22 (PPS22): Planning for Renewable Energy (December 2004)

Planning Policy Statement 23 (PPS23): Planning and Pollution Control (October 2004)
Planning Policy Guidance Note 24 (PPG24): Planning and Noise (September 1994)
Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25): Planning and Flood Risk (December 2006)
National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2001-2016 (June 2003)
GOOD PRACTICE GUIDELINES ON DESIGN AND OTHER ISSUES
Vital and Viable Town Centres: Meeting the Challenge (1994)
Better Public Buildings: A proud Legacy for the Future (October 2000)
By Design: Urban Design in the Planning System - Towards Better Practice (2001)
Building in Context: New Development in Historic Areas (2001)
Better Places to Live: By Design (2001)
Planning and Access for Disabled People: A Good Practice Guide (2003)
Guidance on Tall Buildings (July 2007)
Heritage at Risk Register (London) (2009)
Heritage Counts (2009)
Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention (February 2004)
Designing for Accessibility (March 2004)
Using Historic Landscape Characterisation (2004)
The Planning Response to Climate Change – Advice on Better Practice (September 2004)
Biodiversity by Design: A Guide for Sustainable Communities (September 2004)
Achieving Excellence in Construction: Procurement Guide 11 – Sustainability (May 2005)
Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning (June 2005)
Start with the Park: Creating Sustainable Urban Green Spaces in Areas of Housing Growth and Renewal (June 2005)
Sustainable Energy by Design: A Guide for Sustainable Communities (January 2006)
Guidance on Conservation Area Appraisals and Guidance on the Management of Conservation Areas (February 2006)
Good Practice Guide for Planning and Tourism (May 2006)
Preparing Design Codes: a Practice Manual (November 2006)
Building a Better Environment: A Guide for Developers (November 2006)
Manual for Streets (March 2007)
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL POLICY AND STRATEGIES
The Mayor of London’s Draft Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, February 2010
The Mayor’s draft Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy, February 2010
Mayor of London – The Housing Strategy, February 2010
The Mayor’s Draft Municipal Waste Management Strategy, January 2010
Mayor’s Transport Strategy, May 2010
Equal Life Chances for All Londoners - Gender Equality Greater London Authority Draft Gender Equality Scheme 2010-2011, May 2010
Equal Life Chances for All London’s Communities Greater London Authority Race Equality Scheme 2010-2011, May 2010
Mayor’s Transport Strategy, Integrated Impact Assessment Scoping Report, April 2009
Action Today to Protect Tomorrow: The Mayor’s Climate Change Action Plan, February 2007
London Sustainable Development Commission – A Sustainable Development Framework for London, 2003
The London Plan – Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London, Consolidated with Alterations since 2004, February 2008
The London Plan – Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London, Consultation draft replacement plan, October 2009
London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance: Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Informal Recreation, March 2008
London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance: Industrial Capacity, March 2008
London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance: Sustainable Design and Construction, May 2006
London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance: Housing, November 2005
London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance: Accessible London - Achieving an Inclusive Environment, April 2004
London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance: Planning for Equality and Diversity in London, October 2007
London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance: East London Green Grid Framework, February 2008

The London Plan: East London Sub-Regional Development Framework, May 2006
The London Plan: North London Sub-Regional Development Framework, May 2006
Mayor's Air Quality Strategy, May 2010
Mayor's Transport Strategy, July 2001
The Mayors Economic Development Strategy for Greater London, Public Consultation Draft, October 2009
Connecting with London's Nature: The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy, July 2002
Green Light to Clean Power: The Mayor's Energy Strategy, February 2004
Rethinking Waste in London: the Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy, September 2003
Making Waste Work in London: The Mayor's Draft Business Waste Management Strategy, February 2008
The Mayor's Water Strategy Draft for Public Consultation, August 2009
Sustaining Success – Developing London's Economy: The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy
Healthy and Sustainable Food for London: The Mayor's London Food Strategy, May 2006
London Climate Change Partnership – Adapting to Climate Change: A Checklist for Development, November 2005
OLYMPIC AND LOWER LEA VALLEY AREA – POLICY AND COMMITMENTS
Your 2012
Olympic Delivery Authority Sustainable Development Strategy
London 2012: Sustainability Policy, June 2006
Towards a One Planet Olympics: London 2012 Sustainability Plan, November 2007
Mayor's Five Legacy Commitments, 2007
Olympic Delivery Authority and London Development Agency – Commitment to Sustainable Regeneration – Olympic, Paralympic and Legacy Transformation Planning Applications for the Olympic Park, February 2007
EDAW Legacy Evolution Phase studies
• Task A report – Vision Material
• Task B report – Transformation Fixes
• Task C report – Issues
Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework (OAPF) Strategic Planning Guidance, January 2007.
Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework (OAPF) Sustainability Statement, May 2007
Legacy Masterplan Framework: Output C Stratford Waterfront Area Brief, December 2008
Legacy Masterplan Framework: Output C Olympic Quarter Area Brief, December 2008
Legacy Masterplan Framework: Output C Stratford Village Area Brief, December 2008
Legacy Masterplan Framework: Output C Pudding Mill Area Brief, December 2008
Legacy Masterplan Framework: Output C Hackney Wick East Area Brief, December 2008
Legacy Masterplan Framework: Output C Old Ford Area Brief, December 2008
LOCAL PLANS, POLICIES AND STRATEGIES
London Borough of Hackney: Local Development Framework Core Strategy Preferred Policy Options – Development Plan Document for Public Participation, April 2008.
London Borough of Hackney: LDF – Supporting Documents to Core Strategy Preferred Policy Options – Sustainability Appraisal, April 2008
London Borough of Hackney Community Strategy
London Borough of Hackney: Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance, July 2005
London Borough of Newham: Unitary Development Plan - saved policies and proposals
London Borough of Newham: Local Development Framework Core Strategy – Issues and Options Document, February 2008
London Borough of Newham: Supplementary Planning Guidance: Environmental Sustainability Checklist, 2004
London Borough of Newham: East London Joint Waste Development Plan Document – Preferred Options Report, April 2008
London Borough of Newham: Sustainability Appraisal and SEA. <u>Core Strategy Scoping Report (November 2007)</u>
London Borough of Newham: Non-endorsement of Lower Lea Valley OAPF.
London Borough of Tower Hamlets: Core Strategy and Development Control Plan (Submission version, December 2009)
London Borough of Tower Hamlets: Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy and Development Control Development Plan Document and Area Action Plan (November 2006)
London Borough of Tower Hamlets: Unitary Development Plan
London Borough of Tower Hamlets: Sustainability Appraisal, September 2006
London Borough of Tower Hamlets: Supplementary Planning Guidance on Street Design
London Borough of Tower Hamlets: Environmental Strategy and Action Plan

OLSPG IIA Scoping Report

London Borough of Tower Hamlets: Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2003
London Borough of Waltham Forest: Core Strategy, Issues and Options, June 2008
London Borough of Waltham Forest: Unitary Development Plan, adopted March 2006
London Borough of Waltham Forest: Green Charter including Local Biodiversity Action Plan
London Borough of Waltham Forest: Scoping Report. Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Development Framework (June 2008).
FRINGE MASTERPLANS
Bromley by Bow Landuse and Design Brief, May 2009
Three Mills Island (Landolt Brown and Urban Practitioners), December 2009
Draft Hackney Wick Area Action Plan, November 2009
Northern Olympic Fringe Masterplan, November 2009
Hackney Marshes Masterplan Report, Draft December 2009
Lea Bridge Planning Framework, October 2009
Stratford High Street Urban Design and Public Realm Strategy, February 2008
Bow Back Island, Initial Design Studios only, August 2009
Sugarhouse Lane Masterplanning Exercise, Draft Masterplan, November 2008

Task A2: Collecting baseline information.

5. BASELINE INFORMATION AND KEY ISSUES

5.1 Baseline Information

An important part of the scoping process is the identification of the current baseline conditions relevant to the OLSPG area and where possible the likely evolution of these over time. Much of this information has been covered in previous SA and SEA reports done for the LDA's Legacy Masterplanning Framework and also the Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework document. It is also well documented in London Plan evidence base documents including the draft replacement London Plan.

The SEA Directive specifically requires the evolution of the baseline conditions in the plan's area be identified (that would take place without the plan or programme). This is useful in informing the significance of impacts, particularly with regard to whether conditions are already improving or worsening and the rate of such change. The following sections provide information on the possible evolution of the baseline where relevant information on projections and trends is available.

5.1.1 Location, geography and landuse

The OLSPG area is shown at Figure 4 below. Located in east London, it covers an extensive area, transcending the boundaries of four London Boroughs; Hackney, Waltham Forest, Tower Hamlets and Newham. Figure 4 below indicates the OLSPG boundary and also the associated sub-area or 'places' boundaries. The area is defined primarily by the River Lea and its associated watercourses, which run through the area the south of the Warick Reservoirs in the north to Bromley by Bow in the south. The area is also dissected by both major road and rail infrastructure being the A11, the A12 and the central rail line.

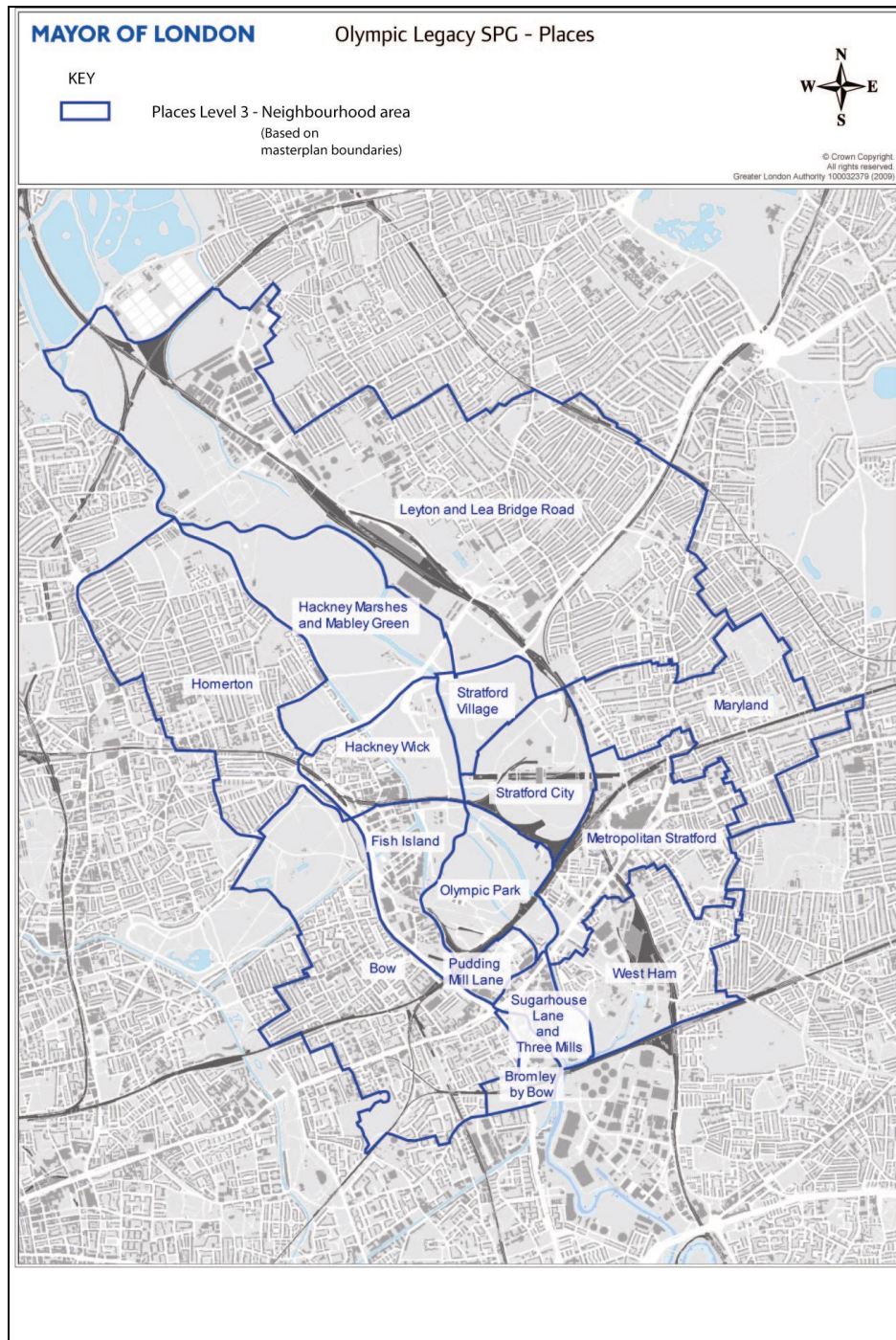


Figure 4 OLSPG area

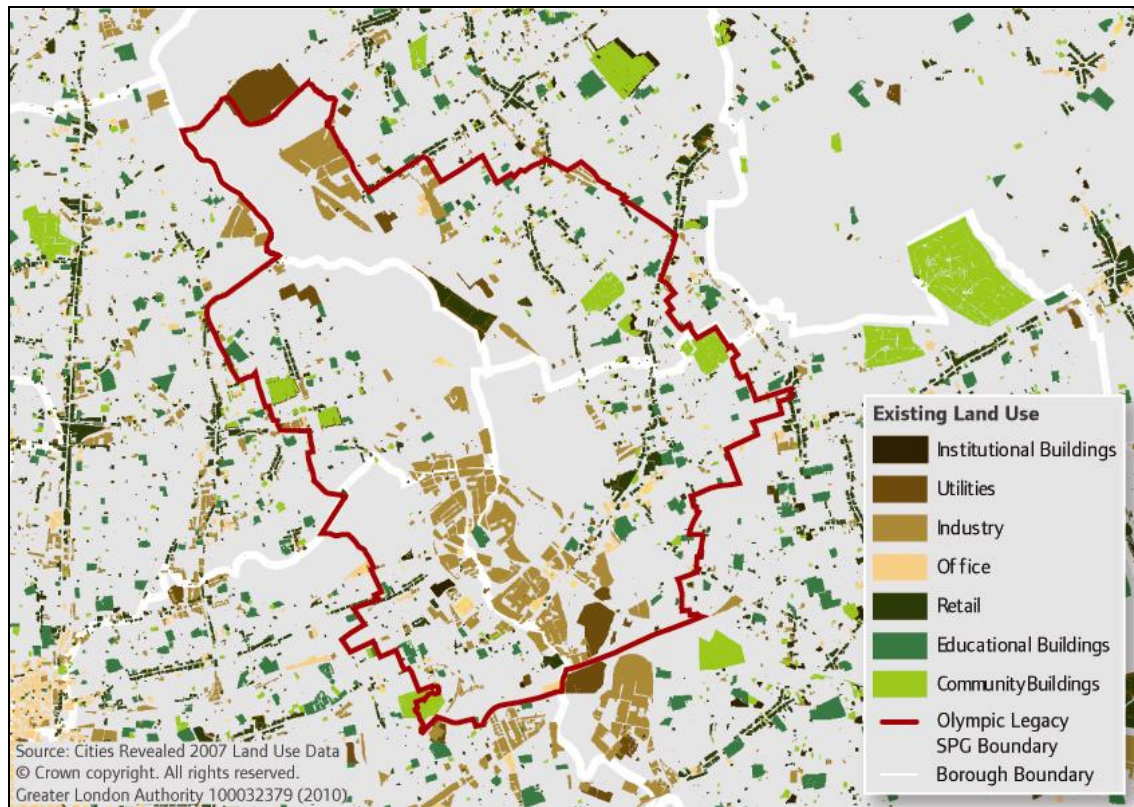


Figure 5 Existing Landuse within the OLSPG boundary

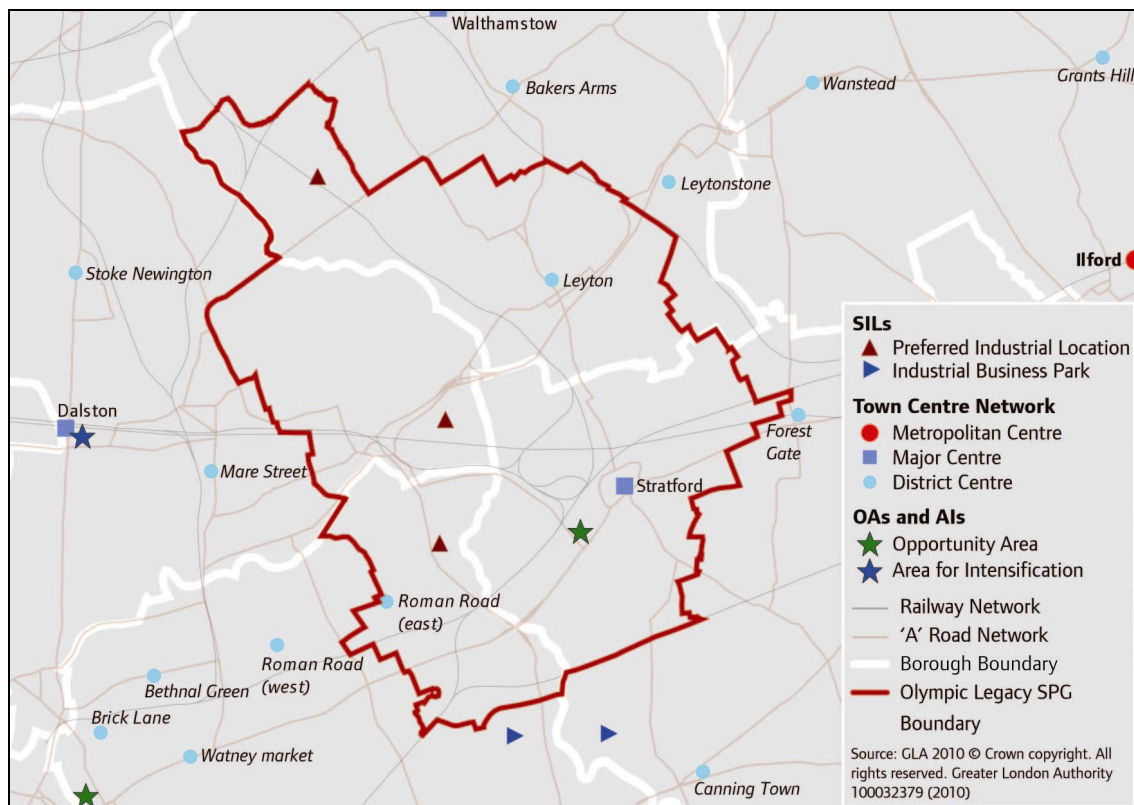


Figure 6 London Plan town centre locations.

Existing baseline

At present the London Plan identifies a Major Centre, Stratford in the east and District centres, Leytonstone and Leyton in the north east of the OLSPG area.

Much of the land surrounding the Olympic Park, including to the south and west, such as Fish Island, Hackney Wick, Pudding Mill Lane, Three Mills and Sugar House Lane and further to the north such as the Lea Bridge Road, Ruckholt Road and Orient Way areas have been historically dominated by industrial land uses and include a large amount of strategic industrial land.

The centre of the area is characterised by large-scale transformation and construction as the Olympic Park infrastructure and facilities are being built. The central area is undergoing a major physical regeneration in terms of the major Olympics infrastructure including the Olympics Stadium, the Aquatics Centre, the International Press Centre building and also the Velodrome. In addition there are other large-scale projects including the Stratford International Rail Station and also the Westfield shopping complex.

A significant proportion of the land in the SPG area - such as Fish Island, Hackney Wick, Pudding Mill Lane, Stratford and Sugar House Lane to the south and west, and Lea Bridge Road, Ruckholt Road and Orient Way to the north, was and remains industrial, and historically contained little housing. Traditionally these areas also provided a wide range of jobs and activities that supported London's wider economy such as engineering and chemical manufacturing, power generation, transport and food processing. Some of these areas still retain this role, while in other parts of the SPG area, the quantity and nature of that employment has changed, and new uses such as creative industries and residential have emerged. The heritage value of many of the older industrial buildings is now recognised and protected by conservation area designations, and some 745,000 m² of new retail floorspace is currently under construction at Stratford City, which when it opens in 2011-12 will further fundamentally transform the area.

There will be large areas of open space along the canal areas running through the centre of the site. The northwestern quarter of the OLSPG area is characterised by vast expanses of open space namely the Hackney Marshes, Mabley Green and also the eastern half of Victoria Park. Along the western boundary there are large areas of residential development within which are lesser pockets of local industrial land.

The southern portion of the OLSPG area is comprised of a more industrial nature of land uses with large areas of Strategic Industrial Land around Pudding Mill Lane with local industrial land extending eastwards to Abbey Road within the OLSPG area and is currently characterised by large areas of industrial land and

The eastern and northeastern areas are dominantly residential land uses with mainly industrial uses concentrated around the rail line.

Likely evolution of the baseline

In accordance with the LLVOAPF the area has been rapidly changing over recent years with areas of strategic land use change predominantly from industrial to residential / mixed use development. This trend looks set to continue. Once the Olympics have been, in accordance with the approved Post Games Transformation permission works will take place that include the removal of all temporary structures and the completion of the Legacy Parklands provision prior to 2014. The area will inherit significant permanent structures including the Olympic Stadium, the Aquatics Centre, the International Press Centre building and also the Velodrome. In addition to these vast amounts of servicing infrastructure will be available such as the two new energy centres, power substation and other utility networks, which provide a platform for substantial redevelopment to occur.

OLSPG IIA Scoping Report

The draft replacement London Plan (2009), identified the OLSPG area as being the Mayor's priority for development, regeneration and infrastructure improvement. The plan also encourages release of the strategic industrial land surrounding the Olympic Park to be released to mixed use and also identifies the possibility that Stratford could emerge as a Metropolitan Centre, of London-wide importance. At present, Stratford's designation as a Major Centre remains, however, the opening of the Westfield Shopping Centre in 2011 and further improvements to the town centre, including the introduction of additional retail and other town centre uses such as food and drink; leisure; housing and educational uses are expected to be delivered to fully establish the Metropolitan Centre status. Some of these uses will be a lasting legacy of the adjoining Olympic sites, while others will flow-on from the investment made in Westfield and the Olympics.

Elsewhere the draft replacement London Plan identified an emerging district centre at Bromley-by-Bow and local centre at Hackney Wick. Redevelopment at Bromley-by-Bow is imminent as the LTGDC and other partners including Tower Hamlets Council and the GLA, have been working with developers, in particular, Tesco to develop a new town centre with the supermarket as the main anchor, although other uses including a school, housing, public open space and smaller scale 'A' use classes are also to be provided.

Hackney Council are also seeking the creation of a new local centre at Hackney Wick. This centre would be focussed around the envisioned hub around Hackney Wick station. Such a centre would serve a local catchment, consisting of either a local parade and/or small clusters of shops, primarily for convenience goods and other services.

Potential issues for consideration in the IIA:

- Increased levels of noise and dust from development and activity within the area.
- Increase levels people within the area and demand on local services
- Potential development pressure on protected open space / nature areas

Sources

LMF – Output B Appendix H: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (August 2008).

Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework – Sustainability Statement (January 2006)

5.1.2 Soil conditions, ground water and contamination

Existing baseline

For the past 400 years much of the area has been used for industry, from textile printing in the 17th century to petrol factories in the 18th century. A wide variety of industries have occupied the areas including bone, varnish, soap, and tallow works, along with distilleries, engineering and chemical plants, have all been located in the area particularly around the Olympic site in the past.

Since the late 19th century around half of the Olympic site has been used for landfill, including a 100-year-old tip on the site of the VeloPark. A large amount of the land has some form of contamination, such as petrol, oil, tar and heavy metals, like arsenic and lead. Given the nature of the identified land uses within the OLSPG area, the presence of potentially contaminating land uses and the available site investigation data, the contamination status of the area is preliminary classified as moderate to high, although low and high-risk areas have been identified.

A number of sites have been identified as potentially contaminating, although the highest density of high-risk sites can be found in central parts of the OLSPG area along the River Lea and associated waterways within wider Stratford City, Stratford, Fish Island and Marshgate Area, Three Mills, West Ham and Cody Road.

Number of 'sites of potential concern' in the local authority are with respect to land contamination (2005/2006):

- LB Newham: 822
- LB Hackney: 1061
- LB Tower Hamlets: 1998
- LB Waltham Forest: 851
- National mean value: 1500.28

Likely evolution of the baseline

In recent years, the trend has been to redevelop brownfield sites in the interest of efficiency and in the light of limited development areas. As more developments are constructed across London the availability of brownfield land will decrease through time. The OLSPG area is rich in brownfield sites and it is expected that the majority of new development will be within these areas.

The built heritage of the OLSPG area is exceptionally rich, based largely around past industrial uses. There has been a recent trend in renovation and reuse of old buildings, particularly warehouses, water mills etc. for residential and / or commercial use throughout London and around Hackney Wick and Fish Island in particular. Given the economic benefits and profitability of this, it is a trend that is likely to continue and should be exploited in the future.

OLSPG IIA Scoping Report

The Olympic Development Authority has been working with the Environment Agency to minimise contaminated soils leaving the Olympic Park site during construction. Excavated materials requiring treatment are being transferred to four waste treatment centres within the Olympic Park boundary and treated with technologies including soil washing, soil stabilisation and bio-remediation. One and a half million tonnes of soil have been cleaned at on-site treatment centres, avoiding the need for landfill. Over 90% of the soils excavated have been reused on site, and more than 90% of materials from demolished buildings have been re-used within the park. Within the LMF area remediation has been undertaken to a depth of 800 millimetres below finished ground level however residual contamination remains beneath. In the future, areas where contamination levels remain may begin to restrict redevelopment, as the piecemeal approach to regeneration will mean those areas least contaminated will be redeveloped initially, and those areas more contaminated are likely to become areas of waste ground.

The likely large quantities of contaminated soil and waste products that will arise from the remaining Olympic development and its subsequent reformation for the Legacy project, presents and opportunity to establish waste management facilities that will service the Lower Lea Valley and potentially further a field.

The likely piecemeal redevelopment of industrial land to residential, commercial and recreational end use should result in an improvement in the soil, groundwater and contamination status of the area. During any development, heavily contaminated land should be removed from the area, reducing the risk to human health, the built environment and the environment.

In the short term, principally during the construction phase of any proposed development, there is the possibility of adverse risk to construction workers health and of pollution to the underlying aquifers and local surface water features. However, appropriate design measures should be effective in protecting controlled waters from significant pollution once development is complete and all construction activities will be subject to prior approval.

Potential issues for consideration in the IIA:

- Significant contamination is found in the OLSPG area as a result of historical land uses.
- Health hazards to construction workers.
- Potential pollution to underlying aquifers.
- Areas of significant contamination will remain wasteland.

Sources

Legacy Masterplan Framework – Output B Appendix H: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (August 2008).

Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework – Strategic Planning Guidance (January 2007)

Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework – Sustainability Statement (January 2006)

Legacy Masterplan Framework: Output C Olympic Quarter Area Brief (December 2008)

www.environmentagency.com

www.london2012.com

5.1.3 Water

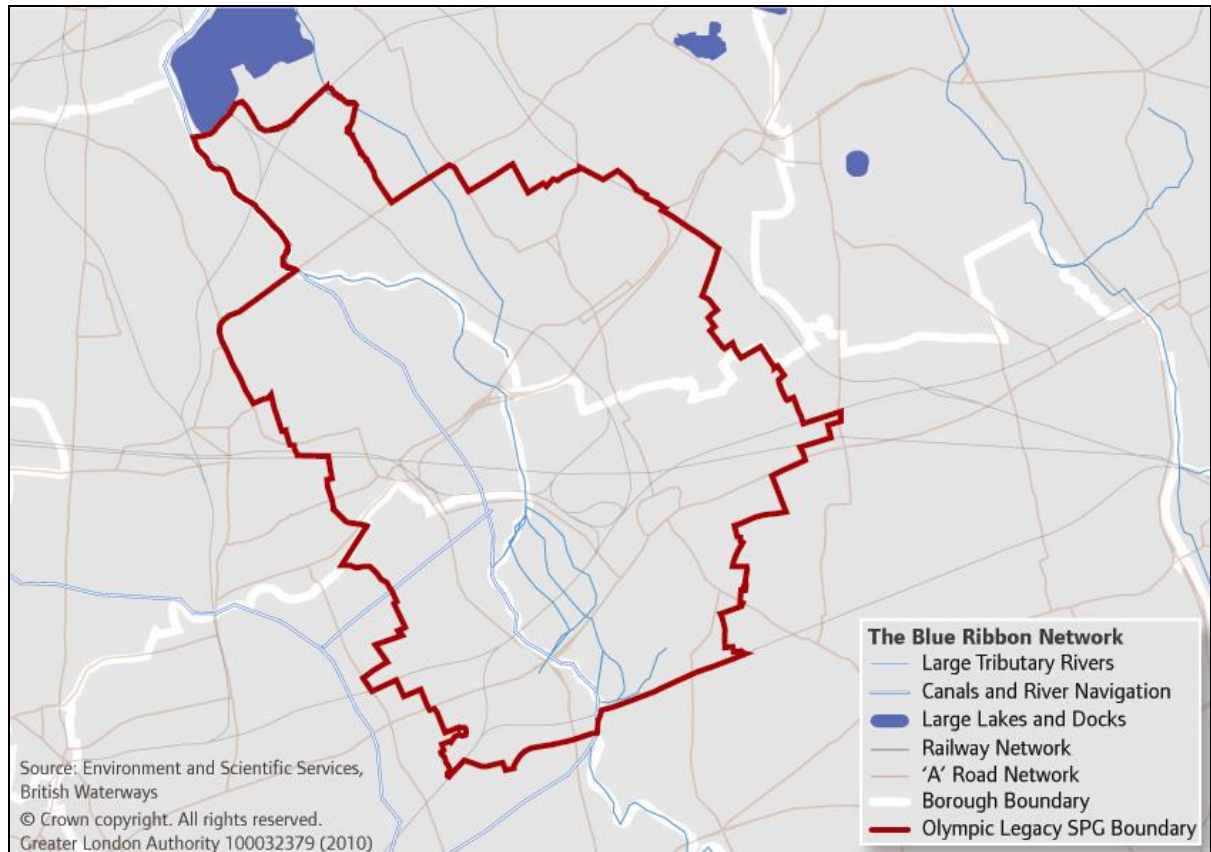


Figure 7 The Blue Ribbon Network within the OLSPG boundary.

Existing baseline

Water Quality

The River Lea dissects the OLSPG area as it runs in a north to south direction from the headwaters southwards to eventually enter the River Thames. The area is also serviced by a series of canals network of rivers both tidally influenced and not and also well serviced by a series of canals. The waterway system is intrinsic to the character of the OLSPG area and the wider Lower Lea Valley. Historically, many of these waterways are currently of a low environmental and ecological quality, culverted over or boxed in with sheet piling and concrete walls and riverbeds.

Water Quantity

Each Londoner on average consumes 161 litres of water per day compared to the England and Wales average of 149 litres per day. In the past 20 years, Thames Water has seen a 15% increase in water usage throughout London. This is equivalent to an increase of 10 litres per person per decade.

Likely evolution of the baseline

Water Quality

The waterways can be a huge asset for the future and it is vital that the waterways are revitalised to allow for the successful regeneration of the area. The Olympic Parkland redevelopment incorporates up to five kilometres of canals and rivers, which will have been cleaned and enhanced. The revitalization of these waterways to create a rich network of both urban and wild, natural places that are both remarkable and enjoyable are key to successfully regenerating the valley, and future development should add to the initial improvements made by the Olympic development.

Water Quantity

The likely future increase in inhabitants in the OLSPG area will put pressure on water resources and the demand will have to be met through greater efficiency or new water abstractions. As development continues there will be further pressures on the water resource.

Potential issues for consideration in the IIA:

- In areas where construction is ongoing, a temporary degradation of surface water quality may occur due to isolated pollution events. However, once completed, long-term potential improvements are expected.
- There is a need for a holistic approach to be taken to the remediation of the OLSPG area in order for the greatest benefits to water quality to be realised.
- The redevelopment of the area should incorporate sustainable drainage systems that will contribute to a reduction in the volume and rate of direct storm water runoff entering the watercourses. Nevertheless, it is important to note that climate change scenarios have highlighted the likelihood of increased frequency and intensity of storms, which would be likely to lead to increased run off from any areas of hard standing.
- Need to reduce the demand for water by promoting the more efficient use of the water.

Source

Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework – Strategic Planning Guidance (January 2007)

Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework – Sustainability Statement (January 2006)

www.environmentagency.com

www.london2012.com

5.1.4 Greenspaces

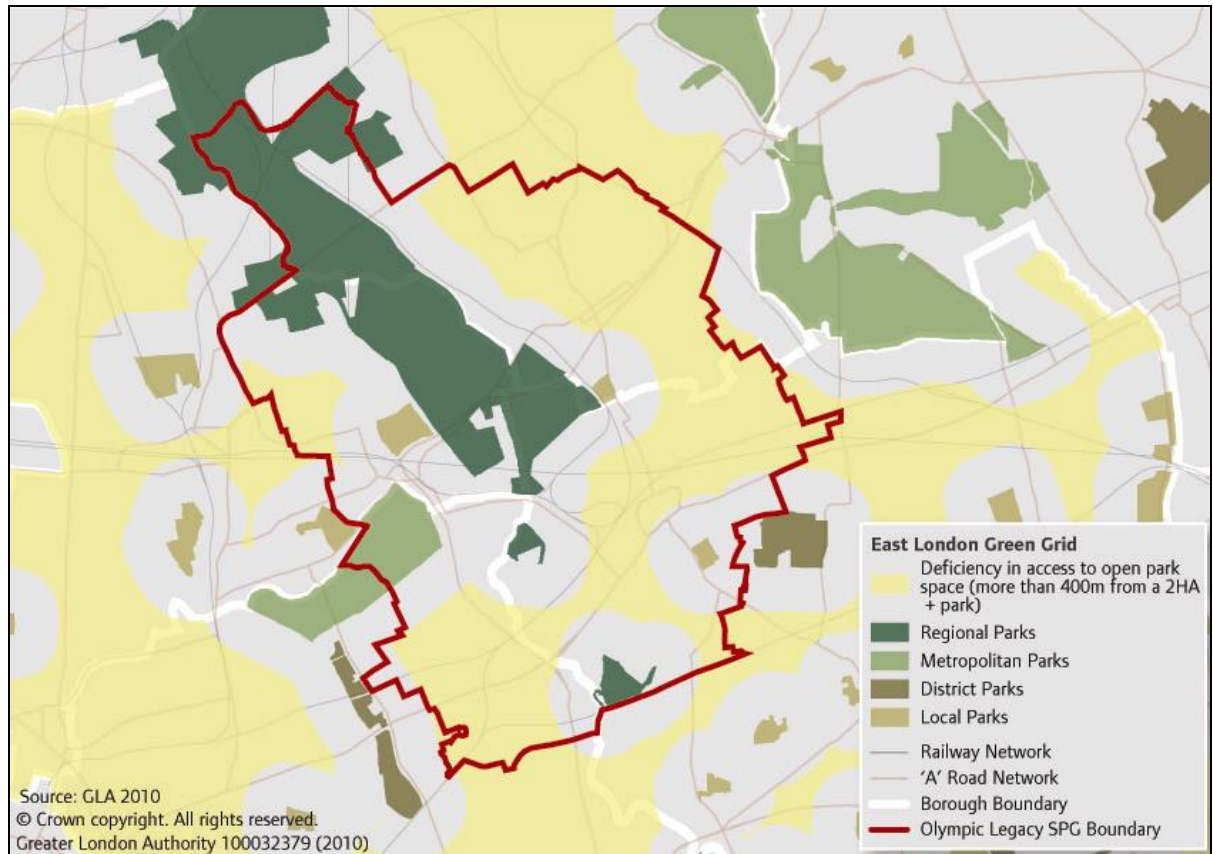


Figure 8 Open space network.

Existing baseline

Whilst the Lee Valley Regional Park has an extensive catchment area, which extends throughout the majority of the OLSPG area and is complimented by numerous local areas of open space, much of the eastern and southern reaches of the OLSPG area suffer from limited accessibility to open space resulting in a significant deficiency of access to open space greater than two hectares.

Other notable open spaces include the Hackney Marshes within Hackney and also Victoria Park in Tower Hamlets.

Open space is declining across London due to pressures from development. Additionally a locally growing population across the OLSPG area is reducing the quantum of open space per 1,000 residents.

Currently the nature of open space and access to it varies greatly over the OLSPG area with areas like Lee Valley Regional Park being highly accessible and utilised and others inaccessible or unsafe to users.

% of new homes built on previously developed land (2007/2008):

- LB Newham: 100
- LB Hackney: 100
- LB Tower Hamlets: 100
- LB Waltham Forest: 100
- National mean value: 89.09

Likely evolution of the baseline

The Games will also bring significant improvements to the area in terms of open space provision. The 2007 Olympic Planning Permissions require that 102 ha of public open space that is capable of designation as Metropolitan Open Land as defined as per the London Plan MOL criteria. The quantity of land that continues to be designated as MOL or will have the potential for such a future designation within borough LDF's is likely to be higher than 102ha, given that the requirement is for 102ha of public open space. The park land will become a public green space linked to London's green grid with an extensive range of walkways throughout the site connecting to the fringe areas which will aid in linking the surrounding communities to the open space network and go some way to improving the existing situation.

Further improvements outside the realm of the Olympic investment include the improvements to the Hackney Marshes. These improvements include reconfiguring the number, size and orientation of football pitches, adding provision for rugby and cricket, the construction of two new pavilions, improving existing access to the River Lea and the Lea Navigation for water based recreation and wildlife observation, installation of new cycle paths, new woodland and meadow tree plantations, and substantial increase of the biodiversity of the margins of the OLSPG area by implementing a new grassland management regime.

While the benefits that will be inherited from both the Games and outside the Games including the waterway, open space and biodiversity additions and enhancements will improve the environmental realm of the area, the offer of, access to and the quality of these areas must be maintained and enhanced to ensure the unique setting is protected in perpetuity and that the Water City theme is retained.

Potential issues for consideration in the IIA:

- Large areas are currently deficient in access to open park space (more than 400m from a 2ha + park.)
- Impact on open space from development and regeneration
- Protecting biodiversity (and open space)
- Access to Open Space
- Connectivity between open space

Sources

LMF – Output B Appendix H: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (August 2008).

London Plan Review – Integrated Impact Assessment Scoping Report (May 2009).

Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework – Sustainability Statement (January 2006)

Performance Indicators – <http://oneplace.direct.govt.uk>

5.1.5 Biodiversity

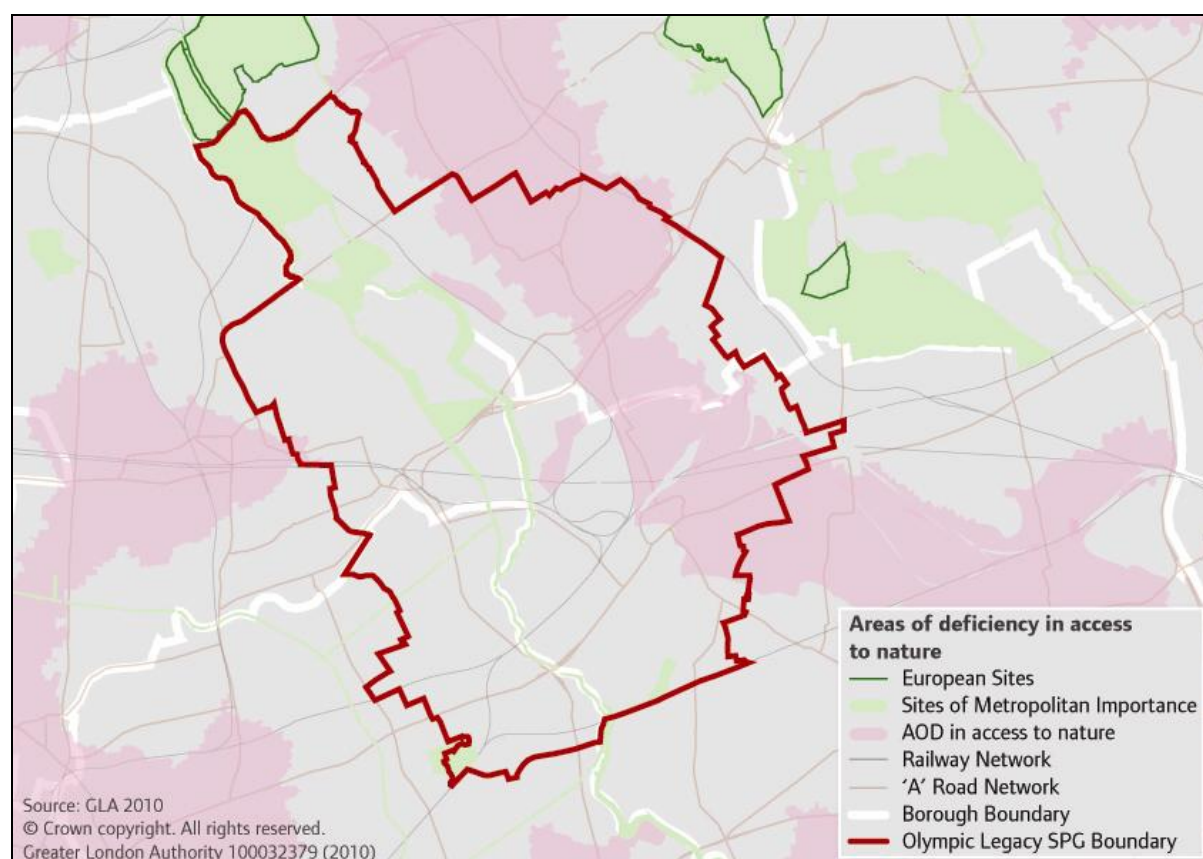


Figure 9 Areas identified with a deficiency in access to nature

Existing baseline

The OLSPG area supports a variety of habitats, the key examples of which are river corridors, brownfield (i.e. wasteland), rough grassland, scrub and secondary woodland.

The designated sites mentioned above support both habitats and species of principal importance to biodiversity (i.e. habitats and species listed in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan).

Outside the designated sites there are areas of waterway, parkland and urban habitats that support important features and species which are either legally protected (e.g. bat roosts) or are of conservation value (e.g. foraging areas for birds and insects).

In general, there has been an increase in the quantity of land formally protected within the last decade. However, there has also been a general decline in the management of some of these sites and tree and vegetative cover has been reduced across the OLSPG area as a whole.

% of area within the OLSPG boundary that is deficient in access to nature:

- LB Newham: 34
- LB Hackney: 1
- LB Tower Hamlets: 0
- LB Waltham Forest: 43

Likely evolution of the baseline

However, wildlife is being protected during construction work on the Olympic Park site. Almost 2,000 newts and hundreds of toads have already been relocated into specially constructed ponds and an artificial nest has been built for sand martins within the Waterworks Nature Reserve, a nearby wildlife habitat visited by thousands of local schoolchildren every year. Fish, including pike and eels, have been relocated from the small Pudding Mill River at the Olympic Stadium site into the River Lea. We have also carried out 18 dawn surveys to check for black redstart birds and twilight surveys to check for roosting bats.

The Environmental Statement for the Games planning application estimated a loss of 45 hectares of existing habitat of nature conservation value (mostly identified as Sites of Borough Importance). However, at least 45 hectares of habitat including woodland, scrub, wetlands and species-rich grasslands will be recreated by the end of Legacy transformation in 2014. Around 4,000 semi-mature British-grown trees and a further 300,000 or more wetland plants will be planted in the Park making it the UK's largest urban river and wetland restoration scheme, helping to create a biodiversity rich riverside setting. There will also be improvements to the water quality of the River Lea and enhancement of the Greenway as a wildlife corridor.

Outside of the Olympic Park there is the potential for piecemeal losses of brownfield habitats and corridors created by gardens, parks etc though redevelopment and higher density development. This could lead to fragmentation of areas of ecological value.

The residual effect of proposed developments on ecology in the OLSPG area is anticipated to be positive. Whilst there is likely to be a moderate increase in disturbance of sites of nature conservation interest, these will be offset by ecological gains through the construction of surface water ponds and associated wetland habitats. However it is important that additional habitat and connectivity is provided, through delivery of Borough Biodiversity Action Plans, to optimise the potential provided by the ecology of the Olympic Park.

Potential issues for consideration in the IIA:

- Large areas along the eastern side of the OLSPG area are classified as areas of deficiency in access to nature.
- Disturbance to areas of retained existing habitat and the habitat to be created.
- Potential disturbance to the waterways, and the long-term implications of new bridges.
- Increased recreational pressures on areas of ecological importance and open space in the future, due to new development across the valley.
- Protection, enhancement and management of designated areas.
- Delivery of Borough Biodiversity Action Plans.
- Offset of loss of wasteland habitats and associated species through, for example, development of green roofs.
- Appropriate translocation sites for those species that are to be moved from development sites.
- Increased connectivity to maximise opportunities for wildlife to move between sites and to provide residents with more contact with nature.
- Treatment or removal of invasive species, which are currently a significant ecological issue in the Legacy area.

Sources

LMF – Output B Appendix H: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (August 2008).

Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework – Sustainability Statement (January 2006)

Performance Indicators – <http://oneplace.direct.govt.uk>

5.1.6 Air quality

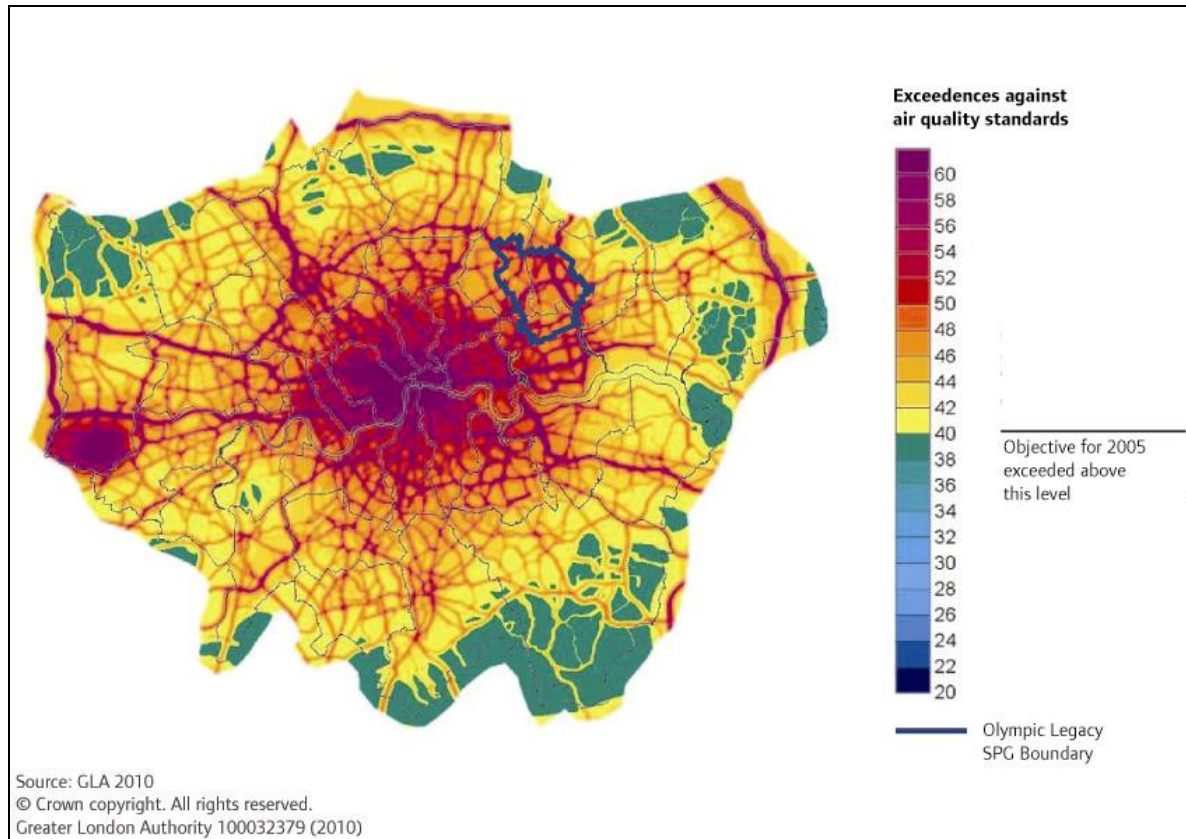


Figure 10 Location of exceedances in air quality standards in London.

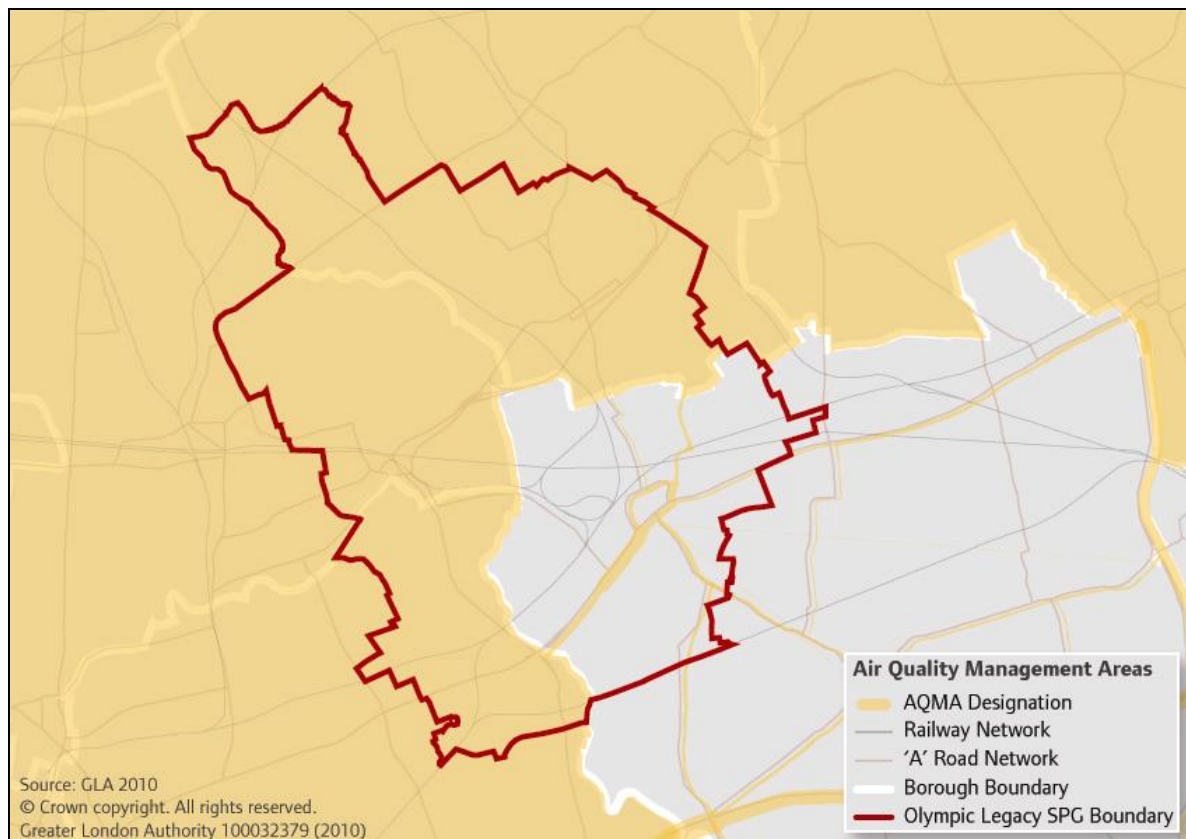


Figure 11 Designated Air Quality Management Areas.

Existing baseline

Air pollution can be a major environmental health hazard, and poor air quality is an issue for many world cities. Concentrations of air pollution are continuously monitored at many automatic sites across London and are reported on the London Air Quality Network (www.londonair.org.uk). Between 1997 and 2008 concentrations of key pollutants (NO₂ and PM₁₀) in London's air have actually reduced, but it is important to note that air quality in London continues to breach EU and national health based targets. Figure 11 above shows where the key exceedances in targets (NO₂ and PM₁₀) occur in London, and given the spatial variations shown, highlights the major contribution that transport makes to air pollution in the region.

There are areas of high Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and particulate matter (with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10µm in aerodynamic diameter (PM₁₀)) have been highlighted to be of particular concern within the OLSPG area particularly along the strategic highway network along the A11 and A12. The extent of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) designated for NO₂ and PM₁₀ in the London Boroughs concerned is: the entire borough for Hackney, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest but restricted to the main roads within Newham.

Modelling for both of these pollutants drew upon monitored data from the four boroughs. Air dispersion modelling software known as ADMS-Roads, was used, and modelled contour maps of baseline conditions were created, in agreement with the four LBs. The information was presented in the LLV Olympic and Legacy Planning Applications ES. In 2007 monitoring of seventeen receptors, showed the main areas of poor air quality (NO₂) were found to be concentrated along the A11 and the A12. These are the roads that carry the highest volume of traffic in the local area. Overall however the modelling showed that the Air Quality Standard (AQS) Objective, of 200µg/m³ in 2003, would not be exceeded more than eighteen times per year and is therefore in line with target values.

Likely evolution of the baseline

The results of the 2007 modelling suggested that, where localised areas are not meeting the AQS objectives (PM₁₀ and NO₂), it is a long-term problem rather than indicating short-term episodes. Air quality is declining in certain areas across the Legacy area, although other areas meet the 2005 UK (NO₂) targets. In general, air quality has been declining in the Legacy area, especially in areas around major roads. Air quality in the future should improve due to the move from industrial uses across the OLSPG area to predominantly residential land uses, bringing a reduction in industrial associated air discharges and fewer HGV trips. Although there will be an increase in localised private car trips. There is likely to be a localised and temporary increase in air pollutants during the construction phases of any proposed large-scale development. This may lead to dust nuisance, which can also raise PM₁₀ concentrations.

Potential issues for consideration in the IIA:

- In general, a shift away from industrial use to primarily residential with some commercial developments should result in a reduction of emissions from the OLSPG area itself, most notably if there is a change from oil fired burners to gas or electrical heating. Consideration should be made to the conflict between the need to reduce carbon emissions from energy generation and the emission of air quality pollutants NO₂ and PM₁₀ associated with such technologies (such as biomass boilers or CHP systems).
- Current industrial uses are also more likely to produce high emissions of odour than future residential or commercial uses.
- The general decrease predicted in NO₂ and PM₁₀ emissions is also likely to result through an improvement in vehicle technology, nevertheless this may be offset by any increase in vehicle numbers within the OLSPG area over the same period.

OLSPG IIA Scoping Report

- The long-term impact of traffic on the air quality of the OLSPG area will also depend on the number of vehicles and the type of technologies utilised across the area, which could potentially mitigate the associated deterioration in air quality. There should also be a commitment to encouraging modal shift within the Legacy development.

Sources

LMF – Output B Appendix H: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (August 2008).

Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework – Sustainability Statement (January 2006)

‘Clearing the air’ - The Mayor’s draft air quality strategy for public consultation March 2010.

5.1.7 Noise and vibration

Existing baseline

Noise can be a particular nuisance and can disrupt sleep patterns, contribute to hearing loss and stress related health effects. A baseline noise survey undertaken across the LLV (LLV Olympic and legacy Planning Applications ES (January 2004)) which utilised the DEFRA baseline noise mapping indicated that there are high noise levels (above 65 dB LDEN) at the majority of noise sensitive locations within the surveyed area, i.e. at schools and residential locations. These high levels are primarily due to the impact of road traffic and rail noise. Results show that the A12 and A108 Eastway suffer particularly from high noise levels, as well as the A13 and A1020 and the area between these roads.

Quieter areas were highlighted around Leyton (which includes sports pitches, open space and allotments as well as residential areas). Other noise sources include industrial noise but generally these are not located close to noise sensitive locations. As a result the area does not generally suffer from high levels of noise pollution. Nevertheless, residential areas and schools within the OLSPG area should be considered sensitive to noise and vibration pollution.

Likely evolution of the baseline

A number of new residential developments, highway and railway alterations are generally considered to be insignificant as the majority of these proposals are not close to noise sensitive receptors. Noise and vibration impacts on the OLSPG area expected from road traffic on existing roads, new highways developed as part of the scheme, rail traffic on existing rail tracks and new tracks. Ground borne noise impacts on the Legacy are from trains in tunnels, including additional transport infrastructure planned such as Crossrail.

Noise impacts on the legacy from crowds travelling to and from events at the stadium. Furthermore as development continues within the area, there is likely to be a continued increase in noise from construction and development as the area continues to transform.

Potential issues for consideration in the IIA:

- Those properties located in noise sensitive areas are subject to a more significant level of noise and vibration than the rest of the Legacy area.
- Noise sensitive receptors may increase in the OLSPG area as more areas are developed.
- Increased development across the OLSPG area may also indirectly lead to an increase in night time noise, for example through increased public transport services. The sustainability issues of this element of noise and vibration assessments must be given due consideration.
- The completion of any of the proposed large-scale developments in the OLSPG area may have a noise and vibration impact. Any noise impacts of these developments should be addressed through extensive monitoring and mitigation measures.

Sources

LMF – Output B Appendix H: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (August 2008).

Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework – Sustainability Statement (January 2006)

5.1.8 Historic and cultural environment

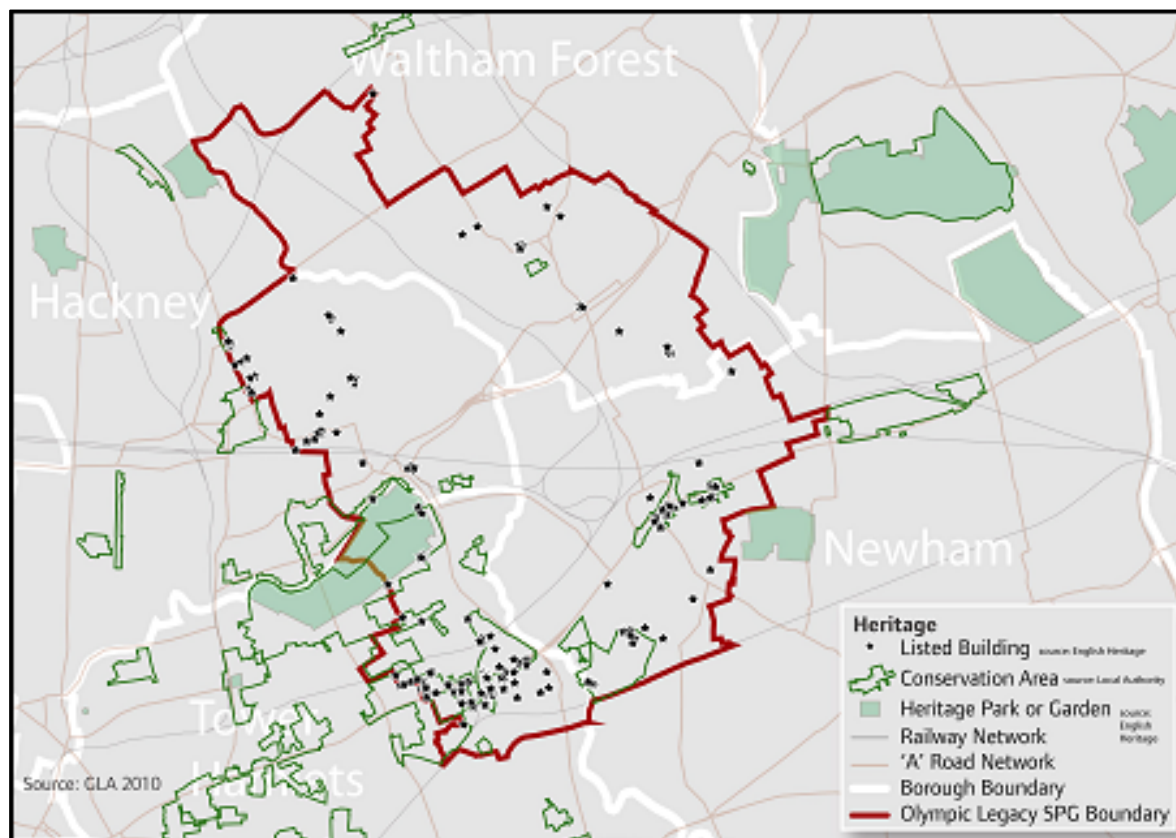


Figure 12 Listed building and Conservation Area boundaries within the Legacy area.

Existing baseline

The four LBs have designated the majority of the OLSPG area as being of potential archaeological value. Paleo-environmental, prehistoric, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and Medieval period evidence are all likely to be present within certain sections of the Legacy area. Large areas of the OLSPG area are covered by Archaeological Priority Zones, identified by each of the boroughs. Victoria Park, a Grade II park on the Registered of Parks and Garden is located on the western edge of the Legacy area.

Within the OLSPG area, there are a significant number of built heritage locations and features, including listed and local listed buildings and conservation areas. Most notably around Stratford Town Centre, including the St John’s Conservation Area; the eastern end of the High Street 2012 Initiative; the eastern end of Victoria Park (which is grade II*) areas of Bow such as Tredegar Square and the surrounding late Georgian/early Victorian terraced housing; Three Mills which is an important historical legacy within the Lower Lea Valley; areas around Bromley by Bow and its historic focus around St Mary’s Church; Fish Island; and large areas of later nineteenth and early twentieth century terraces that characterise significant parts of the defined SPG area.

OLSPG IIA Scoping Report

In 2009 English Heritage published its second register of Heritage at Risk – a region-by-region list of all the Grade I and II* listed buildings (and Grade II listed buildings in London), structural scheduled monuments, registered battlefields and protected wreck sites in England known to be ‘at risk’. It also includes details of all scheduled monuments (archaeological sites) and registered parks and gardens, as well as conservation areas designated by local authorities that are also reported to be at certain or potential risk.

The following buildings are located either within or near the OLSPG area:

Hackney

- Stables to north of Pond House, 162 Lower Clapton Road E5
- Pond House, 162 Lower Clapton Road E5
- Forecourt wall to Pond House, 162 Lower Clapton Road E5
- Bishop Wood’s Almshouses, Lower Clapton Road E5
- Hackney Borough Disinfecting Station, Millfields Road E5
- White Lodge,
- Springfield Park E5
- Premises of Testi and Sons Millwrights,
- Waterworks Lane E5

Newham

- Abbey Mills Pumping Station (Station A), Abbey Lane E15
- Abbey Mills Pumping Station (Station C) with Associated Valve House, Abbey Lane E15
- Bases of pair of chimneystacks at Abbey Mills Pumping Station, Abbey Lane E15
- Gate lodge at Abbey Mills Pumping Station, Abbey Lane E15
- Offices (former Superintendent’s House) at Abbey Mills Pumping Station, Abbey Lane E15
- Stores Building at Abbey Mills Pumping Station, Abbey Lane E15
- Ancillary Pump House at Abbey Mills Pumping Station, Abbey Road E15
- West Ham Pumping Station Engine House, Abbey Road E15
- The Log Cabin (formerly known as The Yorkshire Grey), 335-337 High Street, Stratford E15
- Azhar Academy Girls School, (former United Reformed Church and church hall), Romford Road E7
- Tide Mill (known as the House Mill), Three Mill Lane E3
- Shop adjoining No 43, Water Lane E15

Tower Hamlets

- Front wall, gate piers and gates at St Clements Hospital, Bow Road, Bow E3
- St Clements Hospital, Bow Road, Bow E3
- 2 Bollards (Between statue of Gladstone and St Mary’s churchyard entrance), Bow Road, Bromley-By-Bow E3
- Gentlemen’s public convenience, Bow Road, Bromley-By-Bow E3
- 163 Bow Road, Bromley-By-Bow E3
- 199 Bow Road, Bromley-By-Bow E3 How Memorial Gateway, Bromley High Street E3
- Holy Trinity Church, Morgan Street E3
- 10-12 Stroudley Walk, Bromley-by-Bow E3
- Rose and Crown Public House, 8 Stroudley Walk, Bromley-by-Bow E3

Waltham Forest

- Chapel to south of main hospital block, Langthorne Road E11
- Lodge south of main hospital block, Langthorne Road E11

OLSPG IIA Scoping Report

It is also important to ensure that all non-designated heritage assets are identified and valued. This includes the areas various canals, water ways and locks. Also specifically identified open spaces within the OLSPG area this including those as listed by the London Garden Trust:

Hackney

- Clapton Common
- Clapton Pond
- Clapton Square Park
- Mabley Green
- Springfield Park,
- St John's Churchyard Gardens

Newham

- All Saints Churchyard

Tower Hamlets

- Grove Hall Park
- St Leonard's Adventurous Playground
- Shandy Park

Likely evolution of the baseline

It is likely that both the archaeological baseline and built heritage baseline will be affected by future development; however it is expected with appropriate mitigation the remaining historical resources across the OLSPG area will retain its level of regional importance. Despite the possible demolitions and a minor diminution in heritage resources, the importance of the surviving heritage resources will likely remain the same. However inline with national policy any potential loss of the historic environment should be avoided and if necessary should be subject to the criteria set out in PPS5 and associated planning guidance.

The definition of what is of deemed to be of architectural and historic interest may take in more building types, as certain types in the OLSPG area become rarer and due to developments the subject of conservation. Resources that may have been developed would be recorded to the appropriate level in mitigation. It will also be important to ensure that all non-designated heritage assets within the area are identified and valued. Archaeological excavation and evaluation at the Olympic site is still on going. There will be potential for the discovery of unrecorded remains during the Legacy stage in any areas not excavated during the main construction phase. In particular, sites of prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval date could be uncovered.

Potential issues for consideration in the IIA:

- There is an opportunity to enhance the areas heritage assets and wider historic environment, especially those assets that are currently on the Heritage at Risk Register.
- The potential impact of change upon the setting and significance of all heritage assets, including the impact of tall buildings, increased density levels and the incremental and cumulative changes upon the local and historic context of an area.
- In recent years there has been an increase in the number of identified areas of archaeological and built heritage interest within the Legacy area, however a threat to the archaeological and built heritage exists with any redevelopment.
- The industrial heritage of the OLSPG area is rich and unique and makes up the majority of listed buildings and conservation areas. There should be no decline in these during the regeneration phases.
- The Legacy proposals could have adverse impacts upon sites outside of the Olympic area. Conversely, the removal of some structures could be a beneficial impact.
- Locally listed structures could be affected by development both directly and visually.
- That all non-designated heritage assets are also valued and assessed as appropriate.

5.1.9 Landscape and townscape

Existing baseline

The landscape and townscape quality (or value) reflects the fragmented character of the Legacy area, with the eastern and western fringes of the OLSPG area heavily dominated with residential areas. There are pockets of higher quality developments, mostly associated with the watercourses and the remaining historic industrial buildings. There are also some areas of moderate quality where there has been recent redevelopment. The general townscape quality is low as a consequence of derelict land, poorly maintained buildings, large industrial sites, poor quality housing, depressed retail areas as well as a general lack of mature street trees.

Likely evolution of the baseline

It is likely that some industrial areas will be converted to residential / mixed use over the next 5 to 15 years, particularly those sites that are adjacent to waterways and / or include buildings with heritage value. Shops and cafes may then start to appear in these areas to service the new communities. With growing environmental awareness it is also likely that various government bodies and stakeholder groups will enhance the ecological value of the waterways, nevertheless efforts will probably be constrained due to a lack of consistent funding. The aesthetics of parts of the waterways and some industrial areas are therefore likely to be improved over the next 5 to 15 years.

Potential issues for consideration in the IIA:

- The character of the industrial buildings with heritage value may be negatively impacted upon if development is not sensitive to the historical features and settings of those buildings.
- Development of the waterways needs to respect the current ecological value, as well as its potential, and its sense of remoteness from the urban environment

5.1.10 Culture

Existing baseline

At present, most of London's cultural facilities are in Central London even though 60% of the Capital's population live in outer London.

Likely evolution of the baseline

This trend is beginning to change as large scale cultural facilities develop in outer fringes. These include the new performing arts centre at Stratford, the Three Mills studio and supporting creative industries in the Sugar House Lane area (the potential basis of a media corridor extending along the River Lee, and the Trinity College of Music and Laban Centre at Deptford.

Sources

LMF – Output B Appendix H: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (August 2008).

Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework – Sustainability Statement (January 2006)

5.1.11 Utility infrastructure

Existing baseline

The area is currently served by aging urban services, which contain adequate capacity for current requirements. As well as serving the local community, a number of the urban services also perform a more strategic role serving the wider London region.

Much of the OLSPG area is dissected by the infrastructure such as the outfall sewer line. The unsightly network of overhead power lines and electricity substation historically marred the Legacy area. However, this has been addressed through the Olympic application which saw the power lines re-routed underground.

Likely evolution of the baseline

A significant level of new infrastructure is will be provided as part of the delivery of the Olympic Park which has been sized for the anticipated level of Legacy development in this part of the OLSPG area, and as referenced earlier in the scoping document. In particular this includes a range of new bridges, roads, energy infrastructure (including district heating and cooling networks, with natural gas CCHP and a biomass boiler) site-wide water and foul water networks and a non-potable water distribution network. This infrastructure is currently being delivered and much of it will be brought into use in the near future.

The capacity of existing service within the OLSPG area to support future proposed regeneration and development of the area will depend on the nature of any proposed development and any site developments that are either currently taking place or planned. It is likely that the majority of any proposed developments would be served by the existing infrastructure, which would be adapted as required, rather than through the introduction of new systems to the area.

The future increased population in the OLSPG area is likely to lead to an increased demand in drinking water, gas, electricity and all other infrastructure services.

Potential issues for consideration in the IIA:

- The combined sewage overflow events which allow untreated sewerage to occasionally discharge into the river system, leading to the contamination of the watercourses during storm conditions. During storm events the existing system is unable to carry the full flow.
- Future planning regarding the urban infrastructure of the OLSPG area should be addressed through Strategic Provision, and not on a case-by-case basis.

Sources

LMF – Output B Appendix H: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (August 2008).

Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework – Sustainability Statement (January 2006)

5.1.12 Energy

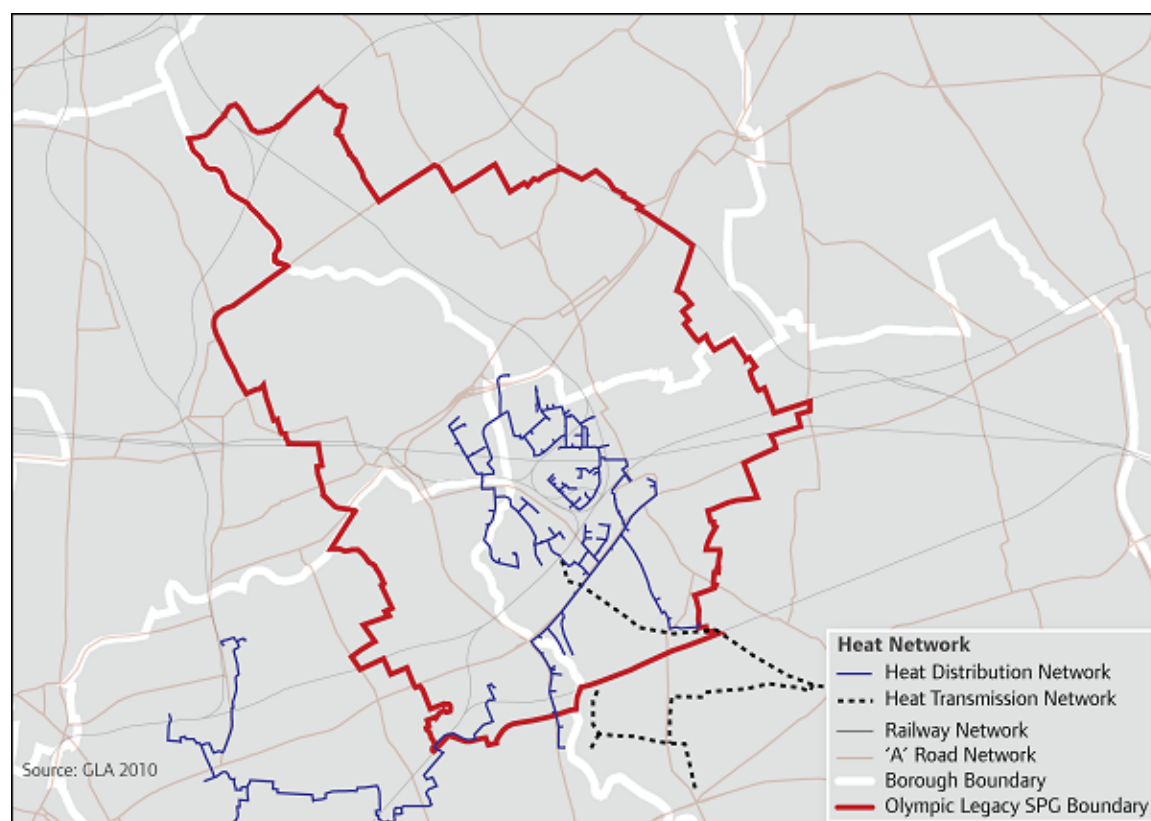


Figure 13 Heat Network within the Legacy area.

Existing baseline

No systematic information is available for energy use and energy efficiency for the existing building stock within the OLSPG area and as a result it is difficult to establish a baseline and trends in energy use and efficiency at the OLSPG area level.

Nationally, renewable sources of energy have provided a growing share of the UK's energy, however presently; biofuels may provide the only renewable energy source available for the Legacy area.

Average annual domestic consumption of electricity in kWh (2008):

- LB Newham: 3,690
- LB Hackney: 3,520
- LB Tower Hamlets: 3,820
- LB Waltham Forest: 3,846
- National mean value: 4,024

Average annual domestic consumption of gas in kWh (2008):

- LB Newham: 14,576
- LB Hackney: 13,476
- LB Tower Hamlets: 11,487
- LB Waltham Forest: 15,997
- National mean value: 13,476

Average SAP⁹ rating of all HRA dwellings:

- LB Newham: 63 (deteriorating)
- LB Hackney: 73 (improving)
- LB Tower Hamlets: Not calculated.

OLSPG IIA Scoping Report

- LB Waltham Forest: 76 (no change)
- National mean value: 70.5

Likely evolution of the baseline

There is very little energy supplied from renewable sources in the Legacy area, therefore the trend is presently negligible.

As the development within the Olympic Park continues various energy-reducing measures are being incorporated including designing buildings to use less energy, using lower carbon alternatives, building a wind turbine.

Hackney Wick/Fish Island will also benefit from a 3MW biomass boiler, a 2MW wind turbine, and through a variety of smaller scale renewable energy technologies integrated into buildings and the Olympic Park. The CCHP engines located in the King's Yard energy centre will initially operate on natural gas but have the potential to be converted to run on syngas derived from biomass or from the non-recyclable biomass component of municipal or commercial waste. A similar energy centre is also being built with the Stratford City development. It is envisaged that the energy system network will gradually interconnect and link into wider energy networks in adjoining neighbourhoods and that any large-scale developments within the OLSPG area are likely to include CCHP and district heating. The quality of energy management is also likely to be noticeably higher due to the higher quality of the new buildings.

Furthermore developers are increasingly building to BREEAM standards as the commitment to deliver high quality housing increases, particularly in London. CHP plants supply 125Mw of London's energy; this is 4% lower than the rest of the UK. Therefore the overall trend leans towards greater energy efficiency. Even so, energy consumption and carbon emissions are also likely to be higher because of the intensified pattern of land use, and it is likely that there will only be a limited renewable energy uptake in the area.

Potential issues for consideration in the IIA:

- Energy use is increasing as the population in the OLSPG area expands. It will continue to increase, as land uses are intensified and commercial and residential units expand. In addition to this, traffic will consequently increase in the area and greenhouse gas emissions are likely to rise as a result.
- The ad hoc approach to energy supply in the valley should be replaced by a strategic policy, increasing energy efficiency levels in the valley as well as the use of renewable energy types.
- Movement towards renewable energy sources established by the Olympic Games infrastructure must be built on and developed further.

Sources

LMF – Output B Appendix H: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (August 2008).

Lower Lea Valley opportunity Area Planning Framework – Sustainability Statement (January 2006)

Hackney Wick: Draft Phase 1 Area Action Plan, Draft for Public Consultation (November 2009)

Performance Indicators – <http://oneplace.direct.govt.uk>

5.1.13 Climate change

CO2 Emissions

Existing baseline

Local estimates of CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2)- Total emissions per capita (industry, commercial, domestic and transport)(2007):

- LB Newham: 5.9 (improving)
- LB Hackney: 4.2 (improving)
- LB Tower Hamlets: 10.5 (improving)
- LB Waltham Forest: 4.2 (improving)
- National mean value: 8.27

Local estimates of CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2)- Total emissions per capita – domestic (2007):

- LB Newham: 1.8 (improving)
- LB Hackney: 1.9 (improving)
- LB Tower Hamlets: 1.7 (improving)
- LB Waltham Forest: 2.1 (improving)
- National mean value: 2.27

Likely evolution of the baseline

Unless action is taken, London CO2 emissions are expected to grow by 15% to 51 million tonnes by 2025. As presented above, CO2 emissions within all of the subject boroughs are below the national mean value for CO2 emissions and also exhibit improving (decreasing) trends. In line with more stringent development standards such as the London Plans ambition for new and existing homes to contribute to reducing London's carbon emissions by at least 60% by 2025.

Potential issues for consideration in the IIA:

- The OLSPG must seek to influence emissions from new development, from the existing stock, from the transportation of people and goods and to encourage people to lead a less carbon intensive lifestyle.

5.1.14 Climate Change Adaptation (including Flood Risk)

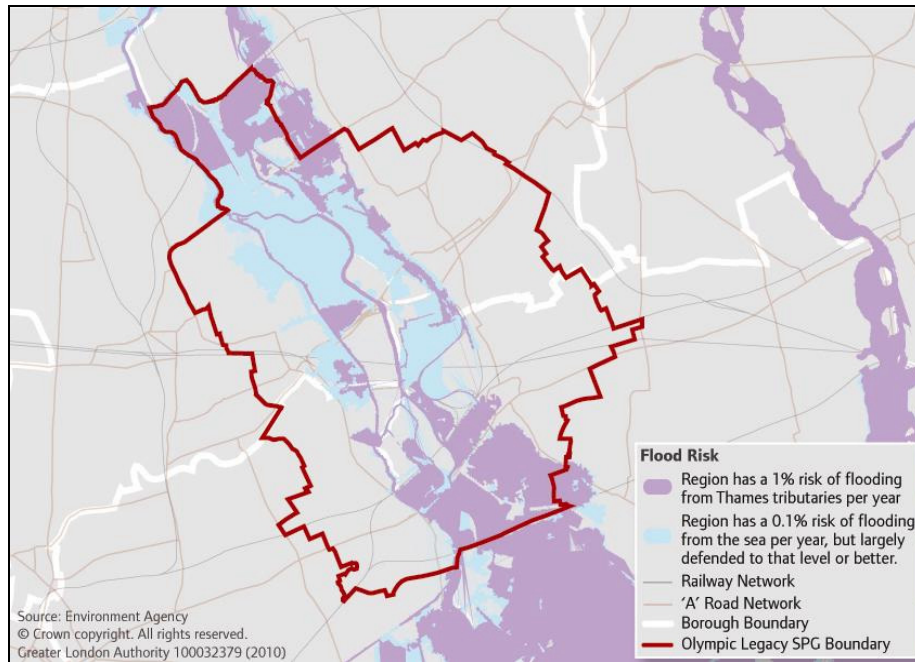


Figure 14 Flood risk within the Legacy area.

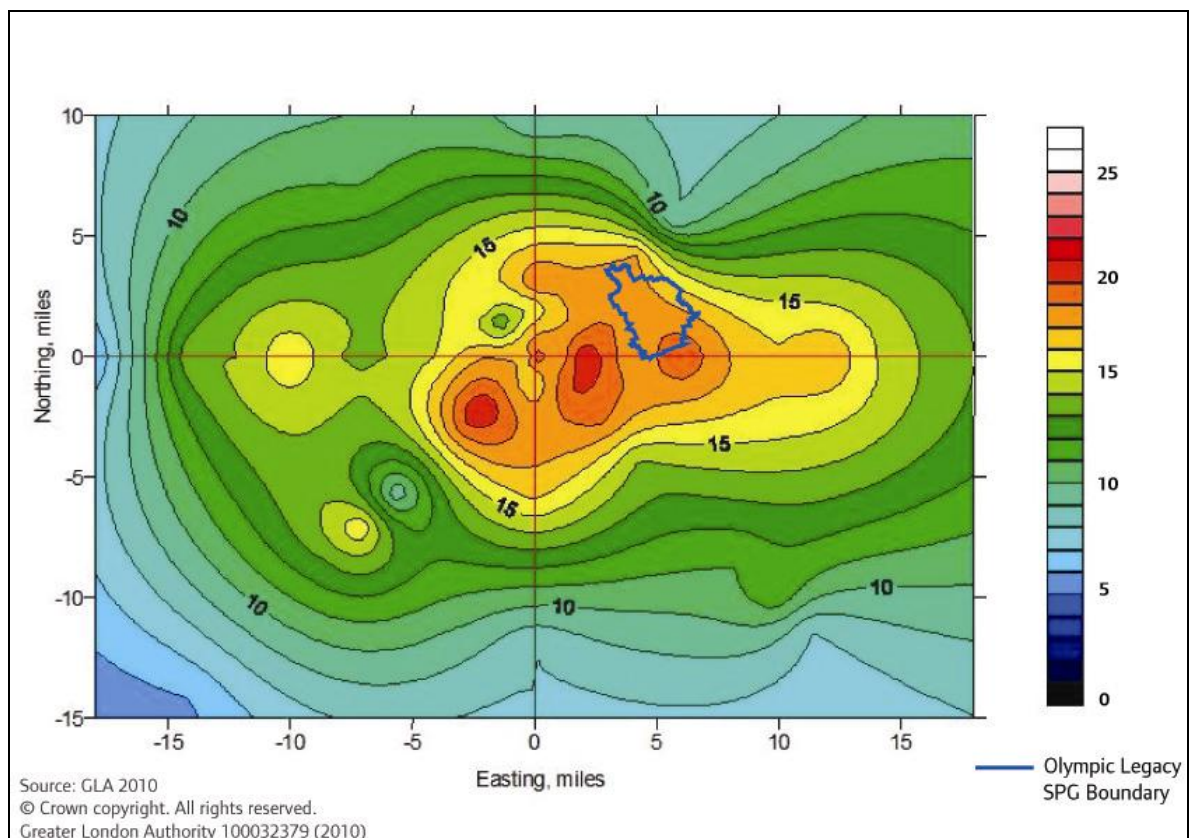


Figure 15 Area affected by the Heat Island.

Existing baseline

Hydraulic modelling undertaken for the LLV Regeneration SFRA in 2007 indicated that the majority of the OLSPG area is protected from flooding in a 1% annual probability event (1 in 100yr) by an extensive system of flood defences, including the Thames Barrier and solid tidal defences along the Thames. The maintenance of these engineered tidal defences is therefore a critical element of managing flood risk and will need to continue in the future to protect existing and any proposed development. Due to the high standard of protection provided by the Thames Barrier, the greatest risk of flooding in the OLSPG area is from a fluvial flood event in the River Lea.

With the current system of defences in place, based on the 1% annual probability fluvial flow combined with a 5% annual probability tidal water level, flooding is likely at Old Ford Lock, Three Mills, Hackney Wick, south of Stratford and allotments along Dagenham Brook near Lea Bridge Road.

Due to the topography of the Lower Lea catchment, several low lying basins or areas behind the defences have shown to be an extreme hazard in the event of a defence breach or failure of the Thames Barrier.

Likely evolution of the baseline

Climate change effects will generate increased flow magnitudes in river systems and lead to continuously increasing mean sea level. These effects gradually erode the level of protection that is afforded to those reliant on the presence of the engineered flood defence systems in the Legacy area. Intensification of development in such areas potentially increases the consequences of flooding since more people and property will be exposed to the risk in the future. A large amount of the Olympic infrastructure has been designed for a flood event of 1 in 100 years with additional allowances for climate change meaning the risk is very low. Furthermore existing river walls from prior to the Games have been repaired where required.

Current trends have seen ever increasing pressure to build in inappropriate areas at a high risk from flooding, primarily due to the high land values associated with riverside developments. In the future, the potential adverse consequences of development on these high-risk areas are likely to increase as a result of climate change. Current climate change predictions indicate that both an increased frequency and magnitude of extreme weather events. This, in association with predicted sea levels rises, is expected to result in increased incidents of localised flooding as well as flooding resulting from fluvial and tidal sources.

Potential issues for consideration in the IIA:

- In accordance with government guidance, there is a need for new development to be implemented in a sustainable manner, which is cognisant of the increasing risk. Accordingly, there is a requirement to ensure that new development is influenced by the need to provide responses that deliver strategic, sustainable long-term flood risk management.
- Whilst surface water run-off can be controlled and designed to be sustainable, the impacts of climate change in the OLSPG area are likely to be more significant on flood levels, and flood defences will therefore need to be actively maintained and probably enhanced in time to ensure the existing standard of protection is maintained.
- Development in areas of flood risk should be conditional upon a flood risk assessment undertaken in accordance with PPS 25.

Sources

LMF – Output B Appendix H: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (August 2008).

Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework – Sustainability Statement (January 2006)

Performance Indicators – <http://oneplace.direct.govt.uk>

5.1.15 Human population

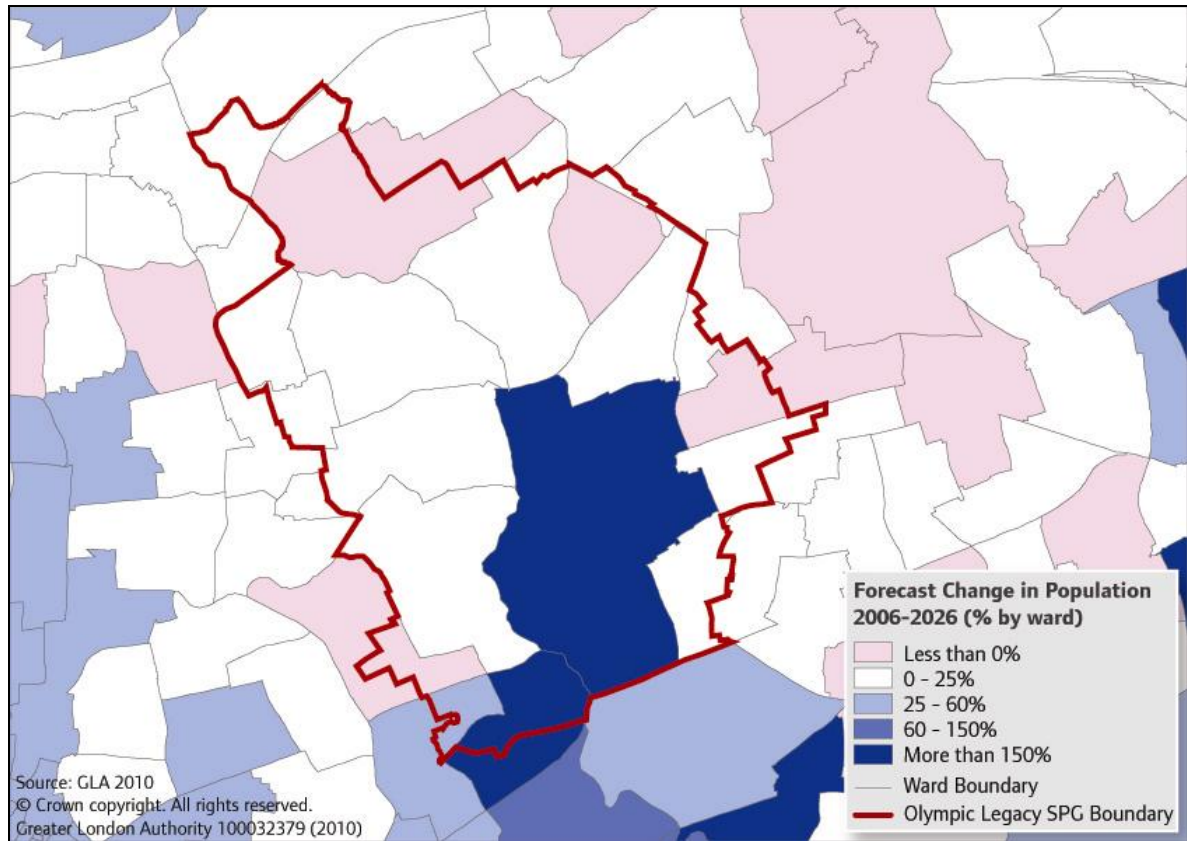


Figure 16 Forecasted change in population within the Legacy area at ward level.

Existing baseline and likely evolution of the baseline

Population Size

Figure 16 shows that the populations of all four of the Olympic Legacy wards, grouped into areas by borough, are projected to increase year on year from 2009 to 2031. By 2031 the Olympic wards in Newham are projected to have the largest population, of 96,900 people. Tower Hamlets ward area is projected to see the greatest increase in population from 2009 to 2031. Its population is projected to grow by 39,000 people, an increase of 43.7 per cent. Waltham Forest Olympic ward area is projected to have the smallest population increase from 2009 to 2031, of only an additional 13,200 people or 3.3 per cent rise. These population increases in part reflect patterns of housing development, as the GLA population projections use London Plan development data in combination with births, deaths and migration numbers and assumptions to project the population.

In total the population of the Olympic Legacy SPG area is projected to grow from 231,000 to 321,200 people between 2009 and 2031, this is an increase of 90,200 people (28.1 per cent rise).

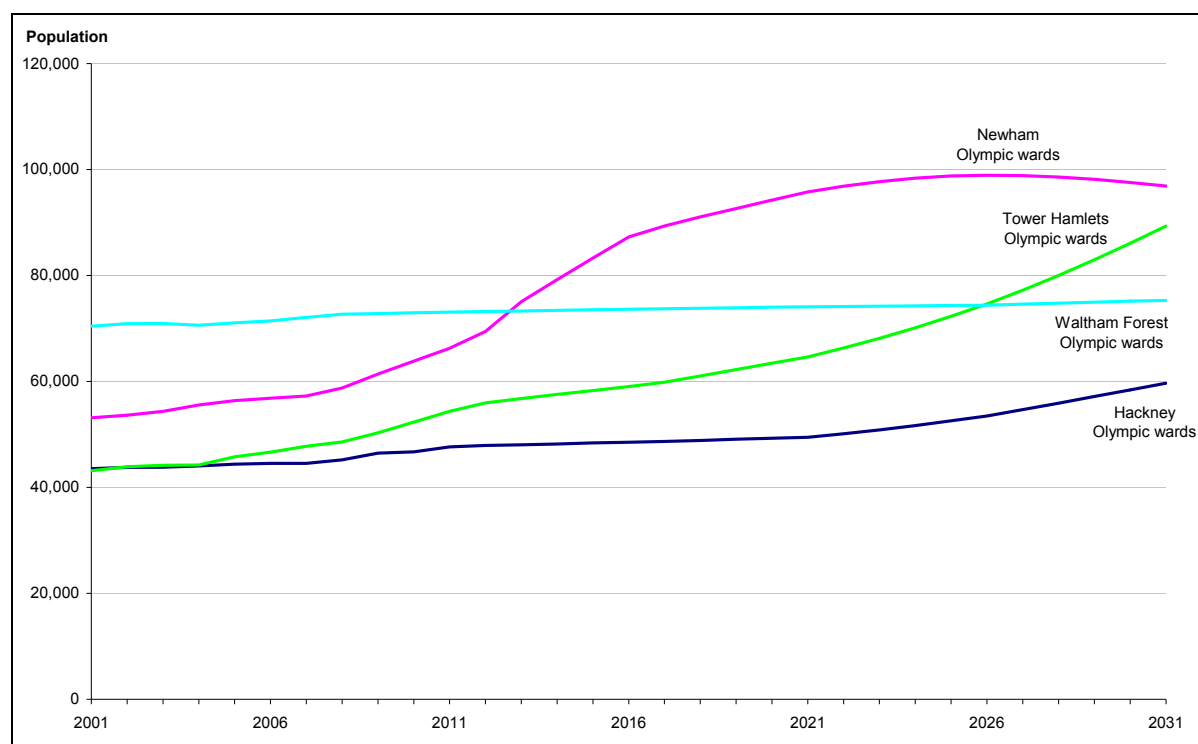


Figure 17 Population projections, Olympic Legacy wards grouped by borough, 2001-2031.

Source: GLA 2009 Round London Plan Population Projections

Figure 17 shows the population increase in the Olympic Legacy SPG area between 2009 and 2031 by single year of age. Between 2009 and 2031 the growth in population is seen in all age groups. However, the population is not projected to increase uniformly from ages 0 and 90 and over, due to the age-specific pattern of migration into and out of London. This is seen more clearly in Figure 18 that shows the estimated percentage age distribution of the Olympic Legacy SPG area in 2009 and projected age distribution in 2031. Figure 19 shows that population growth distinct ageing pattern. The percentage of the population aged under 10 and between 20 and 35 is projected to decline. While the population aged between 40 and 60 is projected to represent a larger percentage of the population in 2031 than in 2009. The population aged over 50 in the Olympic Legacy SPG area is projected to increase by 66.9 per cent (29,200 persons) and to increase from representing 18.9 per cent of the area’s population to 22.7 per cent. Although child population is projected to increase in numerical terms as a percentage of the overall population it is projected to decline.

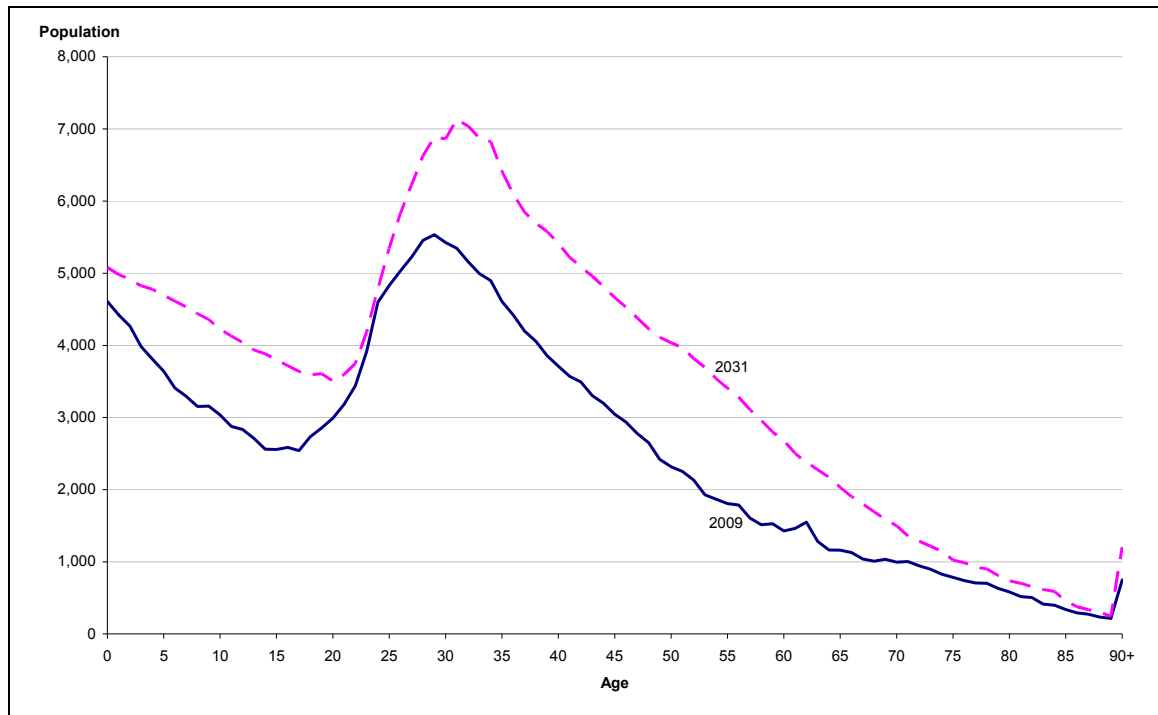


Figure 18 Population Olympic Legacy SPG area, 2009 & 2031.

Source: GLA 2009 Round London Plan Population Projections.

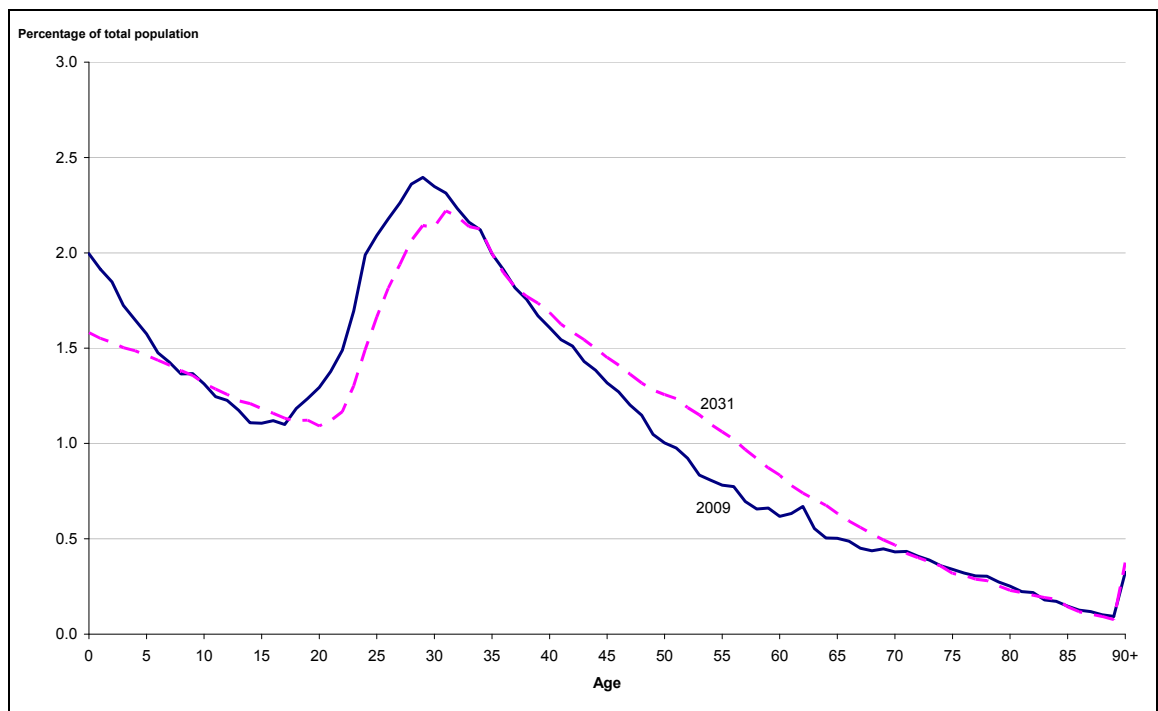


Figure 19 Population distribution by age, Olympic Legacy SPG area, 2009 & 2031

Source: GLA 2009 Round London Plan Population Projection

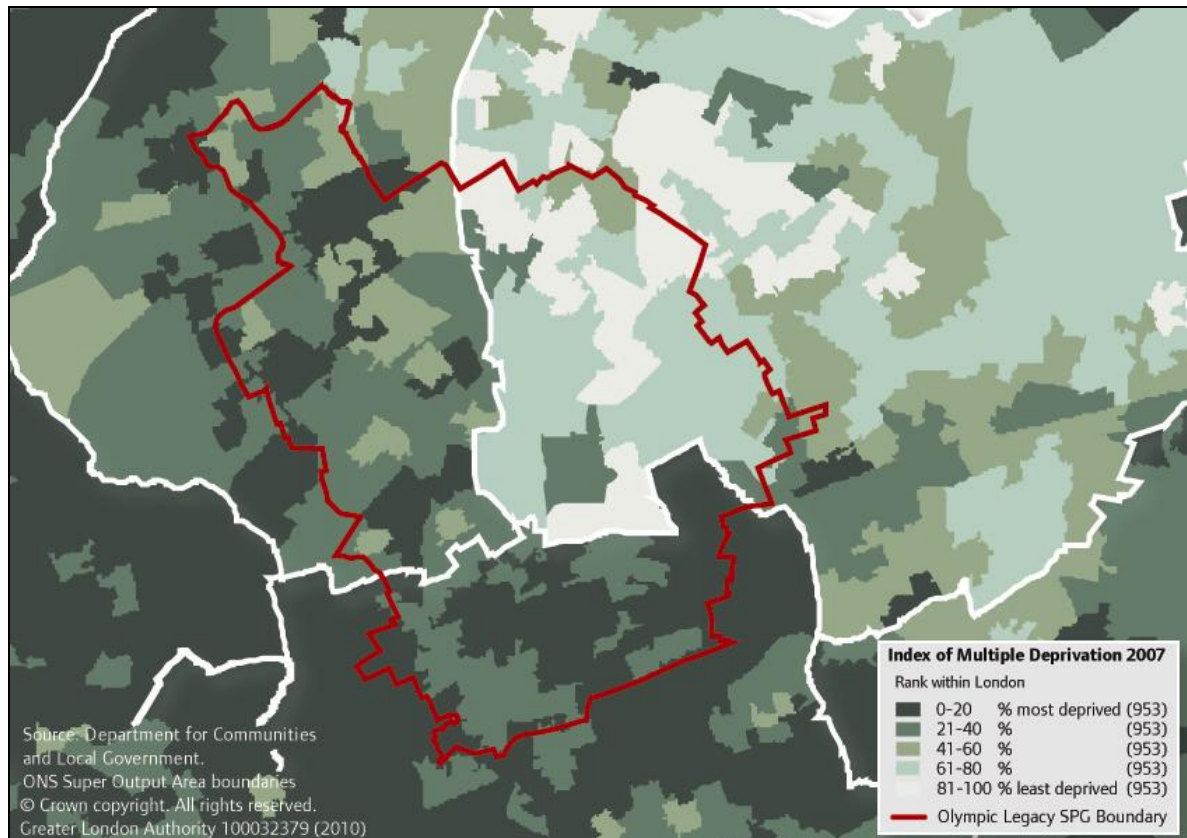


Figure 20 Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007.

Figure 20 above shows the Government’s Index of Multiple Deprivation, which covers aspects like employment, housing, health, education and access to services. This highlights the particular concentration of disadvantaged people within the region (particularly in Hackney, Newham Tower Hamlets, and also pockets in Waltham Forest). The most significant concentrations are located in southern regions to the south of Stratford and around Bow and West Ham. The areas that comprise the 20 percent most deprived wards in London are also the focus of specific policy for ‘regeneration areas’ in the current London Plan.

Potential issues for consideration in the IIA:

- The local authorities within the OLSPG area are among the most deprived in the country.
- There is a need to create a vibrant and socially diverse urban district containing a mix of business space, retail, leisure, community and residential uses, with a key objective to integrate new development with the communities that already live and work across the OLSPG area.
- Any proposed development must address the need for a significant positive impact within a socio-economic context, and assist to deliver a wide range of regeneration benefits across the wider area.

Sources

Department for Communities and Local Government

5.1.16 Ethnic Diversity

Existing baseline

London is undoubtedly the most diverse area nationally, with the OLSPG area being high amongst the most ethnically diverse areas within London.

In 2001 the most diverse ward in England and Wales was Little Ilford in Newham and nine of the top ten most diverse wards in London were in Newham. Since 2001 it is anticipated that the diversity of these areas has increased further, however we will not know for sure until results from the 2011 Census have been released (2012).

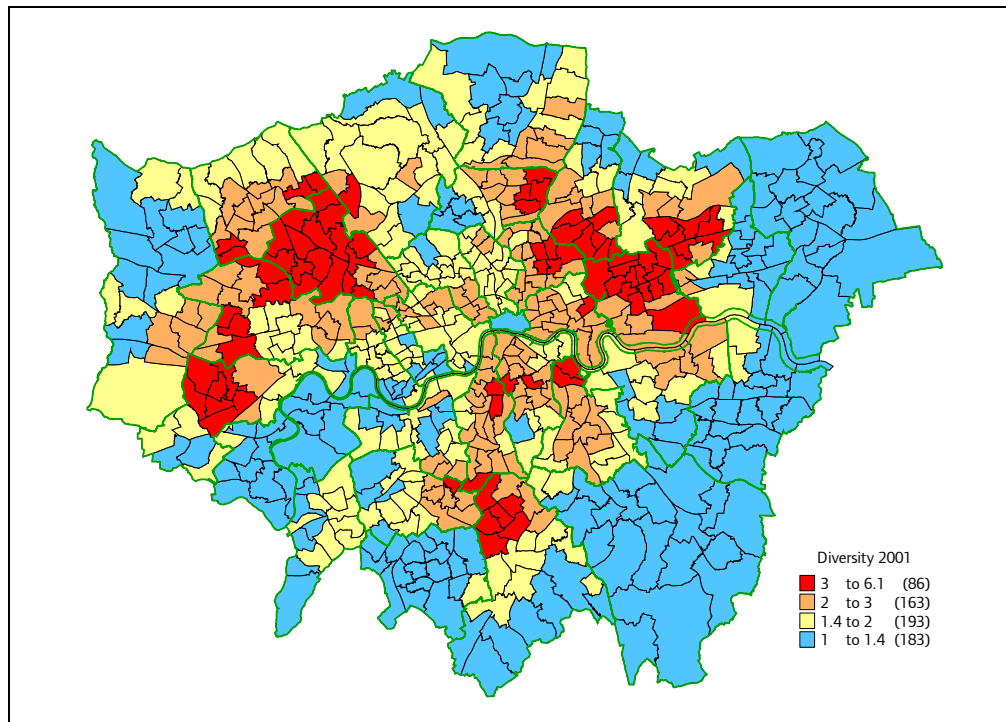


Figure 21 Ethnic Diversity Index, 2001

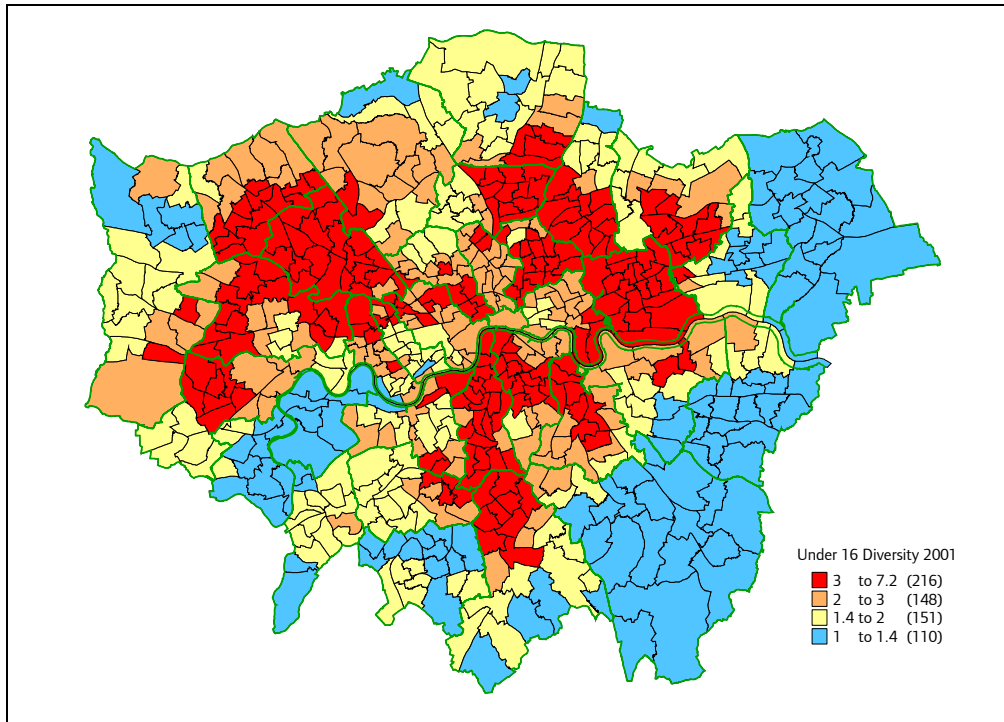


Figure 22 Map: Ethnic Diversity Index for population under 16, 2001

The population aged under 16 represents some 20 per cent of London's total population. However youth diversity (those aged under 16) is a major indicator of the future diversity of an area. The under 16 population in London is 40 per cent more diverse than the total population. The most diverse ward (for the under 16s) population is Wall End ward in Newham. In 2001 two London boroughs had over 50 per cent of their population from an ethnic minority group. One was Brent; the other was Newham, one of the Olympic Legacy boroughs.

Figure 23 shows that in all Olympic Legacy wards, except Bow East, more than 50 per cent of births in 2008 were to mothers born outside of the UK. Furthermore all wards, except Bow East, had a higher percentage of births to non-UK born mothers than for Greater London as a whole (54.6 per cent). Forest Gate South ward had the highest percentage of births to women born outside of the UK (72.5 per cent) and Bow East had the lowest percentage (48.6 per cent). The percentage of births to mothers born outside of the UK has increased over the last eight years throughout London. In Greater London as a whole births to non-UK born women have risen from 43.3 per cent of all births in London in 2001 to 54.6 per cent in 2008.

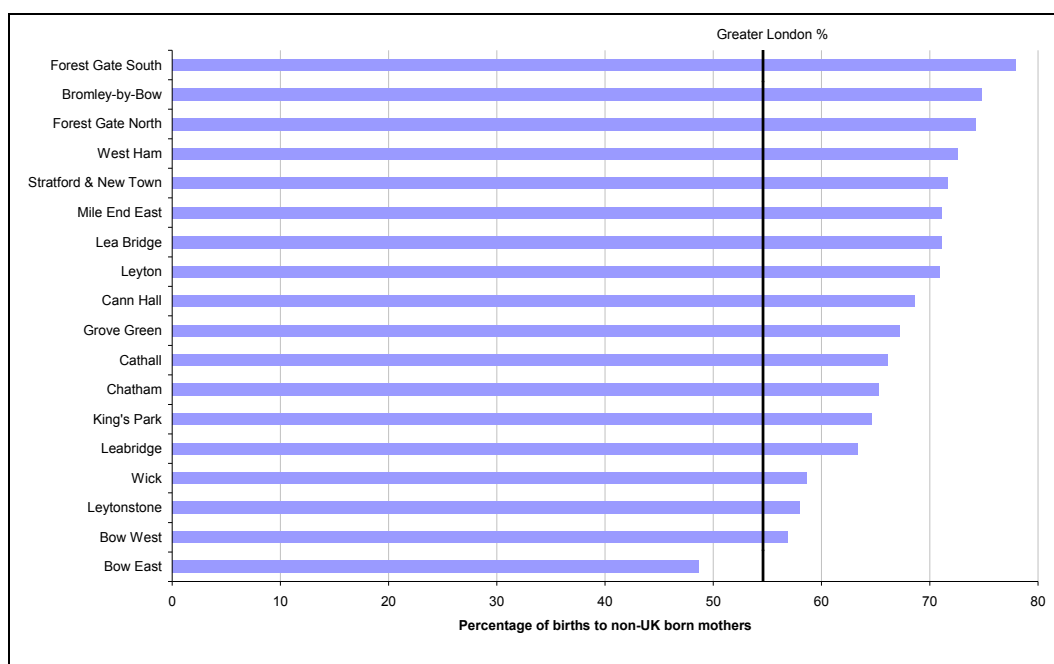
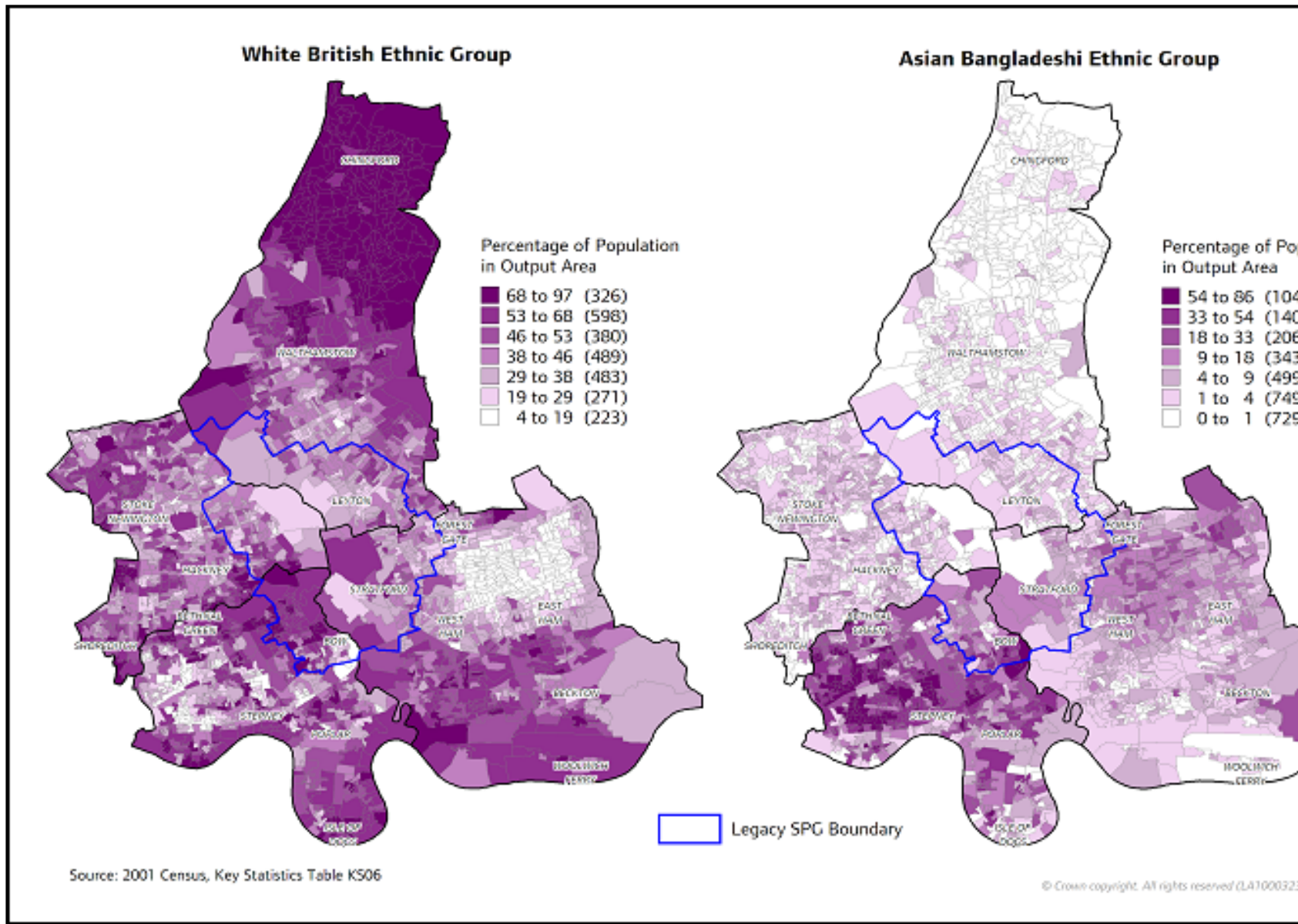


Figure 23 Percentage of births to non-UK born mothers, Olympic Legacy SPG wards, 2008

Table 2 Calculated overall proportions of ethnic groups for the four OLSPG boroughs.

Ethnic Group	%
White British	43.9
Asian Bangladeshi	11.0
Black Africa	8.8
White other	7.2
Black Caribbean	7.2
Asian Indian	5.6
Asian Pakistani	4.8
White Irish	2.1
Asian other	1.9
Other	1.6
Black other	1.4
Mixed White Black Caribbean	1.2
Chinese	1.1
Mixed other	0.9
Mixed White Asian	0.7
Mixed White Black African	0.6



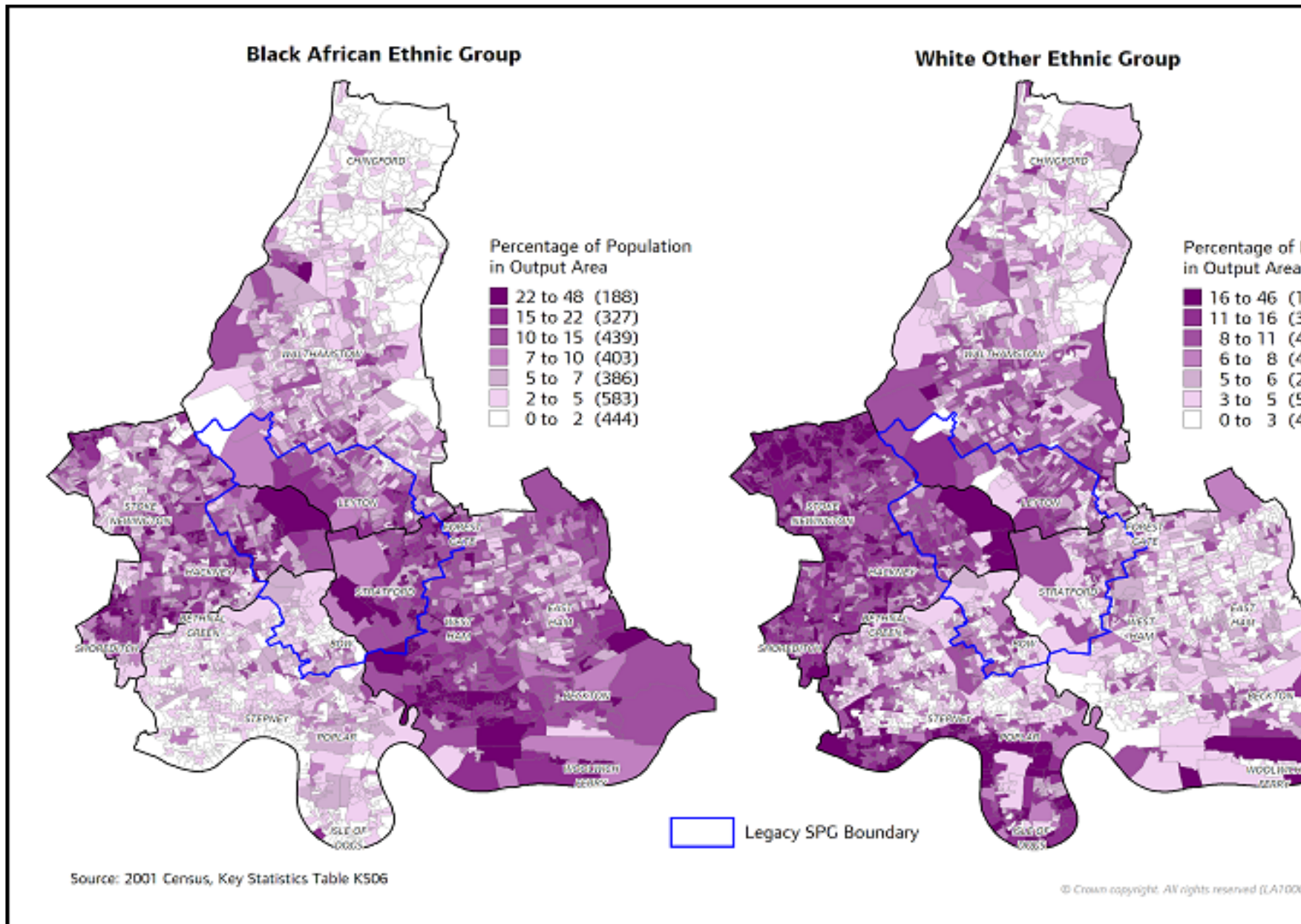


Figure 24 White British and Asian Bangladeshi ethnic group distribution.

Figure 25 Black African and White other ethnic group distribution.

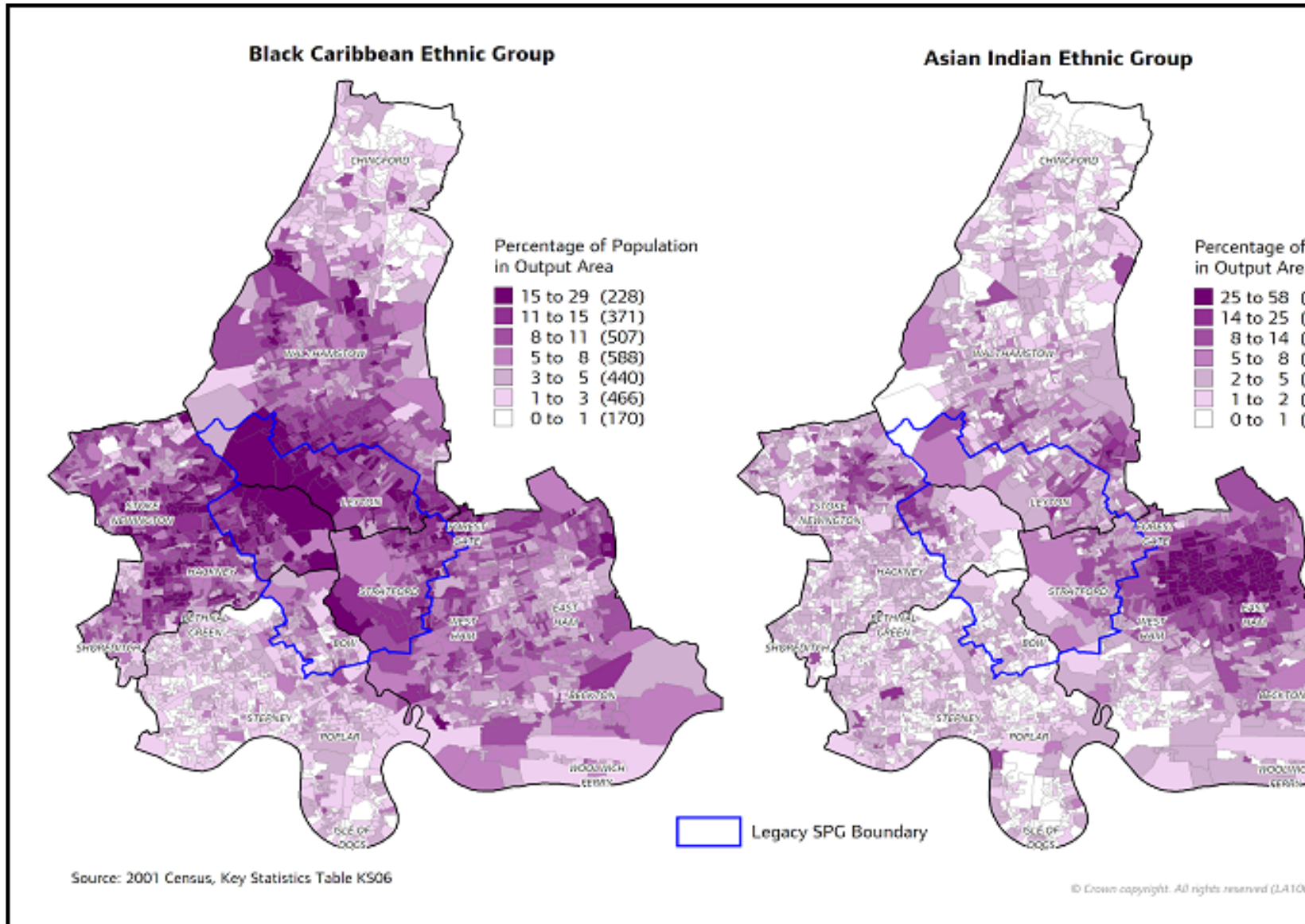


Figure 26 Black Caribbean and Asian Indian ethnic group distribution.

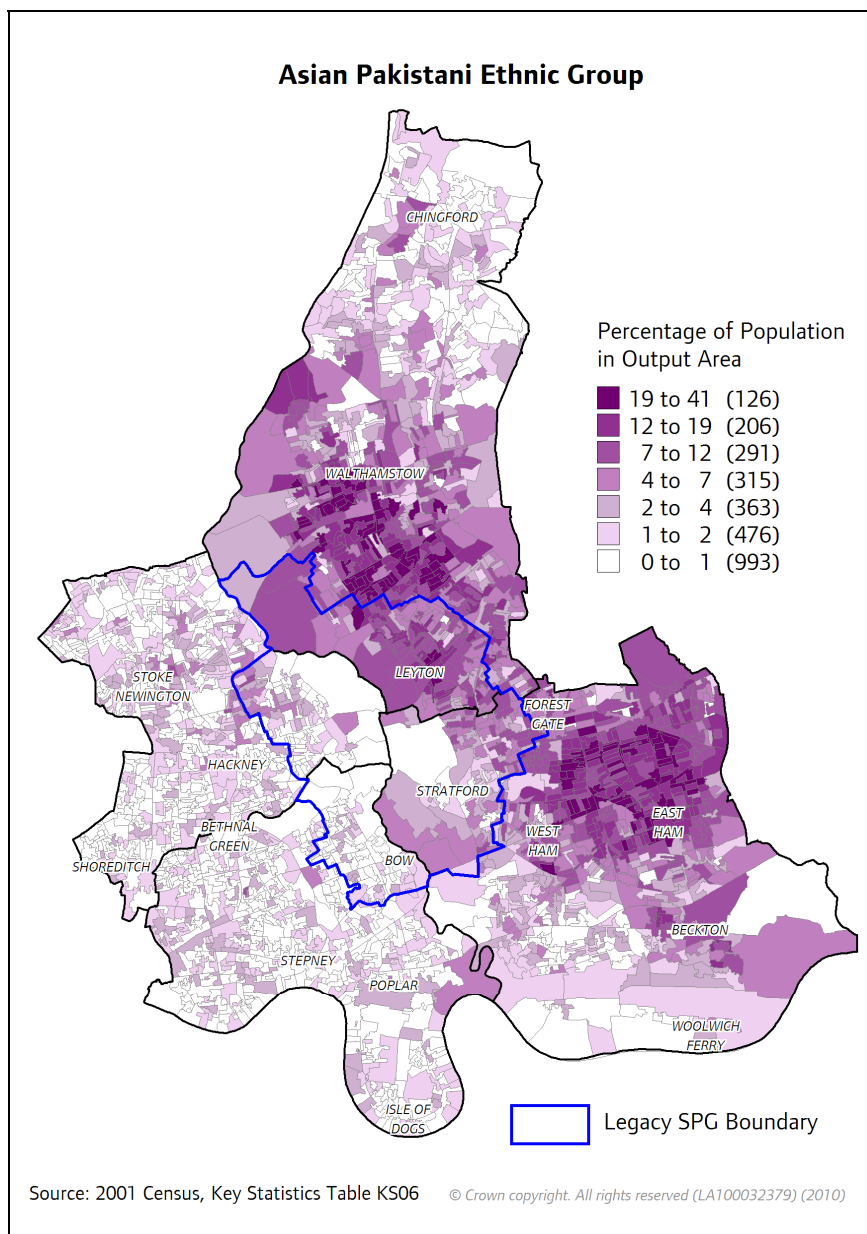


Figure 27 Asian Pakistani ethnic group distributions.

- London has just over 24,100 output areas with populations of around 300 persons each in 2001 of which 2,770 were in the four Olympic boroughs.

One third of Tower Hamlets residents were of Bangladeshi ethnicity in 2001, by far the highest proportion of any local authority in England and Wales. Hackney at around 9 per cent had the second highest proportion. At output area level, some 1288 areas in the Olympic boroughs ranked amongst the top 2,410 in London (the top ten per cent) by proportion of Bangladeshis. Of these, 556 were in Tower Hamlets and 504 in Newham.

For Pakistanis, 821 output areas in the Olympic boroughs were in the top ten per cent, almost all of which were in Newham and Waltham Forest. Amongst Black Africans, 620 output areas were in the top ten per cent, 309 in Newham and 255 in Hackney. For Black Caribbean’s, 414 output areas were in the top ten per cent, over half of which were in Hackney.

The other groups, Indians and Other White people, showed fewer areas of high concentration in the Olympic boroughs compared to other areas of London. Some 241 output areas in the four boroughs were in the top ten per cent areas for Indian ethnicity, 204 of which were in Newham. One hundred and nineteen output areas all in Hackney and Tower hamlets were in the top ten per cent for Other White ethnicity.

Likely evolution of the baseline

By 2026 eight London boroughs are projected to have BAME populations that represent over 50 per cent of the total. Harrow, Redbridge, Ealing, Tower Hamlets, Hounslow, and Croydon will join Brent and Newham. The chart below shows the timeline when these boroughs are projected to have more than 50 per cent of their population from an ethnic minority groups along with the proportion of the population that the ethnic minority groups will represent by 2026. Hence Newham’s population was projected to reach over 50 per cent in 2001 but by 2026 it is projected to have an ethnic minority population comprising nearly 75 per cent of its total population.

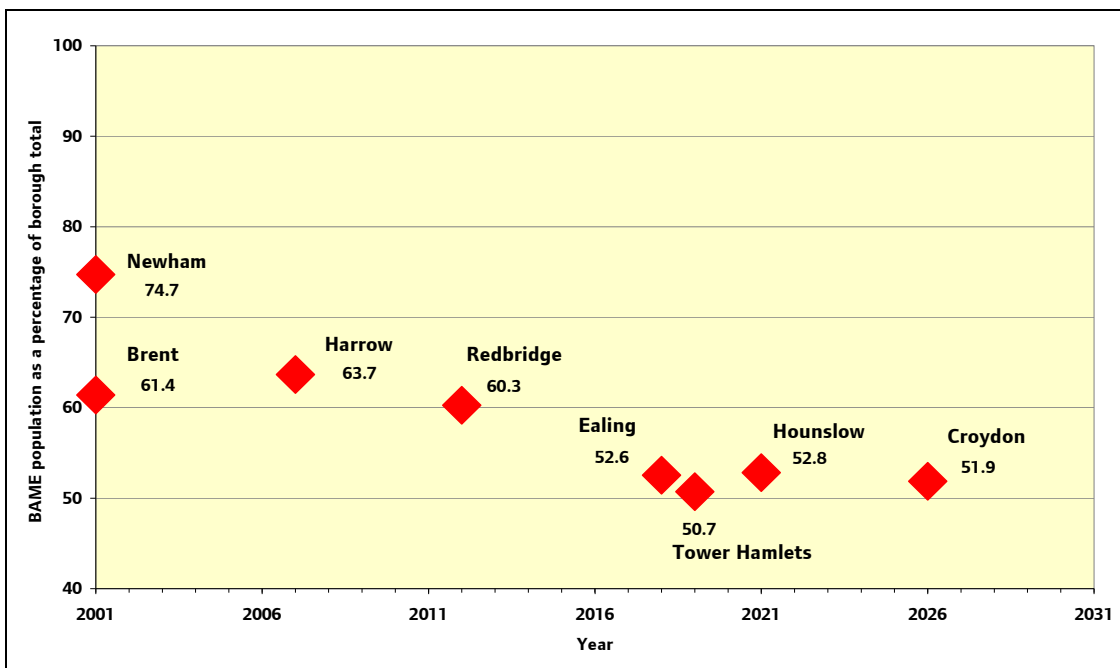


Figure 28 BAME population as a percentage of borough total.

OLSPG IIA SCOPING REPORT

Between 2006 and 2031 London's economically active aged population is projected to grow by 776 thousand, an increase of 15.7 per cent. Sixty-nine per cent of the growth will be attributable to the BAME population.

It is likely that in the future there will be increased demand for more urban forms of living, particularly for smaller residential units, as living patterns change among the predominantly younger population.

The areas on the periphery of the City of London (including the LLV) are likely to benefit from anticipated growth in the service sector as the City and Canary Wharf reach capacity and businesses look for alternative locations that offer good transport links and urban living opportunities.

It is unlikely that individual schemes likely to go forward in the area will be able to address the uplift needed, i.e. improved skills levels, increased training opportunities, decreased crime, increased job availability, and increased sense of community.

Changes to the format of the community and social service delivery will require an emphasis on combining several services within multi functional locations and buildings.

Potential issues for consideration in the IIA:

- There is a need to create a vibrant and socially diverse urban district containing a mix of business space, retail, leisure, community and residential uses, with a key objective to integrate new development with the communities that already live and work across the OLSPG area.
- The particular needs of the Bangladeshi and Pakistani communities given the particularly high population concentrations.
- Any proposed development must address the need for a significant positive impact within a socio-economic context, and assist to deliver a wide range of regeneration benefits across the wider area.

Sources

LMF – Output B Appendix H: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (August 2008).

Draft replacement London Plan IIA scoping report.

Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework – Sustainability Statement (January 2006)

Office for National Statistics

GLA 2009 Round London Plan Population Projection

5.1.17 Education

Existing baseline

A comparison of figures 29 to 31 with figures 32 and 33 gives a clear visual impression of the association between social disadvantage and a tendency towards lower levels of attainment.

The OLSPG area is not affluent and, given the association between poverty and a tendency towards low educational attainment, it might be expected that attainment would be well below the London average. On standard measures of poverty and well being, the area is deprived, and the average percentage of pupils reaching or passing nationally expected levels of attainment at key stage 2 and in public examinations at the end of compulsory schooling is below the equivalent figure for the rest of London. However, there are many other areas of deprivation in London outside the Olympics Legacy Area, and the gap between the education figures given for the OLSPG area and for the rest of London may be smaller than some might expect.¹⁰

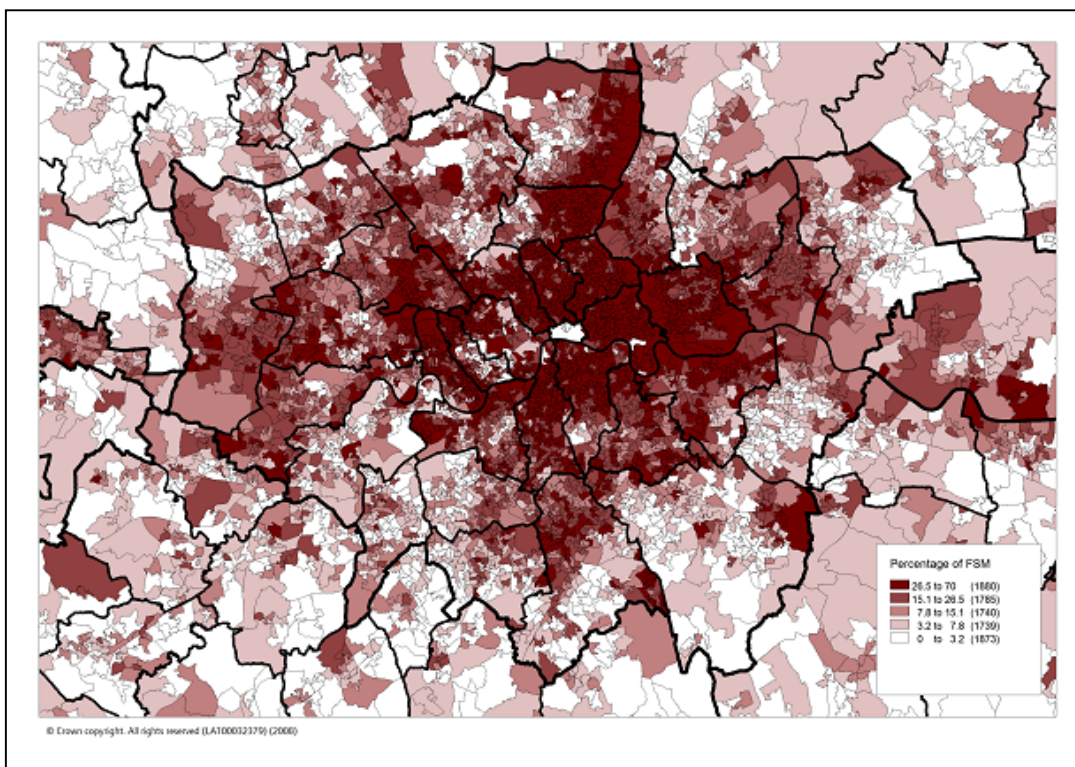


Figure 29 Percentage of pupils in each lower super output area entitled to free school meals in 2008.

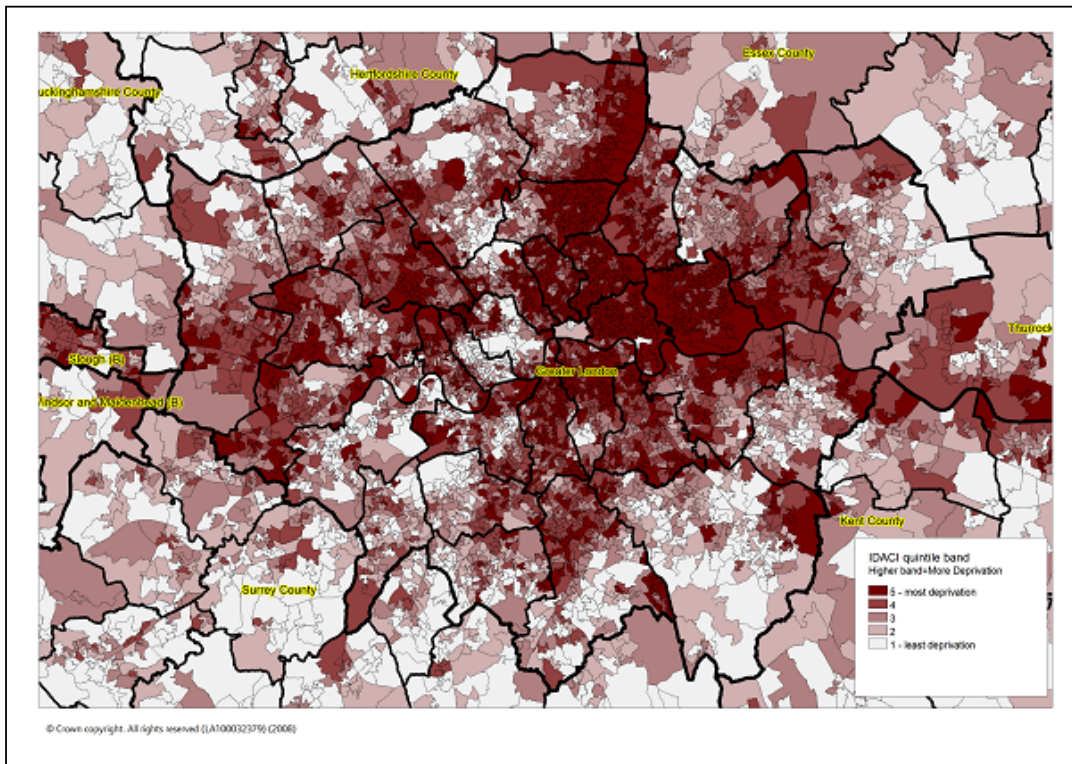


Figure 30 Lower super output areas grouped in (Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI)² quintiles.

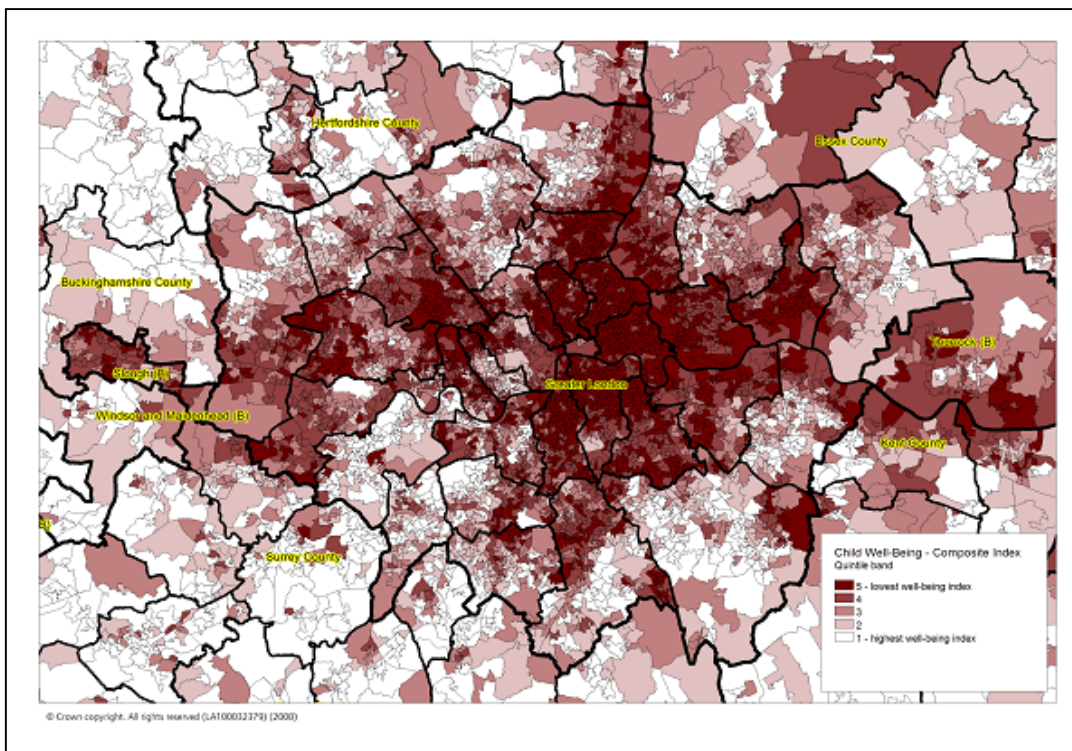


Figure 31 2009 Child Well-being (composite) index³.

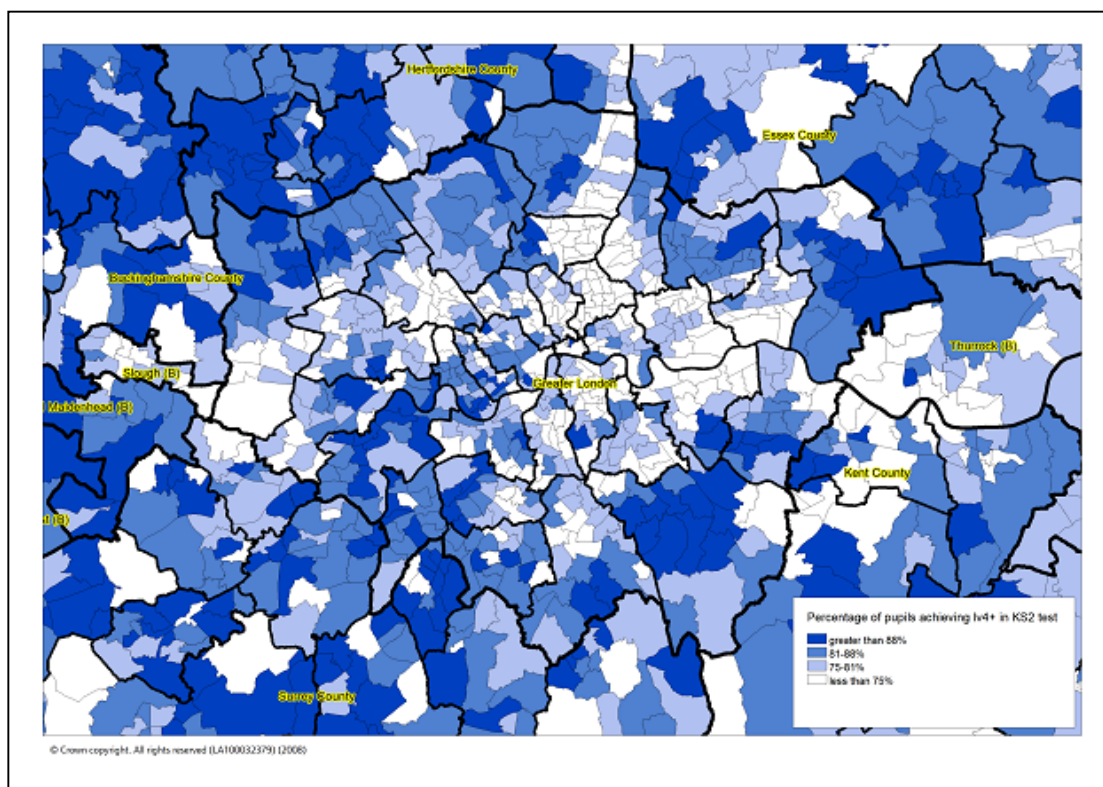


Figure 32 Percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 or higher in 2006 KS2 English test.

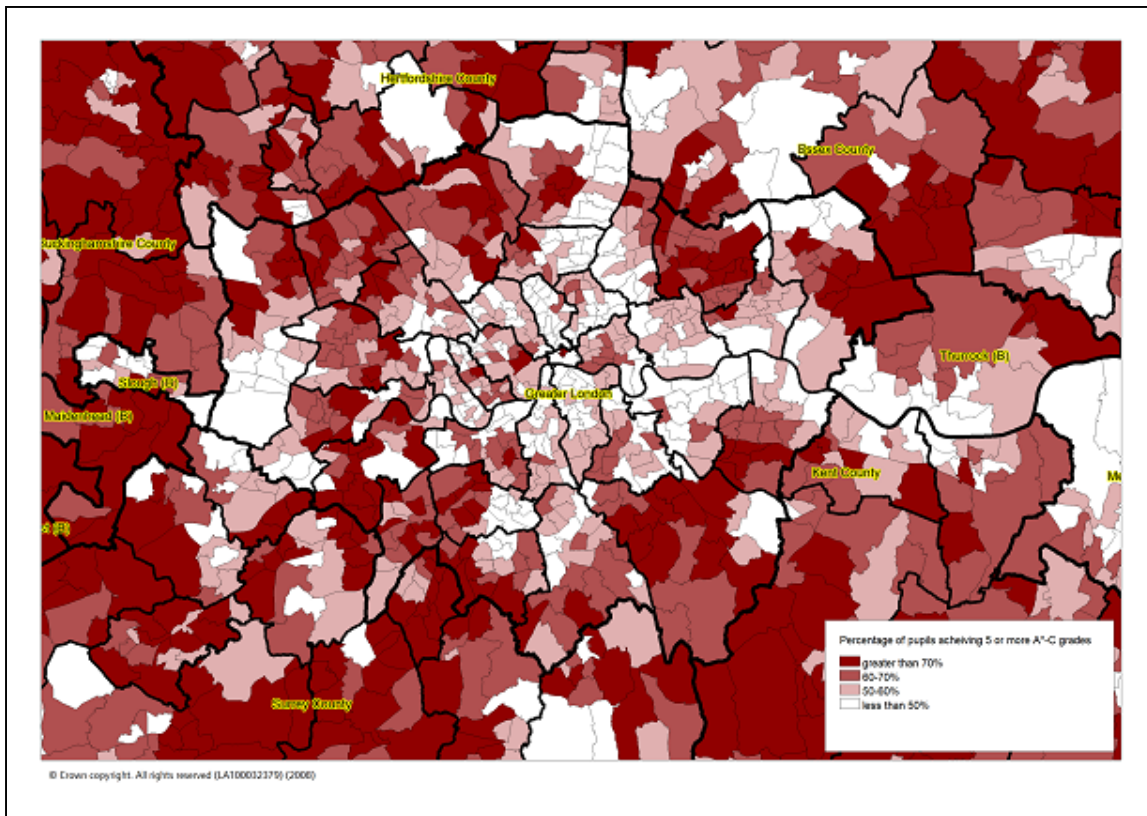


Figure 33 2006 percentages of pupils attaining 5 or more A* to C grades.

Key Stage 2 outcomes

The measures used to calculate outcomes have changed over time. In particular, Key Stage 2 Tests outcomes are no longer reported nationally, and the system is at present wholly reliant on Teacher Assessments made over the course of the school year. Additionally, compared with Key Stage 2 Tests, Teacher assessments can underestimate the attainment of children from low-income areas, and overestimate the attainment of pupils from higher income areas. Teacher assessments are not a perfect measure of what pupils have actually achieved.

Table 3 Pupils aged 10 at the start of the 2003/04 school year in 2004 living in London.

	<i>Number of pupils with Test results at levels 2 to 5</i>	<i>Number with a Test level which is higher than their Teacher Assessment level</i>	<i>Percentage with a Test level above the Teacher Assessment Level</i>	<i>Number with a Test level which is below their Teacher Assessment level</i>	<i>Percentage with a Test level below the Teacher Assessment Level</i>
<i>Mean income less the £18,000 (60 per cent of the mean) and/or FSM</i>	20,631	3,040	14.74	1,742	8.44
<i>Mean income £25,000 to £32,400 and no FSM</i>	15,419	1,501	9.73	1,387	9.00
<i>Mean income £39,800 to £53,900 and no FSM</i>	9,536	626	6.56	859	9.01

(regardless of where they attend school) or attending school in London (regardless of where they live). Summer 2004 Key Stage 2 English assessments⁴

Finally some pupils have an incomplete or missing Key Stage 2 record. This may in part be associated with parents moving children from maintained (state) primary schools to independent (private) secondary schools, and withdrawing children from key stage assessments.

OLSPG IIA SCOPING REPORT

Attainment in public examinations

The public examination record can also be incomplete, with children who were on roll in the penultimate year of compulsory schooling being 'missing' from the record of pupils on roll in the last year of compulsory education. Pupils from low-income areas are most likely to be missing in this way (see Table 4).

LEA	Ward name	2005 English Teacher Assessment at level 4+			2005 maths Teacher Assessment at level 4+		
		Number not at level 4+	Number at level 4p	Percentage at Level 4+	Not at level 4+	At level 4p	Percentage at Level 4+
Hackney	Chatham Ward	48	100	67.6	45	103	69.6
Hackney	King's Park Ward	81	74	47.7	71	84	54.2
Hackney	Leabridge Ward	42	65	60.7	46	61	57.0
Hackney	Wick Ward	48	75	61.0	48	75	61.0
Newham	Forest Gate North Ward	62	139	69.2	51	150	74.6
Newham	Forest Gate South Ward	55	125	69.4	44	136	75.6
Newham	Stratford and New Town Ward	63	100	61.3	46	117	71.8
Newham	West Ham Ward	55	138	71.5	63	130	67.4
Tower Hamlets	Bow East Ward	30	69	69.7	27	72	72.7
Tower Hamlets	Bow West Ward	30	54	64.3	27	57	67.9
Tower Hamlets	Bromley-by-Bow Ward	56	152	73.1	41	167	80.3
Tower Hamlets	Mile End East Ward	76	99	56.6	62	113	64.6
Waltham Forest	Cathall Ward	54	84	60.9	46	92	66.7
Waltham Forest	Grove Green Ward	48	62	56.4	37	73	66.4
Waltham Forest	Lea Bridge Ward	75	100	57.1	73	102	58.3
Waltham Forest	Leyton Ward	85	110	56.4	77	118	60.5
Target ward totals		908	1,546	63.0	94	167	64.0
Elsewhere in London totals		23,645	51,829	68.7	22,810	52,664	69.8

Table 4 Pupils aged 10 at the start of the 2004/05 school year. 2005 Key Stage 2 Teacher assessments¹¹.

LEA	Ward name	2005 science Teacher Assessment at level 4+		
		Not at level 4+	At level 4p	Percentage at Level 4+
Hackney	Chatham Ward	39	109	73.6
Hackney	King's Park Ward	71	84	54.2
Hackney	Leabridge Ward	39	68	63.6
Hackney	Wick Ward	37	86	69.9
Newham	Forest Gate North Ward	35	166	82.6
Newham	Forest Gate South Ward	34	146	81.1
Newham	Stratford and New Town Ward	35	128	78.5
Newham	West Ham Ward	49	144	74.6
Tower Hamlets	Bow East Ward	14	85	85.9
Tower Hamlets	Bow West Ward	16	68	81.0
Tower Hamlets	Bromley-by-Bow Ward	30	178	85.6
Tower Hamlets	Mile End East Ward	58	117	66.9
Waltham Forest	Cathall Ward	47	91	65.9
Waltham Forest	Grove Green Ward	28	82	74.5
Waltham Forest	Lea Bridge Ward	70	105	60.0
Waltham Forest	Leyton Ward	65	130	66.7
Target ward totals		667	1,787	72.8
Elsewhere in London totals		18,486	56,988	75.5

Source: DMAG Education, 2005 EPD

Table 5 Public examination outcomes. Pupils aged 15 at the start of the 2004/05 school year.

OLSPG IIA SCOPING REPORT

LEA	Ward name	Pupil achieved 5 or more GCSEs at Grades A*-C in 2005 (missing data=No)			Pupil achieved level 2 in 2005 (missing data=No)		
		Did not achieve 5+ A*-C grades	Achieved 5+ A*-C grades	Percentage at Level 4+	Did not achieve level 2 in 2005	Achieved level 2 in 2005	Percentage at Level 4+
Hackney	Chatham Ward	68	48	41.4	68	48	41.4
Hackney	King's Park Ward	81	64	44.1	81	64	44.1
Hackney	Leabridge Ward	49	42	46.2	48	43	47.3
Hackney	Wick Ward	72	33	31.4	71	34	32.4
Newham	Forest Gate North Ward	64	73	53.3	64	73	53.3
Newham	Forest Gate South Ward	72	88	55.0	72	88	55.0
Newham	Stratford and New Town Ward	84	67	44.4	84	67	44.4
Newham	West Ham Ward	73	84	53.5	73	84	53.5
Tower Hamlets	Bow East Ward	57	48	45.7	57	48	45.7
Tower Hamlets	Bow West Ward	50	56	52.8	50	56	52.8
Tower Hamlets	Bromley-by-Bow Ward	73	77	51.3	72	78	52.0
Tower Hamlets	Mile End East Ward	67	68	50.4	67	68	50.4
Waltham Forest	Cathall Ward	77	57	42.5	77	57	42.5
Waltham Forest	Grove Green Ward	48	59	55.1	48	59	55.1
Waltham Forest	Lea Bridge Ward	76	74	49.3	76	74	49.3
Waltham Forest	Leyton Ward	106	67	38.7	106	67	38.7
Target ward totals		1,117	1,005	47.4	1,114	1,008	47.5
Elsewhere in London totals		32,868	38,864	54.2	32,728	39,004	54.4

Source: DMAG Education, 2005 EPD

Table 6 Pupils aged 15 at the start of the 2004/05 school year. 2005 public examinations outcomes.

Likely evolution of the baseline

Education attainment is Adult education and access to it has been increasing throughout the UK, London and Legacy area. As funding and facilities improve more people are taking the opportunity to enrol in programmes either voluntarily or as part of their employment. This trend is expected to continue into the immediate future.

Potential issues for consideration in the IIA

- Education attainment is low for the OLSPG area compared to wider London averages, although school performances within the area are improving.

Sources

LMF – Output B Appendix H: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (August 2008).

Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework – Sustainability Statement (January 2006)

DMAG Education, Merged 2006 and 2007 English Pupil Datasets

DMAG Briefing 2008-27 Social Selection, Social Sorting and Education – 2: 'Missing' children

London Pupil Dataset

5.1.18 Employment

Existing baseline

Figure 34 below shows that the average employment rate in the four Olympic Legacy SPG boroughs (Hackney, Newham, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest) was approximately 7 per cent less than the London average of 70 per cent. However, the employment rate is highly variable between boroughs. Although employment rates in all four boroughs are below the London average, both Hackney and Waltham Forest are closer to the Greater London average with employment rates of 67.2 per cent and 65.7 per cent respectively. The employment rate in Newham is the lowest of the four Olympic legacy boroughs at 58.1 per cent. In fact Newham has the lowest employment rate of all the London boroughs. Although Tower Hamlets has relatively large business services and financial services sectors the employment rate is still very low at 61.8 per cent since most jobs in these sectors are filled by non-resident commuters.

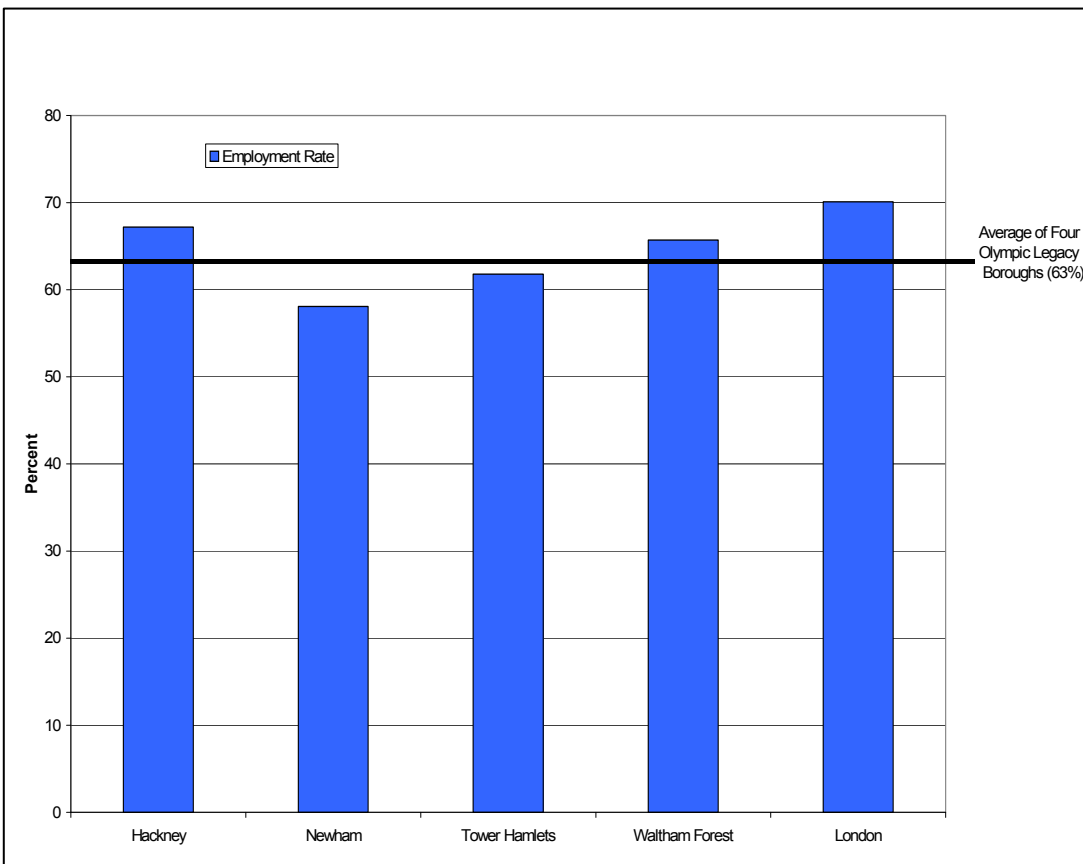


Figure 34 Employment Rates in Olympic Legacy Boroughs and London, April 2008 - March 2009.

Figure 35 below shows employee jobs by sector in the four Olympic legacy boroughs and in London. On average the largest sector by employment is Business Services, with an average of 20 per cent in the four Olympic legacy boroughs. In Greater London, the Business Services sector accounts for 26 per cent of employment. Compared to the London wide average, Hackney has a higher proportion of workers in this sector, 27 per cent, while Newham has the lowest (16 per cent). The other two important sectors are Health and Retail, accounting on average for 12 per cent and 8 per cent of employment respectively, compared to the London average of 9 per cent for both. The next major provider of employment is Financial Services. However, the 11 per cent figure is skewed by Tower Hamlets (where Canary Wharf is a financial services centre). Financial Services account for 35 per cent of employee jobs in Tower Hamlets versus the London average of 8 per cent.

Education and Manufacturing both provide more employment in these boroughs than the London average. Education accounts for 9 per cent of jobs in the Olympic legacy boroughs versus 7 per cent in London. In Newham it accounts for 14 per cent and in Waltham Forest 13 per cent. Employment in manufacturing is also over-represented in the Olympic boroughs compared to the London average. Manufacturing accounts for roughly 6 per cent of employee jobs in the OLSPG area and reaches 7 per cent in Waltham Forest, versus 4 per cent in London.

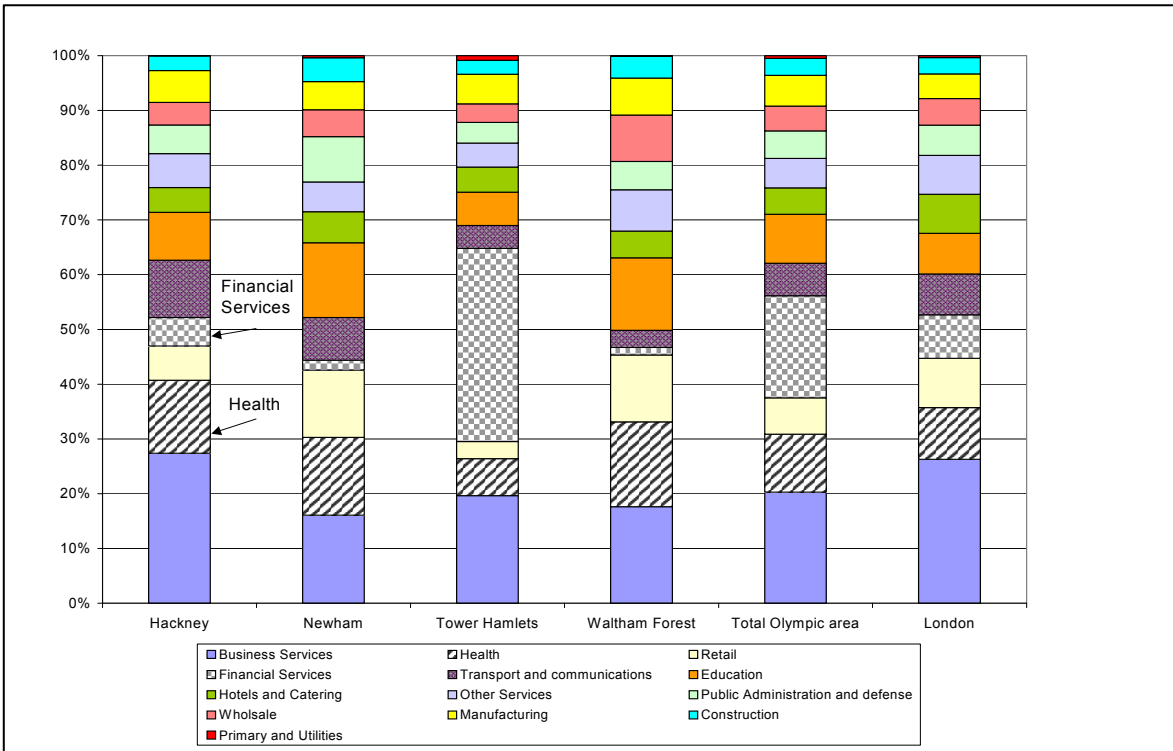


Figure 35 Employees by sector, 2007 Source: Annual Business Inquiry, ONS (downloaded from Nomis) N.B excludes the self-employed, ABI data is workplace based – that is, they include jobs in the boroughs regardless of whether they are filled by residents or non-residents.

Figure 36 shows the employment projections in the four Olympic legacy boroughs. GLA Economics is projecting an overall increase in London employment of about 17 per cent for the period 2007 to 2031. Projections at borough level are more variable. The strongest projected growth is for Tower Hamlets (46 per cent) followed by Newham (29 per cent) and Hackney (21 per cent). However projected growth in Waltham Forest (7 per cent) is far below the London average. The projected growth rates for different periods are shown in table 7 below¹².

The share of employment in the distribution, hotels and restaurants sector in the Olympic boroughs is high at 20 per cent, compared with 17 per cent in London as a whole. The proportion working in this sector increased in contrast to the regional trend that has been downward since 2005/06. However, the proportion working in Banking, finance and insurance, and other services, is lower than the London average – the proportion fell slightly over the past year in both the Olympic area and London.

OLSPG IIA SCOPING REPORT

In the lead up to the Olympics, we would expect local employment in construction to be strong, while the number working in distribution (wholesale and retail), hotels and restaurants would also be expected to increase.

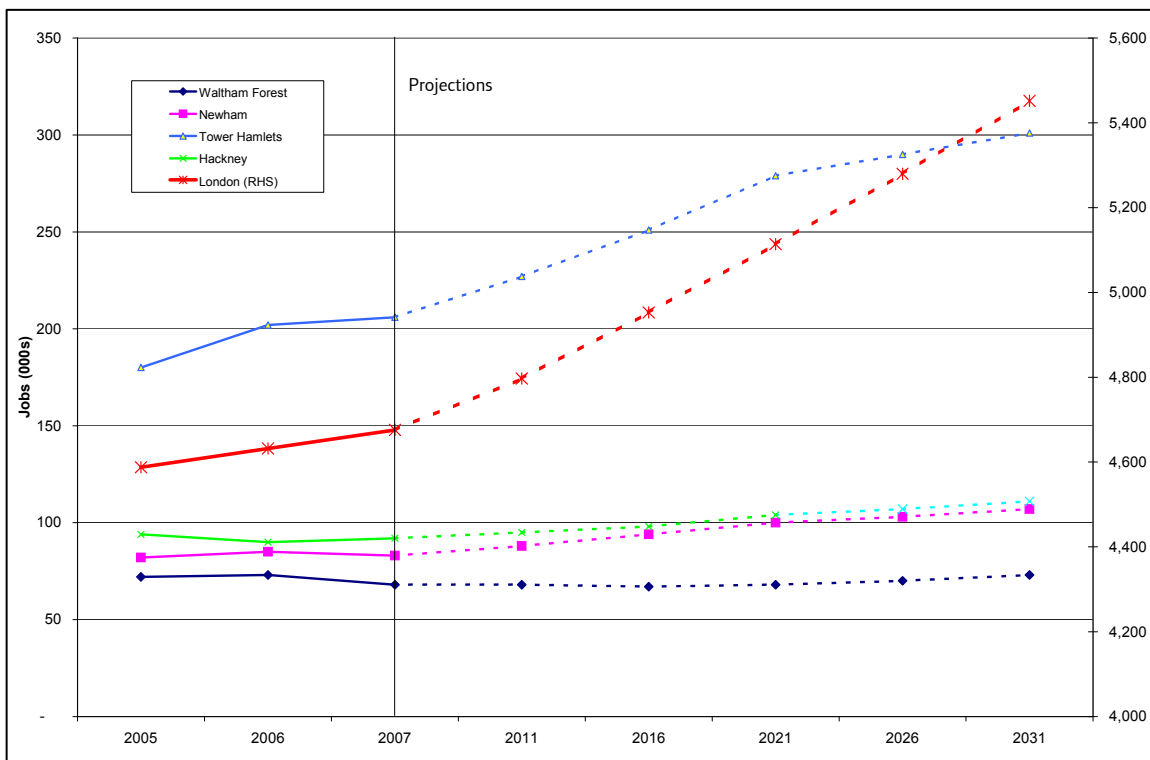


Table 7 Employment projections by period Source: GLA Economics and Volterra Consulting.

	Period							
	2005-6	2006-7	2007-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	Growth 2007-2031
Waltham Forest	1.4%	-6.8%	0.0%	-1.5%	1.5%	2.9%	4.3%	7.4%
Newham	3.7%	-2.4%	6.0%	6.8%	6.4%	3.0%	3.9%	28.9%
Tower Hamlets	12.2%	2.0%	10.2%	10.6%	11.2%	3.9%	3.8%	46.1%
Hackney	-4.3%	2.2%	3.3%	3.2%	6.1%	2.9%	3.7%	20.7%
London	1.0%	0.9%	2.6%	3.3%	3.3%	3.2%	3.3%	16.6%

Table 8 Employment projections by period Source: GLA Economics and Volterra Consulting.

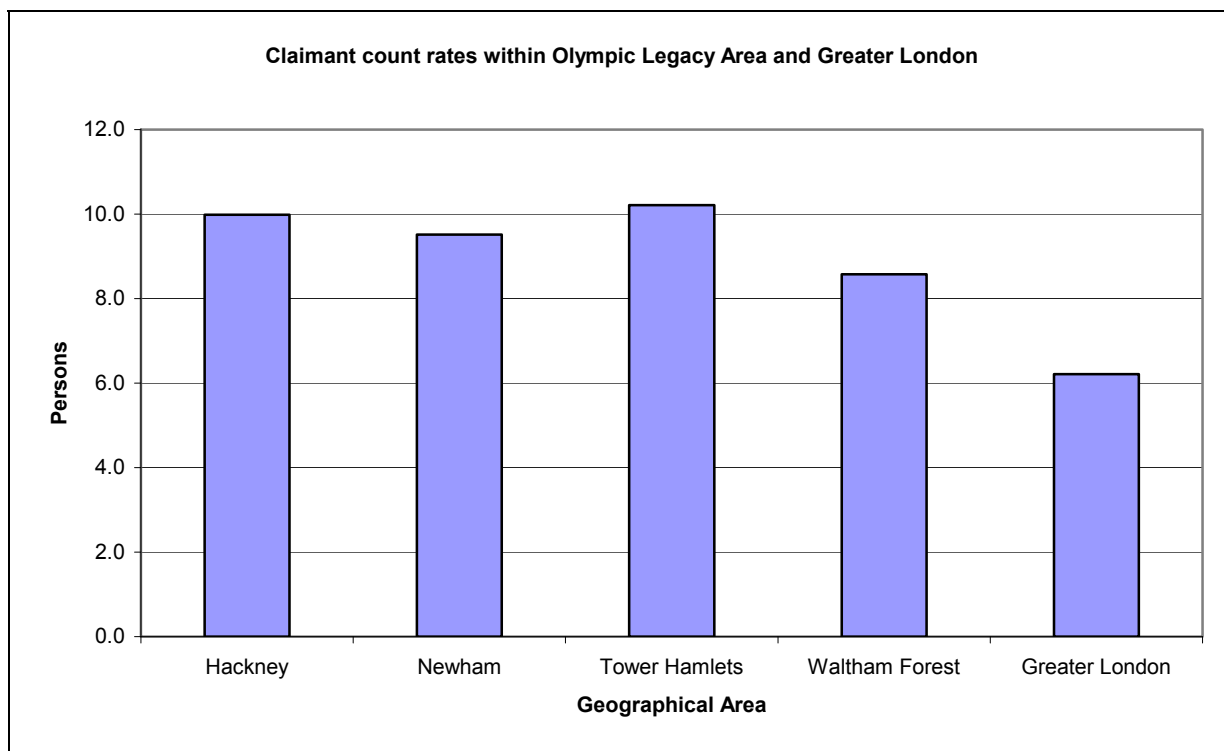


Figure 36 Claimant count rates within the OLSPG area and Greater London 2009.

Unemployment – Claimant Count Data

In general the OLSPG area has a higher Claimant Count¹³ rate than for London as a whole. In May 2009, almost three quarters of the “Legacy Wards” had Claimant Count rates of over 10 per cent compared to the London average of 6.2 percent and only the Millwall ward had a claimant count rate below the Greater London Average.

In all legacy wards the claimant count rates are higher for males than females and the gender gap is almost always higher in the Legacy Wards than the London Average. Again, only Millwall has a narrower gap between male and female claimant rates.

Table 9 ONS' Model-Based Estimates of household income at MSOA Level, 2004/05

Ward Reference	Proportion of the MSOA in Legacy Area	Average Weekly Household Total Income Estimate	Average Weekly Household Net Income Estimate	£ Sterling	
				Average Weekly Household Net Income Estimate (equivalised before housing costs)	Average Weekly Household Net Income Estimate (equivalised after housing costs)
Hackney 005	0.07	470	380	390	300
Hackney 011	0.79	660	500	490	380
Hackney 013	1.00	400	340	340	250
Hackney 015	1.00	610	490	460	370
Hackney 017	0.05	530	430	440	330
Hackney 018	1.00	480	410	440	340
Hackney 019	0.37	450	360	380	280
Hackney 022	0.15	580	460	470	380
Newham 001	0.08	570	450	430	340
Newham 006	0.98	500	410	410	310
Newham 008	0.02	490	380	350	270
Newham 009	0.81	560	440	440	340
Newham 012	1.00	520	420	450	340
Newham 013	1.00	450	390	390	300
Newham 016	0.01	540	450	420	330
Newham 020	0.79	490	400	400	300
Newham 021	0.01	520	400	400	300
Newham 027	0.01	470	390	400	290
Tower Hamlets 001	1.00	430	380	400	320
Tower Hamlets 003	0.15	630	510	530	430
Tower Hamlets 004	0.99	590	500	530	430
Tower Hamlets 008	0.77	420	330	330	250
Tower Hamlets 012	0.55	450	360	370	280
Tower Hamlets 014	0.01	420	350	350	270
Waltham Forest 019	0.00	690	530	500	410
Waltham Forest 020	0.02	550	410	400	310
Waltham Forest 021	0.03	690	540	540	430
Waltham Forest 022	0.39	590	470	470	380
Waltham Forest 023	0.88	630	470	480	370
Waltham Forest 024	0.02	610	490	480	370
Waltham Forest 025	1.00	630	480	470	360
Waltham Forest 026	1.00	540	460	430	320
Waltham Forest 027	1.00	530	430	420	300
Waltham Forest 028	0.35	600	460	460	340
		740	570	560	480

Income – ONS Model-based Estimates of Household Income

In this dataset, household income is given a middle layer super output area (MSOA). The table includes all MSOAs with any area covered by the Legacy area. In 2004/05 it's estimated that all selected MSOAs had a lower average total household income than the London average of £740 per week. However, total household income varies from a low of £400 to £690 across selected MSOAs. Almost 80 per cent of households in the selected MSOAs lose a smaller percentage of their income to the following costs (those deducted to give the net figure) than households in London as a whole:

- Income Tax
- National Insurance
- Domestic rates and Council Tax
- Contribution to occupational pensions
- Maintenance and child support payments
- Contributions to student's expenses, living away from home.

Housing costs are shown to be extremely important when considering relative income in the Legacy Area. Net equivalised¹⁴ income in London falls 14.3 per cent in London once housing costs are taken into account. In comparison, four fifths of the selected MSOAs record reductions of more than 20 per cent after housing costs are deducted.

Table 10 2003 CAS ward claimant rate.

	Total Claimants	
	Number	Rate
<i>Hackney</i>		
00AMGC : Chatham	2080	26.9
00AMGL : King's Park	1775	26.0
00AMGM : Leabridge	1635	22.4
00AMGU : Wick	1985	29.3
<i>Newham</i>		
00BBGK : Forest Gate North	1715	19.4
00BBGL : Forest Gate South	2005	20.1
00BBGU : Stratford and New Town	1920	21.4
00BBGX : West Ham	1805	21.4
<i>Tower Hamlets</i>		
00BGFZ : Bow East	1800	24.1
00BGGA : Bow West	1590	19.8
00BGGB : Bromley-by-Bow	2095	26.2
00BGGF : Mile End East	1845	23.2
<i>Waltham Forest</i>		
00BHFY : Cann Hall	1550	19.4
00BHFY : Cathall	1620	21.5
00BHGD : Grove Green	1185	14.1
00BHGL : Lea Bridge	1745	19.7
00BHGM : Leyton	1750	20.4
00BHGN : Leytonstone	1205	15.8
Legacy Wards	31305	21.5
London	776310	15.2

Benefits

Take up of benefit in the OLSPG area is shown to be higher than in London as a whole. In May 2009, just over 15 per cent of working-age Londoners claimed benefits included in the Working-age Client Group¹⁵, compared with almost 22 per cent in the Legacy Wards. Over 70 per cent of Legacy Wards have rates greater than 20 per cent and only two wards have rates lower than 16 per cent.

All four boroughs have working-age employment rates below the London average. In general Waltham Forest is the closest to the average but in 2008 the rate for Hackney increased to a level higher than Waltham Forest, which itself had a drop in rate in 2008. Hackney has seen a strong and steady increase in the employment rate between 2005 and 2008. Tower Hamlets has also had a significant improvement in recent years. Newham has not had the same improvement, remaining around the same level for four years. The four boroughs together, have had an increase of 4.3 percentage points between 2005 and 2008, which has easily outperformed the overall London increase of 1.2 points over the same period.

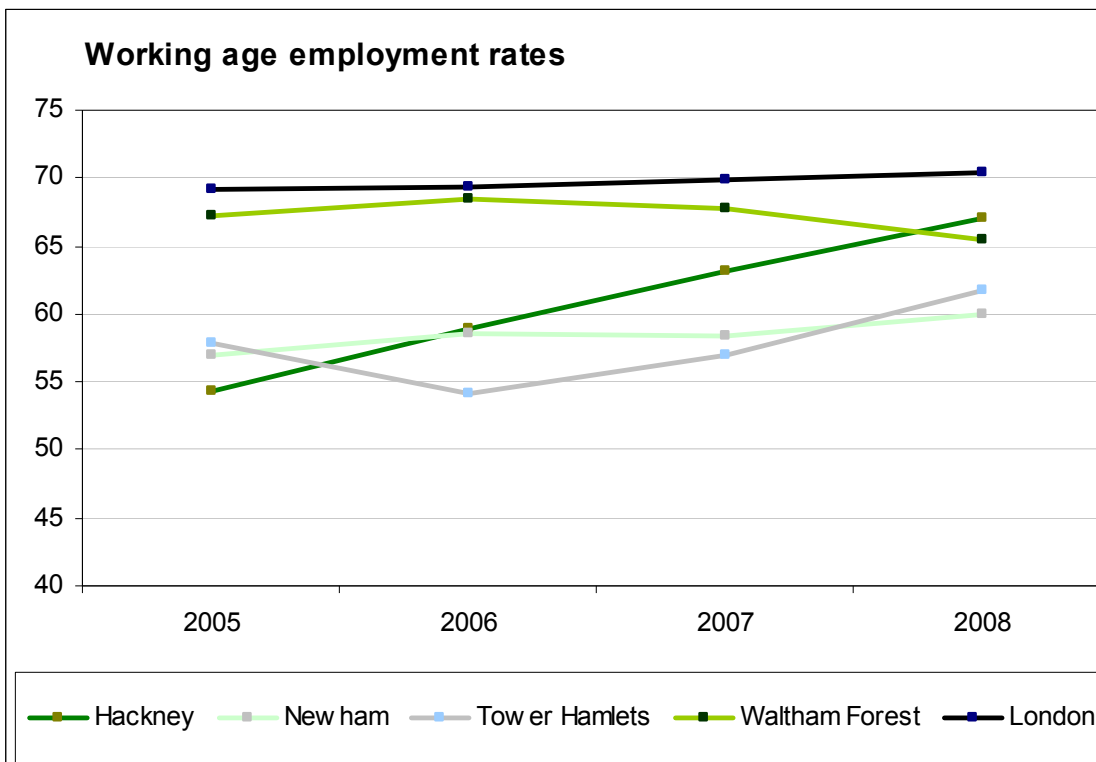


Figure 37 Working age employment rates.

Employment rates for men for the four boroughs have converged in recent years. In 2008 they were all around 70 and 73 per cent, notwithstanding confidence intervals of around 4-5 percentage points. Hackney has shown the biggest improvement in recent years of the four boroughs.

Unlike the employment rates for men, the most recent data for women shows a wider range of values between the four boroughs. Rates in Hackney to a greater extent, and in Tower Hamlets and Newham, to a lesser extent, have all increased in recent years in contrast with Waltham Forest, which has seen a considerable drop, albeit from a better starting position.

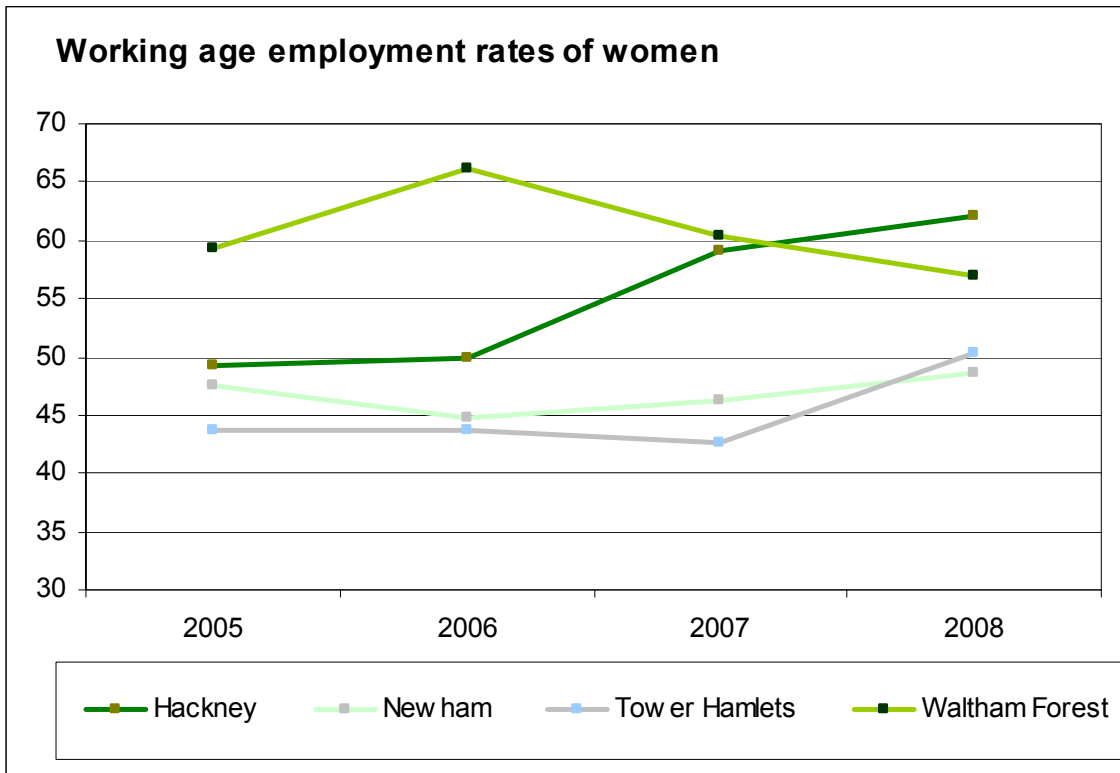


Figure 38 Working age employment rates of women.

Likely evolution of the baseline

There have been some improvements in employment rates in recent years, but much of this was pre-recession. The expectation would be that for 2009 and 2010 there would be a levelling out in those boroughs, which have had good growth. Therefore rates in these boroughs are expected to remain steady. Any significant changes are more likely to be downward rather than up. In 2012 the local situation would be expected to improve as residents of these boroughs take up jobs related to the games, which would boost these areas in comparison with other London boroughs, especially in difficult economic times. The proportion of these jobs that can be retained beyond 2012 is unknown.

Employment rates by ethnicity

Existing baseline

Employment rates vary considerably by ethnic group. For example, in 2008 rates ranged from 47 per cent for BAME groups to 79 per cent for White groups in Tower Hamlets. In general the White groups have higher rates than BAME groups with the average for the four boroughs combined being 75 and 53 per cent respectively in 2008. The gap between the White and BAME rates varies considerably by borough. In Newham the gap is 31 percentage points, whereas in Hackney and Waltham Forest the gap is 15 and 16 points respectively – similar to the gap across London overall.



Figure 39 Working age employment rates.

When the BAME data is broken down further into five ethnic groups, the lowest employment rate across the Olympic boroughs is for the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group. This is 40 per cent and has only increased by two percentage points since 2005 compared with a four-point increase across London. Each of the other ethnic groups have rates that are relatively similar ranging from 59 per cent for Black Groups and ‘Other’ ethnic groups to 62 for Indians and 64 per cent for Mixed groups. The Mixed groups have seen the largest percentage increase since 2005, increasing by over six percentage points, compared with London overall, which fell slightly (down 0.4 points). The Black groups also increased significantly (up 5.5 points), around the same as the increase for White groups. Both these increases were far greater than seen across London (up 1.4 and 1.0 points respectively). Hackney has seen a huge improvement in the employment rate of ethnic minorities over the past five years, increasing from 40 per cent in 2004 to 59 per cent in 2008 going from one of the lowest rates to the highest rate of the Olympic boroughs. Tower Hamlets has also seen a considerable increase over this period, increasing from 40% to 47%.

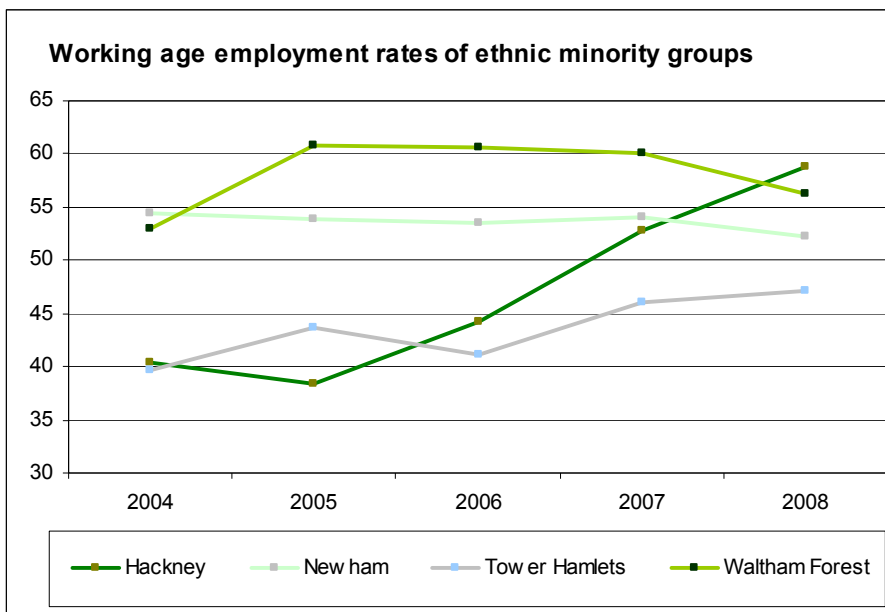


Figure 40 Working age employment rates of ethnic minority groups.

Likely evolution of the baseline

The number of unemployed economically inactive people in the OLSPG area is significantly higher relative to the rest of London. This is a long-term trend with little improvement in employment rates in the past four years. This should change in the future as economic investment in the OLSPG area is boosted.

Potential issues for consideration in the IIA:

- The OLSPG area suffers from a high level of unemployment.
- The number of unemployed economically inactive people in the OLSPG area is significantly higher relative to the rest of London. This is a long-term trend with little improvement in employment rates in the past four years. This should change in the future as economic investment in the OLSPG area is boosted.
- Very high amount of Asian women categorised as 'looking after the home or family' as a proportion of the working age population.
- Recent performance of Tower Hamlets differs significantly from the other boroughs. Outside of Tower Hamlets, recent employment growth has been driven by growth of the public sector, which may point to potential weaknesses of the local business base, in areas not served by Canary Wharf.
- The Olympic Legacy provides an opportunity for achieving a transformational shift in the performance of the local area, particularly if it successfully reinforces local developments, such as Stratford City and other fringe area proposals. That the area has experienced recent population and employment growth (even once accounting for the Docklands development) provides a stable employment base on which to develop strategic growth related proposals.
- One of the key economic challenges facing the LMF site and its surrounding area is the low level of economic activity and employment.
- Poor skills levels represent a further barrier to many workless individuals accessing employment, particularly as sustainable employment opportunities are increasingly found in higher value sectors.
- Level 2 qualifications are increasingly becoming the minimum platform of skills required for employment and business competitiveness and a significant gap between the demands of employers and the availability of appropriately skilled labour in the local labour force will act as a significant barrier to local individuals accessing future employment opportunities.
- The absence of an intermediate skills base may act as a particular constraint to specific forms of development in the LMF Legacy areas. Higher skilled jobs with correspondingly higher wages are likely to attract individuals from a wider catchment area. Companies that rely on a steady stream of entry-level labour to be trained in house may find it more difficult to attract suitable applicants, given the local skills base. Furthermore, the characteristics of the local skills base will make it more difficult to link local people to the economic opportunities available on their doorstep.
- It is unknown how many jobs created by the Olympic opportunity will be retained.

Sources

LMF – Output B Appendix H: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (August 2008).

Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework – Sustainability Statement (January 2006)

Data Management and Analysis Group (DMAG), GLA

Annual Population Survey data (ONS).

5.1.19 Businesses

Existing baseline

Each of the four boroughs have a business density lower than the London average, however of the four there is clear Inner and Outer London distinction, with Hackney and Tower Hamlets experiencing significantly higher levels of business density than either Waltham Forest or Newham.

London Borough	2005	2006	2007
Hackney	7,825	8,070	8,330
Newham	3,935	4,090	4,295
Tower Hamlets	7,695	8,220	8,630
Waltham Forrest	4,995	5,130	5,180

Table 11: Total number of VAT registered businesses in the area at year-end.

Likely evolution of the baseline

The number of enterprises per head of the local population is low compared to the rest of London and has decreased in recent years. Similarly, the number of VAT registrations is low. However, with recent interest in the OLSPG area (not least due to the Olympic Games) the area of commercial floorspace and the number of VAT registrations is expected to rise. The number of unemployed economically inactive people in the OLSPG area is significantly higher relative to the rest of London. This is long-term trend with little improvement in employment rates in the past four years. This should change in the future as economic investment in the OLSPG area is boosted.

Design for London and the London Development Agency jointly promoted the concept of a ‘Green Enterprise District’ for East London. It is envisaged it will create an interlinked set of projects in close proximity to each other that can showcase, the strongest working cluster of ‘clean tech’ uses in a live demonstration of how green industry can be an integral part of modern society. In real terms it is envisaged it may comprise of elements such as a faculty from a major university that would specialise in teaching and research around clean technology and green industry, a clean technology cluster to allow spin off research and development activities to locate adjacent to the new faculty, a green industrial park housing lower tech clean technology industries, a sustainable skills academy to train local people and supply the skilled labour required by the green industries sector, exemplary green spaces including bio-diverse and productive landscapes the Green Grid would become the setting for the Green Enterprise District, a small number of exemplar sustainable housing developments and a major visitor attraction. This concept will further promote sustainability within the Legacy area, but also provide for a growing business sector to be focussed.

Potential issues for consideration in the IIA

Business churn (identified by the high level of VAT registrations and de-registrations) may allow more productive businesses to take the place of under performing companies and allow the local business base to gradually shift towards higher value and more productive sectors. However, when linked to a low business base, which is the case for Waltham Forest and Newham, this may highlight longer-term structural weaknesses of the borough’s business bases.

Sources

LMF – Output B Appendix H: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (August 2008).

Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework – Sustainability Statement (January 2006)

Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform <http://stats.berr.gov.uk/ed/>

5.1.20 Housing

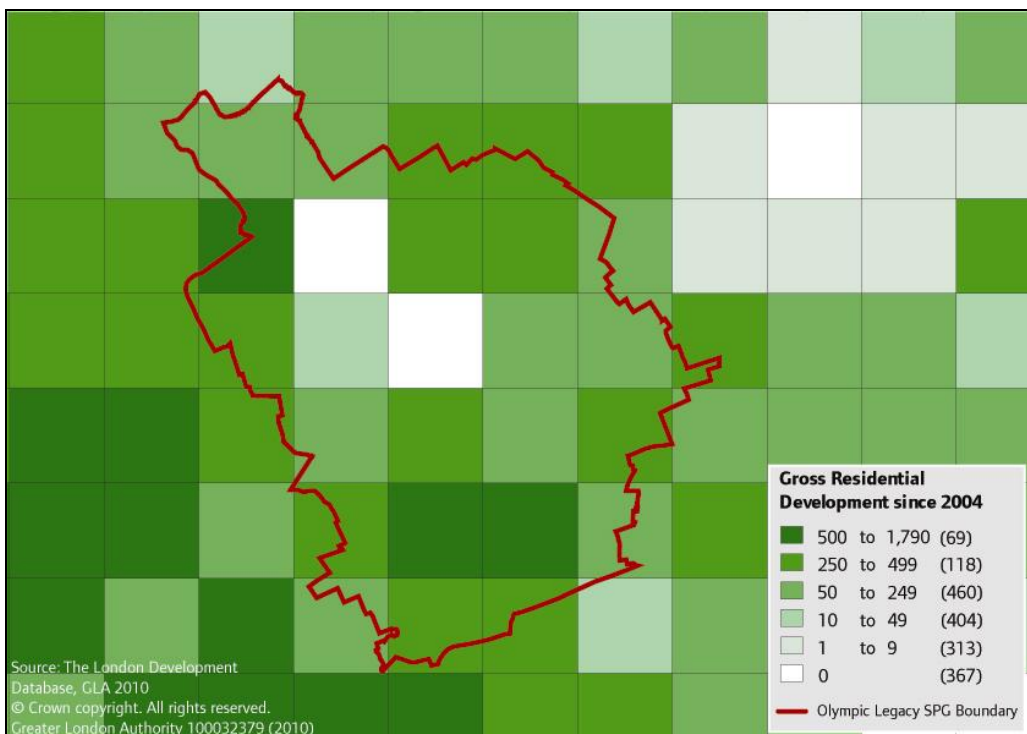


Figure 41 Gross residential development within the Legacy area.

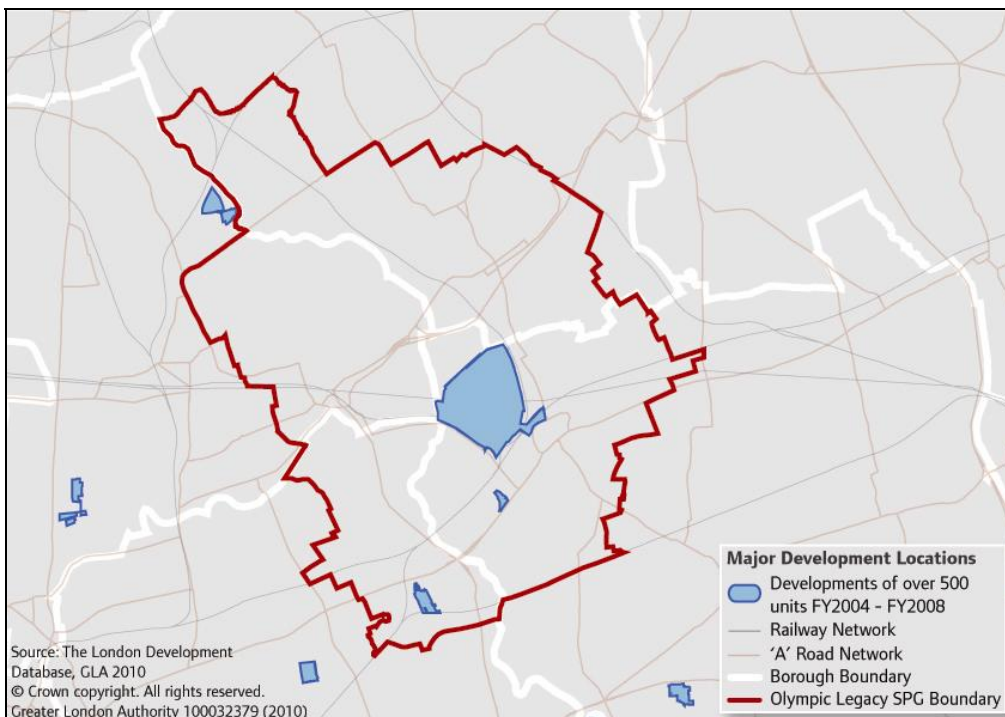


Figure 42 Major development locations with the Legacy area.

OLSPG IIA SCOPING REPORT

Year	Borough OLSPG ward data only	Mkt 1b	Int 1b	Soc 1b	Mkt 2b	Int 2b	Soc 2b	Mkt 3b	Int 3b	Soc 3b	Mkt 4b	Int 4b	Soc 4b	Mkt 5+b	Int 5+b	Soc 5+b
2007	Hackney	91	52	20	73	43	17	12	0	45	1	0	27	1	0	11
	Newham	89	102	50	191	133	59	10	0	15	2	1	0	0	0	0
	Tower Hamlets	231	21	30	113	18	88	13	6	52	2	0	6	0	0	0
	Waltham Forest	149	0	9	97	27	30	14	1	11	1	0	9	0	0	1
2008	Hackney	82	67	17	65	47	39	44	4	41	11	0	31	2	0	0
	Newham	143	128	30	117	105	42	6	12	33	0	0	5	1	0	0
	Tower Hamlets	38	57	15	97	61	21	14	1	6	0	4	17	0	0	0
	Waltham Forest	132	2	83	74	3	17	4	1	65	2	0	11	0	0	0
2009	Hackney	92	27	0	65	20	11	66	0	10	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Newham	17	83	36	40	45	23	3	3	16	1	0	12	1	0	0
	Tower Hamlets	111	13	10	108	29	27	13	1	33	1	0	25	0	0	0
	Waltham Forest	44	3	50	39	6	9	7	0	9	0	0	19	0	0	0
	Total	1,373	591	399	1,278	563	449	212	29	383	22	5	185	6	0	12
	Total residential units	5,507														
	Total family sized units	854	15.5%													
	Total affordable housing	2262	41.1%													

Figure 43 Housing development built between 2007 - 2009 within the Olympic Legacy wards¹⁶.

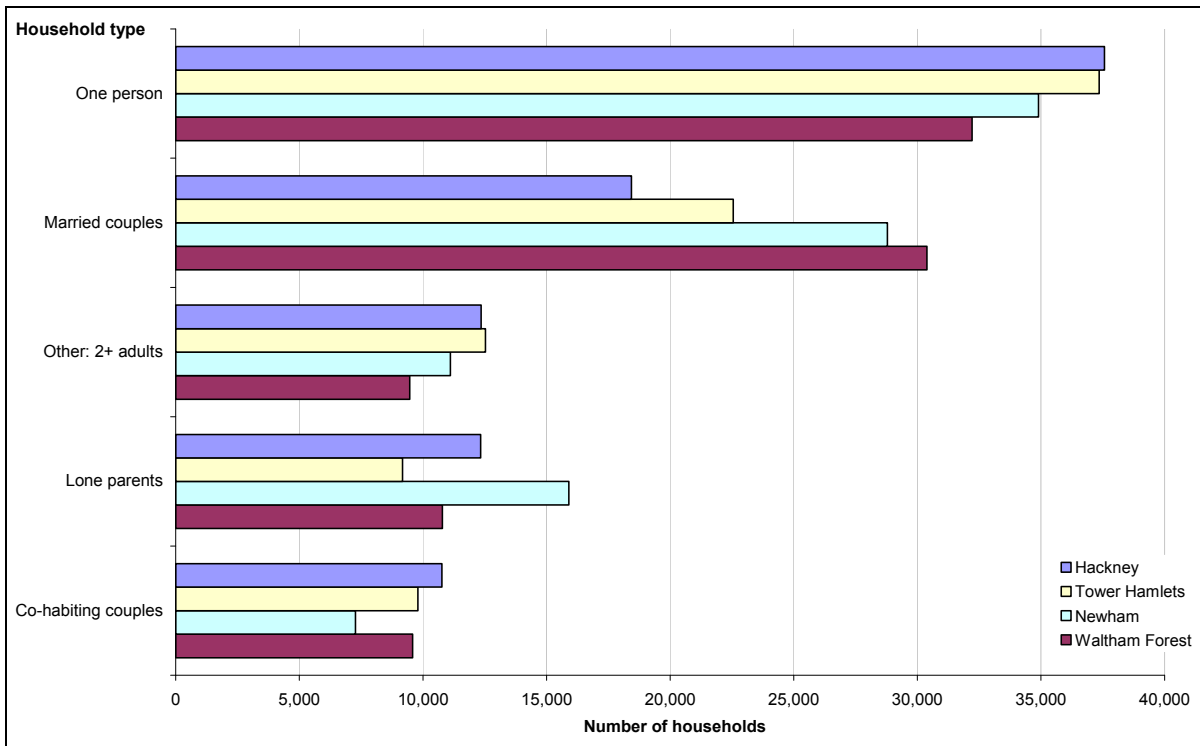


Figure 44 Private household population by household type, Olympic Legacy boroughs, 2006

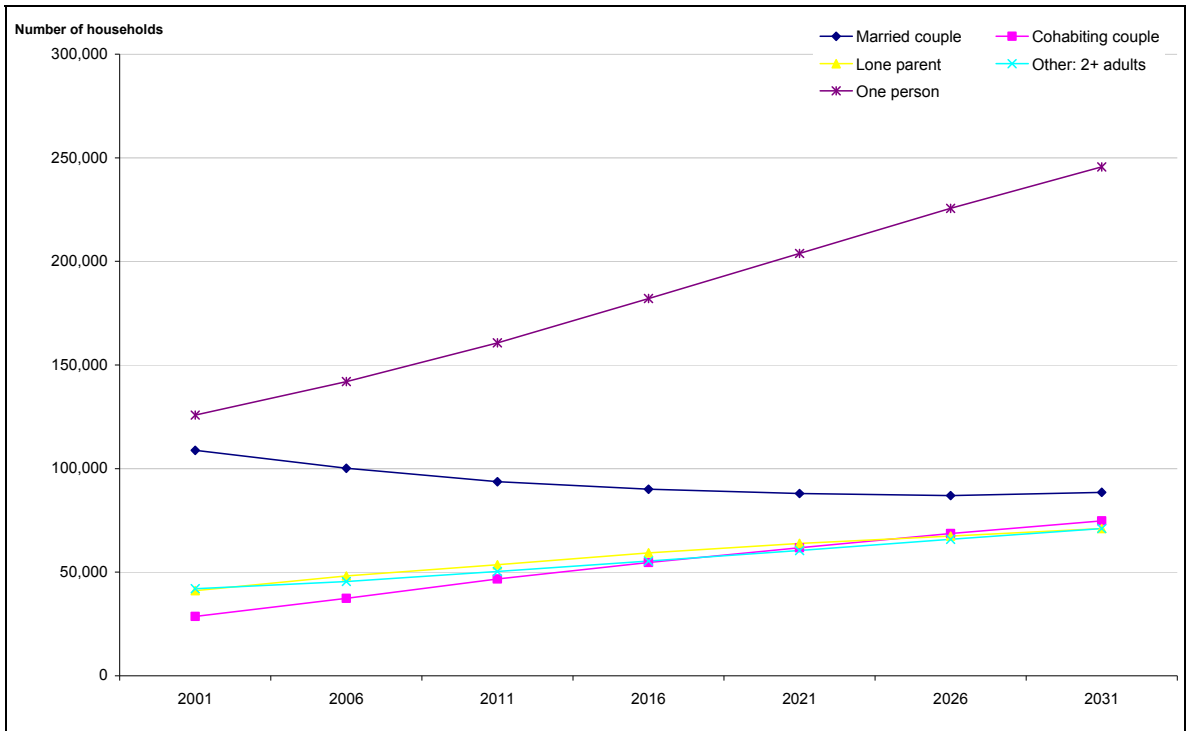


Figure 45 Projected private household population by type, Olympic Legacy boroughs, 2001 to 2031

Existing baseline

As detailed above the OLSPG area has experienced high levels of residential growth since 2004, in particular in the southern areas around Stratford High Street, while the large area of open space such as the Hackney Marshes as shown in white above have as expected remained largely undeveloped. It is clear from the figures above that much of this residential development has been one and two bedroom market housing with only 15.5 percent family housing being provided since 2007, but a high level (41 percent) of affordable housing has been provided.

Figure 45 shows the private household population of the Olympic Legacy wards, grouped by borough, split into different household types. One-person households are the most numerous household type in all of the Olympic Legacy boroughs, followed by married couple households. Hackney and Tower Hamlets have the greatest number of one-person households with an estimated 37,600 and 37,400 respectively. One-person households represent between 35 to 41 per cent of all private household in the four Olympic boroughs. Unlike the other boroughs Waltham Forest has a similar number of one person and married couple households, 30,400 and 32,200 respectively. Other (two and more adults), lone parents and cohabiting couple households are much fewer in number than one person and married couple households, and all three types together represent about the same percentage of the private household population as one person households.

Figure 46 shows all household types, except married couple, are projected to increase in number from 2006 to 2031 in the Olympic Legacy boroughs as a whole. One-person households are projected to show the largest numerical and percentage increase. The GLA projects one-person households in the Olympic Legacy boroughs will increase from 160,700 to 245,500 households between 2006 and 2031. This is an increase of 42.2 per cent or an additional 103,500 one-person households from the 2006 base. This steep rise in one-person households means they increase from composing 38.1 per cent of private households in 2006 to 44.6 per cent in 2031.

Likely evolution of the baseline

It is likely the high levels of residential growth experienced in recent years will be set to continue as the Olympic catalysed regeneration continues to put funding and infrastructure improvements into the area raising land values and the gradual transformation from a predominantly industrial led area continues to residential and mixed use.

Married couple households are projected to decrease by 11,700 households (11.7 per cent decrease) from 100,200 to 88,500 households between 2006 and 2031 within the four Olympic boroughs. Married couple households are therefore projected to decrease from comprising 26.8 per cent of all private households in 2006 to only representing 16.1 per cent of private households in 2031. These trends in the private household composition mirror those projected to happen across Greater London as a whole.

Lone parent, cohabiting couple and other households are projected to increase by between 37,400 and 22,900 households between 2006 and 2031. The number of cohabiting couple households is projected to double between 2006 and 2031. However, the percentage these household types represent of all private households will remain the same or only increase slightly between 2006 and 2031.

Potential issues for consideration in the IIA:

- There is not enough affordable housing being constructed in London to meet current demand; and as the number of households in London grows, demand for affordable housing will increase.
- There is not enough family housing being provided.

Sources

LMF – Output B Appendix H: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (August 2008).

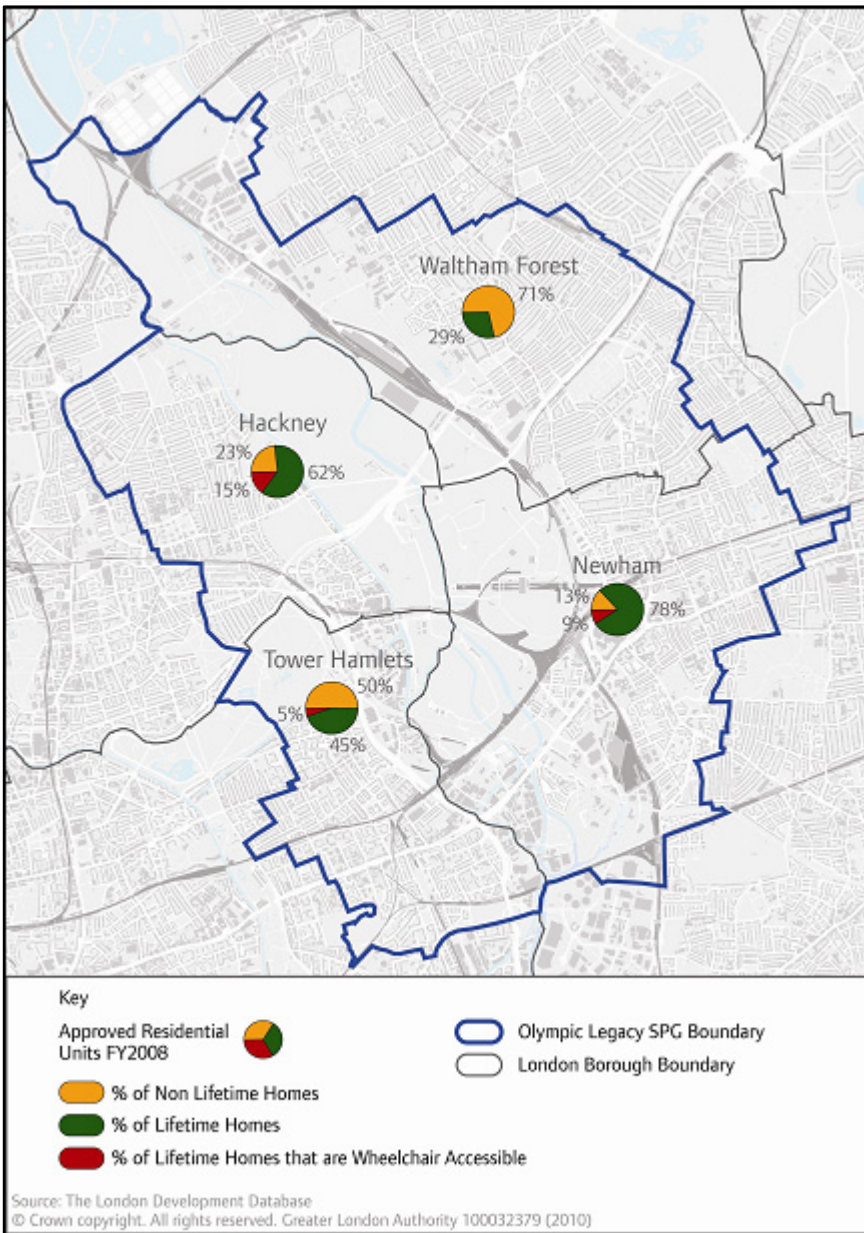
Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework – Sustainability Statement (January 2006)

Source: GLA 2009 Round London Plan Household Projection

London Plan Annual Monitoring Report 6 (February 2010)

5.1.21 Accessibility

Figure 46 Percentage of Lifetime Homes and Wheelchair Accessible approved residential units FY2008.



Existing baseline

As detailed above and reported in the London Plan annual monitoring report 2010, the level of Lifetime homes and wheelchair accessible housing being achieved across the Borough varies greatly. For the year 2008/09 Newham achieved 87 percent Lifetime Homes (including 9 percent wheelchair accessible) compared to 50 percent Tower Hamlet (including 5 percent wheelchair accessible) but Hackney did achieved 15 percent wheelchair accessible. Furthermore no accessibility data exists for the wider environment such as walkway conditions.

Likely evolution of the baseline

As accessibility standards continue to become more stringent and enforced by Council planning officers the level of accessible homes are anticipated to increase. Boroughs are also beginning to undertake surveys for the London Accessible Housing Register, to record the accessibility of buildings within their Boroughs. Tower Hamlets have undertaken the initial study however the results have not been forthcoming. But in time more accurate records of Council owned buildings, including the entire social housing stock will hopefully become available.

Potential issues for consideration in the IIA:

- There are not enough lifetime homes and wheelchair accessible residential units to meet demand.
- Some boroughs are not meeting the required wheelchair homes requirement on new residential units.
- The accessibility of public buildings, housing stock and general environment is largely unknown.

Sources

London Plan Annual Monitoring Report 6 (February 2010)

5.1.22 Health

Existing baseline

The local wards in and around the OLSPG area tend to have a slightly higher proportion of problems in terms of limiting long-term illness in comparison to the London average, though it is similar to the national rate.

Infant Mortality Rate

The infant mortality rate (IMR) is the number of deaths to infants aged less than 1 year per 1,000 live births. Infant mortality is strongly associated with prematurity, low birth weight and multiple births. Prematurity and low birth weights are associated with the socio-economic status of mothers, and there is a clear trend for increased mortality among births occurring to more socially disadvantaged mothers.

Figure 48 shows the infant mortality rates for the Olympic Legacy SPG wards, grouped by borough, as well as the entire Olympic Legacy area. Data was summed over 2002 to 2008 years to provide enough events to calculate a robust rate.

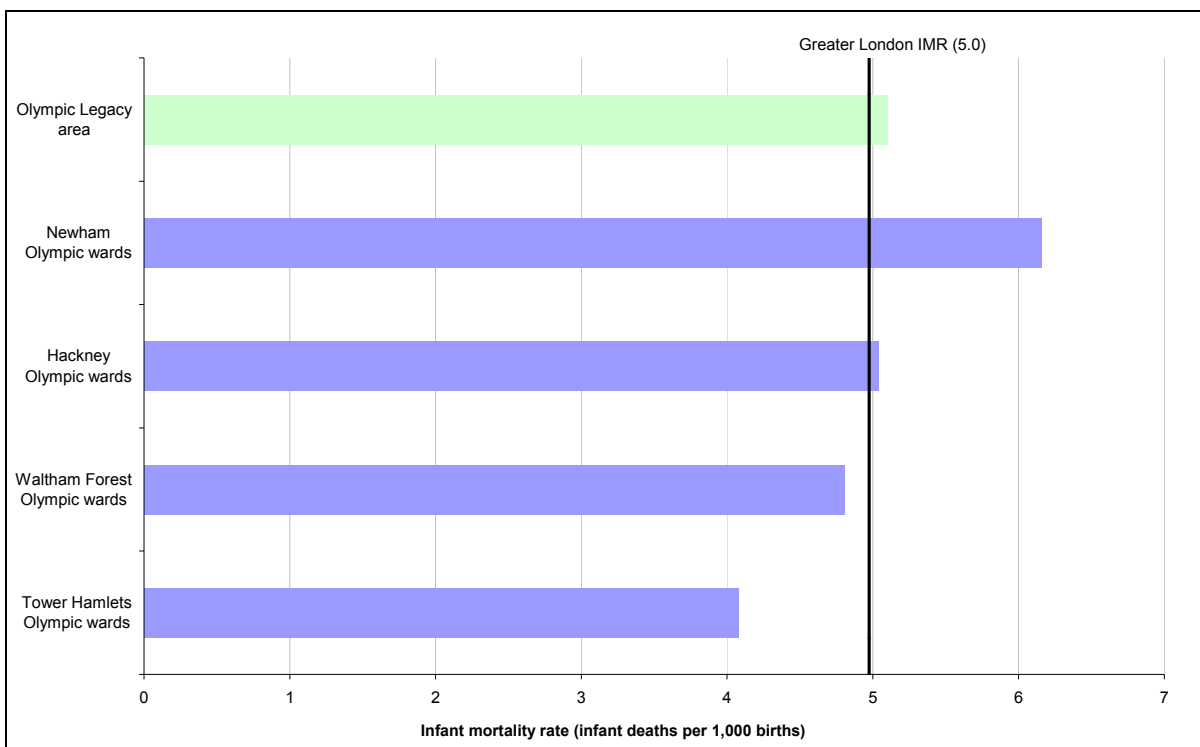


Figure 47 Infant Mortality Rate in Olympic legacy wards and London, 2002-08

Figure 48 shows that infant mortality in the overall Olympic Legacy SPG area (5.1 infant deaths per 1,000 births) was very slightly above the rate for Greater London (5.0 infant deaths per 1,000 births). Newham Olympic ward area had the highest infant mortality rate (6.2 infant deaths per 1,000 births) of all the four Olympic ward areas. Infant mortality in Hackney was similar to the infant mortality rate of Greater London and the entire Olympic Legacy SPG area. While in Waltham Forest and Tower Hamlets Olympic ward areas infant mortality was the overall OLSPG area and Greater London infant mortality rates. Tower Hamlets had the lowest infant mortality rate, of 4.1 infant deaths per 1,000 births, out of the four Olympic ward groups.

Standardised Mortality Ratio

The standardised mortality ratio (SMR) is a standardised measure of mortality, which takes into account differences in age structures of populations and therefore enables mortality to be compared over time or between two populations. A standard set of mortality rates (E.g. England and Wales) is used to calculate the number of deaths an area would have had if it had experienced those mortality rates. These expected deaths are then compared with the actual deaths that occurred which then shows if mortality that area was higher or lower than mortality in that the standard area. The standard mortality rates used to calculate the SMRs shown in Figure 49 were mortality rates in England and Wales in 1999 to 2003. Therefore, England and Wales is the comparator and so has an SMR of 100.

The SMRs for wards are compared to this national average.¹⁷ A ward with an SMR of 100 had exactly the same level of mortality as England and Wales as a whole. An SMR higher than 100 shows mortality was higher in the ward compared with England and Wales as a whole. Conversely an SMR lower than 100 indicates the ward had a lower level of mortality compared with England and Wales.

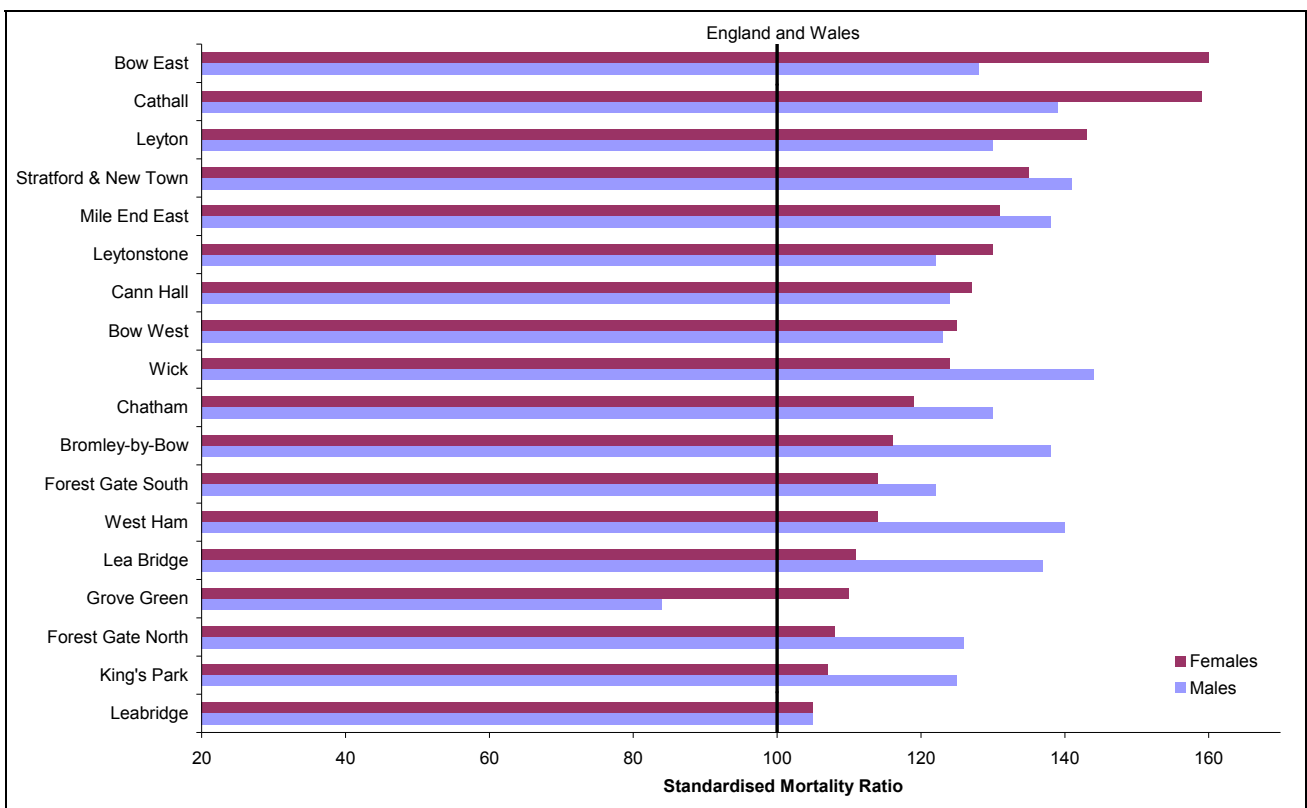


Figure 48 Standardised mortality ratio, Olympic legacy SPG wards, 1999 to 2003.

Figure 49 shows mortality for men and women was worse in all of the Olympic legacy wards, except for men in Grove Green, compared with mortality for England and Wales as a whole. Borough SMRs also indicate that mortality is higher in all four of the Olympic boroughs than mortality in England and Wales as a whole.

Obesity

Borough	%	Trend
Hackney	13	Improving
Newham	14	Deteriorating
Tower Hamlets	13	Improving
Waltham Forest	10	Improving
London	9.87	-

Table 12 Obesity of primary school age children in reception (National indicator 55).

Borough	%	Trend
Hackney	24	Improving
Newham	25	Deteriorating
Tower Hamlets	26	Improving
Waltham Forest	21	Improving
London	18.9	-

Table 13 Obesity of primary school children in Year 6 (National Indicator 56).

Obesity

As presented above obesity is a prevalent feature within the OLSPG area especially amongst school aged children. While most trends are improving they are still above the London and national averages.

Life expectancy

The data presented in Figure 50 are period life expectancies. Period expectation of life at a given age for an area in 2006-08 is an estimate of the average number of years a person would live if he or she experienced the particular area's age-specific mortality rates for that time period throughout the rest of his or her life. It is not therefore the number of years a person in the area could actually expect to live, both because the death rates of the area are likely to change in the future and because people may live in other areas for at least part of their lives.

Life expectancy at birth in 2006-08, for both men and women, was lower in all of the Olympic legacy boroughs compared with Greater London as a whole. Tower Hamlets and Newham have the lowest female life expectancy of the Olympic legacy boroughs. Life expectancy at birth in these boroughs is 80.4 years, which is 2.5 years below female life expectancy at birth for Greater London as a whole. Male life expectancy in Tower Hamlets is 75.3 years, which is the lowest male life expectancy of the Olympic Legacy boroughs. It is 2.9 years lower than male life expectancy for Greater London. Tower Hamlets has second lowest male and female life expectancies of all London boroughs.

Within the Olympic legacy boroughs female life expectancy is highest in Hackney (82.2 years) and male life expectancy is highest in Waltham Forest (76.5 years).

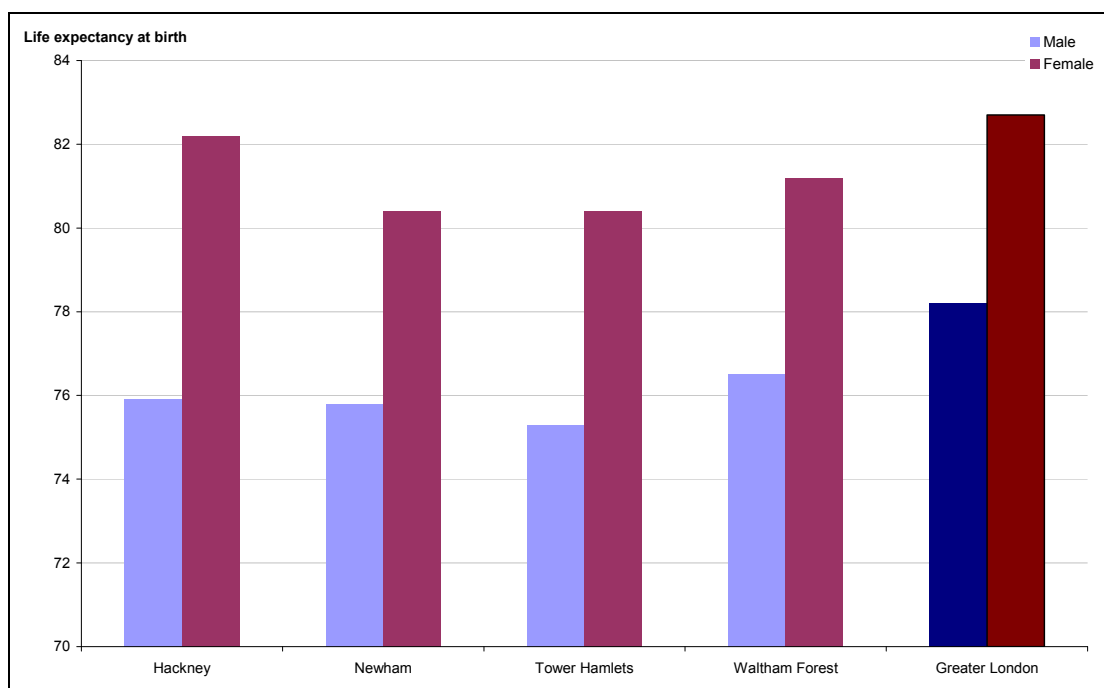


Figure 49 Life expectancy at birth, Olympic Legacy boroughs and London, 2006-08.

Adult participation in sport and active recreation (2007):

- LB Newham: 14.7% (improving)
- LB Hackney: 19.7% (improving)
- LB Tower Hamlets: 17% (deteriorating)
- LB Waltham Forest: 17.7% (deteriorating)
- National mean value: 21.38%

Likely evolution of the baseline

The OLSPG area has seen great improvement in GP and Primary Care Professional access having increased from 60-80% in 2003 to, in the most part, 100% by 2005. This trend is set to be maintained in the future. There is generally a lower life expectancy in the OLSPG area compared to the London average, although life expectancy has been increasing through time for residents of the Legacy are. Residents do however exhibit a high incidence of certain diseases (such as tuberculosis), which could reflect the lack of accessibility to local health facilities across the area.

The number of GPs per 1000 of the population has remained consistently low in London.

The sporting Legacy and behavioural change promoted through the Olympics should be a catalyst to help further reduce the obesity standards.

Potential issues for consideration in the IIA:

- Life expectancy is lower than the average for London and the rest of the country.
- Higher than average Standardised Mortality Ratio
- Health inequalities.
- Declining trends in adult active participation in sport.

OLSPPG IIA SCOPING REPORT

- Need to maximise crosscutting opportunities to deliver health gains through better-informed and health-focused partnership working. Biggest health gains will come from reducing worklessness, better housing, a better quality environment and higher educational attainments and skills.
- Need to provide for and encourage people to live healthier lifestyles by influencing planning policy and developing joint action plans to deliver positive health benefits.
- Need to promote a world-class service that improves access to, and the quality of, primary care facilities and services, as part of developing mixed sustainable communities.
- Obesity rates are higher than London and National averages.

Sources

LMF – Output B Appendix H: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (August 2008).

Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework – Sustainability Statement (January 2006)

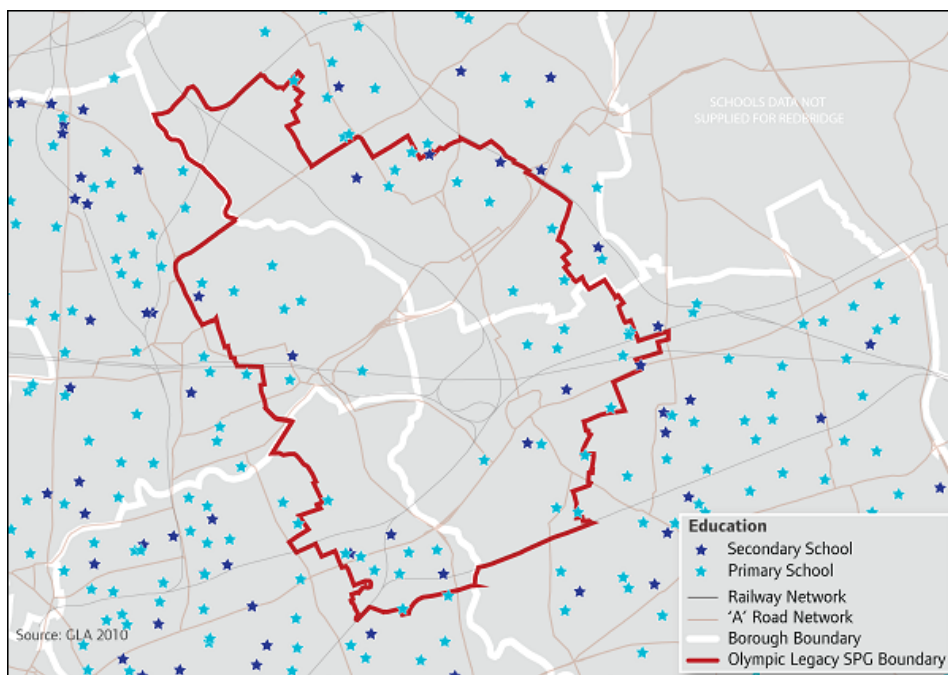
GLA 2009 Round London Plan Population Projection

Office for National Statistics <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=8841>

Performance Indicators – <http://oneplace.direct.govt.uk>

5.1.23 Community infrastructure

Figure 50 Map of existing primary and secondary schools within the Legacy area.



Existing baseline

Average distance to a GP is generally good within both the Legacy area, but declines near Stratford, West Ham and in the central Olympic Park areas. This should be noted for social infrastructure provision and can be addressed, in part, through legacy planning for Stratford City. The majority of the OLSPG area has good access to primary schools, with exceptions being small areas to the north and within the central area, although this is largely due to the landuses within this area being either MOL or industrial land, not residential uses. In comparison to the other boroughs, Tower Hamlets evidently has the most amount of leisure and entertainment provision in and around the borough. The borough has a good local and regional leisure and entertainment offer, and two national / international venues, Tower Bridge and the Tower of London. Located directly adjacent to the borough are a variety of other national / international venues.

Likely evolution of the baseline

LMF proposals identify additional schooling requirements and also potential locations for schools, furthermore additional Olympic infrastructure including the Multi Use Sports Venue will further add to the recreational offer within the Legacy area.

Potential issues for consideration in the IIA:

- It is important to note that the central areas have a smaller provision of primary and secondary schools than the wider surrounding area.

Sources

LMF – Output B Appendix H: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (August 2008).

Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework – Sustainability Statement (January 2006).

5.1.24 Community Safety & Crime

Existing baseline

Crime and safety are major issues for local communities, with the OLSPG area showing consistently higher crime rates than the national and London average.

The rates of Burglary, Robbery and Violence Against the Person¹⁸ in the OLSPG area are disproportionately higher than the average of London as a whole. In Legacy area, 28 of 1,000 people experienced Violence Against the Person, ranging from harassment through varying degrees of assault in 2008 compared with 24 people in London. The data presented is based on ward level MPS dataset¹⁹.

Since 2006/2007, the rates of Burglary and Robbery have reduced significantly in OLSPG area whilst the rate of Violence Against the Person maintains the same level in 2001/2002. Compared with 49 of 1,000 households in 2001/2002, only 30 households experienced Burglary in OLSPG area in 2008/2009.

People and households in Stratford and New Town (Newham) are more likely to be victimised by crimes than other areas, showing the highest rates of crimes. In this area, 48 of 1,000 people, 48 of 1,000 households and 9 of 1,000 people were victimised in Violence Against in Person, Burglary and Robbery respectively in 2008. In addition, households in Waltham Forest (Lea Bridge, Leyton, Grove green and Leytonstone), Hackney (Wick) and Tower Hamlets (Bow East) are more likely to be victimised by Burglary.

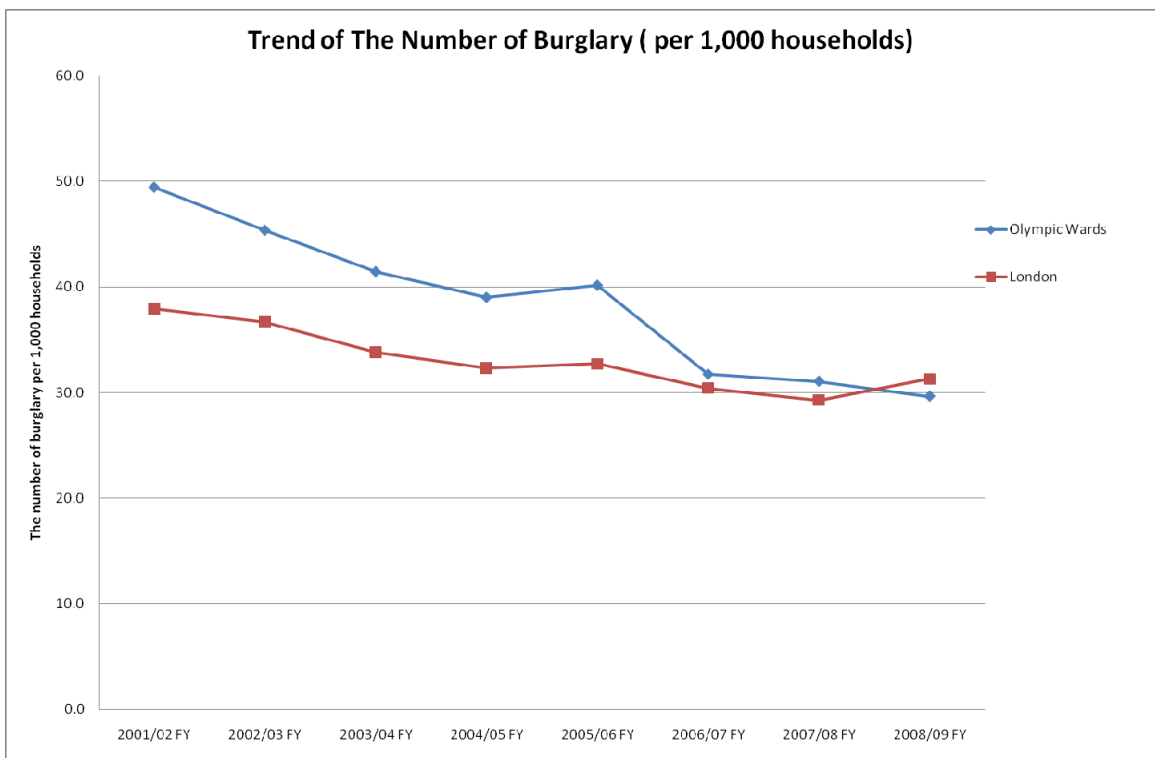


Figure 51 Trend of the number of burglary (per 1,000 households) within the Olympic Borough wards compared to London.

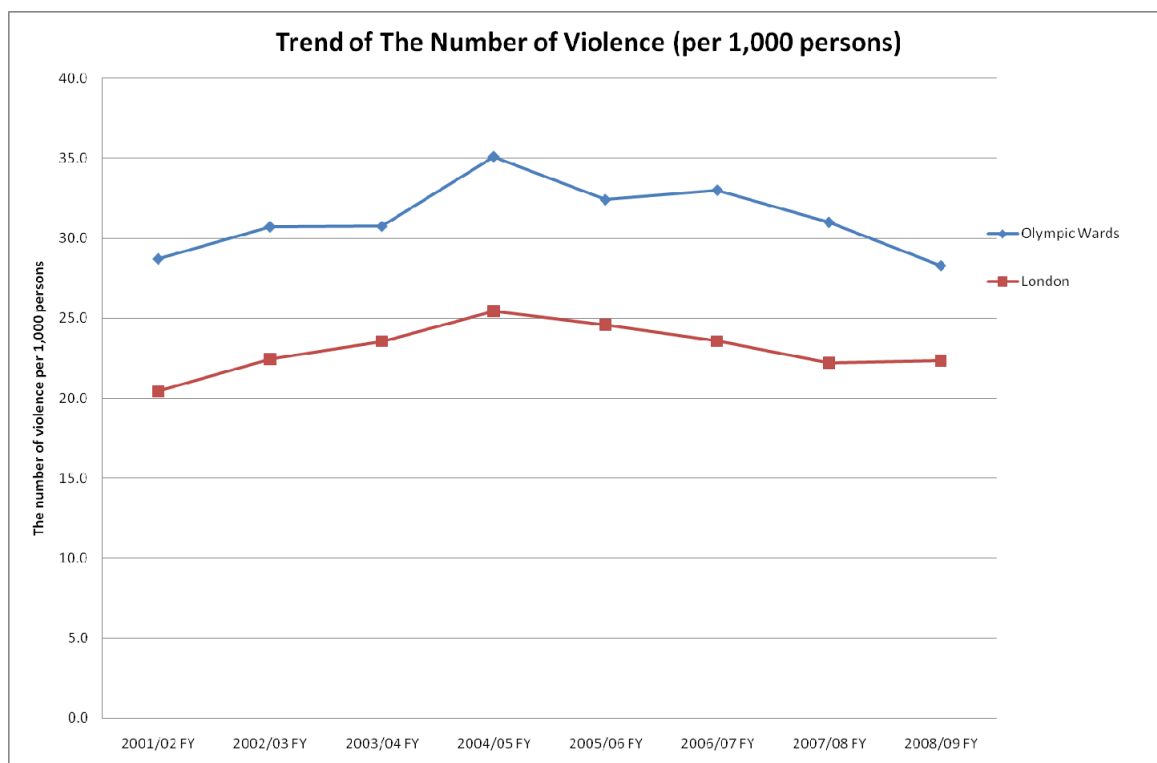


Figure 52 Trend of the number of violence (per 1,000 persons) within the Olympic Borough wards compared to London.

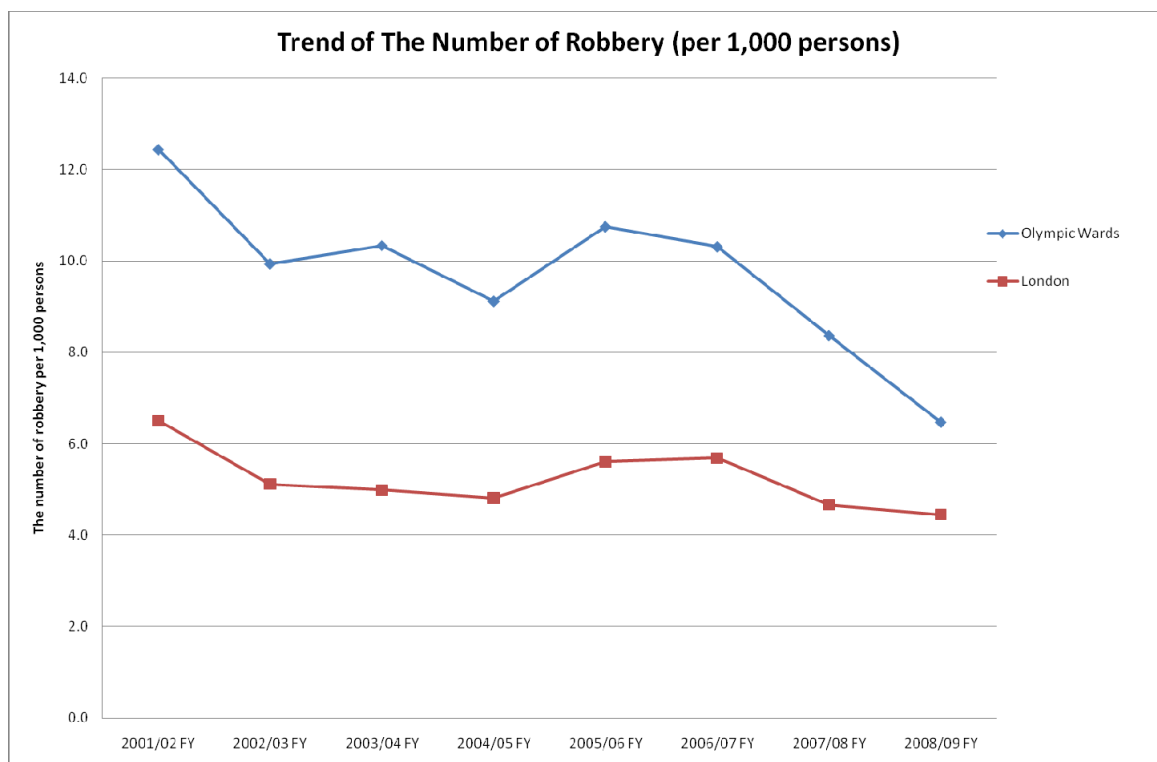


Figure 53 Trend of the number of violence (per 1,000 persons) within the Olympic Borough wards compared to London.

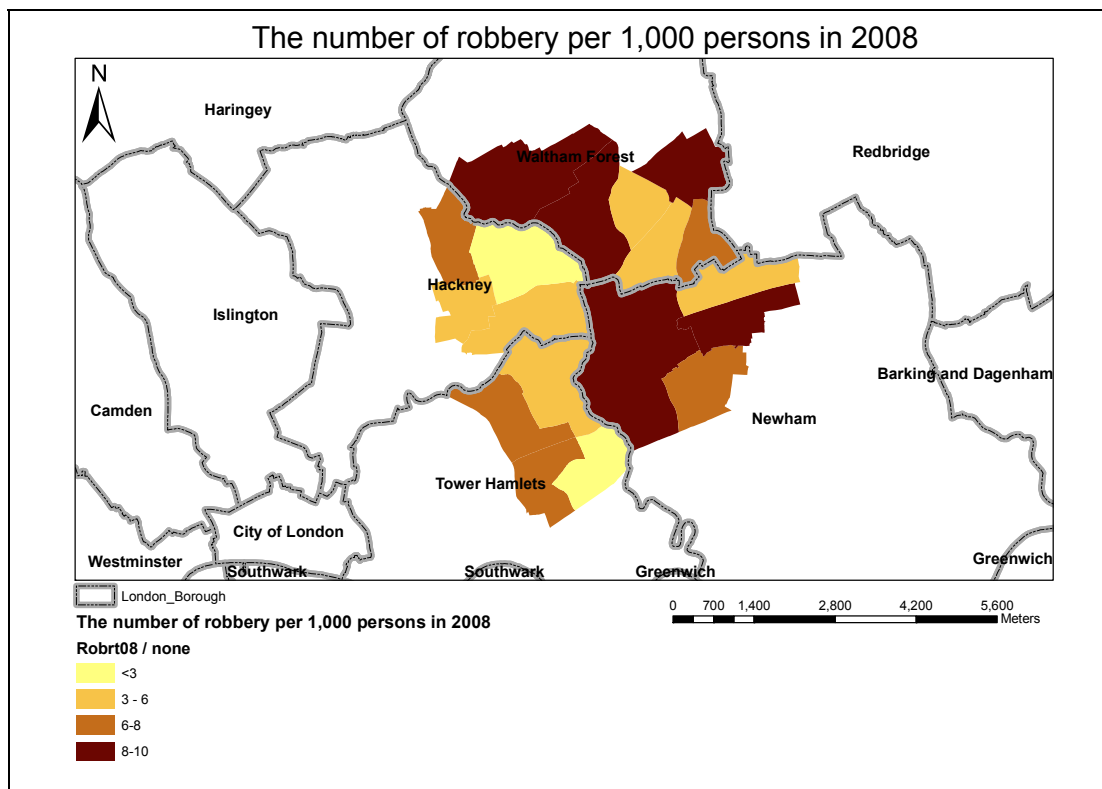


Figure 54 Trend of the number of robbery per 1,000 persons in 2008 within the Olympic Borough wards compared to London.

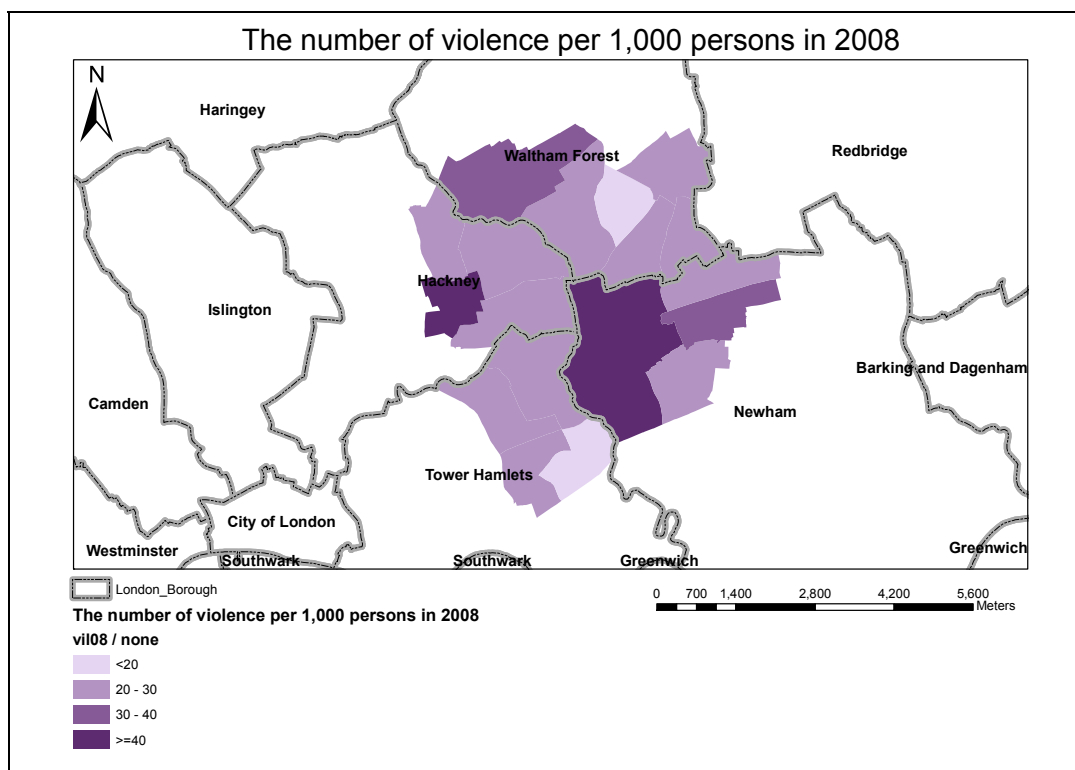


Figure 55 Trend of the number of violence per 1,000 persons in 2008 within the Olympic Borough wards compared to London.

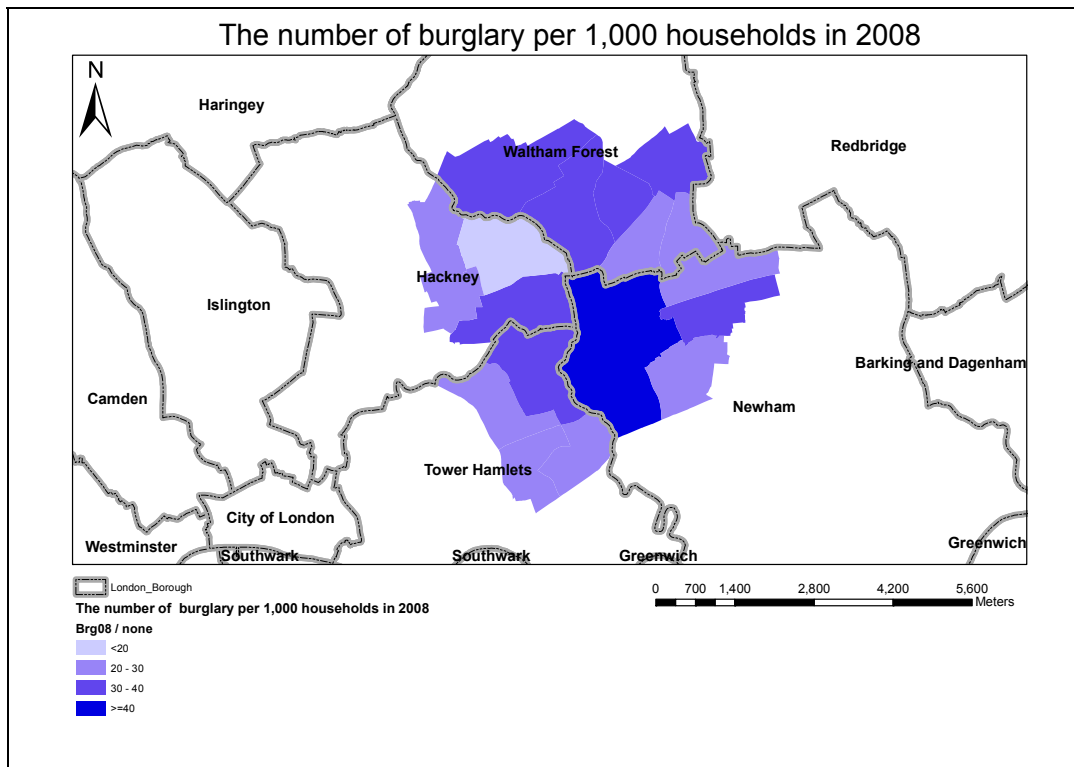


Figure 56 Trend of the number of burglary 1,000 persons in 2008 within the Olympic Borough wards compared to London.

Likely evolution of the baseline

The OLSPG area as a whole has consistently exhibited higher rates of crime across a number of different indicators than the averages for London and the UK. Particular crimes, which have been increasing over the last decade in the Legacy area, include robbery, vehicle, domestic burglary, and racial incidents.

It is anticipated the rate of robbery will continue to reduce towards the London average as development and regeneration continues. The changes in landuse together with increased transport services, businesses and social and leisure infrastructure will increase activity, surveillance and the safety of the area in general. It will be important that during the time of transition and construction that the secured by design principles and maximise informal surveillance. Also that new cycling and walking links promote safety.

Potential issues for consideration in the IIA:

- Secure by design can help design out crime and also racial and sexual oriented violence.
- Secured by Design’ certification varies over the Legacy area. The Housing Corporation demands such certification on all new social housing developed, which currently stands at 30% of all new developments. Although it is not a statutory requirement, this should set the benchmark.
- Increasing the informal surveillance with the area.
- Public safety within the parkland and new spaces in particular cycling and walking links and car parking.

Sources

LMF – Output B Appendix H: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (August 2008).
 Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework – Sustainability Statement (January 2006)

5.1.25 Waste resources and management

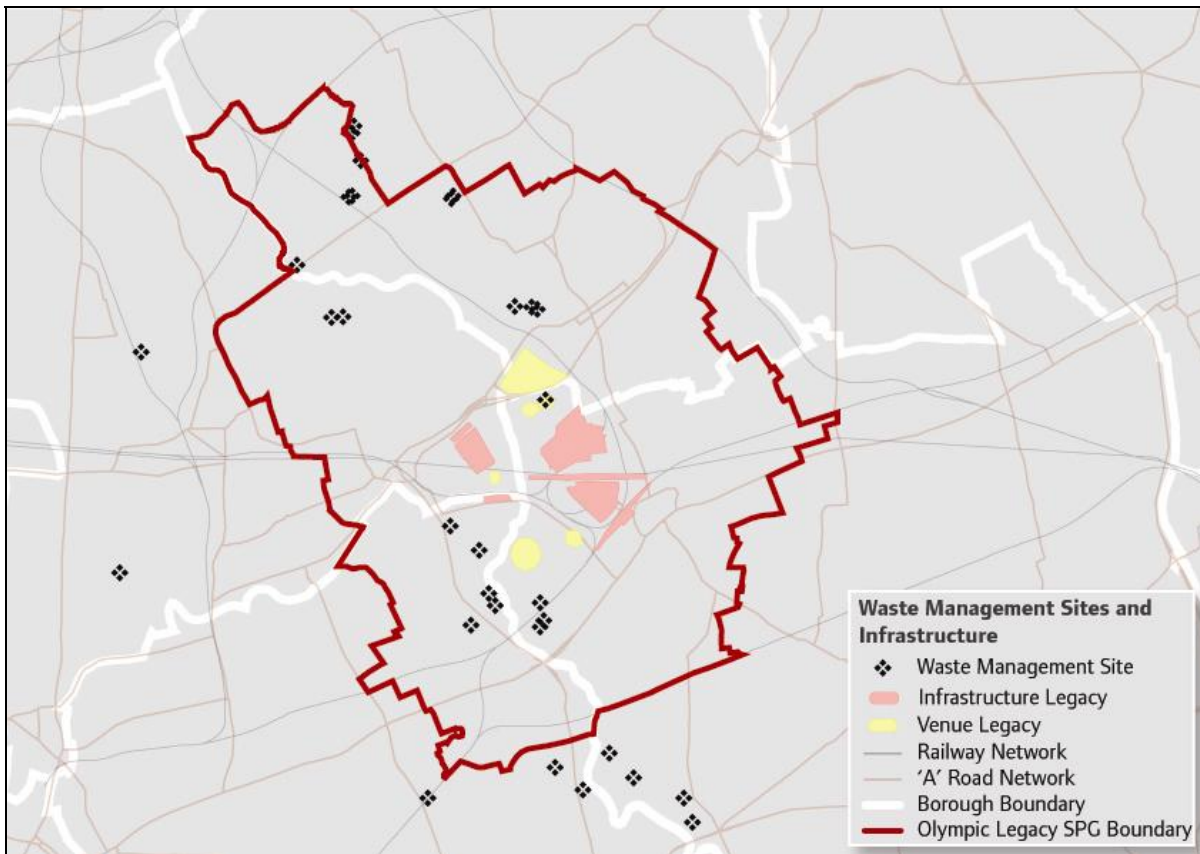


Figure 57 Waste management sites and infrastructure within the Legacy area.

Existing baseline

The OLSPG area is central to the current waste management arrangements for the City of London and East London, benefiting from its proximity to the City and accessibility to the surrounding area. Figure 58 above identifies the existing waste management sites and infrastructure within the Legacy area, of which the majority of are located within industrial locations.

The presence of such businesses reflects the land values in the Legacy area. Some areas may appear derelict to the casual observer, but it is an active form of dereliction, providing essential services to a large part of London.

The four LB each operate kerbside collection services for recycling, though this service is not available for every house in each borough. All four LB contain 'Bring' sites for paper, glass, cans and textiles, though accessibility to these services by local residents varies greatly across the four LBs. The boroughs offer a variety of services for the composting, ranging from household collection to composting collection sites.

Residual household waste (kg) per household (2008/09):

- LB Hackney: 601 (improving)
- LB Newham: 991 (improving)
- LB Tower Hamlets: 543 (improving)
- LB Waltham Forest: 757 (deteriorating)
- National mean value: 666.39

Likely evolution of the baseline

There have been improvements in the recycling rates through time for the four Local Boroughs in the area. This is measured against a background trend of increasing waste production per household.

Whilst it is likely that the area will continue to be able to cope with the levels of municipal waste produced (adequately coping with any planned housing level increases), should development push up land prices in the areas, it is likely that the area will become significantly less able to provide regionally important commercial waste management facilities to the four LBs and the wider area of the City and East London.

The management of waste arising from the OLSPG area offers a number of significant opportunities for sustainable provision of utilities services. There is scope to develop sustainable waste management in the OLSPG area that could influence the approach across a wider area.

Waste that cannot be recycled should be used for generation of heat and power, in accordance with London Plan policy. New technologies such as gasification and anaerobic digestion, that have the ability to produce renewable hydrogen, should be used in preference to any increase in conventional incineration.

Waste should be regarded as an opportunity to provide secondary material, local decentralised heat and power, or transport fuel, and be an increasing source of green collar employment. In line with the policies of the London Plan, the management of waste as a resource should be consistent with the aims of regeneration.

Potential issues for consideration in the IIA:

- Ensuring municipal waste facilities are adequate for any increases in population due to proposed development.
- Ensuring municipal recycling facilities are provided in accordance with the waste hierarchy (including composting).
- Ensuring appropriate relocation sites are located for that waste management commercial displaced due to development in the area.

Sources

LMF – Output B Appendix H: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (August 2008).

Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework – Sustainability Statement (January 2006)

Waste Dataflow: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/wastats/index.htm>

Performance Indicators – <http://oneplace.direct.govt.uk>

5.1.26 Traffic and Transport

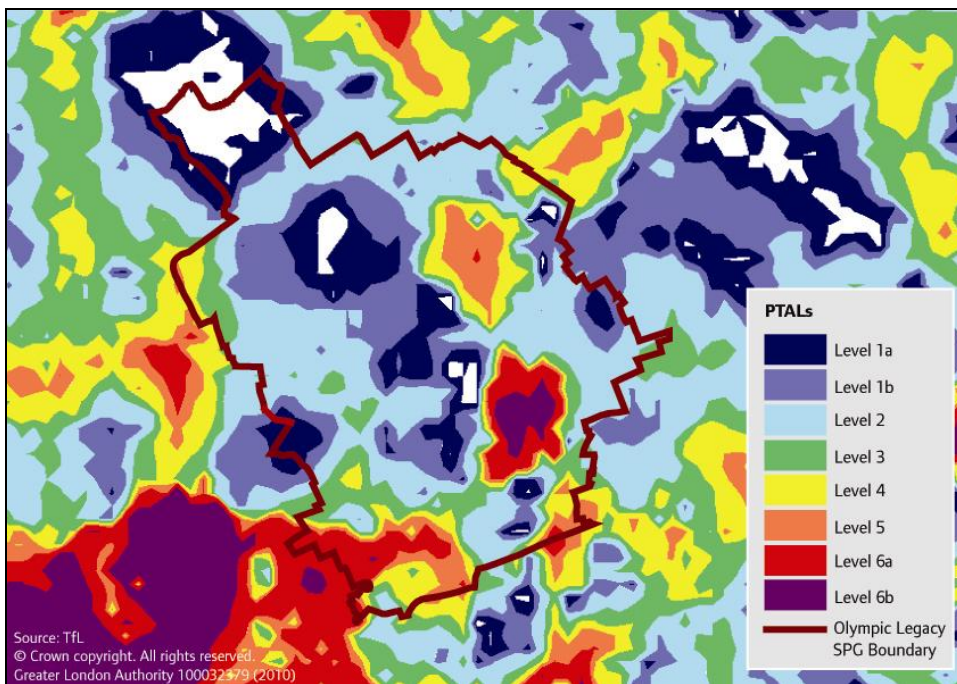


Figure 58 PTAL levels within the Legacy area.

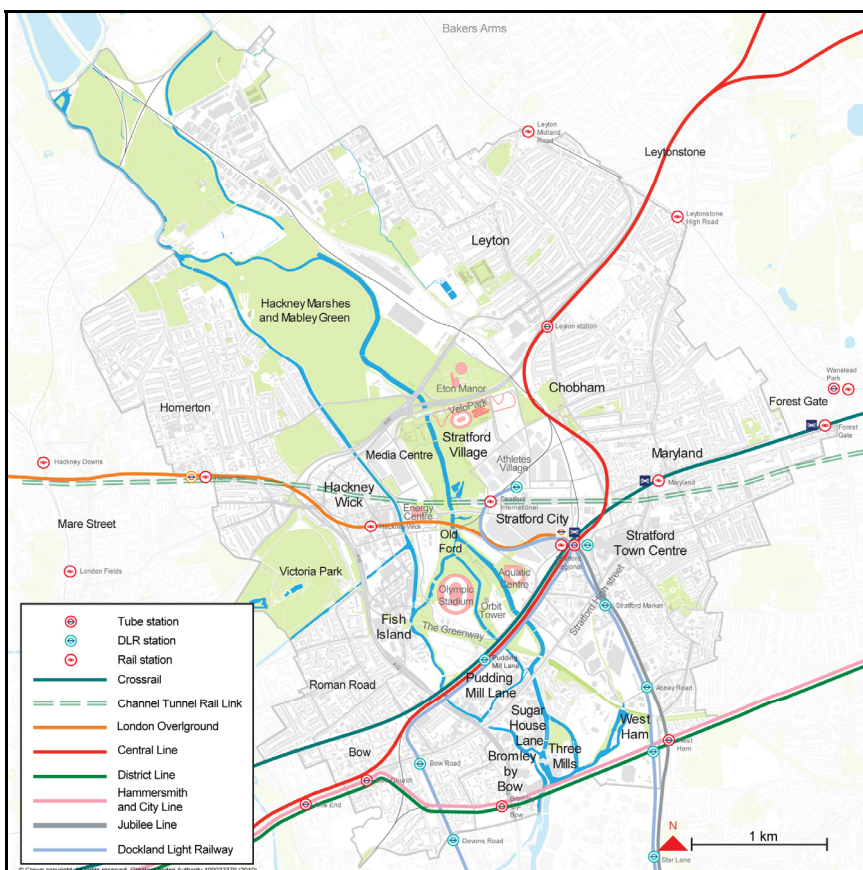


Figure 59 Transport infrastructure within the Legacy area.

Existing baseline

The Olympic Legacy SPG area is very well connected strategically. There are eleven mainline and underground stations served by the District, Hammersmith & City, Central, and Jubilee underground lines, as well as the DLR, London Overground and National Rail. In addition Stratford Regional and International Stations provide strategic transport interchanges with a wide range of rail connections regionally throughout the south east, with the possibility of future links further afield to Europe via the Channel Tunnel.

The area is also well connected to the Strategic Road Network with the A12 providing access to Greenwich via the Blackwall Tunnel, and north-eastwards to Essex via Brentwood. The A12 links into the broader regional strategic road network and to other areas of London providing access to central London via the A11 and A13. The area is also well served by bus routes, and new bus links will be provided as part of the Stratford City development. The bus network will continue to be constantly reviewed to meet demand.

The 'Jubilee Walkway', 'Lea Valley' and 'Capital Ring' strategic walking routes pass through the centre of the OLSPG area in a north south alignment. One of the Mayor's twelve cycle highways, Route 2 Ilford to Aldgate, due to open by 2012, will pass through the southern section of the OLSPG area providing a direct cycle route into central London.

The OLSPG area also includes several safeguarded strategic transport sites including Eastway Road, Temple Mills Lane, High Road Leyton, Station Street, Fairfield Road and the larger sites are located at Bow East and Bow West located to the north of Pudding Mill Lane and east of Fish Island. (Figure X).

However, while strategically well connected, a prevalent feature of the OLSPG area is that much of it has poor local level connections to surrounding neighbourhoods and communities. A number of physical barriers, such as railway lines, roads, and waterways severing the area surrounding the Olympic Park and effectively prevents the creation of coherent well-connected new neighbourhoods. In addition cul-de-sacs and roads with little or no footpaths or associated public realm tend to reduce the desire of pedestrians and or cyclists to move through the area.

There are some existing areas of severe highway congestion in the Legacy area, such as the A11 and A12, and strategic connections in the wider sub-region including the Blackwall Tunnel linking to south London. Despite bus priority measures there are still impacts on the operation of the bus network. There are also areas of public transport crowding, such as the Central line towards central London, and National Rail westbound into Stratford.

Stratford and the surrounding area have significant amounts of potentially walkable and cyclable trips – trips that are currently made by other means but could reasonably be walked or cycled all the way. This factor is another indication of the existing poor local connectivity.

Air quality in the general area is expected to meet the objectives for Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particulate matter (PM₁₀, PM_{2.5})²⁰, but many roadside locations are predicted to be above or close to these levels, particularly for NO₂.

% of working age people with access to employment by public transport (2008) within the catchment area of a location with more than 500 jobs (Communities and Local Government, Data Interchange Hub):

- LB Newham: 86 (improving)
- LB Hackney: 86 (improving)
- LB Tower Hamlets: 89 (deteriorating)
- LB Waltham Forest: 86 (improving)
- National mean value: 82.56

Likely evolution of the baseline

The Games will bring unprecedented levels of investment and transport improvements in the OLSPG area with twenty new bridges (x vehicular, y pedestrian and cycle) and extensive station and rail improvements. This includes work at Stratford Regional Station to improve DLR capacity and interchange between different train lines and modes, and a new DLR extension to Stratford International will open in 2010. In addition London 2012 is part-funding improvements to the (DLR), which will provide better access to the Olympic Park.

The East London Green Grid initiative will improve East London's provision of open space and provide a range of formal and informal connections and landscapes. Looking further forward, Crossrail stations will be created at Stratford, Maryland and Forest Gate which will improve capacity and connect the area with Maidenhead and Heathrow in the west and Shenfield and Abbey Wood in the east, with stops at the West End, the City, Canary Wharf, and the Royal Docks. Crossrail will create a 'golden corridor' providing a huge boost to the economies on the route, further aiding regeneration. Preliminary works for Crossrail have commenced and is due to open 2017. The Crossrail project will be constructing an enlarged DLR station at Pudding Mill Lane. Whilst the infrastructure inherited from the Games will improve connectivity and capacity in the area, there is still a need for further improvements to ensure that the new communities envisaged in this guidance will have excellent links to surrounding neighbourhoods, and their community, recreational facilities and will fit in as a continuous bit of city rather than as separate isolated developments.

Modelling of current London Plan growth assumptions suggest that highway congestion and public transport crowding is expected to increase between now and 2031. By assuming the release of currently protected industrial land this SPG is proposing higher levels of growth than the London Plan, so it will be necessary to ensure that the highway and public transport network will be able to support this increased population and employment growth, balancing capacity and the demand for travel, especially in relation to the changing patterns of demand arising from new land uses.

NO₂ concentrations are likely to remain elevated close to major roads and junctions, including the A12, A11, A104, A12 and A118 and the impacts of developments on these locations and nearby centres will need to consider the air quality impacts on existing exposure such as residential locations and shopping high streets, and within proposed development locations.

As the area develops further over the coming years there will also be a need to ensure that the development opportunities offered by the existing transport infrastructure are maximised, but also that additional, more locally focused transport enhancements, are secured.

The aim will be to achieve a series of strategic connections across the area that will link the area's transport hubs and centres and key attractions with the area's new and existing communities.

Potential issues for consideration in the IIA:

- Ensuring adequate linkages across the OLSPG area and to public transport facilities.
- Ensuring sustainable methods of transport are promoted, including provision of appropriate facilities and necessary safety standards, such as appropriate lighting in pedestrian areas.
- Ensuring that movement within the area, as well as to the east receive the focus of development proposals, as well as movement to the west.

Sources

LMF – Output B Appendix H: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (August 2008).

Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework – Sustainability Statement (January 2006)

Performance Indicators – <http://oneplace.direct.govt.uk>

5.2 Conclusion

The baseline shows that the OLSPG area is a highly variable area, across which it is difficult to draw broad generalisations. The area is already evolving, with pockets of excellence as well as deprivation.

The need for sustainable development within the area is clear, and these requirements are reflected in the sustainability appraisal objectives developed for the Legacy area. Government defines sustainable communities as:

“Sustainable communities are places where people want to live and work, now and in the future. They meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, are sensitive to their environment, and contribute to a high quality of life. They are safe and inclusive, well planned, built and run, and offer equality of opportunity and good services for all” (ODPM 2005).

The baseline summary provided here, and its likely evolution, illustrates that all the elements of this definition must be addressed within the Legacy area, with the highlighted key sustainability issues acting as inspiration for sustainable change.

Task A3: Identifying social, economic and environmental issues and problems.

5.3 Key Issues

The baseline information presented above provides the starting point for identifying key sustainability issues for the IIA to consider. These issues are largely similar to past policy assessments of documents produced covering the immediate and surrounding area and the individual issue statements have been informed by:

- The review of plans, programmes and strategies (see Appendix A);
- The assessment of key baseline information (see Section 5);
- A review of the key issues identified in past Sustainability Appraisals within:
 - London Plan Review Integrated Impact Assessment - Scoping Report (May 2009).
 - Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework – Sustainability Statement (May 2007).
 - LMF – Output B Appendix H: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (August 2008).

Table 14 Key Sustainability Issues for Olympic Legacy SPG Area.

Key issues and Problems	IIA Objective
Environment	
<p>A. Energy use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy use is increasing as the population in the OLSPG area expands. It will continue to increase as land uses are intensified and commercial and residential units expand. In addition to this, traffic will consequently increase in the area and greenhouse gas emissions are likely to rise as a result. • The historically ad hoc approach to energy supply in the valley should be replaced by a strategic policy that capitalises on the Olympic infrastructure, increasing energy efficiency levels in the valley as well as the use of renewable energy sources. • Movement towards renewable energy sources must be established. • Extensions to the Olympic legacy heat network should be promoted. 	1 and 8
<p>B. Greenhouse emissions (CO2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The OLSPG must seek to influence emissions from new development, from the existing stock, from the transportation of people and goods and to encourage people to lead a less carbon intensive lifestyle. 	1
<p>C. Climate Change Adaptation (including Flood Risk)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In accordance with government guidance, there is a need for new development to be implemented in a sustainable manner that is cognisant of the increasing risk. Accordingly, there is a requirement to ensure that new development is influenced by the need to provide responses that deliver strategic, sustainable long-term flood risk management. • Whilst surface water run-off can be controlled and designed to be sustainable, the impacts of climate change in the OLSPG area are likely to be more significant on flood levels, and flood defences will therefore need to be actively maintained and probably enhanced in time to ensure the existing standard of protection is maintained. • Intensification of development in such areas potentially increases the consequences of flooding since more people and property will be exposed to the risk in the future. The impacts of climate change in the area are likely to be more significant on flood levels and flood defences will need to be actively maintained and probably enhanced with time to ensure the existing standard of protection is maintained • Development in areas of flood risk should be conditional upon a flood risk assessment undertaken in accordance with PPS 25. 	1 and 8
<p>D. Water</p> <p><u>Water resources and supply:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The likely future increase in inhabitants in the OLSPG area will put pressure on water resources and the demand will have to be met through greater efficiency or new water abstractions. 	2

Key issues and Problems	IIA Objective
<p><u>Water quality:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In areas where construction is ongoing, a temporary degradation of surface water quality may occur due to isolated pollution events. However, once completed, long-term potential improvements are expected. • Compliance with The Water Framework Directive should lead to a substantial positive impact on the surface water quality within the Legacy area. • There is a need for a holistic approach to be taken to the remediation of the OLSPG area in order for the greatest benefits to water quality to be realised. • The redevelopment of the area should incorporate sustainable drainage systems that will contribute to a reduction in the volume and rate of direct storm water runoff entering the watercourses. Nevertheless, it is important to note that climate change scenarios have highlighted the likelihood of increased frequency and intensity of storms, which would be likely to lead to increased run off from any areas of hard standing. 	2
<p>E. Biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large expanses of the eastern side of the OLSPG area suffer from being deficient in access to nature. • Disturbance to areas of retained existing habitat. • Potential disturbance to the waterways, and the long-term implications of new bridges. • There is likely to be increased pressures on areas of ecological importance and open space in the future, due to piecemeal development across the valley. • Protection and enhancement of designated areas, and those areas that are not designated but provide value habitats and species. • Compensation for loss of wasteland habitats and associated species through development of green and brown roofs. • Appropriate translocation sites for those species, which are to be moved from development sites. • Treatment or removal of invasive weed species, which are currently a significant ecological issue in the Legacy area. 	3 and 9
<p>F. Greenspaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open space is declining across London due to pressures from developers. Additionally a locally growing population across the OLSPG area is reducing the quantum of open space per 1,000 residents. • Large areas within the OLSPG area suffer from being deficient in access to open park space (no more than 400m from a 2ha+ park). • Currently the nature of open space and access to it varies greatly over the OLSPG area with areas like Lee Valley Regional Park being highly accessible and utilised and others inaccessible or dangerous to users. 	9

Key issues and Problems	IIA Objective
<p>G. Contaminated land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant contamination is found in the OLSPG area as a result of historical land uses. • In the short term, principally during the construction phase of any proposed development, there is the possibility of adverse risk to construction workers health and of pollution to the underlying aquifers and local surface water features. However, appropriate design measures should be effective in protecting controlled waters from significant pollution once development is complete and all construction activities will be subject to prior approval. • In the future, contamination levels may begin to restrict redevelopment, as the piecemeal approach to regeneration will mean those areas least contaminated will be redeveloped initially, and those areas more contaminated are likely to become areas of waste ground. • The likely large quantities of contaminated soil and waste products that will arise from the Olympic development and its subsequent reformation as the Legacy project, presents an opportunity to establish waste management facilities that will service the Lower Lea Valley and potentially further a field. 	4
<p>H. Land use (derelict / vacant land)</p> <p>In recent years, the trend has been to redevelop brownfield sites and renovate old buildings in the interest of efficiency and in the light of limited development areas. As more developments are constructed across London the availability of brownfield land will decrease through time. The OLSPG area is rich in brownfield sites and it is expected that the majority of new development will be within these areas.</p>	4
<p>I. Air quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In general, a shift away from industrial use to primarily residential with some commercial developments should result in a reduction of emissions from the OLSPG area itself, most notably if there is a change from oil fired burners to gas or electrical heating. Current industrial uses are also more likely to produce high emissions of odour than future residential or commercial uses. The general decrease predicted in NO2 and PM10 particulates is also likely to result through an improvement in vehicle technology, nevertheless this may be offset by any increase in vehicle numbers within the OLSPG area over the same period. • The construction phases of any proposed large scale developments may lead to dust nuisance, which can also raise PM10 particulate concentration. Variations in vehicle numbers and technologies available will have an ongoing impact upon the air quality of the Legacy area. • The long-term impact of traffic on the air quality of the OLSPG area will also depend on the number of vehicles and the type of technologies utilised across the area, which could potentially mitigate the associated deterioration in air quality. 	5

Key issues and Problems	IIA Objective
<p>J. Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure municipal waste facilities are adequate for any increases in population due to proposed development. • Ensure municipal recycling facilities are provided in accordance with the waste hierarchy (including composting). • Ensure appropriate relocation sites are located for those commercial waste management sites displaced due to development in the area. 	<p>6</p>
<p>K. Noise & vibration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those properties located in noise sensitive areas are subject to a more significant level of noise and vibration. • Noise sensitive receptors are likely to increase in the OLSPG area as more areas are developed. • Increased development across the OLSPG area may also indirectly lead to an increase in night time noise, for example through increased public transport services. The sustainability issues of this element of noise and vibration assessments must be given due consideration. • The completion of any of the proposed large-scale developments in the OLSPG area may have a noise and vibration impact. Any noise impacts of these developments should be addressed through extensive monitoring and mitigation measures. 	<p>7</p>

Key issues and Problems	IIA Objective
<p>L. Historic & Cultural Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an opportunity to enhance the areas heritage assets and wider historic environment, especially those assets that are currently on the Heritage at Risk Register. • The potential impact of change upon the setting and significance of all heritage assets, including the impact of tall buildings, increased density levels and the incremental and cumulative changes upon the local and historic context of an area. • In recent years there has been an increase in the number of identified areas of archaeological and built heritage interest within the Legacy area; however a threat to the archaeological and built heritage exists with any redevelopment. • The industrial heritage of the OLSPG area is rich and unique and makes up the majority of listed buildings and conservation areas. There should be significant adverse impact on heritage sites during the regeneration phases. • The Legacy proposals could have adverse impacts upon sites outside of the Olympic area. Conversely, the removal of some structures could be a beneficial impact. • Locally listed structures could be affected by development both directly and visually. • The widening of the loop road could affect archaeological remains not disturbed by the original road construction. • The character of the industrial buildings with heritage value may be negatively impacted upon if development is not sensitive to the historical features and settings of those buildings. • Development of the waterways needs to respect the current ecological value, as well as its potential, and its sense of remoteness from the urban environment. • That all non-designated heritage assets are also valued and assessed as appropriate. 	10
<p>M. Public Realm</p> <p>Much of the areas public realm is currently uninviting or easy to navigate in particular within the industrial areas around Fish Island, Hackney Wick etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are currently many areas of the public realm and infrastructure that are inadequately maintained, with complaints about litter, flowerbeds, pavements, road signs, etc. 	11
Social	
<p>N. Traffic & transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure adequate linkages across the OLSPG area and to public transport facilities. • Ensure sustainable methods of transport are promoted, including provision of appropriate facilities and necessary safety standards, such as appropriate lighting in pedestrian and cycling areas. • Ensure that movement within the area, as well as to the east receive the focus of development proposals, as well as movement to the west. • Ensure that all walkways and cycleway maximise surveillance and promote a safe environment. 	19

Key issues and Problems	IIA Objective
<p>O. Population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local authorities within the OLSPG area are among the most deprived in the country. There is a need to create a vibrant and socially diverse urban district containing a mix of business space, retail, leisure, community and residential uses, with a key objective to integrate new development with the communities that already live and work across the OLSPG area. Any proposed development must address the need for a significant positive impact within a socio-economic context, and assist to deliver a wide range of regeneration benefits across the wider area. It is likely that future designs of the built environment will be of a high quality given the policy of central government. 	<p>11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24</p>
<p>P. Ethnic diversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The OLSPG area has very high ethnic diversity that must be provided for when considering religious, employment and social infrastructure needs. High proportion of Asian female categorised as ‘looking after the house/family’. 	<p>21 and 22</p>
<p>Q. Accessibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are not enough lifetime homes and wheelchair accessible residential units to meet demand. Some boroughs are not meeting the required wheelchair homes requirement on new residential units. The accessibility of public buildings, housing stock and general environment is largely unknown. 	<p>12 and 13</p>
<p>R. Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is generally a lower life expectancy in the OLSPG area compared to the London average, although life expectancy has been increasing through time for residents of the Legacy area. Poor health outcomes and a widening disparity of relative well being across London, and the relative impacts on the capacity of Londoners’ to engage economically and socially. Obesity is also a prevalent problem throughout the Legacy area. 	<p>14</p>

Key issues and Problems	IIA Objective
<p>S. Crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime and safety are currently major issues for the local communities. • Levels of crime and perceptions of safety from the perceptions of crime and its relationship to sense of place and community. • ‘Secured by Design’ certification varies over the Legacy area. The Housing Corporation demands such certification on all new social housing developed, which currently stands at 30% of all new developments. Although it is not a statutory requirement, this should set the benchmark. • Current landuses especially the low intensity industrial landuses do little to promote safety. • Cycle and walkways suffer from minimal surveillance. 	15
<p>T. Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is not enough affordable housing being constructed in London to meet current demand; and as the number of households in London grows, demand for affordable housing will increase. • There is not enough family sized housing being constructed within the OLSPG area to meet the demand. 	16
<p>U. Education & Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education attainment is low for the OLSPG area compared to wider London averages, although school performances within the area are improving. As the population increases the demand pressure on local schools will increase and will need to be supplemented with sufficient capacity of new schools. • Level 2 qualifications are increasingly becoming the minimum platform of skills required for employment and business competitiveness and a significant gap between the demands of employers and the availability of appropriately skilled labour in the local labour force will act as a significant barrier to local individuals accessing future employment opportunities. • The absence of an intermediate skills base may act as a particular constraint to specific forms of development in the area. Higher skilled jobs with correspondingly higher wages are likely to attract individuals from a wider catchment area. Companies that rely on a steady stream of entry-level labour to be trained in house may find it more difficult to attract suitable applicants, given the local skills base. Furthermore, the characteristics of the local skills base will make it more difficult to link local people to the economic opportunities available on their doorstep. 	18, 23 and 24

Key issues and Problems	IIA Objective
<p>V. Access to key services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is significant population growth above the London trend for the combined four boroughs area. Population growth is focussed within younger age groups compared to London as a whole. As such there are significant implications for the four boroughs from a public service delivery perspective. Demand for services across the board would increase but more specifically demand for schools places, youth facilities and services, childcare and child related health and social service provision would experience the greatest increase in demand. • Given the significant residential element within the OLSPG area proposals there is a significant role for the OLSPG area to play in helping to provide a range of services to respond to existing population growth and that resulting from additional development though the OLSPG, LMF and fringe masterplan proposals. • It is important to note that the inner impact area does have a smaller provision of childcare facilities and primary schools compared to the outer impact area. • LB Tower Hamlets has a very good provision of office developments and district town centres. LB Hackney appears to require additional district centres and key office locations. • It is clear that there is a requirement for more entertainment and leisure uses of a national / international scale in and around the core and inner impact areas. 	<p>20</p>
Economic	
<p>W. Businesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The business base is skewed by activity in Docklands; however there is some evidence of strongly performing sub-sectors in particular distribution, hotels and restaurants sectors have shown growth, as expected leading up to the Olympic Games. The inner OLSPG area shows sign of few strategic strengths, which further promotes the need to deliver a transformational change in the area that builds on the wider strategic strengths of London. • Tackling welfare dependency and skills issues have been identified as the two critical economic challenges from a regeneration perspective. • Business churn (identified by the high level of VAT registrations and de-registrations) may allow more productive businesses to take the place of under performing companies and allow the local business base to gradually shift towards higher value and more productive sectors. However, when linked to a low business base, which is the case for Waltham Forest and Newham, this may highlight longer-term structural weaknesses of the borough's business bases. 	<p>23 and 24</p>

Key issues and Problems	IIA Objective
<p>X. Employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The OLSPG area suffers from a high level of unemployment. ▪ The baseline has identified a weak employment base associated with low skills and poor occupational performance. Many residents are not accessing the higher value employment opportunities in the Docklands or Central London. ▪ High proportion of Asian female categorised as ‘looking after the house/family’. ▪ Once the significant employment generated by Canary Wharf and Docklands has been taken out of the equation, the public sector plays a major role in providing employment opportunities in the wider area. ▪ In the inner impact area the wholesale, distribution, manufacturing and construction sectors are the main employers and as such show the areas over exposure to declining and relatively low density employment sectors. ▪ The employment and economic activity rates within the OLSPG area is significantly lower than London and the skills / qualifications held by the workforce are generally lower. This acts as a further barrier both to inactive residents and the attractiveness of the location for investment and business. ▪ The main growth sectors in London are business services, other services, hotel and restaurants, retail and health and education and as such these are the areas that the OLSPG should be targeting. ▪ The retention of jobs post Olympics is unknown and every effort needs to be made to ensure the employment opportunities remain post 2012. 	<p>23 and 24</p>

5.4 Summary

The baseline shows that the area is highly variable, across which it is difficult to draw broad generalisations. Furthermore, the area is in the process of dramatically evolving as a result of the Olympics infrastructure being constructed.

The following table outlines the relationship the identified sustainability issues have with the issues that are required for consideration in Annex I of the SEA Directive.

Table 15 The relationship between SEA Issues and identified IIA Issues.

Key SEA Issues	Key IIA Issues
Biodiversity	E and F
Population	O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and X
Human health	G, I, K, N, R, S and V
Fauna	E, F, H and M
Flora	E, F, H and M
Soil	F, G, and H
Water	D and E
Air	I and N
Climatic factors	B, C, I, and K
Material assets	A, F, H, J, and T
Cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage	L
Landscape	E, F, G and M

Task A4: Developing the IIA framework (objectives).

6. ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

This section describes the proposed assessment framework for undertaking the IIA. This section also presents the proposed sustainability objectives and guide questions to inform the assessment of the OLSPG. These sustainability objectives enable consideration to be given to environmental, economic and social factors and reflect the issues identified in the previous section.

6.1 IIA Objectives

The establishment of appropriate objectives and guide questions is central to the assessment process and provides a way in which the performance and effect of the OLSPG can be identified and described. Using objectives ensures that each topic area in the SEA Directive is addressed and provides a framework which guides the assessment and enables the likely effects of its implementation to be identified.

Objectives specify a desired direction for change and how they should focus on *outcomes*, not how the outcomes will be achieved (e.g. not specifying targets). They should focus on the ends rather than the means; on the state of the environment rather than the pressures on it. For instance, they should focus on “improving biodiversity” or “improving access”, rather than say establishing wildlife areas or protecting rail corridors’ (Therivel, R. (2005) *SEA in Action*).

The proposed sustainability objectives described in this section have been informed by the examination of baseline information, the identification of the key sustainability issues for the OLSPG area and the review of plans and programmes.

Broadly, the objectives present the preferred social, economic or environmental outcome, which usually involves the minimising of detrimental effects and the enhancement of positive effects where relevant. They have been developed to allow for a comprehensive appraisal of the likely effects of the implementation of the OLSPG by covering the relevant social, economic and environmental aspects.

Table 16 IIA Objectives.

IIA Objectives	SEA Topics
Environment	
1. Energy: Reduce energy consumption and emissions of greenhouse gases whilst increasing the use of renewable sustainable energy resources.	Population, Material Assets, Air and Climatic Factors.
2. Water: Promote more efficient use of water resources and improve water quality.	Water, Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Human Health.
3. Biodiversity: Create, protect and enhance suitable wildlife habitats wherever possible, protect species and diversity and manage woodlands.	Water, Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora.
4. Land: Encourage new development on brownfield land, the regeneration of derelict and vacant property; and ensure contaminated land is appropriately remediated.	Material Assets, Flora, Fauna, Biodiversity and Soil.
5. Air Quality: Improve air quality.	Air, Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Human Health.
6. Waste and resources: Minimise waste and increase recycling, composting and recovery rates.	Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Human Health.
7. Noise: Mitigate ambient noise pollution.	Human Health, Biodiversity, Fauna.
8. Flood risk and Climate Change Adaptation: Avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding, (as far as possible) avoid development on areas of high flood risk and promote the use of SUDS.	Population, Material Assets, Biodiversity and Human Health.
9. Open Space: Create, protect, maintain, restore and enhance open spaces and ensure public access is provided.	Landscape, Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Population and Human Health.
10. Archaeological and Historic Environment: Conserve and enhance heritage assets, their settings, and the wider historic and cultural environment.	Cultural Heritage, Landscape Population and Material Assets.
11. Public Realm: Promote a clean well-maintained public realm.	Population and Human Health.
Social	
12. Accessibility: To promote and enhance the accessibility of the area.	Material Assets, Population and Human Health.
13. Urban Design: Promote a high quality of sustainable urban design.	Material Assets and Population.
14. Health: Improve health and well being through enhancing access to health facilities for local residents and promoting healthy lifestyles.	Population and Human Health.
15. Crime: Create safe and secure environments and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Population and Human Health.
16. Housing: Wider access to good quality, well-located, affordable housing as well as a higher proportion of family sized housing.	Population and Material Assets.

17. Poverty and exclusion: Reduce poverty and social exclusion whilst promoting social inclusiveness and equality.	Population.
18. Education: Improve educational attainment and the provision and access to educational facilities.	Population.
19. Travel: Reduce the need to travel and encourage the use of public transport including walking and cycling.	Population and Human Health, Air and Climatic Factors.
20. Community facilities: Provide access to an adequate range of community facilities and key services to meet the needs of local residents.	Population and Human Health.
21. Community well being: Ensure that the plan does not negatively affect existing residents and encourages community participation.	Population and Human Health.
22. Equality and diversity: To ensure positive outcomes for all communities including the unique ethnic and cultural diversity specific to this area.	Population and Human Health.
Economic	
23. Economic Growth: Increase inward investment into the local area boosting sustainable economic growth.	Population.
24. Employment: Increase employment opportunities for all residents in the local area.	Population.

Table 17 Compatibility of IIA objectives.

Sustainability objectives	1. Energy: Reduce energy consumption and emissions of greenhouse gases whilst increasing the use of renewable sustainable energy resources.	2. Water Promote more efficient use of water resources and improve water quality. (biological, physical, chemical and ecological) and amenity quality.	3. Biodiversity: Create, protect and enhance suitable wildlife habitats wherever possible, protect species and diversity and manage woodlands.	4. Land: Encourage new development on brownfield land, the regeneration of derelict and vacant property; and ensure contaminated land is appropriately remediated.	5. Air Quality: Improve air quality.	6. Waste and resources: Minimise waste and increase recycling, composting and recovery rates.	7. Noise: Mitigate ambient noise pollution.	8. Flood risk and Climate Change Adaptation: Avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding, (as far as possible) avoid development on areas of high flood risk and promote the use of SUDS.	9. Open Space: Create, protect, maintain, restore and enhance open spaces and ensure public access is provided.	10. Archaeological and Historic Environment: Conserve and enhance heritage assets, their settings, and the wider historic and cultural environment.	11. Public Realm: Promote a clean well-maintained public realm.	12. Accessibility: To promote and enhance the accessibility of the area.	13. Urban Design: Promote a high quality of sustainable urban design.	14. Health: Improve health and well being through enhancing access to health facilities for local residents and promoting healthy lifestyles.	15. Crime: Create safe and secure environments and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	16. Housing: Wider access to good quality, well-located, affordable housing as well as a higher proportion of family sized housing.	17. Poverty and exclusion: Reduce poverty and social exclusion whilst promoting social inclusiveness and equality.	18. Education: Improve educational attainment and the provision and access to educational facilities.	19. Travel: Reduce the need to travel and encourage the use of public transport including walking and cycling.	20. Community facilities: Provide access to an adequate range of community facilities and key services to meet the needs of local residents.	21. Community well being: Ensure that the plan does not negatively affect existing residents and encourages community participation.	22. Equality and diversity: To ensure positive outcomes for all communities including the unique ethnic and cultural diversity specific to this area.	23. Economic Growth: Increase inward investment into the local area boosting sustainable economic growth.	24. Employment: Increase employment opportunities for all residents in the local area.
1. Energy: Reduce energy consumption and emissions of greenhouse gases whilst increasing the use of renewable sustainable energy resources.																								
2. Water Promote more efficient use of water resources and improve water quality. (biological, physical, chemical and ecological) and amenity quality.	✓																							
3. Biodiversity: Create, protect and enhance suitable wildlife habitats wherever possible, protect species and diversity and manage woodlands.	✓	✓																						
4. Land: Encourage new development on brownfield land, the regeneration of derelict and vacant property; and ensure contaminated land is appropriately remediated.	✓	✓	✓																					
5. Air Quality: Improve air quality.	✓	✓	✓																					
6. Waste and resources: Minimise waste and increase recycling, composting and recovery rates.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓																			
7. Noise: Mitigate ambient noise pollution.																								
8. Flood risk and Climate Change Adaptation: Avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding, (as far as possible) avoid development on areas of high flood risk and promote the use of SUDS.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓																			
9. Open Space: Create, protect, maintain, restore and enhance open spaces and ensure public access is provided.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓																			
10. Archaeological and Historic Environment: Conserve and enhance heritage assets, their settings, and the wider historic and cultural environment.																								
11. Public Realm: Promote a clean well-maintained public realm.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12. Accessibility: To promote and enhance the accessibility of the area.																								
13. Urban Design: Promote a high quality of sustainable urban design.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14. Health: Improve health and well being through enhancing access to health facilities for local residents and promoting healthy lifestyles.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15. Crime: Create safe and secure environments and reduce crime and the fear of crime.																								
16. Housing: Wider access to good quality, well-located, affordable housing as well as a higher proportion of family sized housing.																								
17. Poverty and exclusion: Reduce poverty and social exclusion whilst promoting social inclusiveness and equality.																								
18. Education: Improve educational attainment and the provision and access to educational facilities.																								
19. Travel: Reduce the need to travel and encourage the use of public transport including walking and cycling.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
20. Community facilities: Provide access to an adequate range of community facilities and key services to meet the needs of local residents.	×																							
21. Community well being: Ensure that the plan does not negatively affect existing residents and encourages community participation.	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
22. Equality and diversity: To ensure positive outcomes for all communities including the unique ethnic and cultural diversity specific to this area.																								
23. Economic Growth: Increase inward investment into the local area boosting sustainable economic growth.																								
24. Employment: Increase employment opportunities for all residents in the local area.																								

✓ = compatibility; × = potential incompatibility; and Blank cells = no obvious links

OLSPG IIA SCOPING REPORT

Table 18 OLSPG IIA objectives.

(Taken from LMF – Output B Appendix H: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (August 2008) unless otherwise stated).

Sustainability Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Questions	Indicator	Targets
<p>1. Energy: Reduce energy consumption and emissions of greenhouse gases whilst increasing the use of renewable sustainable energy resources.</p> <p>Relates to Sustainability Issue: A. Energy use</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reduce the demand and need for energy? b. Promote and improve energy efficiency? c. Help minimise emissions of greenhouse gases? d. Contribute towards helping London meet its emission targets? e. Avoid exacerbating the impacts of climate change? f. Will it increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and sustainable resources. 	Proportion of developments granted planning permission subject to BREEAM/Code for Sustainable Homes.	All planning permissions for new homes and buildings to achieve a score of at least 70% + in the energy section of the Code for Sustainable Homes (residential)/BREEAM (commercial) assessment. (based on Mayor of London’s Energy Strategy).
		Proportion of new developments that can generate 20% of their power from renewable energy sources on site (London Plan).	No target related to this indicator.
		Average Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) rating of local authority owned dwellings.	The energy efficiency (Or average SAP rating) of local authority owned dwellings to rise year on year from a target of 60% in 2007.
		Proportion of new homes reaching at least level 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes.	All new publicly funded homes will meet at least level 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes, with many schemes reaching higher levels. (Mayor of London – The Housing Strategy February 2010)
		Proportion of new housing development providing renewable energy on site.	All new housing developments will provide low carbon and renewable energy generation, provided on site where this is feasible. (Mayor of London – The Housing Strategy February 2010)
		Proportion of existing homes being retrofitted to a SAP rating of at least 65.	Where existing homes are retrofitted and the building fabric allows, a SAP rating of at least 65 should be achieved. (Mayor of London – The Housing Strategy February 2010)

Sustainability Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Questions	Indicator	Targets
		Number of homes meeting at least level 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes.	All new publicly funded homes will meet at least level 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes, with many schemes reaching higher levels. (Mayor of London – The Housing Strategy February 2010)
		Number of homes providing renewable energy on site.	All new housing developments will provide low carbon and renewable energy generation, provided on site where this is feasible. (Mayor of London – The Housing Strategy February 2010)
		Each Boroughs CO2 emissions.	To reduce London’s CO2 emissions by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 per cent of 1990 levels by 2015 • 38 per cent of 1990 levels by 2020 • 60 per cent of 1990 levels by 2025. Compliance with the Mayor’s draft Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy, February 2010 (GLA).
		Number of electric vehicle charging points installed.	Deliver 25,000 electric vehicle charge points by 2015, with every Londoner no more than a mile from a publicly accessible electric vehicle charge point. (The Mayor’s draft Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy, February 2010)
2. Water: Promote more efficient use of water resources and improve water quality (biological, physical, chemical and ecological) and amenity quality. Relates to Sustainability Issue: D. Water	Will the OLSPG: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reduce discharges to surface and ground waters? b. Promote sustainable urban drainage? c. Improve water systems infrastructure? d. Reduce abstraction from surface and ground water sources? e. Reduce water consumption? 	Daily water use per capita.	Limit water use to 150 litres per day per capita by 2012.
		Percentage of new developments that incorporate water saving measures.	No target related to this indicator.
		Biological General Quality Assessment.	Greater than 91% of all rivers to meet their River Quality Objectives. (Environment Agency).
		Chemical General Quality Assessment.	Greater than 91% of all rivers to meet their River Quality Objectives. (Environment Agency).

Sustainability Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Questions	Indicator	Targets
	f. Adopt SUDS and water conservation techniques?	Nutrients General Quality Assessment (nitrate and phosphate).	Greater than 91% of all rivers to meet their River Quality Objectives. (Environment Agency).
	g. Improve the quality of water bodies?	Biological General Quality Assessment. (Environment Agency)	Greater than 91% of all rivers to meet their River Quality Objectives (Environment Agency)
	h. Improve the quality of nearby and indirectly affected waters?	Chemical General Quality Assessment. (Environment Agency)	Greater than 91% of all rivers to meet their River Quality Objectives (Environment Agency)
		Nutrients General Quality Assessment (nitrate and phosphate) (Environment Agency)	Greater than 91% of all rivers to meet their River Quality Objectives (Environment Agency)
3. Biodiversity: Create, protect and enhance suitable wildlife habitats wherever possible, protect species and diversity and manage woodlands. Relates to Sustainability Issue: E. Biodiversity	Will the OLSPG:		
	a. Conserve and enhance habitats and species and provide for the long-term management of natural habitats and wildlife?	Proportions of developments granted which include new habitat (Including brown/green roofs incorporated into the design.	At least 75% of all large new developments to have specified habitat creation proposals.
	b. Improve the quality and extent of designated and non-designated sites?	Percentage change in total area of locally designated sites and tree and woodland cover.	No net loss of locally designated sites, 5% increase in tree or woodland cover (Tree and Woodland Framework for London, Mayor of London, May 2005).
	c. Provide opportunities to enhance the environment and create new conservation assets (or restore	Viable populations of BAP species located in each London Borough.	Progress towards delivery of BAP (Mayor of London’s Biodiversity Strategy / Local BAPs/LVRPA BAP).

OLSPG IIA SCOPING REPORT

Sustainability Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Questions	Indicator	Targets
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. existing wildlife habitats)? d. Protect and enhance the area’s water bodies to achieve a good ecological status? e. Promote, educate and raise awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment? f. Bring nature closer to people by improving access to areas of biodiversity interest? g. Enhance the ecological function and carrying capacity of the green infrastructure? h. Encourage protection of trees? 	Area of BAP habitats located in LBs.	Progress towards delivery of BAP (Mayor of London’s Biodiversity Strategy / Local BAPs/LVRPA BAP).
<p>4. Land: Encourage new development on brownfield land, the regeneration of derelict and vacant property; and ensure contaminated land is appropriately remediated.</p> <p>Relates to Sustainability Issue: G. Contaminated Land & H. Landuse (derelict/vacant land).</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reduce the amount of derelict land? b. Encourage new development on brownfield land? c. Encourage regeneration of derelict and vacant property? d. Remediate contaminated land? 	Percentage of new houses built on previously developed land (BVPI 106).	60% of all new housing to be built on Brownfield sites (DCLG, Sustainable Communities: Homes for All).
		Number of sites of potential concern within the local authority area with respect to land contamination (BVPI 216a).	Year on year decrease in the number of sites of potential concern with local authority with respect to land contamination by remediating contaminated sites to bring them back into beneficial use (London Plan).
<p>5. Air Quality: Improve air quality.</p> <p>Relates to Sustainability Issue: I. Air Quality</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Improve air quality? b. Help to reduce emissions of PM10 and NO2? c. Reduce emissions of ozone depleting substances? d. Help to achieve national and 	Number of times the hourly mean level of NO2 (200µg/m3) is exceeded per year.	200 µg/m3 1hr mean concentration not to be exceeded more than 18 days per year (National Statutory Target – UK Air Quality Strategy 2007).
		Annual mean level of NO2 (200 µg/m3)	Annual mean concentration of 40 µg/m3 (National Statutory Target – UK Air Quality Strategy 2007).

Sustainability Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Questions	Indicator	Targets
	international standards for air quality (for example, those set out in the Air Quality Regulations 2000 and (Amendment) Regulations 2002? e. Reduce the number of days where air pollution is higher than the national standard?	Annual mean level of PM10 (200 µg/m3)	Annual mean concentration of 40 µg/m3 (National Statutory Target – UK Air Quality Strategy 2007).
		Number of days the daily mean level of PM10 (50 µg/m3) is exceeded per year.	Mean not to be exceeded more than 35 days a year (National Statutory Target – UK Air Quality Strategy 2007).
		Running eight-hour mean CO level (µg/m3).	Mean concentration of 10 mg/m3 not to be exceeded (National Statutory Target – UK Air Quality Strategy 2007).
		Number of days the eight-hour rolling mean concentration of ozone exceeds 100 µg/m3 per year.	Not to be exceeded more than 10 times per year (National Statutory Target – UK Air Quality Strategy 2007).
		Number of times the 15-minute mean concentration of sulphur dioxide exceeds 266 µg/m3 per year.	Not to be exceeded more than 35 days in a year (National Statutory Target – UK Air Quality Strategy 2007).
6. Waste and resources: Minimise waste and increase recycling,	Will the OLSPG: a. Reduce consumption of material and resources. b. Minimise the production of waste?	Percentage of household waste arisings which have been sent by the authority for recycling (BVPI 82a-b)	20% Statutory recycling rate for London Boroughs in the area (Capital Waste Facts – based on the summation of targets for BVPI 82a and 82 b).

Sustainability Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Questions	Indicator	Targets
composting and recovery rates. Relates to Sustainability Issue: J. Waste	c. Encourage the re-use and recycling of demolition and construction waste including aggregates? d. Reduce household waste? e. Reduce hazardous waste?	Number of kilograms of household waste collected per head of population (BVPI 84).	To reduce the amount of household waste produced in 2008/09 from 970kg per household to 790kg per household by 2031. This is equivalent to a 20 per cent reduction per household. To recycle or compost at least 45 per cent of <i>municipal waste by 2015, 50 per cent by 2020 and 60 per cent by 2031.</i> Setting waste reduction and reuse targets. The Mayor will set a London-wide household waste reduction target equating to 10 per cent per household by 2020 increasing to 20 per cent per household by 2031, based on 2008/09 household waste arisings. (The Mayor’s Draft Municipal Waste Management Strategy, January 2010).
		Percentage of the population served by kerbside collection of recyclables (BVPI 91).	Greater than 50% of residents in the area served by kerbside collection or within 1km of recycling centre (BVPI).
		Number of bring sites per resident in each LB.	1 bring site per 2,000 people across the area (Waste Strategy England 2007).
		Percentage change in the use of secondary and recycled aggregates expressed as a ratio of total aggregate use.	Positive percentage change in use of secondary and recycled aggregates as a proportion of total aggregate use (DCLG).
		Amount of municipal waste direct to landfill.	To achieve zero municipal waste direct to landfill by 2025. (The Mayor’s Draft Municipal Waste Management Strategy, January 2010).
7. Noise: Mitigate ambient noise pollution.	Will the OLSPG: a. Reduce the impact of development noise (construction and	Number of complaints of noise by public to LB by noise source.	All new developments to comply with Noise Exposure Category B as set out in PPG24. (PPG24).

Sustainability Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Questions	Indicator	Targets
Relates to Sustainability Issue: K. Noise and Vibration	<p>demolition)?</p> <p>b. Reduce the impact of noise from traffic and transport?</p> <p>c. Reduce the impact of noise from the night time economy or heavy industry?</p>	Public concern over noise (% of respondents finding different categories of noise a serious problem).	Reduce public concerns regarding noise.
<p>8. Flood risk and Climate Change Adaptation: Avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding, (as far as possible) avoid development on areas of high flood risk and promote the use of SUDS. Also the mitigate the effects of over heating and drought.</p> <p>Relates to Sustainability Issue: C. Climate Change Adaptation (including flood risk)</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <p>a. Minimise the risk of tidal (sea) and fluvial (rivers and watercourses) flooding to people and property?</p> <p>b. Reduce the risk of damage to property from storm events, including surface water flooding and discharges?</p> <p>c. Help minimise the effects during periods of drought?</p> <p>d. Help avoid overheating in the built environment?</p>	Percentage of new residential developments on floodplains in areas considered to be 'high risk' or Zone 3 (as defined in PPS25: land assessed as having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding. (>1%) or a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of flooding from the sea (>0.5%) in any year) (Local Authority / Environment Agency).	0% of new residential development on floodplains in areas considered to be 'high risk' (Zone 3) (PPS25)
<p>9. Open Space: Create, protect, maintain, restore and enhance open spaces and ensure public access is provided.</p> <p>Relates to Sustainability Issue: E. Biodiversity & M. Public Realm</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <p>a. Protect and enhance neighbouring park and open space areas?</p> <p>b. Ensure easy accessibility to open space?</p> <p>c. Create a variety of functional open space to meet community and environmental needs?</p> <p>d. Improve opportunities for recreation and play?</p>	Hectares of open space per 1,000 residents (Local Authority).	Minimum quantum of 1.2ha of open space per 1,000 residents (LB target).
		Annual increase in quantum (ha) of open space per 1,000 residents (Local Authority).	A year on year increase in open space, particularly in areas that are deficient (LB target).
		Percentage of population living within 15 minutes of a local park.	Compliance with London's Public Open Space Hierarchy (London Plan).
		Satisfaction with open space provision and quality (GLA MORI Poll 2007).	Public to be satisfied with open space provision in local area.
<p>10. Archaeological and Historic Environment:</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <p>a. Protect and enhance sites, features and areas of historical,</p>	Number and condition of listed buildings and monuments in the OLSPG Area (Local Authority).	No reduction in the number or condition of listed buildings and monuments in OLSPG area (London Plan).

Sustainability Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Questions	Indicator	Targets
<p>Conserve and enhance heritage assets, their settings, and the wider historic and cultural environment.</p> <p>Relates to Sustainability Issue: H. Landuse (derelict/vacant land) & L. Historic and Cultural Environment</p>	<p>archaeological and cultural value/potential?</p> <p>b. Reduce the number of assets that are currently on the Heritage at Risk Register?</p>	<p>Change in area designated by LB as Archaeological Priority Area (Local Authority).</p>	<p>No reduction in the potential value or designated area of the archaeological priority area of the OLSPG (English Heritage).</p>
	<p>c. Maintain the visual character of the area?</p>	<p>The number of visits to/usages of local authority funded or part-funded museums per 1,000 population (BVPI 170a).</p>	<p>Local authorities to set suitable local target (DCLG).</p>
	<p>d. Will key views and relationships be preserved and enhanced?</p>	<p>Total number of Conservation Areas in local authority areas (BVPI 219A).</p>	<p>Local authorities to set suitable local target (DCLG).</p>
	<p>e. Conserve and enhance the local area?</p>	<p>The number of assets on the Heritage at Risk Register</p>	<p>Monitored by the English Heritage, Heritage at Risk reports.</p>
	<p>f. Conserve and enhance features of cultural importance?</p>		
<p>11. Public Realm: Promote a clean well-maintained public realm.</p> <p>Relates to Sustainability Issue: M. Public Realm</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <p>a. Reduce the amount of fly posting / fly-tipping?</p>	<p>Number of official complaints received concerning public realm.</p>	<p>Increase a positive perception of the public realm (Waltham Forest Civic Society).</p>
	<p>b. Discourage the fly posting and littering?</p>	<p>Meet the requirements of the three grading of street cleanliness (LB Waltham Forest).</p>	<p>No target related to this indicator.</p>
	<p>c. Encourage the use of bins?</p>	<p>The proportion of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having combined deposits of litter and detritus that falls below an acceptable level (BVPI 199a).</p>	<p>Target maximum of 25% of relevant land to be assessed as having fallen below Grade B level (Defra).</p>
	<p>d. Remove clutter?</p> <p>e. Improve the layout and design of streets?</p>	<p>The proportion of relevant land and highways from which unacceptable levels of graffiti are visible (BVPI 199b).</p>	<p>Target maximum of 25% of relevant land to be assessed as having fallen below Grade B level (Defra).</p>
	<p>f. Enhance and protect the built and historic environment?</p> <p>g. Increase the permeability of streets?</p> <p>h. Promote clear and easily understandable routes and spaces to make it easier for cyclists, pedestrians and disabled people to get about?</p>	<p>The proportion of relevant land and highways from which unacceptable levels of fly posting are visible (BVPI 199c).</p>	<p>Target maximum of 25% of relevant land to be assessed as having fallen below Grade B level (Defra).</p>

Sustainability Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Questions	Indicator	Targets
		The year-on-year reduction in total number of incidents and increase in total number of enforcement actions taken to deal with fly tipping (BVPI 199d).	Target maximum of 25% of relevant land to be assessed as having fallen below Grade B level (Defra).
<p>12. Accessibility: To promote and enhance the accessibility of the area.</p> <p>Relates to Sustainability Issue: M. Public Realm, O. Population, R. Housing and T. Access to Key Services.</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <p>a. Increase the amount of wheelchair accessible buildings?</p> <p>b. Will the OLSPG improve accessibility of the general area?</p>	Number of new homes built to Lifetime Homes standards (GLA).	New housing developments will meet the needs of older and disabled people by achieving the highest standards of accessibility and inclusion, with all homes built to Lifetime Homes standards and at least ten per cent designed to be wheelchair accessible. (Mayor of London – The Housing Strategy February 2010).
<p>13. Urban Design: Promote a high quality of sustainable urban design.</p> <p>Relates to Sustainability Issue: B. Greenhouse emissions (CO2), C. Climate Change Adaptation (including Floodrisk), M. Public Realm and O. Population.</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <p>a. Encourage the development of buildings prepared for the impacts of climate change?</p> <p>b. Improve the functionality and form of urban spaces?</p> <p>c. Enhance the relationship between buildings and pedestrians?</p> <p>d. Promote sustainable homes?</p> <p>e. Promote Standard Assessment Procedure (SPA) ratings?</p>	Proportion of new planning consents with Green/Brown roofs (LB Newham).	No target related to this indicator.
		Proportion of new planning consents incorporating passive solar design (LB Newham).	No target related to this indicator.
		% of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM Very Good Standard (LB Hackney).	No target related to this indicator.
		% of new build and retrofit homes meeting the code for Sustainable Homes Level 6 (proposed).	No target related to this indicator.
<p>14. Health: Improve health and well being through enhancing access to health facilities for local residents and promoting healthy lifestyles.</p> <p>Relates to Sustainability</p>	<p>a. Will the OLSPG:</p> <p>b. Reduce health inequalities?</p> <p>c. Improve access to primary healthcare facilities?</p> <p>d. Encourage healthy lifestyles and provide the necessary facilities to promote this, such as open spaces, sport facilities and active travel</p>	Number of GP's per 1,000 of the population (Primary Care Trust / Local Authority).	An average of 3.26 GPs per 1,000 population (EU weighted target).
		Life expectancy at birth.	By 2010 increase life expectancy at birth in England to 78.5 years for men and 82.5 years for women (Department of Health).
		Obesity of primary school age children in reception (National indicator 55).	Reduction in obesity in primary school age children in reception.

Sustainability Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Questions	Indicator	Targets
Issue: P. Health and T. Access to Key Services .	<p>(walking and cycling)?</p> <p>e. Need to maximise crosscutting opportunities to deliver health gains through better-informed and health-focused partnership working. Biggest health gains will come from reducing worklessness, better housing, a better quality environment and higher educational attainments and skills.</p> <p>f. Need to provide for and encourage people to live healthier lifestyles by influencing planning policy and developing joint action plans to deliver positive health benefits.</p> <p>g. Need to promote a world-class service that improves access to, and the quality of, primary care facilities and services, as part of developing mixed sustainable communities.</p> <p>h. Help reduce obesity.</p>	Obesity of primary school children in Year 6 (National Indicator 56).	Reduction in obesity in primary school children in Year 6.
<p>15. Crime: Create safe and secure environments and reduce crime and the fear of crime.</p> <p>Relates to Sustainability Issue: M. Public Realm & Q. Crime</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <p>a. Reduce levels of crime?</p> <p>b. Reduce the fear of crime and make local people feel safer in their community / neighbourhood?</p> <p>c. Improve environmental safety (street lighting, visibility etc)?</p> <p>d. Avoid the creation of isolated places during day and night?</p> <p>e. Improve safety for children and young people?</p> <p>f. Promote the landuse change to</p>	Average number of days taken to repair a street lighting fault (BVPI 215a).	Reduce and maintain the average number of days taken to repair a street lighting fault, which is under the control of the local authority (to set locally).
		Proportion of planning permissions to stipulate Secured by Design.	75% of all large developments to achieve 'Secured by Design' certification.
		Proportion of new vulnerable communal buildings stipulating LPS 1175 level 3 standard doors.	All vulnerable communal buildings to have LPS 1175 level 3 standard doors (including children care homes, residential homes for the elderly and communal residences in high crime areas) (Metropolitan Police Service).

Sustainability Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Questions	Indicator	Targets
	create safer neighbourhoods increasing activity and surveillance. g. Promote safe walking and cycling routes as well as vehicle parking areas. h. People feel safer whenever and wherever they are in the OLSPG London.	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households (BVPI 126).	Improve upon a performance of 16.9 crimes per 1,000 population (Metropolitan Police Service).
		Violent crime per 1,000 population (BVPI 127a).	Improve upon a performance of 29.1% crimes per 1,000 population (Metropolitan Police Service).
		Robberies per 1,000 population (BVPI 127b).	Reduction upon a performance of 4.2 crimes per 1,000 population (Metropolitan Police Service).
		Increase in the percentage of people who feel safe whenever and wherever they are in London	Percentage of people who feel safe whenever and wherever they are in London, broken down by ethnicity
		Increase in reporting of hate crimes	More hate crimes reported, broken down by different types of hate crime
		Vehicle crime per 1,000 population (BVPI 128).	Reduction upon performance of 17.4 crimes per 1,000 population (Metropolitan Police Service).
16. Housing: Wider access to good quality, well-located, affordable housing as well as a higher proportion of family sized housing. Relates to Sustainability Issue: R. Housing & O. Population	Will the OLSPG: a. Increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups within the OLSPG area? b. Increase the amount of family housing within the OLSPG area? c. Meet the needs of people with special needs (older and vulnerable)? d. Reduce homelessness and overcrowding? e. Reduce the number of unfit homes?	The number of supported homes provided (GLA).	1,250 supported homes will be provided between 2008 and 2011, to meet the needs of older and vulnerable Londoners. (Mayor of London – The Housing Strategy February 2010)
		Proportion of local authority homes that are non-decent at 1 st April each year (BVPI 184a).	Ensure that all social housing meets set standards of decency by 2010 (BVPI).
		Ratio of affordable housing to private dwellings (GLA).	Commitment to deliver 50,000 affordable homes in London over the four years 2008 to 2012. Of the 50,000 affordable homes to be delivered, 30,000 will be social rented. (Mayor of London – The Housing Strategy February 2010)

OLSPG IIA SCOPING REPORT

Sustainability Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Questions	Indicator	Targets
	f. Reduce the number of households in temporary accommodation.	Proportion of family-sized homes (three bed plus) provided (GLA).	42 per cent of social rented and, by 2011, 16 per cent of intermediate homes having three bedrooms or more. (Mayor of London – The Housing Strategy February 2010).
	g. Ensure that appropriate social and environmental infrastructure is in place for new residents?	Recorded level of severe overcrowding recorded (GLA).	By 2016, the level of severe overcrowding in social housing should be halved, with 12,000 under occupiers having moved to a smaller home. (Mayor of London – The Housing Strategy February 2010).
	h. Promote lifetime homes?		
	i. Improve design quality?	Number of households in temporary accommodation (GLA).	The number of households in temporary accommodation should be halved by the end of 2010. (Mayor of London – The Housing Strategy February 2010).
		Number of accredited landlords.	The quality of private rented sector homes and landlords will improve, including at least a doubling of the number of accredited landlords by the end of 2011. (Mayor of London – The Housing Strategy February 2010).
		Number of homes empty for over six months.	No more than one per cent of homes should stand empty and unused for over six months. (Mayor of London – The Housing Strategy February 2010).
		Number of rough sleepers on a single night within the LB (BVPI 202).	A year on year increase in the ratio of available beds in hostels and shelters, relative to number of rough sleepers.
		Proportion of new social housing developments stipulating Lifetime Homes Standards (London Plan).	All new housing built to Lifetime Homes Standards (London Plan).
17. Poverty and Social exclusion: Reduce poverty	Will the OLSPG: a. Reduce multiple deprivation and social exclusion in those areas most	The percentage of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled/elderly people (BVPI 165)	90% of pedestrian crossings to have facilities for disabled/elderly people (BVPI).

Sustainability Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Questions	Indicator	Targets
and social exclusion whilst promoting social inclusiveness and equality. Relates to Sustainability Issue: O. Population	affected? b. Improve social cohesion, and establish mixed & balanced communities? c. Foster a sense of pride in the neighbourhood? d. Promote social inclusiveness and equality? e. Support vulnerable groups and disadvantaged groups to enable engage fully in community activities? f. Sets mechanisms for local people not to loose out the benefits of the legacy?	The percentage of authority buildings open to the public in which all public areas are suitable for, and accessible to, disabled people (BVPI 156).	All public buildings to be suitable for and accessible to, disabled people (BVPI).
		Number of free early education places taken up 3 or 4 year olds.	No target related to this indicator.
		Number of day care places available.	No target related to this indicator.
		Percentage of economically active people who have a disability (BVPI 16b).	Age specific unemployment rates for black and minority ethnic groups and disabled people to be no higher than that for the white population by 2016, with a reduction of half the difference by 2011 (London Plan).
18. Education: Improve educational attainment and the provision and access to educational facilities. Relates to Sustainability Issue: S. Education and Skills	Will the OLSPG: a. Improve the qualifications and skills of the local community, particularly young people and the long-term unemployed? b. Set mechanisms in tackling lower levels of attainment and specific barriers to certain disadvantaged groups pursuing higher education? c. Increase learning participation and access to adult education and funding?	Working age individuals with no qualifications.	Working age individuals with no qualifications (Equal Life Chances for All Londoners - Gender Equality Greater London Authority Draft Gender Equality Scheme 2010-2011, May 2010).
		Average class size in state funded schools (Local Authority).	To reduce class size to less than 30 in state funded schools (Department for Children, Schools and Family).
		Main modes of travel to school by 11-16 year olds.	Annual decrease in proportion of school children travelling by private car.
		Proportion of local residents enrolled in adult education programmes.	A year in year increase in the capacity for adult education programmes (LB Targets).
		GCSE Performance grades A* - C (BVPI 38).	At least 30% of pupils to achieve 5 GCSEs at Grade A* - C by 2008 (Department for Children, Schools and Family).

Sustainability Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Questions	Indicator	Targets
<p>19. Travel: Minimise the need to travel and encourage the use of public transport, walking and cycling.</p> <p>Relates to Sustainability Issue: N. Traffic and Transport</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <p>a) Improve accessibility to work and services by public transport, walking and cycling?</p> <p>b) Promote safe walking and cycling routes?</p> <p>c) Minimise the impact of highway congestion on the wider road network?</p> <p>d) Will it encourage a model shift to more sustainable forms of travel?</p> <p>e) Will it reduce road traffic accidents?</p> <p>f) Facilitate efficiency in freight distribution?</p>	<p>ATOS – Access to Opportunities and Services by borough measured in average journey time by public transport or walking (London-wide average is MTS Indicator published in annual Travel in London Report)</p>	<p>Average journey time to stay the same or reduce across services</p>
		<p>Car mode share by borough for trips originating in borough by London residents (LIP Indicator published in annual Travel in London Report)</p>	<p>Car mode share by borough to stay the same or reduce</p>
		<p>Cycle mode share by borough for trips originating in borough by London residents (LIP Indicator published in annual Travel in London Report)</p>	<p>Cycle mode share by borough to increase supporting the London-wide target for increase in cycling</p>
		<p>Road casualties, number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents by borough (LIP Indicator published in annual Travel in London Report)</p>	<p>Follow the London-wide target determined post 2010 (current target is to decrease the number of people killed or seriously injured by a third by 2010 compared to 1994-1998 average)</p>
<p>20. Community facilities: Provide access to an adequate range of community facilities and key services to meet the needs of local residents.</p> <p>Relates to Sustainability Issue: T. Access to Key Services.</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <p>a. Increase satisfaction with local services?</p> <p>b. Improve the range of key services within easy access of the population?</p> <p>c. Improve access to cultural, recreational and leisure facilities?</p> <p>d. Will relevant facilities be developed concurrently with new residential</p>	<p>Location of leisure centres, libraries and parks (LB Newham).</p>	<p>No target related to this indicator.</p>
		<p>Satisfaction survey results (LB Waltham Forest).</p>	<p>No target related to this indicator.</p>
		<p>Decent homes assessment (DCLG).</p>	<p>Increase</p>
		<p>% of local authority buildings suitable for and accessible by disabled people (BVPI 156).</p>	<p>No target related to this indicator.</p>
		<p>Visits to library number per capita (BVPI 117).</p>	<p>No target related to this indicator.</p>

Sustainability Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Questions	Indicator	Targets
	development? e. Facilitate the development of sustainable cultural and leisure spaces that deliver longevity and community meaning?	No. of visits to/usage of museums/1000 population (BVPI 170a).	No target related to this indicator.
		Amount of complete leisure development (Core Output Indicator 4a) (LB Tower Hamlets).	No target related to this indicator.
		Amount of complete Social and Community Facilities (LB Tower Hamlets).	No target related to this indicator
		Percentage of residents satisfied with sports and leisure facilities (BV119a) (LB Tower Hamlets).	No target related to this indicator
		Increase in the number of new or redeveloped primary care facilities (LB Tower Hamlets).	No target related to this indicator
21. Community well being: Ensure that the plan does not negatively affect existing residents and encourages community participation. Relates to Sustainability Issue: O. Population & T. Access to Key Services	Will the OLSPG: a. Encourage engagement in community activities? b. Respond to community needs and desires? c. Tackle barriers to participation?	% of people asked who think that parks, playgrounds and open spaces are good, very good, or excellent (Annual Residents Survey) (LB Tower Hamlets).	No target related to this indicator
		% residents that feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area (LB Tower Hamlets).	No target related to this indicator
		% of residents who agree that the Council is doing a good job (LB Tower Hamlets).	No target related to this indicator
22. Equality and diversity: To ensure positive outcomes for all	Will the OLSPG: a. Affect any specific equality target groups, or sub-groups of an equality group? (i.e. a negative	Percentage of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area (National Indicator 1)	No target related to this indicator

Sustainability Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Questions	Indicator	Targets
<p>communities and celebrate the unique ethnic and cultural diversity of London’s citizens as London’s key strength.</p> <p>Relates to Sustainability Issue: O. Population & P. Health</p>	<p>impact that could disadvantage a group or a positive impact that could contribute to promoting equality, equal opportunities or improving relations within equality target groups).</p> <p>b. Ensure equitable outcomes for all communities, particularly those most liable to discrimination, poverty and social exclusion?</p>	<p>Percentage of people with perceptions that people in the area are treating one another with respect and consideration is a problem (National Indicator 23)</p>	<p>No target related to this indicator</p>
<p>23. Economic Growth: Increase inward investment into the local area boosting sustainable economic growth.</p> <p>Relates to Sustainability Issue: S. Education and Skills, U. Business & V. Employment</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <p>c. Encourage indigenous business? d. Encourage inward investment? e. Make land and property available for business development? f. Encourage new and improve business development and opportunities? g. Improve the resilience of business and the economy? h. Promote growth in key sectors or clusters? i. Enhance the image of the areas as</p>	<p>Total number of VAT registered business in LMF (proposed – based on Small Business Service).</p>	<p>Sustain annual growth in number of VAT registered businesses at levels equal to or above the London average.</p>
		<p>Floor space for all bulk classes (thousands m²).</p>	<p>Stock of office planning permissions to be at least three times the average rates of starts over previous three years (London Plan).</p>
		<p>Number of commercial and industrial property vacancies.</p>	<p>No net annual increase in the number of commercial and industrial properties vacancies in the area.</p>
		<p>Number of VAT based enterprises by employment size band.</p>	<p>Maintain or improve London’s net start-up rate (start-ups net of closures) over the economic cycle.</p>

Sustainability Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Questions	Indicator	Targets
	<p>a business location?</p> <p>j. Improve job density?</p> <p>k. Reduce skill shortages?</p> <p>l. Reduce poverty and help improve earnings?</p> <p>m. Reduce unemployment overall as well as long-term employment?</p> <p>n. Provide job opportunities and improve quality of life to the most deprived sections of the community?</p> <p>o. Improve business development and resilience, and enhance business competitiveness?</p> <p>p. Improve sustainable business development?</p> <p>q. Help to diversify the economy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it prevent the loss of local businesses? • Will it encourage business start-ups and support the growth of businesses? • Will it encourage ethical and responsible investment? • Will it help reduce levels of deprivation? • Will it support the development of green industries and a low carbon economy? • Will it help maintain London as an internationally competitive city? 	<p>Number of VAT based enterprises by broad industry group.</p>	<p>Maintain or improve London’s net start-up rate (start-ups closures) over the economic cycle.</p>

OLSPG IIA SCOPING REPORT

Sustainability Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Questions	Indicator	Targets
<p>24. Employment: Increase employment opportunities for all residents in the local area.</p> <p>Relates to Sustainability Issue: S. Education and Skills & V. Employment</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Improve the range of employment opportunities? b. Provide employment opportunities for the local community and stimulate regeneration? c. Help to improve earnings? d. Help improve learning and the attainment of skills? e. Reduce unemployment, including long-term unemployment? f. Provide jobs at higher skill levels? 	<p>Close the gap for women and men and communities who experience low participation and success rates.</p>	<p>Employment rate of women and excluded groups compared to employment rate of all Londoners (Equal Life Chances for All Londoners - Gender Equality Greater London Authority Draft Gender Equality Scheme 2010-2011, May 2010).</p>
		<p>Jobseekers allowance claimants (Local Authority).</p>	<p>Age specific unemployment rates for black and minority ethnic groups and disabled people to be no higher than that for the white population by 2016, with a reduction of half the difference by 2011 (London Plan).</p>
		<p>Proportion of residents economically inactive (Local Authority).</p>	<p>Increase the local employment rate and reduce the unemployment rate compared to previous year's average (based on HM Treasury public service target).</p>

OLSPG IIA SCOPING REPORT

The IIA objectives are based upon previous SAs of the London Plan, LLVOAPF and LMF and have been updated to reflect the experience of past assessments and the set of sustainability issues identified in Table 11. The key differences from previous SA/IIA's are as follows:

- The combination of the specific 'Water Quantity' and 'Water Quality' objectives to reduce repetition.
- The addition of the 'Poverty and exclusion' objective.
- The addition of the 'Equality and Diversity' objective.
- The addition of a new 'Accessibility' objective.

Task A5: Consulting on the scope of the IIA.

7. CONSULTATION

To match the requirements of the SEA Directive the relevant body must seek the views of the statutory environmental consultation bodies designated in the SEA Regulations on the scope and level of detail of the environmental information to be included in the SA report. The following bodies were therefore consulted by the GLA:

- English Heritage
- Natural England
- Environment Agency

As set out in the SEA Directive it is also desirable for other relevant bodies to be consulted as considered appropriate with a balance between those concerned with social, environmental and economic issues. As well as the three designated bodies the GLA consulted with the following between the 25 June and 2 August 2010 and their comments reflected in this Scoping Report:

- Communities and Local Government
- Government Office for London
- Host Borough Unit
- London Borough of Hackney
- London Borough of Newham
- London Borough of Tower Hamlets
- London Borough of Waltham Forest
- London Civic Forum
- London Development Agency
- London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority
- London Sustainability Exchange
- London Sustainable Development Commission
- London Thames Gateway Development Corporation
- London Voluntary Service Council
- Metropolitan Police
- Olympic Delivery Authority Planning Decisions Team
- Olympic Park Legacy Company
- Transport for London

8. NEXT STEPS

The Scoping Report and its consultation fulfils the requirements relevant to Stage A of the IIA process as outlined within the Quality Assurance Checklist presented in Appendix B. The Integrated Impact Assessment Report will build upon the Scoping Report and include details of impact prediction, evaluation, and mitigation of the sustainability effects of the OLSPG document. As per the SEA Directive the next steps in the SA process is:

Table 19 Next steps.

Tasks		Description
Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects		
B1	Testing the objectives against the SA framework.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test the OLSPG objectives against the SA framework.
B2	Developing the OLSPG options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appraise the options for the OLSPG.
B3	Predicting the effects of the OLSPG.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predict how the policies presented within the OLSPG will affect the baseline situation. • Assess the direct of change (e.g. increase/decrease) • Assess the scale of the effect on the baseline situation. • Assess the timescale over which the effect will occur/last for. • Assess whether the effect is direct or indirect. • Consider any cumulative effects associated with plan policies.
B4	Evaluating the effects of the plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop significance criteria to evaluate the effect of the plans policies on the baseline situation. • Evaluate the effects of the plans policies on the baseline situation.
B5	Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make recommendations to modify policies to reduce/prevent significant negative effects. • Make recommendations to improve/enhance the sustainability of policies.

OLSPG IIA SCOPING REPORT

B6	Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggest measures for monitoring the effects of the plan using the indicators identified in Stage A. • Make recommendations for updating and reviewing the baseline data to ensure that the effects of the plan can be monitored effectively. • Make recommendations for addressing any 'adverse' effects identified during monitoring. • Make recommendation for incorporating the results of the monitoring into future plan and other related plans.
Stage C: Preparing the IIA Report		
C1	Preparing the Integrated Impact Assessment Report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Impact Assessment Report.
Stage D: Consulting on the Draft OLSPG document and the IIA Report		
D1	Public consultation on the preferred option DP and the IIA report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult the public, community groups, authorities with environmental responsibilities and other local stakeholders on the plan and IIA report.
D2	Appraising significant changes resulting from representations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess significant changes made to the plan based on consultation responses with regard to impacts on sustainability and influence revisions in the plan.
D3	Making decisions and providing information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of information relating to how the sustainability appraisal process was taken into account during the preparation of the OLSPG document.
Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the OLSPG		
E1	Finalising aims and methods for monitoring.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review monitoring proposed in the IIA and finalise monitoring arrangements.
E2	Responding to adverse effects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that appropriate measures are developed to respond to adverse effects uncovered by the monitoring programme.

APPENDIX A - Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Policies

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL LEGISLATION, PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND POLICIES	
Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php	
The objectives of the Kyoto Protocol are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stabilise and reduce Green House Gas emissions. • Mitigate climate change • Promote sustainable development worldwide 	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012. 20% reduction in carbon monoxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010
The EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/consleg/1979/L/01979L0409-20070101-en.pdf	
The main provisions of the Directive include, but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The maintenance of the favourable conservation status of all wild bird species across their distributional range. • The identification and classification of Special Protection Areas for rare or vulnerable species • The establishment of a general scheme of protection for all wild birds • Restrictions on the sale and keeping of wild birds • Requirements to ensure that introduction of non-native birds do not threatened other biodiversity The provisions of the directive cover all birds, their nests, eggs and habitats.	No relevant measurable targets or indicators.
The EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC (The Habitats Directive). http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:1992L0043:20070101:EN:PDF	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna. • Maintain and restore natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, working towards ensuring biodiversity and taking account of economic social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics. 	No relevant measurable targets or indicators.
Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for the community action in the field of water policy (The Water Framework Directive) http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2000:327:0001:0072:EN:PDF	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater. • To enhance protection and improvement of the aquatic environment and promote sustainable water use, to reduce pollution of water, to lessen the effects of floods and droughts and to rationalise and update existing legislation and introduce a coordinated approach to water management. 	Requires all inland water to reach “good” status by 2015.
Directive 2001/77/EEC (Renewables Directive) http://eur-lex.europa.eu/pri/en/oj/dat/2001/l_283/l_28320011027en00330040.pdf	

OLSPG IIA SCOPING REPORT

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
To promote the electricity generation from renewable energy sources	EU Member States are to set targets for electricity consumption from renewable sources. Member States will be held accountable for achieving these targets, by the EU.
The Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy, June 2006 http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/06/st10/st10117.en06.pdf	
To limit climate change and its costs and negative effects to society and the environment.	By 2010, 12% of energy consumption, on average, and 21% of electricity consumption as a common but differentiated target, should be met by renewable sources, considering raising their share to 15% by 2015.
<p>To ensure that our transport systems meet society's economic, social and environmental needs whilst minimising their undesirable impacts on the economy, society and the environment.</p> <p>Achieving sustainable levels of transport energy use and reducing transport greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Reducing pollutant emissions from transport to levels that minimise effects on human health and/or the environment.</p>	<p>In line with the EU strategy on CO₂ emissions from light duty vehicles, the average new car fleet should achieve CO₂ emissions of 140g/km (2008/09) and 120 g/km (2012).</p> <p>Halving road transport deaths by 2010 compared with the number of deaths in 2000.</p>
<p>To promote sustainable consumption and production patterns.</p> <p>Improving the environmental and social performance for products and processes and encouraging their uptake by business and consumers.</p>	None
<p>Improving resource efficiency to reduce the overall use of non-renewable natural resources and the related environmental impacts of raw materials use, thereby using renewable natural resources at a rate that does not exceed their regeneration capacity.</p> <p>To improve management and avoid overexploitation of natural resources, recognising the value of ecosystem services.</p> <p>Avoiding the generation of waste and enhancing efficient use of natural resources by applying the concept of life-cycle thinking and promoting reuse and recycling.</p> <p>Improving management and avoiding overexploitation of renewable natural resources such as fisheries, biodiversity, water, soil, air and atmosphere.</p> <p>Gaining and maintaining a competitive advantage by improving resource efficiency, inter alia through the promotion of eco-efficient innovations.</p> <p>Halting the loss of biodiversity and contributing to a significant reduction in the worldwide rate of biodiversity loss by 2010.</p> <p>Contributing effectively to achieving the four United Nations global objectives on forests by 2015.</p>	None

OLSPG IIA SCOPING REPORT

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>To promote good public health on equal conditions and improve protection against health threats.</p> <p>Improving information on environmental pollution and adverse health impacts.</p> <p>Improving mental health and tackling suicide risks.</p>	None
<p>To create a socially inclusive society by taking into account solidarity between and within generations and to secure and increase the quality of life of citizens as a precondition for lasting individual well-being.</p>	<p>Intensifying efforts to reduce early school leaving to 10% and to ensure that at least 85% of 22 year olds should have completed upper secondary education. By the end of 2007 every young person who has left school and is unemployed should be offered a job, apprenticeship, additional training, or other employability measure within six months, and within no more than 4 months by 2010.</p>
<p>To actively promote sustainable development worldwide and ensure that the European Union's internal and external policies are consistent with global sustainable development and its international commitments.</p>	<p>Raise the volume of aid to 0.7% of Gross National Income (GNI) by 2015 with an intermediate target of 0.56% in 2010.</p>
<p>EC Biodiversity Strategy 1998 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/docum/pdf/com_98_42_en.pdf</p>	
<p>To fully implement the Habitats Directive and the Birds Directive.</p> <p>To develop in co-operation with Member States, instruments to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity across the territory outside protected areas.</p> <p>To enhance the ecological function of land cover, including riparian and alluvial vegetation, to combat erosion and maintain the water cycle supporting ecosystems and habitats important for biodiversity.</p> <p>To protect wetlands and restore the ecological character of degraded wetlands.</p> <p>To minimise the impact on biodiversity of the development of infrastructures for energy from conventional and renewable sources.</p> <p>To minimise the impacts on biodiversity of transport infrastructure by optimising the capacity and efficiency of the existing infrastructure and, for new infrastructure, giving full consideration to environmental concerns.</p> <p>To support sustainable use of natural resources, particularly in relation to forests, grasslands and marine/coastal ecosystems.</p>	None
<p>International Olympic Committee Guide to Sport, Environment and Sustainable Development www.olympic.org/uk/organisation/missions/environment/full_story_uk.asp?id=2030</p>	

OLSPG IIA SCOPING REPORT

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>To maintain the key functions of ecosystems (Biodiversity and Productivity) in order to preserve all the food chains upon which humans depend.</p> <p>Ensure high quality built and natural environments to maintain human mental well-being.</p> <p>Urban development, particularly in large cities, must involve the creation of a landscape which, though artificial, fulfils environmental (air quality, water infiltration etc), social (opportunities for recreation such as sport) and economic (communication routes) functions.</p> <p>Water should be used sensibly and contamination of it should be avoided.</p> <p>Any practice which leads to compacting soil, preventing it from regulating rainfall seepage, should be avoided.</p> <p>It is vital to limit as much as possible the carbon dioxide emissions responsible for the greenhouse effect. To this end, it is important to promote public transport, low fuel consumption vehicles and energy production methods that do not emit carbon dioxide.</p> <p>All combustion processes, particularly of waste, must be controlled in order to prevent acidic gas, carcinogenic hydrocarbon and dust emissions.</p> <p>If necessary, road traffic should be restricted during hours of strong sunshine, in order to prevent ozone formation.</p> <p>Sustainable methods of energy use and generation should be adopted wherever possible, including; the use of public transport and building insulation; renewable energy generation systems; the use of solar energy for heating and decontaminating water.</p> <p>Highly toxic pollutants and waste must be combated at source and systematically identified, monitored and possibly destroyed or stored.</p> <p>All inert or organic household waste should be either recycled or composed respectively.</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p>Strategic Energy Review: An Energy Policy for Europe 2007 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/com/2007/com2007_0001en01.pdf</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>To combat climate change, limit the EU’s external vulnerability to imported hydrocarbons and to promote growth and jobs, thereby providing secure and affordable energy to consumers</p>	<p>An EU objective in international negotiations of 30% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by developed countries by 2020 compared to 1990. In addition, 2050 global GHG emissions must be reduced by up to 50% compared to 1990, implying reductions in industrialised countries of 60-80% by 2050 An EU commitment now to achieve, in any event, at least a 20% reduction of greenhouse gases by 2020 compared to 1990.</p>
<p>EU Energy Efficiency Action Plan http://ec.europa.eu/energy/action_plan_energy_efficiency/doc/com_2006_0545_en.pdf</p>	
<p>To achieve sustainability, competitiveness and security of energy supply through improving energy efficiency.</p> <p>To put EU industry at the forefront of the rapidly growing low carbon technology sector.</p> <p>To lower the cost of clean energy.</p> <p>Accelerating the use of fuel-efficient vehicles for transport, making better use of public transport and ensuring that the true costs of transport are faced by consumers.</p> <p>Rapidly improving the energy performance of the EU’s existing buildings and taking the lead to make very low energy houses the norm for new buildings.</p> <p>Coherent use of taxation to achieve more efficient use of energy.</p> <p>Improving the efficiency of heat and electricity generation, transmission and distribution.</p>	<p>Reducing the EU’s global primary energy use by 20% by 2020. Tougher standards and better labelling on appliances.</p> <p>20% renewable energy target by 2020 requiring a sharp increase in the share of lower cost renewables, including the rollout of offshore wind and 2nd generation biofuels.</p> <p>For 2050 and beyond, the switch to low carbon in the European energy system should be completed with an overall European energy mix that could include large shares for renewables, sustainable coal and gas, sustainable hydrogen, and, for those member states that want, Generation IV fission power and fusion energy.</p> <p>By 2030, increased electricity and heat production from low carbon sources and extensive near-zero emission fossil fuel power plants with CO₂ capture and storage. Transport will need to increasingly adapt to using 2nd generation biofuels and hydrogen fuel cells.</p>
<p>Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste (The Landfill Directive) http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:1999:182:0001:0019:EN:PDF</p>	
<p>To prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the land filling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.</p> <p>To prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health.</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>EU DIRECTIVE 2002/91/EC on the energy performance of buildings 2002 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2003:001:0065:0071:EN:PDF</p>	
<p>To promote the improvement of the energy performance of buildings within the Community.</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>Directive on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/07/st03/st03696.en07.pdf</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>To define and establish objectives to prevent harmful effects of air pollutants to human health and the environment as a whole.</p> <p>To assess ambient air quality using common methods and criteria.</p> <p>To gather adequate information on ambient air quality and ensure its public availability.</p> <p>To maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve ambient air quality where required.</p>	<p>Refers to existing EU air quality objective values for various pollutants and sets new objectives for PM_{2.5}.</p> <p>See Appendix A for limit values.</p>
UK LEGISLATION	
Crime and Disorder Act 1998 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1998/19980037.htm	
Section 17 – Local authorities required to exercise functions with due regard to likely effect on crime and disorder.	None
Draft Climate Change Bill http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld200708/ldbills/044/200708044.pdf	
<p>Sets out a framework for moving the UK to a low-carbon economy. It demonstrates the UK’s leadership as progress continues towards establishing a post-Kyoto global emissions agreement.</p> <p>Requires the Government to publish five yearly carbon budgets as from 2008</p> <p>Creates a Committee on Climate Change</p> <p>Requires the Committee on Climate Change to advise the Government on the levels of carbon budgets to be set, the balance between domestic emissions reductions and the use of carbon credits, and whether the 2050 target should be increased</p> <p>Places a duty on the Government to assess the risk to the UK from the impacts of climate change</p> <p>Provides powers to establish trading schemes for the purpose of limiting greenhouse gas</p> <p>Confers powers to create waste reduction pilot schemes</p> <p>Amends the provisions of the Energy Act 2004 on renewable transport fuel obligations.</p>	<p>For the years from 2015 to 2020, the carbon budget should meet a 26% reduction in carbon of 1990 levels.</p> <p>The carbon budget for years 2045 to 2050 should see a 60% reduction in carbon levels from 1990 levels.</p> <p>The LMF should incorporate principles of CO₂ reduction into design, such as; replacing opportunities for private vehicle use with public transport options, indicating renewable energy generation opportunities, promoting targets for low CO₂ buildings, allocating densely forested green space etc.</p>
Town and Country Planning Act 1990 www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts1990/ukpga_19900008_en_1	
To ensure appropriate town planning including matters of; strategic planning documents; planning permission and development orders; designation of protected areas; planning procedures etc.	None
Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Applies the principles of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to practical measures such as development of local development documents, use of Regional Strategies and Local Transport Plans.</p> <p>Regulation 15 stipulates that when preparing local development documents, local planning authorities must have regard to the objectives of preventing major accidents and limiting the consequences of such accidents, the need in the long term to maintain appropriate distances between establishments and residential areas, buildings and areas of public use, major transport routes as far as possible, recreational areas and areas of particular natural sensitivity or interest, the need for additional technical measures in relation to notifiable installations, and the national waste strategy.</p>	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators although the specifications of the LDP will need to be taken into account.</p>
<p>Statutory Instrument 2006 No. 1062: The Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Amendment) (England) Order 2006 AND Statutory Instrument 2006 No. 1063: The Town and Country Planning (Applications for Planning Permission, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas)(Amendment) (England) Regulations 2006 AND DCLG Circular 1/2006: Guidance on Changes to the Development Control System http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1500620</p>	
<p>These Statutory Instruments came into force on 10 August 2006 and brought into effect the requirement for design and access statements to be submitted with certain types of planning applications, in Section 42 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (see above). Such applications must now be accompanied by a statement about the design principles and concepts that have been applied to the development, and about how issues relating to access to the development have been dealt with. Local planning authorities must not register such applications if they do not include a design and access statement. Information that statements are expected to include is explained in more detail in Circular 1/2006 (12 June 2006), and in a practical guide produced by CABE entitled, Design and Access Statements: How to Write, Read and Use Them (June 2006) (see below).</p>	
<p>Part IV (Air Quality) Environment Act 1995 (England and Wales) www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1995/ukpga_19950025_en_1</p>	
<p>This requires the preparation of a national air quality strategy for assessment and management of air quality. It sets out the requirements for local authority air quality reviews, the designation of air quality management areas and reserves the powers of the secretary of state.</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2000/ukpga_20000034_en_1</p>	
<p>Section 2 (which amends Section 71 of the 1976 Act) – In carrying out their functions, local authorities must have due regard to the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate unlawful racial discrimination; • Promote equality of opportunity and good relations between persons of different racial groups. <p>Associated secondary legislation (Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 3125: The Race Relations Act 1976 (Statutory Duties) Order 2004) also requires local authorities to prepare and publish Race Equality Scheme setting out how they propose to assess whether key functions and policies (including land use plans) are relevant to race equality, likely impact on statutory duty, and proposals for monitoring impacts.</p>	<p>Monitoring of the impact of key functions and policies on general duty/ race equality is an essential requirement under secondary legislation - each authority is required to set out its proposal for monitoring in a Race Equality Scheme.</p>
<p>Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2004/ukpga_20040005_en_1</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Establishes a framework for the development of planning systems and documents such as regional spatial strategies, regional planning bodies and development documents.</p> <p>Section 42 – (amendment to Section 62 of the Town and country Planning Act 1990) – Requirement for certain planning applications (to be specified in secondary legislation) to be accompanied by a statement about the design principles and concepts that have been applied to the development. And about how issues relating to access to the development have been dealt with. This provision came into effect on 10 August 2006, through Statutory Instrument 2006 No. 1062 and Statutory Instrument 2006 No. 1063 – see below.</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>Disability Discrimination Act 2005 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/Acts/acts2005/ukpga_20050013_en_1</p>	
<p>Section 3 (inserts new Sections 49A – 49D into 1995 Act) – in carrying out their functions, local authorities must have due regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to eliminate unlawful discrimination; • The need to eliminate harassment of disabled persons that is related to their disabilities; • The need to promote equality of opportunity between disabled persons and other persons; • The need to take steps to take account of disabled persons’ disabilities, even where that involves treating disabled persons more favourably than other persons; • The need to promote positive attitudes towards disabled persons; and • The need to encourage participation by disabled persons in public life. <p>Associated secondary legislation (Statutory Instrument 2005 No, 2966: The Disability Discrimination (Public Authorities) (Statutory Duties) Regulations 2005) also requires local authorities to prepare and publish a Disability Equality Scheme setting out how they propose to assess whether key functions and policies (including land use plans) are relevant to disability inequality and likely impact on statutory duty, and proposals for monitoring impacts.</p>	<p>Monitoring the impact of key functions and policies on general duty/ disability equality is an essential requirement under secondary legislation – each authority is required to set out its proposals for monitoring in a Disability Equality Scheme.</p>
<p>Equality Act 2006 (effective from 6 April 2007) http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2006/pdf/ukpga_20060003_en.pdf</p>	
<p>Section 83 (inserts new Sections 21A and 76A into Sex Discrimination Act 1973) in carrying out functions, it is unlawful for public authorities to do any act that constitutes discrimination or harassment, and they must have regard to the need:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To eliminate unlawful discrimination and harassment, and • To promote equality of opportunity between men and women. 	<p>Monitoring of impact of key functions and policies on general duty/ gender equality is a key requirement.</p>
<p>Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act 2006 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2006/ukpga_20060019_en_1#pb4-l1g4</p>	
<p>To enhance the United Kingdom’s contribution to combating climate change.</p>	<p>By November 2008, the Secretary of State must designate one or more national micro generation targets, and publish a statement of that fact together with a copy of the target or targets.</p>
<p>Habitats Regulations – The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si1994/uksi_19942716_en_1.htm</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>To make provision for the implementation of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of wild flora and fauna (Habitats Directive). Regulations 37, 48 – Planning policies should encourage the management of features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora. Before giving permission for any plan or project that is likely to have a significant effect upon a European Site, authorities must also make an “appropriate assessment” of the implications. Consultation Paper on amendments to the Habitats Regulations, May 2006, proposes new Regulations 85A, 85B and 85C – Requirement for “appropriate assessment” to apply to local development documents.</p>	<p>No measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-3614</p>	
<p>The Act consolidates and amends existing national legislation to implement the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) and Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (Birds Directive) in Great Britain. It affords protection to wildlife (birds, animals and plants), countryside, national parks, public rights of way and the designation of protected areas such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest.</p>	<p>No measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW) http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2000/ukpga_20000037_en_1</p>	
<p>The Act provides for public access on foot to certain types of land, amends the law relating to public rights of way, increases protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and provides for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides new rights of public access to areas of open land and provisions for extending the right to coastal land. • Improves rights of way legislation, by encouraging the creation of new routes and clarifying existing routes. • Increases protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest. • Strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation. 	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/RevisedStatutes/Acts/ukpga/1979/cukpga_19790046_en_1</p>	
<p>The Act is the major piece of legislation concerned with the protection of archaeological sites/ ancient monuments. The act supports a formal system of Scheduled Monument Consent for any work to a designated monument. Scheduling is the only legal protection specifically for archaeological sites. However, the Heritage White Paper proposes reforms that will streamline the existing designation and consent regimes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To consolidate law relating to ancient monuments and to provide for the inspection and recording of matters of archaeological interest and to regulate such activities. • Provides for nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. 	<p>No measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1990/Ukpga_19900009_en_1</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>This Act sets out the legal requirements for the control of development and alterations which affect buildings, including those which are listed or in conservation areas, and the framework by which control is maintained. However, the Heritage White Paper proposes reforms that will streamline the existing designation and consent regimes.</p>	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2004/20041633.htm</p>	
<p>To provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development, by ensuring that an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.</p>	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Air Quality Limit Values Regulations 2003 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/SI/si2003/20032121.htm</p>	
<p>These Regulations transpose into national legislation the requirements of Directive 2002/3/EC. They determine the duty to ensure compliance with limit values of relevant pollutants in ambient air; set target values and long-term objectives for levels of ozone in ambient air; require the assessment of ambient air quality and the production of action plans where there is a risk of exceeding limit values for any of the relevant pollutants.</p>	<p>Limit values and dates by which these are to be achieved are listed for: Sulphur Dioxide, Nitrogen Dioxide and Oxides of Nitrogen, Particulate Matter, Lead Benzene, Carbon Monoxide and Ozone.</p> <p>These limit values are attached in Appendix A at the end of this report.</p>
<p>The Water Environment (England and Wales) Regulations 2003 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2003/20033242.htm</p>	
<p>The Regulations define river basin districts and require an analysis of their character, the impact of human activity on the basin, an economic analysis of water and the identification of the use of water for abstraction intended for human consumption. They also require the production of a register of protected areas lying within the river basin district; establish a monitoring programme for determining water status; set objectives and targets to improve water quality; and require the production of river basin management plans.</p>	<p>The Environment Agency (by Dec 2004) should have (a) carried out an analysis of the characteristics of each river basin district; and (b) conducted a review of the impact of human activity on the status of surface water and groundwater in each river basin district. These must be periodically updated by the Agency, initially by 22nd December 2013 and thereafter by each sixth anniversary of that date. All monitoring programmes should have been made operational by 22nd Dec 2006. The appropriate authority must ensure that river basin management plans are published by 22nd Dec 2009; and periodically reviewed and where appropriate updated, initially by 22nd Dec 2015 and thereafter by each 6th anniversary of that date.</p>
<p>Transport Act, 2000 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2000/20000038.htm</p>	
<p>The Act contains provision about transport, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air travel – navigation, charges and competition. • Local transport – Production of local transport plans, bus strategies, (quality bus partnerships and contracts, ticketing, provision of information and pollution reduction). • Travel concessions. • Road user charges. • Railways. 	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
Household (previously municipal) Waste Recycling Act, 2003 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/Acts/acts2003/ukpga_20030029_en_1	
<p>The Act aims to increase the amount of household waste recycling and makes further provision regarding the collection, composting and recycling of household waste.</p>	<p>Waste collection authorities to collect at least two separate recyclables and residual waste by 2010. The implementation of the Act will assist Local Authorities in achieving their statutory recycling targets which underpin the national targets of the Waste Strategy 2000 to recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005, 30% by 2010 and 33% by 2015.</p>
The Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations, 2000 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2000/20001973.htm	
<p>The Regulations aims to control pollution from industrial sources. It requires the prevention or reduction of emissions from installations and promotes techniques that reduce the amount of waste and releases overall.</p>	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
UK GOVERNMENT STRATEGIES AND POLICIES	
Building a Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for More Sustainable Construction (April 2000) http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file13547.pdf and Review Documents http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file21329.pdf http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file21332.pdf	
<p>This strategy aims to provide a catalyst for change in construction, and to encourage the construction industry to adopt a more sustainable approach towards development. It identifies ten Themes for Action which the construction industry is urged to adopt. These embrace the principles of sustainable development, such as re-using existing built assets, designing for minimum waste, minimising energy waste in construction and use, avoiding pollution, preserving and enhancing biodiversity, conserving water resources and respecting people and their local environment. The Strategy is currently under review. The consultation paper Sustainable Construction Strategy Report (2006) embraces broad themes of the existing strategy but highlights the need for urgent action. The built environment is identified as a major consumer of natural resources, and as being responsible for serious environmental change and is advised to “embrace more sustainable forms of building and make better use of resources.”</p> <p>Six areas for improvement are identified, one of which is that the design of new buildings should be based on “whole life value,” involving investment of more time and resources in the design phase of the construction process, subjecting of proposals to independent challenge, such as business cases that consider the running costs throughout the life of the building, and assessment of wider economic, social and environmental impacts.</p> <p>It identifies Code for Sustainable Homes (CSH), Design Quality Indicators (DQI), Environmental Performance Indicators (EPI) and Sustainability Checklists as potential tools that can be used at the design stage to assess the sustainability of buildings, but acknowledges the difficulty of identifying indicators for measuring design quality.</p>	<p>No measurable targets and indicators directly applicable to a masterplan framework.</p>
Code for Sustainable Homes: Technical Guide (April 2008) http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/codesustainable	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Consultation on the Code for Sustainable Homes took place during 2004-05 and the final version was published in December 2006 alongside consultation papers on a proposed Planning Policy Statement on Climate Change, Building a Greener Future: Towards Zero Carbon Development (see below), and Water Efficiency in New Buildings. The Code for Sustainable Homes will complement the requirement for all new homes (and subsequently, all homes that are sold or leased) to have an Energy Performance Certificate, which was introduced in July 2007. The Code relates to new homes only, and measures the sustainability of the homes according to a set of criteria, which have been developed from the Building Research Establishment (BRE) EcoHomes Standard. The new Code has six levels, which are set by a scoring system, whereby points are given for achieving certain levels of sustainability. Compliance with the Code requires meeting minimum standards for both energy and water efficiency, with additional points awarded for meeting standards relating to materials, surface water run-off, waste, pollution, health and well being, management and ecology. The levels range from Level 1, which requires slight improvements in energy efficiency over and above compliance with Part L of the Building Regulations, through to Level 6, which would be a “zero carbon home” and would also achieve significant water efficiency savings as well as scoring high points for meeting other sustainability standards. Compliance with the Code is at present voluntary but the Government announced in the 2007 Budget that it would eventually become mandatory through progressive changes to the Building Regulations. Technical Guidance has been published every year since 2006. The most recent guidance was published in April 2008.</p>	<p>No measurable targets and indicators that specifically relate to a masterplan framework.</p>
<p>Building a Greener Future: Towards Zero Carbon Development – Consultation (December 2006)</p> <p>Consultation on a package of measures to tackle climate change, through proposed Planning Policy Statement on Climate Change (see below), amendments to Building Regulations and Code for Sustainable Homes (see above). The goal is to achieve zero carbon housing by 2016, i.e. that by 2016, net carbon emissions from domestic energy consumption will be zero.</p>	<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1505157</p> <p>Proposes the following stepped targets towards zero carbon housing by 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25% improvement by 2010; • 44% improvement by 2013; • Zero carbon by 2016. <p>However, as it is proposed that these targets be set through the Building Regulations rather than through planning policy.</p>
<p>Building Regulations and Energy Efficiency Requirements for New Dwellings http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/Energyefficiencyrequirements</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>To significantly reduce energy use in buildings as an important element of national climate change strategy.</p>	<p>Target CO₂ emissions for new dwellings are calculated using SAP 2005²¹ using the following formula: $TER = (CH \times \text{fuel factor} + CL) \times (1 - \text{improvement factor})$ Where: CH is the emissions calculated using SAP 2005 that would arise from the provision of heating and hot water (including fans and pumps) complying with the 2002 Approved Document standards. CL is the emissions arising from internal fixed lighting as determined to comply with the 2002 Approved Document standards. Fuel factor is a factor depending on the primary heating fuel. Improvement factor is the target improvement from the 2002 base line for a gas-heated dwelling.</p>
<p>Urban White Paper – Our Towns and Cities: The Future – Delivering an Urban Renaissance (November 2000) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1503232</p>	
<p>The Urban White Paper followed the Urban Task Force led by Lord Rogers, which recognised that the quality of the environment is crucial to the achievement of urban renaissance, and the creation of places where people want to live, work, bring up children, spend their leisure time, and set up businesses. White Paper identifies three ways in which urban areas could be made “places for people:” better planning and design, bringing derelict land and property back into beneficial use, and better management. Better planning and design is seen as making the best use of land, and building in a sustainable way that is sensitive to the needs of people and the impact urban living has on the environment.</p>	<p>No measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the Future (February 2003) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1139868</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Long-term action plan for delivering sustainable communities where the quality of the environment is seen as being integral to delivery. Investment being targeted towards a range of measures, including the regeneration of deprived areas, protecting the Green Belt, and improvements to parks and other public spaces. It sees the most important requirements for sustainable communities as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe and healthy local environment with well-designed public and green space; • Sufficient size, scale and density, and the right layout to support basic amenities in the neighbourhood and minimise use of resources (including land); • Buildings – both individually and collectively – that can meet different needs over time and minimise use of resources; • Well-integrated mix of decent homes of different types and tenures to support a range of household sizes, ages and incomes; • Sense of place. <p><u>Delivering Sustainable Communities: The Role of Local Authorities in the Delivery of New Quality Housing (2005)</u> was launched at the Sustainable Communities Summit in Manchester in February 2005, this document sets out how the Government expects local authorities to deliver high quality new housing to support the Sustainable Communities Plan. Emphasises the need for effective planning services, and the need for quality as well as meeting supply and demand for new homes. Highlights the need for efficient development control services, including the need for access to design advice, and for staff to have the right skills to focus on the delivery of strategic outcomes and “high quality, well-designed residential environments.” Use of “design champions” is recommended.</p>	<p>Although need for monitoring of housing delivery is given particular emphasis in the Delivering Sustainable Communities document, no indicators are identified that could be used to measure quality of schemes.</p>
<p>UK Fuel Poverty Strategy (November 2001) http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/fuel-poverty/strategy/index.html</p>	
<p>Pre-dates <u>Energy White Paper: Meeting the Energy Challenge</u>, whose goals include ensuring that every home is affordably and adequately heated. Fuel poverty is defined as the need to spend more than 10% of income on fuel to maintain a satisfactory level of heat in the home. Identifies poor energy efficiency of homes and under-occupation of large dwellings as important factors contributing towards fuel poverty. Older people, families with children, and people with a disability or long-term illness are identified as the most vulnerable households. Main implications for design – notes potential of renewables in addressing fuel poverty, and local authority responsibilities under the Home Energy Efficiency Act (HECA) 1995 (see below) to identify measures to improve energy efficiency of all housing in their area.</p>	<p>No relevant measurable targets or indicators.</p>
<p>Home Energy Conservation Act 1995, 5th to 9th Progress Report http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/energy/heca95/index.htm</p>	

<p>Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)</p>	<p>Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment</p>
<p>The Home Energy Conservation Act 1995 (HECA) required every UK local authority with housing responsibilities - "energy conservation authorities" - to prepare, publish and submit to the Secretary of State an energy conservation report identifying practicable and cost-effective measures to significantly improve the energy efficiency of all residential accommodation in their area; and to report on progress made in implementing the measures.</p> <p>HECA has served to focus the attention of local authorities more closely on the energy efficiency of all residential accommodation, and on developing an integrated approach to their housing and energy efficiency strategies. Improvements achieved through HECA will contribute to meeting the UK's Climate Change commitments.</p>	<p>It is the responsibility of the authority to set out energy conservation measures that the authority considers practicable, cost-effective and likely to result in significant improvement in the energy efficiency of residential accommodation in its area (measures can include information, advice, education and promotion as well as making grants or loans and carrying out works). Also to include an assessment of the cost of the measures, an assessment of the extent to which emissions of carbon dioxide will be reduced as a result of the measures and include a statement of any policy the authority has for taking into account the personal circumstances of any person.</p> <p>No specific targets.</p>
<p>Microgeneration Strategy: Our Energy future – Power From the People (May 2006) http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/sources/sustainable/microgeneration/strategy/page27594.html</p>	
<p>Main objective - to create the conditions under which renewable energy generation becomes a realistic alternative or supplementary source of energy supply for householders, community groups and small businesses. Estimates that these technologies could provide up to 40% of the UK's energy needs by 2050. Acknowledges that local authorities can be more pro-active in promoting this through "sensible use of planning policies," but its main emphasis is on the barriers created by the regulatory constraints of the planning system. Energy Review (see below) indicates that the Strategy is to be implemented "aggressively" by the Government.</p>	<p>Increase in generation of renewable energy through new proposals per annum is a Core Output Indicator for Local Development Frameworks. However, the proposed removal of domestic Microgeneration from planning control will make it impossible to monitor the amount of renewable energy generated from such sources. The LMF can have an indirect influence on this Core Output Indicator.</p>
<p>Energy White Paper: Meeting the Energy Challenge (May 2007) http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/whitepaper/page39534.html and Review Documents: http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/review/page31995.html</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Supersedes 2003 Energy White Paper, and follows on from major review of national energy policy. The main aims of this new White Paper are to address the key challenges of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling climate change by reducing carbon dioxide emissions both within the UK and abroad; and • Ensuring secure, clean and affordable energy as we become increasingly dependent upon imported fuel. <p>The main elements of strategy/ proposals relevant to planning are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legally binding carbon targets for the whole UK economy aimed at cutting the UK’s carbon dioxide emissions by at least 60% by 2050 and by 26 – 32% by 2020 against a 1990 baseline; • Promoting energy saving, through better information among other things - something that good practice guidance on building design could assist with; • Key goal of tackling fuel poverty, by ensuring that every home is affordably and adequately heated – some • Implementation of Code for Sustainable Homes (see above) through progressive changes to Building Regulations, which may also have implications for design of new housing; • Local planning authorities expected to help develop communities with lower carbon emissions, focusing on reducing the need for travel and making best use of low carbon and renewable energy, which is likely to have implications for the design, layout and landscaping of major regeneration and development schemes; • Public sector expected to take lead in promoting distributed energy technologies, including biomass – UK Biomass Strategy is proposed, to maximise supply and use of biomass such as wood, energy crops and other materials to generate renewable energy, which may have implications for agricultural land and woodlands; • Proposal to remove many Microgeneration projects from planning control – this is likely to affect the appearance of buildings and have cumulative impacts on the local townscape and landscape. 	<p>No relevant measurable targets or indicators.</p>
<p>Health White Paper – Choosing Health: Making Healthy Choices Easier (November 2004) http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4094550</p>	
<p>Acknowledges links between good health, the quality of the environment in which people live, and the choices open to them. Recognises that to encourage people to take healthy exercise, they need access to high quality green spaces, streets where they can walk safely, and more routes that are designed with cyclists and pedestrians in mind. Regional response to Health White Paper: Choosing Health for the West Midlands was published in 2006 (see below, Regional Strategies and Policies).</p>	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Equality and Diversity in Planning: A Good Practice Guide (January 2005) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1505969</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>General guidance on equality and diversity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to understand equality and diversity – ensure that use and development of land recognises, respects, values and harnesses different needs; • Equality is not possible without proper understanding of issues – policies and plans that do not address different needs may discriminate even if this was not the intention; • Planning for diversity means being inclusive – need to engage with all relevant parts of the community, and be aware of “barriers” that may prevent some people from participating; • Diversity and equality are integral to sustainable communities – should not be regarded as “add on” but should be embedded in planning process; • Need to recognise that some forms of discrimination are more subtle than others – any disability or racial discrimination is unlawful whether intentional or not; • Main aim of mainstreaming diversity issues is to improve quality of results – outcome is more likely to benefit the community if the process is right. 	<p>No relevant measurable targets or indicators.</p>
<p>UK Sustainable Development Strategy – Securing the Future (March 2005) http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/publications/uk-strategy/index.htm</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Has replaced previous 1999 UK Sustainable Development Strategy: A Better Quality of Life. Relevant to all plans. New goal for sustainable development – to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations. Strategy underpinned by five guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits; • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; • Achieving a sustainable economy; • Promoting good governance; and • Using sound science responsibly. <p>And four shared priority issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production; • Climate change and energy; • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and • Sustainable communities. <p>Strategy also includes definition of “sustainable communities” which differs from list of requirements set out in Sustainable Communities Plan (see above). Two of the eight components identified relate directly to the quality of the environment and urban design: Environmentally sensitive communities, which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively seek to minimise climate change, including through energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy; • Protect the environment, by minimising pollution on land, in water and in the air; • Minimise waste and dispose of it in accordance with current good practice; • Make efficient use of natural resources, encouraging sustainable consumption and production; • Protect and improve biodiversity (e.g. wildlife habitats); • Enable a lifestyle that minimises negative environmental impact and enhances positive impacts (e.g. by creating opportunities for walking and cycling, and reducing noise pollution and dependence on cars); and • Create cleaner, safer and greener neighbourhoods (e.g. by reducing litter and graffiti, and maintaining pleasant public spaces). <p>And Well designed and built communities, which have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense of place (e.g. place with positive “feeling” for people & local distinctiveness); • User-friendly public and green spaces with facilities for everyone including children and older people; • Sufficient range, diversity, affordability and accessibility of housing within a balanced housing market; • Appropriate size, scale density, design and layout, including mixed-use development, that complements the distinctive character of the community; • High quality, mixed-use, durable, flexible and adaptable buildings, using sustainable construction materials; • Buildings and public spaces which promote health and are designed to reduce crime and make people safe; and 	<p>Although the Strategy includes a number of indicators, none of these is directly applicable to a design guide such as the LMF, which can only have an indirect influence on the issues to which the indicators apply.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>A Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK, 1999 http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/publications/uk-strategy99/03.htm</p>	
<p>Four main aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; • effective protection of the environment; • prudent use of natural resources; and • maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. <p>Priorities for the future include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more investment in people and equipment for a competitive economy; • reducing the level of social exclusion; • promoting a transport system which provides choice, and also minimises environmental harm and reduces congestion; • improving the larger towns and cities to make them better places to live and work; • directing development and promoting agricultural practices to protect and enhance the countryside and wildlife; • improving energy efficiency and tackling waste; • working with others to achieve sustainable development internationally 	<p>UK Government to set indicators for sustainable economic growth (encompassing environmental and social indicators as well as economic)</p> <p>Increasing both total and social investment, including in public, business and private assets.</p> <p>Increasing employment proportions.</p> <p>Increasing educational qualifications</p> <p>Increasing life expectancy.</p> <p>Increasing the proportion of homes deemed fit to live in.</p> <p>Reducing the levels of crime.</p> <p>Reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Improving air quality.</p> <p>Reducing road traffic.</p> <p>Improving river quality.</p> <p>Halting the decline of bird populations.</p> <p>60% of additional houses in England to be built on previously developed land by 2008.</p> <p>Reducing Waste.</p>
<p>UK Climate Change Programme 2006 (March 2006) http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/ukccp/index.htm</p>	
<p>Sets out the Government’s proposals for tackling climate change. Chapter 8, paragraph 15 acknowledges that the planning system has an important role to play in this, given that “the location, design, construction and siting of built development and economic and social activity can significantly affect the level of greenhouse gas emissions.”</p>	<p>None directly applicable to a design guide such as the LMF, which can only have an indirect influence on such matters.</p>
<p>UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994) (UK BAP) http://www.ukbap.org.uk/</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>To conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK and to contribute to the conservation of global biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms.</p> <p>To develop national strategies for the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources.</p> <p>The UK BAP is the UK Government’s response to the <u>Convention of Biological Diversity 9CBD0</u> signed in 1992. It describes the UK’s biological resources and commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources.</p>	<p>The UK BAP has 391 Species Action Plans, 45 Habitat Action Plans and 162 Local Biodiversity Action Plans with targeted actions. Refer to http://www.ukbap.org.uk/ for species-specific targets.</p>
<p>Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002) http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/biodiversity/biostrat/index.htm</p>	
<p>The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a program for the next five years to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them.</p> <p>The key objective is to protect and improve the rural, urban, marine and global environment and lead on the integration of these with other policies across Government and internationally.</p> <p>Under this objective the key target is to care for our natural heritage, make the countryside attractive and enjoyable for all and preserve biological diversity.</p> <p>This is undertaken through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture – encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government’s Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy. • Water – aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands. • Woodland – with the management and extension of woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life. • Urban areas – where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities, urban green space and the built environment. 	<p>Key target is to care for our natural heritage, make the countryside attractive and enjoyable for all and preserve biological diversity by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, as measured annually against underlying trends • bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites <p>Headline indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • populations of wild birds • condition of SSSI’s • progress with Biodiversity Action Plans • area of land under agri-environment agreement • biological quality of rivers • fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits • progress with Local Biodiversity Action Plans • public attitudes to biodiversity
<p>The Stern Report (October 2006 - The Economics of Climate Change http://www.hmtreasury.gov.uk/independent_reviews/stern_review_economics_climate_change/stern_review_report.cfm</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>The Review assesses a wide range of evidence on the impacts of climate change and on the economic costs, and uses a number of different techniques to assess costs and risks. From all of these perspectives the evidence gathered by the review leads to a simple conclusion: the benefits of strong and early action far outweigh the economic costs of not acting.</p> <p>Three elements of policy are required for an effective response.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carbon pricing, through taxation, emissions trading or regulation, so that people are faced with the full social costs of their actions. The aim should be to build a common global carbon price across countries and sectors. • technology policy, to drive the development and deployment at scale of a range of low-carbon and high-efficiency products. • action to remove barriers to energy efficiency, and to inform, educate and persuade individuals about what they can do to respond to climate change. • Fostering a shared understanding of the nature of climate change, and its consequences, is critical in shaping behaviour, as well as in underpinning both national and international action. 	<p>The report does not outline any specific measurable targets.</p>
<p>Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007) http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/pdf/air-qualitystrategy-vol1.pdf</p>	
<p>The Strategy sets out plans to improve and protect ambient air quality in the UK, to protect people’s health and the environment without unacceptable economic or social costs. It also details national air quality standards and objectives for ten pollutants.</p>	<p>The Strategy sets targets for ten air pollutants to protect health. Performance against these is monitored where people are regularly present and might be exposed to air pollution. There are also pollutant targets to protect vegetation and ecosystems. The table of desired pollutant concentrations can be found within Chapter 2 of the strategy.</p>
<p>The Countryside in and Around Towns – A Vision for Connecting Town and Country in the Pursuit of Sustainable Development (2005) http://naturalengland.twoten.com/naturalenglandshop/docs/CA207.pdf</p>	
<p>The vision presents ten key functions for the countryside in and around towns and suggests their potential contribution if fully realised.</p> <p>The main objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make the countryside in and around towns readily accessible to most people. • Contribute to the health, wealth and well being of urban and rural communities. • Underpin more sustainable living. • Strengthen biodiversity in both town and country. 	<p>No measurable targets or specific indicators.</p>
<p>Power of Place –The Future of the Historic Environment (2000) http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.1447</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Power of Place is about the future of England’s historic environment, its role in people’s lives, and its contribution to the well being of the nation. It demonstrates that with proper understanding and sensitive and open management, there can be desirable change without losing the places we value.</p> <p>The document makes recommendations to ensure the protection of the historic environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put conservation at the heart of renewal and regeneration • Clear the back log of repairs • Provide more support for rural, coastal and marine environments • Promote good design that enhances its context conservation • Encourage better maintenance ‘reports • Promote conservation training and craft skills • Place the historic environment at the heart of education • Enable more people to participate • Encourage the repair and use of neglected buildings • Support the voluntary sector • Make more use of character appraisal • Make the regulatory system work better • Encourage research and scholarship to underpin conservation • Publish regular ‘State of the Historic Environment • Create an historic environment information network • Support local leaders • The government should lead by example 	<p>There are a number of targets for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government • Regional Development Agency’s • Regional Cultural Consortiums • Local Government • Education Sector • Heritage Sector • Owners & Developers <p>There are no specific indicators or measurable targets for a masterplan.</p>
<p>Accessible Natural Green-Space Standards, English Nature http://www.english-nature.org.uk/pubs/publication/PDF/153_1.pdf and http://www.english-nature.org.uk/pubs/publication/PDF/153_2.pdf and http://www.english-nature.org.uk/pubs/publication/PDF/153_3.pdf</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>The purpose of this report is to help Local Authorities develop policies which acknowledge, protect and enhance the contribution natural spaces make to local sustainability. Three aspects of natural spaces in cities and towns are discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • their biodiversity; • their ability to cope with urban pollution; • ensuring natural spaces are accessible to everyone. <p>The report aims to show how size and distance criteria can be used to identify the natural spaces which contribute most to local sustainability. The implications of these findings for planners in central and local government, and people in private practice who design the main elements of urban areas are discussed</p>	<p>This paper suggested two minimum targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An urban resident should be able to enter a natural green space of at least 2 hectares within 0.5 kilometres of their home. • Provision should be made for Local Nature Reserves in every urban area at the minimum level of 1 hectare per thousand of the population. <p>In addition to these targets, guidelines were suggested:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at least one 20 hectare site within 2 kilometres of all residents; • at least one 100 hectare site within 5 kilometres of all residents; and • at least one 500-hectare site within 10 kilometres of all residents.
<p>Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Foods, DEFRA (2002), and, Sustainable Farming and Food Strategy – A Forward Look (2006) http://www.defra.gov.uk/farm/policy/sustain/pdf/sffs.pdf and http://www.defra.gov.uk/farm/policy/sustain/pdf/sffs-fwd-060718.pdf and http://www.defra.gov.uk/farm/policy/sustain/index.htm</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>The Sustainable Farming and Food Strategy sets out how industry, Government and consumers can work together to secure a sustainable future for our farming and food industries, as viable industries contributing to a better environment and healthy and prosperous communities.</p> <p>To produce safe, healthy products in response to market demands, and ensure that all consumers have access to nutritious food, and to accurate information about food products.</p> <p>To support the viability and diversity of rural and urban economies and communities. Enable viable livelihoods to be made from sustainable land management, both through the market and through payments for public benefits.</p> <p>To respect and operate within the biological limits of natural resources (especially soil, water and biodiversity).</p> <p>To achieve consistently high standards of environmental performance by reducing energy consumption, by minimising resource inputs, and use renewable energy wherever possible.</p> <p>To ensure a safe and hygienic working environment and high social welfare and training for all employees involved in the food chain.</p> <p>To achieve consistently high standards of animal health and welfare.</p> <p>To sustain the resource available for growing food and supplying other public benefits over time, except where alternative land uses are essential to meet other needs of society.</p>	<p>There are 11 headline indicators covering the 9 strategic outcomes below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Indicators • Market focussed farming • Competitiveness of the food chain • Burden on the taxpayer • Environmental Indicators • Environmental cost of the food chain • Better use of natural resources • Landscape & biodiversity • Social Indicators • Public health • Animal health & welfare • Rural productivity <p>Each indicator has a target set and a trajectory showing the path by which it is expected to achieve that target. The indicators can be found at: http://statistics.defra.gov.uk/esg/indicators/ and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce the levels of nitrate and phosphate in river water from agricultural sources to contribute to meeting the environmental objectives of the Water Framework Directive by 2015 • To halt the decline of soil organic matter caused by agricultural practices in vulnerable soils by 2025, whilst maintaining, as a minimum, the soil organic matter of other agricultural soils, taking into account the impacts of climate change • The target is for 95% of all sites that are under agricultural management to be in a favourable or recovering condition by 2010 <p>The aim is to reverse the long term decline in farmland bird populations, that the decline in the index will continue to slow by 2009 and remain stable up to 2014, after which the decline reverses and the index rises through to 2020</p>
<p>The Historic Environment – A Force for our Future http://www.culture.gov.uk/Reference_library/Publications/archive_2001/his_force_future.htm</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>This report is the Government’s statement on the historic environment. It sets out how the historic environment hold the key to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An inspiring education resource • More attractive towns and cities • A prosperous and sustainable countryside • World class tourist attractions • New jobs <p>The report contains a number of recommendations for the Government itself, for the heritage sector and for local authorities.</p> <p>The key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • public interest in the historic environment is matched by firm leadership, effective partnerships, and the development of a sound knowledge base from which to develop policies; • the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource is realised; • the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage; • the historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations; • the historic environment’s importance as an economic asset is skilfully harnessed. 	<p>No indicators or measurable targets. The document sets out a detailed programme of action in support of the Government’s vision.</p>
<p>Tackling Health Inequalities: A Programme for Action (2003) http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4008268</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>This Programme for Action sets out plans to tackle health inequalities over a period of three years. It establishes the foundations required to achieve the challenging national target for 2010 to reduce the gap in infant mortality across social groups, and raise life expectancy in the most disadvantaged areas faster than elsewhere.</p> <p>Strategy Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supporting families, mothers and children – reflecting the high priority given to them in the Acheson inquiry report • engaging communities and individuals – strengthening capacity to tackle local problems and pools of deprivation, alongside national programmes to address the needs of local communities and socially excluded groups • preventing illness and providing effective treatment and care – by tobacco policies, improving primary care and tackling the “big killers” of coronary heart disease (CHD) and cancer. The NHS has a key part to play in contributing to the national health inequalities targets at the local as well as the national level • addressing the underlying determinants of health – emphasising the need for concerted action across Government at national and local level up to and beyond the 2010 target date <p>Strategy Principles</p> <p>The themes of the strategy are underpinned by five principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preventing health inequalities from worsening • working through the mainstream • targeting specific interventions • supporting action from the centre and through the regions • delivering at local level 	<p>National PSA Target - By 2010 to reduce inequalities in health outcomes by 10 per cent as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth.</p> <p>Two underpinning targets are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • starting with children under one year, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10 per cent the gap in mortality between routine and manual groups and the population as a whole • starting with local authorities, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10 per cent the gap between the fifth of areas with the lowest life expectancy at birth and the population as a whole <p>Other indicators are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Headline Indicators • Access to Primary care • Accidents • Child poverty • Diet – 5-a-day • Education • Homelessness • Housing • Influenza Vaccinations • PE & School Sport • Smoking Prevalence (manual groups & in pregnancy) • Teenage Conceptions • Mortality from the Major Killer Diseases
<p>Directing the Flow – Priorities for Future Water Policy http://www.defra.gov.uk/ENVIRONMENT/water/strategy/pdf/directing_the_flow.pdf</p>	
<p>This document sets out the priorities for government policy on water in England over the longer term. Its scope is primarily the use of freshwater and the inland water environment, but it also covers estuaries and many aspects of the coastal water.</p> <p>The aims of this document are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to define the Government’s strategic vision for the direction of water policy and its place among broader Government objectives in England; and • to identify the main future priorities and direction over the longer term for the inland and coastal water environment, for water resources and for the water and sewerage industry. <p>Implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive will provide the most important single means of taking forward the aims of this document.</p>	<p>No specific measurable targets or indicators. This policy aims to help reach targets set by the Water Framework Directive. The document sets out a number of priorities for water but these mainly outline future actions and strategies rather than targets.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Making Space for Water – taking forward a new Government strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England – first Government response to the autumn 2004 consultation exercise (2005) http://www.defra.gov.uk/enviro/fcd/policy/strategy/1stres.pdf</p>	
<p>The intention is that the new strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • builds upon work to take account of sustainable development and the Government’s strategic priorities; • addresses the messages from the Foresight Future Flooding report and reflects lessons learned from the flood events in the recent past; • addresses the challenges and pressures we will face in the 21st century such as climate change, development pressures and rising levels of risk and cost; and • develops a more integrated and holistic approach to the management of flood and coastal erosion risk using a portfolio of measures. <p>Aim: To manage the risks from flooding and coastal erosion by employing an integrated portfolio of approaches which reflect both national and local priorities, so as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to reduce the threat to people and their property; and • to deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government’s sustainable development principles. • To secure efficient and reliable funding mechanisms that deliver the levels of investment required to achieve the vision of this strategy. 	<p>Working towards relevant Public Service Agreement targets (covered in other documents i.e. SSSI condition).</p>
<p>Water Efficiency in New Buildings statement, 2007 http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/WaterEfficiencyNewBuildings</p>	
<p>To enable the UK to adequately manage the potential water supply issues associated with climate change and the subsequent risk of an increase in droughts.</p> <p>Communities and Local Government will, as part of the Green Commercial Buildings Task Group, conduct research and analysis to see if a whole building performance standard could be used for non-domestic buildings, and possibly to establish higher water efficiency standards above that base.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring forward an amendment to Building Regulations in 2008 to set a whole building performance standard for new homes; • Set that standard at 125 l/p/d; • Also in 2008, bring forward proposals for revising the Water Supply (Water Fittings) Regulations 1999 with a view to setting new performance standards for key fittings that can be installed in buildings such as toilets, urinals and washbasin taps.
<p>National Cycling Strategy (1996) http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/sustainable/cycling/deliveryofthenationalcycling5738</p>	

<p>Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)</p>	<p>Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment</p>
<p>The National Cycling Strategy aims to establish a culture favourable to the increased use of bicycles for all age groups; to develop sound policies and good practice; and seek out effective and innovative means of fostering accessibility by bike.</p> <p>The key objectives are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase cycle use. • To achieve convenient cycle access to key destinations. • Improve cycle safety. • Provide for increased cycle use within all local highways and traffic managed schemes. • Cycle parking facilities to be available at all major destinations, including town centres, shopping developments, education establishments, hospitals, and leisure facilities. • Reduce cycle theft – by improving cycle safety. • Raise awareness and expertise amongst transport providers, service providers and employees. • Unlock financial resources to meet strategy objectives. • Progress to National Cycling Strategy. 	<p>A review of the delivery mechanisms that are in place to support cycling (the National Cycling Strategy 1996) was undertaken and the review believes that the original 1996 targets will not be achieved. (Targets re-addressed in The Future of Transport White Paper 2004 see below).</p> <p>Headline target related to the number of trips it is hoped that this will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doubled by 2002 • Quadrupled by 2012 <p>In addition a number of subsidiary targets concerning related issues such as land-use planning, safety and security.</p>
<p>Transport 2010: The 10 Year Plan (2000) http://www.dft.gov.uk/162259/165259/tenyearplan</p>	
<p>Overarching objective is to promote modern and integrated transport for the public and industry and to reduce the impact of transport on the environment.</p> <p>The vision is that by 2010 we will have a transport system that provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern, high quality public transport, both locally and nationally. People will have more choice about how they travel, and more will use public transport • more light rail systems and attractive bus services that are fully accessible and integrated with other types of transport • high quality park and ride schemes so that people do not have to drive into congested town centres • easier access to jobs and services through improved transport links to regeneration areas and better land use planning • a modern train fleet, with reliable and more frequent services, and faster trains cutting inter-city journey times • a well-maintained road network with real-time driver information for strategic routes and reduced congestion • fully integrated public transport information, booking and ticketing systems, with a single ticket or card covering the whole journey • safer and more secure transport accessible to all • a transport system that makes less impact on the environment. 	<p>Indicators and targets include the DETR's Public Service Agreements (PSA) targets and indicators. Additional measurable targets for the 10 Year Plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2010, to triple the number of cycling trips compared with a 2000 base • To achieve a one-third increase in the proportion of households in rural areas within about 10 minutes walk of an hourly or better bus service by 2010.
<p>The Future of Transport White Paper – a network for 2030 (2004) http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitepapers/fot/thefutureoftransportwhitepap5710</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>The main objectives are:</p> <p>Roads - a road network that provides a more reliable and freer-flowing system for motorists, other road users and businesses, where travellers can make informed choices about how and when they travel, and so minimise the adverse impact of road traffic on the environment and other people.</p> <p>Rail - a reliable, safe and efficient rail industry fit for the next 30 years. Supported by light rail, where it offers best value, underground and metro services, our rail networks will continue to play a central role in meeting travellers’ and businesses’ needs.</p> <p>Bus - bus networks that provide flexible and convenient services tailored to local needs, offering a reliable way to travel to and from jobs, schools, shops and other services. This is crucial for people without access to a car and providing genuine choice for those who do.</p> <p>Walking & Cycling - offering a healthy and enjoyable alternative, particularly for short trips. Need to encourage more people to choose to walk and cycle more often.</p> <p>Freight, Aviation & Shipping - support the continued success of the UK and global economy by facilitating the free movement of people and goods around, in and out of the country improving international and domestic links, while minimising the effects on the communities around our major ports and airports and on the environment.</p>	<p>The objectives and targets listed within the White Paper are those covered by the departmental PSA targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2010, increase the use of public transport (bus and light rail) by more than 12 per cent in England compared with 2000 levels, with growth in every region. • Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in Great Britain in road accidents by 40 per cent and the number of children killed or seriously injured by 50 per cent, by 2010 compared with the average for 1994-98, tackling the significantly higher incidence in disadvantaged communities. • Improve air quality by meeting the Air Quality Strategy targets. • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5 per cent below 1990 levels in line with our Kyoto commitment.
<p>Heritage White Paper – Heritage Protection for the 21st Century (March 2007) http://www.culture.gov.uk/NR/ronlyres/D1933A0E-14F6-4AE0-8DDF-E6745380E88B/0/hrp_whitepaper_doc1.pdf</p>	
<p>Proposes reforms to heritage protection regime. Main aims are to develop a more unified approach towards the historic environment, to maximise opportunities for inclusion and involvement, and putting the historic environment at the heart of the planning system. Key proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unified approach towards legislation, designation and consents, e.g. single register with details of all historic assets, propose to merge Listed Building Consent and Scheduled Monument Consent, and to consult on merging Conservation Area Consent with Planning Permission. • Opening up designation system to greater scrutiny, providing more information to the public and opportunities for engagement, and allowing owners of assets the opportunity to comment before they are designated. • Speed up designation and consent process, with “new tools” available to address heritage in major developments (e.g. protecting locally designated buildings - but giving greater responsibilities to local authorities to address management of the historic environment, e.g. through agreements). 	<p>Heritage Counts indicators may be relevant.</p>
<p>Planning White Paper – Planning for a Sustainable Future (May 2007) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1510503</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Proposes further reforms to the planning system in an effort to address problems (many of which were created by the 2004 reforms). Wants to see a more responsive, streamlined, efficient and predictable system, but with full opportunities for public consultation and community engagement, transparency and accountability and with decisions being made at the right level. Key proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce national policy statements for key infrastructure sectors, setting out the national need for development and how this relates to other policies • Remove many minor householder developments from planning control and streamline decision-making process for “significant” infrastructure projects • Greater flexibility over consultation and engagement at early stages in plan-making/ greater integration between Core Strategies and Sustainable Community Strategies • Improve delivery of nationally important infrastructure projects by taking them out of the control of local planning authorities, to be determined by a Planning Commission, having regard to national policy statements <p>Recommendations also include one relating to high design standards (Recommendation 24) – suggests that this should be given a higher priority by decision makers with greater use of design coding, pre-application discussions, design champions, and design review panels. Consultation papers also published on proposed reforms to householder applications/ permitted development.</p>	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Respect Agenda, Respect Action Plan, January 2006 http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/documents/respect-action-plan?view=Binary</p>	
<p>To entrench responsible behaviour and principles of respect in the UK community through a series of measures including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increase in the availability of productive activities available to young people • More effective targeting of sports and arts investments as an opportunity to those in need • Expanding mentoring programs to provide societal role models • Changes to the educational process involving reviewing teaching methods, legislating against poor behaviour including parental responsibility • Improving the availability of parenting services 	<p>To give every area the chance to have a Neighbourhood Charter which may include acknowledgement of basic principles of respect. To establish neighbourhood warden schemes where a manager is accountable to local people – evidence suggests that neighbourhoods with wardens have experienced a 27.6% reduction in crime with a 4.7% increase in comparator areas. By 2007, all government funded regeneration schemes will be accompanied by measures to manage behaviour.</p>
<p>National Waste Strategy – Waste Strategy for England 2007 (May 2007) http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/index.htm</p>	

<p>Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)</p>	<p>Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment</p>
<p>Supersedes Waste Strategy 2000. Overall objectives – decouple waste growth from economic growth with more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use, meet and exceed Landfill Directive diversion targets, increase diversion from non-municipal waste, secure investment in infrastructure, realise economic benefits of recycling of resources and recovery of energy from waste. Maintains support for “waste hierarchy” concept (from Waste Strategy 2000), with reduction, re-use and recovery at the top, and disposal at the bottom, but pyramid is inverted, to emphasise that disposal should be significantly reduced/ a last resort.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets more challenging national targets for: the recycling and composting of household waste: 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015, and 50% by 2020; and • For the recovery of municipal waste: 53% by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020. <p>Indicates that there is an “expectation” that the level of commercial and industrial waste sent to landfill will reduce by 20% of 2004 levels by 2020, and that this will be set as a target (but this is not entirely clear). Also hints that Government is considering setting a target to halve the amount of construction and demolition waste sent to landfill by 2012.</p>
<p>NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE</p>	
<p>Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1): Delivering Sustainable Development (February 2005) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143805</p>	
<p>Establishes sustainable development as “core principle underpinning planning.” Design is seen as key element of achieving sustainable development, and good design is regarded as “indivisible from good planning.” Supports the incorporation of design policies into local development documents. Advises that design policies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be robust; • Be based on stated objectives for the future of the area; • Be based on an understanding and evaluation of defining characteristics of the area; • Promote high quality design that contributes positively to making places better for people; • Promote inclusive design that addresses the needs of all in society; • Cover all types of development, addressing function as well as impact; • Promote design that is sustainable, adaptable and durable, and addresses all of the relevant social, environmental and economic issues; • Provide clear, comprehensive and inclusive access policies which address both location and external physical access to buildings and places; • Promote design that responds to its local context and creates or reinforces local distinctiveness; • Address safety and security issues; and • Promote design that makes efficient use of land, sustains an appropriate mix of uses, and supports existing local facilities and transport networks. 	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Consultation – Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to PPS1 (December 2007) http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppsclimatechange</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>In developing the PPS, the aim has been to focus on national policy and to provide clarity on what is required at regional and local levels, to ensure that decisions are made at the most appropriate level and in a timely fashion to deliver the urgent action needed.</p>	<p>None specified, although the PPS states that “it is important that regional planning bodies should work with all stakeholders in the region and alongside their constituent planning authorities to develop a realistic and responsible approach to addressing climate change. In doing so, they should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – consider how the region’s activities contribute to climate change; – consider how the spatial strategy will support any regional targets on climate change developed through the region’s economic strategy and sustainable development framework; – consider the region’s vulnerability to climate change using, for example, the most recent climate change scenarios available from the UK Climate Change Impacts Programme (UKCIP)¹³, and specifically the implications for built development, infrastructure and services¹⁴ and biodiversity; – work with neighbouring regions and countries to address joint concerns; and – encourage working across local authority boundaries so as to secure effective local approaches.”
<p>Planning Policy Statement: Eco-towns – A Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 (July 2009) http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/pps-ecotowns.pdf</p>	
<p>This Planning Policy Statement (PPS) provides the standards any eco-town will have to adhere to and the list of locations identified with the potential for an eco-town.</p>	<p>The PPS identifies numerous Eco-town performance standards and also states “Eco-towns are one of a range of options regions should consider when determining the overall level and distribution of housing in future RSS reviews (see paragraph 37, PPS3). They will be particularly useful in areas experiencing high levels of need and demand for housing. Regions should consider how eco-towns can help deliver housing within the region and in particular housing market areas.”</p>
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Note 2 (PPG2): Green Belts (January 1995) http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Advises that visual amenities of the Green Belt should not be injured by proposals that “might be detrimental by reason of their siting, materials or design” (paragraph 3.15). Also includes guidance on assessing proposals for the retention and re-use of existing buildings, whose form, bulk and general design are expected to be in keeping with their surroundings (paragraph 3.8).</p>	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 3 (PPS3): Housing (November 2006) http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps3housing</p>	
<p>Recognises that “good design is essential for creating high quality new housing, which contributes to the creation of sustainable, mixed communities,” and advises that in line with PPS1 (see above), “good design should contribute positively to making places better for people (PPS3, paragraph 1).” Also advises that “design which is inappropriate in its context, or which fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area or the way it functions, should not be accepted” (PPS3, paragraph 2). Recommends that local planning authorities develop a “shared vision” with local communities of the types of residential environments they wish to see, and that they encourage applicants to bring forward sustainable and environmentally friendly developments, reflecting Code for Sustainable Homes (see above). Key issues to consider when assessing design quality include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility to public transport and community facilities; • Provision of/ accessibility to open space and private amenity space; • Integration with local area/ buildings in terms of scale, density, layout and access; • Efficient use of resources during construction and in use, seeking to adapt to/ reduce impact on climate change; • Design-led approach towards provision of parking, with high quality public realm and streets that are pedestrian, cycle and vehicle friendly; • Creation of or enhancement of character of surroundings, supporting sense of pride and civic identity; • Provision for retention or re-instatement of biodiversity within residential environment. <p>Also advises that needs of children should be addressed where family housing is proposed, including provision for children’s play, and advocates use of tools and techniques such as design coding (PPS3, paragraphs 17 – 18 – see also below, Preparing Design Codes: A Practice Manual). Advocates effective and efficient use of land, recommending targets for development of new housing on previously-developed land (aimed at meeting national target of 60%), and recommends use of housing density policies based on “national indicative minimum” of 30 dwellings per hectare – good design is seen as “fundamental to using land efficiently,” and is particularly important where strategy involves intensification of existing urban fabric. Advises that local planning authorities should facilitate this by identifying the distinctive features that define the character of a particular local area (PPS3, paragraphs 45 – 51).</p>	<p>The only specific targets are in relation to the proportion of new development to be built on previously developed land and density of housing – the PPS includes national minimum targets of 60% of housing development on previously-developed land, and density of 30 dwellings per hectare.</p> <p>It is recognised that there is a need to develop new indicators to measure the quality of new development.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Note 4 (PPG4) Industrial and Commercial Development and Small Firms (November 1992) http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance04</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Although it does not include any specific policy towards design or visual amenity, guidance highlights link between economic growth and high quality environment, and advises that the two objectives should be pursued together in development plans.</p>	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5): Planning for the Historic Environment (March 2010) http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps5</p>	
<p>The Government’s overarching aim is that the historic environment and its heritage assets should be conserved and enjoyed for the quality of life they bring to this and future generations. To achieve this, the Government’s objectives for planning for the historic environment are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions concerning the historic environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource - take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation; and - recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. • to conserve England’s heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance by ensuring that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - decisions are based on the nature, extent and level of that significance, investigated to a degree proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset - wherever possible, heritage assets are put to an appropriate and viable use that is consistent with their conservation - the positive contribution of such heritage assets to local character and sense of place is recognised and valued; and - consideration of the historic environment is integrated into planning policies, promoting place-shaping. • to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly available, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost. <p>PPS5 has replaced PPG15 and PPG16. Principally PPS5 introduces a number of changes including the concept of ‘significance’ of heritage assets, the hierarchy of historic environment, heritage assets designated and non-designated, striking a balance between the objectives of addressing climate change and conserving the historic environment, and the importance of robust evidence base in the historic environment to support plan making.</p>	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 6 (PPS6): Planning for Town Centres (March 2005) http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps6</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Advises that public spaces and buildings should be fit for purpose, comfortable, safe, attractive, accessible and durable. Policies for town centre uses (e.g. shops, offices and leisure developments) are expected to promote high quality and inclusive design, in order to improve the character and quality of the area and the way it functions (paragraph 2.19). Planning for Town Centres: Guidance on Design and Implementation Tools, which has been prepared as a companion guide to PPS6, states that new buildings should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normally front onto the street • Respect existing building lines and where appropriate build up to the edge of the curtilage • Maximise active street frontage • Avoid inward-looking designs that present blank frontages • Provide access from the public realm and • In edge-of-centre locations, provide good pedestrian access to the centre. <p>Local context is considered important in maximising the use of a site, and standard designs that are not well integrated with the local context are to be avoided.</p>	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Note 8 (PPG8): Telecommunications (August 2001) http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/ppg8</p>	
<p>Advises that visual intrusion is an important consideration when determining planning applications for telecommunications equipment, and that high priority should be given to the need to safeguard areas of particular environmental importance (paragraphs 14 - 16).</p>	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS9); Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (August 2005) http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps9</p>	
<p>Advises that planning policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features into the design of development (paragraph 1). Companion Guide, Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation: A Guide to Good Practice (March 2006), suggests that biodiversity and geological conservation are issues that may feature in design guidance produced as a SPD (paragraph 4.23 & table, paragraphs 4.46 – 4.47 & Case Studies).</p>	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10): Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (July 2005) http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement10</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Advises that “good design and layout in new development can help to secure opportunities for sustainable waste management” Local planning authorities are urged to ensure that development provides for waste management, and to promote designs and layouts that integrate waste management facilities without adverse impact on the street scene or local landscape. Development proposals are expected to be accompanied by site waste management plans (SWMP) setting out the amounts of waste generated during construction and how it will be managed or disposed of. The requirement for a SWMP became legally binding for construction projects over £300 000 with the implementation of the Site Waste Management Plan Regulations 2008.</p> <p>New waste management facilities are also expected to be well designed and to contribute positively to the character and quality of the area (PPS10, paragraphs 35 – 36). The Companion Guide to PPS10, published in June 2006, indicates that SPDs can be used to illustrate how high quality design could help to take forward the key planning objectives of the guidance (paragraphs 8.31 – 8.33).</p>	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 11 (PPS11): Regional Spatial Strategies http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/844/PlanningPolicyStatement11RegionalSpatialStrategies_id1143844.pdf</p>	
<p>The main principles of the new regional planning arrangements are to deliver policy better at a regional level and contribute to the cultural change necessary to deliver the Government’s Sustainable Communities Plan, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving more weight to what is currently Regional Planning Guidance (RPG) by replacing it with a statutory Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS), with which the new Local Development Documents (LDD’s) have to be in general conformity, and by making it part of the development plan. • Ensuring that future changes to RSS’s are produced on an inclusive basis of partnership working and community involvement. • Making the RSS more regionally and sub-regionally specific with a focus on implementation, and subject to a statutory annual monitoring report which has to identify any necessary remedial action. • Better integration of the RSS with other regional strategies. • Assisting in delivering the Government’s statutory purpose for plan making by requiring the regional planning body (RPB) to ensure that any draft RSS revision is prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. 	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 11: Regional Planning Strategies (2004), technical amendments (Jan 2009) http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/pps11amendments.pdf</p>	
<p>This document has been drafted to make small changes to the existing text in PPS11. The purpose is to increase the administrative effectiveness of the guidance offered to stakeholders, prior to the introduction of arrangements for the single Regional Strategy as part of the Sub-National Review.</p>	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning (June 2008) http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/pps12lsp.pdf</p>	

OLSPG IIA SCOPING REPORT

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12) sets out the Government's policy on local spatial planning, which plays a central role in the overall task of place shaping and in the delivery of land uses and associated activities.</p>	<p>No relevant measurable targets or indicators.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Note 13 (PPG13): Transport (March 2001) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144015</p>	
<p>The main objectives (paragraph 4) are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide more sustainable choices of transport for people; • To promote access to jobs, shopping, leisure and services by public transport, walking and cycling; • To reduce the need to travel, especially by private car. <p>The planning policies are to address issues such as maximising use of public transport, ensuring safe and easy access to facilities such as schools, health centres, shops, libraries and public offices (paragraph 20). Advises local planning authorities to seek well designed, accessible places which are safe for all, and layouts that address crime prevention and community safety considerations (paragraphs 28 – 30).</p>	<p>No relevant measurable targets or indicators.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 (PPG17): Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (July 2002) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144067</p>	
<p>Key themes include supporting an urban renaissance – high quality, well-managed open space is seen as an essential element of this. Also advises that local planning authorities should promote better use of existing open space, sports and recreational facilities and improve the quality of the public realm through good design (PPG17, Planning Objectives and paragraphs 18 and 20).</p>	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Note 19 (PPG19): Outdoor Advertisement Control (March 1992) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144091</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Provides guidance on all advertisements that are subject to control, such as shop fascia signs, pole signs, signboards, highway signs and poster hoardings. Notes that all advertisements affect appearance of building, structure or place where they are displayed, and that appearance of a good building can easily be spoiled by a “poorly-designed or insensitively-placed sign or advertisement, or by a choice of advertisement materials, colour, proportion or illumination which is alien to the building’s design or fabric.” Acknowledges that respect for supplementary design guidance on outdoor advertisements and shop fronts can help to ensure that signs and advertisements are in harmony with the built environment, although such guidance should not be “excessively prescriptive.” Also advises that designers of advertisements should be prepared to compromise on matters of “corporate” design in sensitive areas, but not necessarily elsewhere. For all outdoor advertisements, powers of control may only be exercised in the interests of amenity and/or public safety. When assessing impact on amenity, should consider effect on appearance of building or immediate neighbourhood, having regard to local characteristics, including scenic, historical or architectural features, which contribute to distinctive character of locality. Assessment of all proposals should be consistent. When assessing impact on public safety, should have regard to effect on safe use and operation of traffic or transport, such as behaviour of drivers, possible confusion with traffic signs and signals, or possible interference with navigational light or beacon. When considering safety issues, relevant organisations should be consulted. Annex relating to poster hoardings sets out the following criteria for assessing applications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale – should always be appropriate to surrounding area; • General Location – considered acceptable in predominantly commercial areas, but out-of-place in open countryside (unless temporary) and residential areas (unless mix of uses, provided that appropriate scale); • On Commercial Buildings - should be of appropriate scale to building and should not cut across architectural features, on flank wall, should not be unduly dominant and should be positioned so as to be seen as integral part of building; • Commercial Areas - Free-Standing - should be in scale with buildings on either side and in surrounding area, and if on back of pavement effect on pedestrians should not be overwhelming; • Conservation Areas/ Other Historically Sensitive Areas – presentation should be compatible with area’s architectural or historic features, in some cases, smaller sized posters may be more appropriate to scale of buildings; • Open Space and Civic Buildings – can be appropriate except in areas where any form of commercial activity would detract from dignity or character of area. 	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 22 (PPS22): Planning for Renewable Energy (December 2004) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143909</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>This Companion Guide advises that design guidance can play an important role in raising awareness of the potential of different renewable energy technologies (paragraph 4.20). Technologies currently available are described in Planning for Renewable Energy, in the more recent Microgeneration Strategy: Our Energy Challenge – Power from the People, published by the DTI in May 2006 and The Energy Challenge – Energy Review Report published in July 2006 (see above), and in other guidance published by the Carbon Trust and Energy Savings Trust (EST).</p>	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 23 (PPS23): Planning and Pollution Control (October 2004) http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement23</p>	
<p>Although PPS23 itself says nothing about design, the Annexes do. Annex 1 (Pollution Control, Air and Water Quality) advises that landscaping and good design layout can help to reduce the impact of pollution, provide opportunities to facilitate access by more sustainable transport and opportunities for sustainable drainage systems (SUDS) thus helping to reduce the impact of diffuse pollution from surface run-off and flooding (Annex 1, paragraphs 1.27 and 1.31). Annex 2 of PPS23 (Development on Land Affected by Contamination) acknowledges the impact that contamination can have on the general environmental quality and amenity of an area (Annex 2, paragraph 2.39).</p>	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Note 24 (PPG24): Planning and Noise (September 1994) http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg24</p>	
<p>States that layout can be used to help control the source of, or limit exposure to, noise. Advises that there should be adequate distance between the source of noise and any noise-sensitive buildings or areas, and screening by natural barriers, other buildings or non-critical rooms in a building. Highlights the importance of early consultation with the local planning authority about the possible use of such measures, so that they can be incorporated into the design of a proposal (paragraphs 13 - 14).</p>	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25): Planning and Flood Risk (December 2006) http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps25floodrisk</p>	
<p>Advocates positive planning to manage present and future flood risk and working in partnership with the Environment Agency, other operating authorities and key stakeholders. Recommends the following approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing risk - by identifying areas at greatest risk/ carrying out Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA); • Managing risk - “sequential approach” towards site selection, so that development is only permitted in areas of flood risk where there are no reasonably available sites in areas of lower flood risk and where the benefits of the development outweigh the risk of flooding; and • Reducing risk – safeguarding land required for flood management and using opportunities created by new development to reduce causes and impacts of flood risk, e.g. incorporating sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) into designs and layouts. <p>Annex D explains the sequential approach in more detail, Annex E provides guidance on the requirements for flood risk assessments, and Annex F provides guidance on managing surface water, including SUDS.</p>	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk - Practice Guide http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/pps25guideupdate.pdf</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
Provides guidelines on how to implement development and flood risk policies by the land use planning system. The guide also includes working examples through case studies.	No relevant measurable targets and indicators.
National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2001-2016 (June 2003) http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/aggregatesprovisionletter	
Assumes that a proportion of each region’s aggregate needs will be met from secondary or recycled aggregates. The Government is also actively promoting and encouraging greater use of re-used and recycled aggregates through the Waste & Resources Action Programme (WRAP).	No relevant measurable targets and indicators.
GOOD PRACTICE GUIDANCE ON DESIGN AND RELATED ISSUES	
Vital and Viable Town Centres: Meeting the Challenge (1994)	
Emphasises the importance of the appearance and amenity of town centres to maintaining vitality and viability. Amenity depends on a number of factors: general attractiveness of townscape, streetscape, and private spaces, and quality of public spaces including public art and landscaping. Also highlights importance of image/ identity of centres, good management and accessibility. Although it provides guidance for different types of centre, general principles are applicable to all.	No relevant measurable targets and indicators.
Better Public Buildings: A proud Legacy for the Future (October 2000) http://www.cabe.org.uk/default.aspx?contentid=430&field=sitesearch&term=better%20public%20buildings%20&type=0	
<p>Aims to promote high quality design in new public buildings, particularly those developed under the Private Finance Initiative (PFI). Recognises impact of design on people’s lives, and positive effects of good design on neighbourhoods and cities, redevelopment of derelict land, regeneration, crime reduction and public service. Advises that new public buildings should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect and enhance the location, environment and community; • Add value and reduce whole-life costs; • Create flexible, durable, sustainable, and ecologically sound development for the community; • Minimise waste of materials and energy, in construction and in use; • Provide functional, efficient, adaptable spaces for home, work and recreation; • Be attractive and healthy for users and the public; • Use space, materials and resources with imagination and efficiency; and • Produce buildings which are safer to construct and easier to clean and maintain. • Recognises importance of leadership and encouraging high expectations; advocates use of “design champion” to lead projects. 	<p>Recommends development of “key performance indicators for design quality” within the construction process.</p>
By Design: Urban Design in the Planning System - Towards Better Practice (2001) http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/bydesignurban	

<p>Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)</p>	<p>Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment</p>
<p>Key Government guidance on role of the planning system in promoting good design; produced by former DETR in response to Urban Task Force report. Emphasis on need to include appropriate policies in development plans and in supplementary planning guidance.</p> <p>Recommends the use of “quality audit checklist” to assess individual applications, setting out the main issues raised, guiding principles, and how development plan policies have been applied.</p> <p>Recommends pro-active approach towards design, through effective teamwork, collaboration/ engagement with all relevant parties at the earliest stages, developing the right skills, and use of appropriate techniques and tools. Defines objectives of urban design as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Character – responding to and reinforcing locally distinctive patterns of development, landscape and culture; • Continuity and Enclosure – clear definition of private and public spaces; • Quality of the Public Realm – public spaces and routes that are attractive, safe, uncluttered and work effectively for all in society, including elderly and disabled people; • Ease of Movement – making places that connect with each other and are easy to move through, putting people before traffic and integrating land use and transport; • Legibility – development that provides recognisable routes, intersections and landmarks to help people find their way round; • Adaptability - development that can respond to changing social, technological and economic conditions; • Diversity – a mix of styles and uses that work together to create viable places that respond to local needs. <p>Also identifies the following elements of development form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout: urban structure – basic framework of routes and spaces within the development and relationship to other places; • Layout: urban grain - pattern of the arrangement of street blocks, plots and other buildings within a settlement; • Landscape – character and appearance of land, including its shape, form, ecology, natural features and how these combine; • Density and Mix – amount/ proportion of development on a piece of land, such as plot ratio, floorspace, number of dwellings; • Scale: height – in relation to people/ other buildings, ratio, number of storeys; • Scale: massing – three-dimensional arrangement, volume and shape of a building or group of buildings; • Appearance: details – style, detailing, decoration and elements such as openings, bays and location of entrances and windows, and • Appearance: materials – type and use of materials in new buildings; effect of texture, colour, pattern, durability of materials. <p>Includes guidance on addressing each objective and each element of urban form, and illustrated examples of good designs.</p>	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Building in Context: New Development in Historic Areas (2001) http://www.helm.org.uk/server/show/nav.7709</p>	
<p>Guidance by English Heritage and CABI on development in conservation areas and other historically sensitive areas. Pre-dates guidance on historic landscape characterisation (HLC) and conservation area character appraisals and management strategies (see below). Highlights need to understand historic development of towns and cities; also explains meaning of preserving and enhancing character of conservation areas. Use of modern building methods and materials without regard to context and use of “pastiche” not considered appropriate. Right approach is to create buildings and spaces that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relate well to geography and history of the place and lie of the land; • Sit happily in the pattern of existing development and routes through and around it; • Respect important views; • Respect the scale of neighbouring buildings; • Use materials and building methods which are as high in quality as those used in existing buildings; • Create new views and juxtapositions which add to the variety and texture of the setting. <p>Includes 15 case studies of developments in historic centres. Concludes from these that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best buildings result from creative dialogue between architect, client, local planning authorities and others, and pre-application discussions are essential; • Local planning authority and other consultees can insist on good architecture and help to achieve it; • Difficult sites should generate good architecture and are not an excuse for not achieving it; • With skill and care, it is possible to accommodate large, modern uses within the grain of historic settings; • High environmental standards can help generate good architecture; • Sensitivity to context and use of traditional materials are not incompatible with contemporary architecture; • Good design does not stop at the front door, but extends into public areas beyond the building; • High-density housing does not necessarily involve building high or disrupting the urban grain and can be commercially highly successful; • Successful architecture can be produced either by following historic precedents closely, by adapting them, or by contrasting with them; • In a diverse context a contemporary building may be less visually intrusive than making a failed attempt to follow historic precedents. 	<p>Includes criteria for assessing individual schemes, but no indicators that could be used to measure performance of a design guide.</p>
<p>Better Places to Live: By Design (2001) http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/betterplaces</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Prepared as a companion guide to the former PPG3, and to complement By Design, Places, Streets and Movement and Sustainable Communities Plan (see above). Aims to draw attention to key principles of good design (as set out in By Design) and to promote better standard of design in new housing developments. However, focuses on making efficient use of land, need to include safe, direct and convenient walking and cycling routes, and need to make provision for a range of housing markets and types. Also acknowledges that creation of attractive, sustainable and inclusive places that can be enjoyed by all depends on developing appropriate skills and “culture of investing in good design” and includes 12 illustrated “best practice” case studies. Identifies following attributes of successful housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement – framework that is safe, direct and attractive to all users; • Mix – rich mix of housing opportunities; • Community – sense of neighbourhood and community ownership; • Layout – Street layout and design that is appropriate to use and context; • Place – Attractive and clearly defined public and private spaces; • Amenity – Pleasant gardens and private amenity space; • Parking – Convenient but unobtrusive car parking; • Safety – A safe and secure environment; • Space – Well-planned homes that provide space and functionality; • Adaptability – Housing which is robust and adaptable to changing requirements; • Maintenance – An environment that can be well maintained over the long-term; • Sustainability – Housing design to minimise resource consumption; and • Detail – Well considered detailing of buildings and spaces. 	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Planning and Access for Disabled People: A Good Practice Guide (2003) http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningaccess</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>A general guide rather than specifically a design guide. Pre-dates reformed planning system, therefore much of the advice regarding preparation of supplementary planning guidance and preparation of access statements has been superseded by more recent legislation and guidance. However, the following advice remains valid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should be aiming to create inclusive environment that is accessible to all, rather than “adding on” facilities for disabled people, which set them apart from everyone else and prevent them from taking full part in society; • Development plans should ideally address access issues by including appropriate criteria throughout the plan, rather than in a single policy; • Supplementary design guidance can be used to help clarify detailed requirements of policies in the development plan and can be either general design guidance or specifically about access; • Where there are “inclusive access policies” in the development plan, authorities may refuse schemes that do not comply; • Access improvements can be secured by way of conditions or through planning obligations, although this is a matter for negotiation between the authority and the applicant; • Developers advised to take professional advice on preparation of access statements and ensure that design team understand the fundamentals of inclusive access; • Developments that have been designed to be inclusive from the outset are likely to have enhanced market value as they will address legal requirements, and will be more cost- effective than “adding on” facilities for disabled people as an afterthought. 	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Guidance on Tall Buildings (July 2007) http://www.cabe.org.uk/files/guidance-on-tall-buildings.pdf</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Prepared by EH and CABE. Advocates a development plan led approach, with areas appropriate for tall buildings identified in the development plan. Recommends that such areas should be identified following a detailed urban design study that considers opportunities and constraints. Also suggests the following criteria for evaluating proposals: relationship to context, effect on the whole existing environment, relationship to transport infrastructure, the architectural quality of the proposed building, contribution that the proposal will make to external and internal public spaces, effect on local environment including micro-climate, contribution to permeability of site and wider area, function and fitness for purpose and sustainability of the proposal.</p> <p>A development plan-led approach to tall buildings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enables areas appropriate for tall buildings to be identified within the local development framework in advance of specific proposals • enables the spatial, scale and quality requirements for new tall buildings to be established within the local development framework • ensures an appropriate mix of uses is achieved • enables proper public consultation at the plan-making stage on the fundamental questions of principle and design • reduces the scope for unnecessary, speculative applications in the wrong places • protects the historic environment and the qualities which make a city or area special • highlights opportunities for the removal of past mistakes and their replacement by development of an appropriate quality • sets out an overall vision for the future of a place. 	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Heritage at Risk Register (London) (2009) http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/HAR_Register_London_2009/london-2009-har-register.pdf/</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>In 2008 English Heritage published its first register of Heritage at Risk – a region-by-region list of all the Grade I and II* listed buildings (and Grade II listed buildings in London), structural scheduled monuments, registered battlefields and protected wreck sites in England known to be ‘at risk’. A year later, this second updated regional edition of the register has been enlarged to include details of all scheduled monuments (archaeological sites) and registered parks and gardens, as well as conservation areas designated by local authorities that are also reported to be at certain or potential risk.</p> <p>The following buildings are located either within or near the OLSPG area:</p> <p>Hackney</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stables to north of Pond House, 162 Lower Clapton Road E5 • Pond House, 162 Lower Clapton Road E5 • Forecourt wall to Pond House, 162 Lower Clapton Road E5 • Bishop Wood’s Almshouses, Lower Clapton Road E5 • Hackney Borough Disinfecting Station, Millfields Road E5 • White Lodge, • Springfield Park E5 • Premises of Testi and Sons Millwrights, • Waterworks Lane E5 <p>Newham</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abbey Mills Pumping Station (Station A), Abbey Lane E15 • Abbey Mills Pumping Station (Station C) with Associated Valve House, Abbey Lane E15 • Bases of pair of chimneystacks at Abbey Mills Pumping Station, Abbey Lane E15 • Gate lodge at Abbey Mills Pumping Station, Abbey Lane E15 • Offices (former Superintendent’s House) at Abbey Mills Pumping Station, Abbey Lane E15 • Stores Building at Abbey Mills Pumping Station, Abbey Lane E15 • Ancillary Pump House at Abbey Mills Pumping Station, Abbey Road E15 • West Ham Pumping Station Engine House, Abbey Road E15 • The Log Cabin (formerly known as The Yorkshire Grey), 335-337 High Street, Stratford E15 • Azhar Academy Girls School, (former United Reformed Church and church hall), Romford Road E7 • Tide Mill (known as the House Mill), Three Mill Lane E3 • Shop adjoining No 43, Water Lane E15 <p>Tower Hamlets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Front wall, gate piers and gates at St Clements Hospital, Bow Road, Bow E3 • St Clements Hospital, Bow Road, Bow E3 • 2 Bollards (Between statue of Gladstone and St Mary’s churchyard entrance), Bow Road, Bromley-Bv-Bow E3 	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Heritage Counts (2009) http://hc.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/HC09_London.pdf?1282123021</p>	
<p>Heritage Counts 2009 is the eighth annual survey of the state of England's historic environment. It highlights the key developments in region the between 2008 and 2009 including information on the number of historical assets, planning consents, funding, participation in the heritage sector, heritage at risk and key policy developments.</p> <p>Provides statistics and data primarily at the London level.</p>	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators</p>
<p>Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention (February 2004) http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/saferplaces</p>	
<p>Prepared by ODPM and Home Office to support Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the Future and PPS1 (see above). Aims to be a practical guide to designs and layouts that may help with crime prevention, although acknowledges that such designs may sometimes conflict with other key sustainable development principles. Defines crime reduction, crime prevention and community safety as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime reduction – any action to reduce the frequency or seriousness of crime; • Crime prevention – intervention in crime to reduce risk of occurrences and potential seriousness; • Community safety – aspect of quality of life in which people are sufficiently free from or reassured about a range of real or perceived risks relating to crime and misbehaviour, are able to cope with the incidents that they experience, and if unable to cope alone, are helped to do so, enabling them to pursue the necessities of cultural, social and economic life. <p>Includes detailed guidance on safer places whose key attributes are defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access and Movement – places with well-defined routes, spaces and entrances that provide for convenient movement without compromising security; • Structure – places structured so that different uses do not cause conflict; • Surveillance – places where all publicly accessible spaces are overlooked; • Ownership – places that promote a sense of ownership, respect, territorial responsibility and community; • Physical Protection – places that include necessary, well-designed security features; • Activity – places where the level of human activity is appropriate to the location and creates a reduced risk of crime and a sense of safety at all times; and • Management and Maintenance – places designed with management and maintenance in mind, to discourage crime in the present and future. 	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Designing for Accessibility (March 2004)</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Produced by RIBA and Centre for Accessible Environments (CAE) to supplement Part M of the Building Regulations and British Standard BS 8300:2001. Explains current legislative framework and provides good practice guidance on design of both external and internal spaces. Recommends use of access audits, access plans and Access Statements (at the time of publication these were not mandatory) to demonstrate that all relevant access issues have been adequately considered in the light of current guidance. Suggests that people with different disabilities or disability groups should be consulted on these. Key elements of design guidance that are relevant to design guide are: car parking, setting down points, routes, street furniture, access ramps, steps, handrails and entrances. Useful building management checklist at the end of the document lists the issues that should be considered by developers and managers of buildings.</p>	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Using Historic Landscape Characterisation (2004) http://www.helm.org.uk/server/show/nav.7716</p>	
<p>Guidance on methodology as well as how to apply historic landscape characterisation (HLC) to design process. HLC is considered to have wide range of potential applications, including providing a useful starting point for consideration of spatial planning policies and development proposals - helps to ensure that historic context is fully understood and thereby taken into account. HLC usually includes two broad phases: detailed assessment and strategy. Neither is an end in itself but they provide technical evidence, which can help inform spatial planning policy at both regional and local level. It is up to individual planning authorities how they take this forward. Guidance includes examples of how this has been done in practice, e.g. in the development of policies for specific landscape areas, and in design guidance such as a design guide for Surrey. In some authorities, HLC has also been used alongside the SMR to assess planning applications, in assessing potential impact of major new development on landscape, and in evaluating the archaeological potential of "gaps" in the SMR.</p>	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>The Planning Response to Climate Change – Advice on Better Practice (September 2004) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1503781</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Defines key causes of climate change as greenhouse gas emissions, and energy supply, use of energy in buildings and transport as key areas for mitigating emissions. Recommends risk-based approach towards policy formulation, involving identification of key climate change issues and assessment of risks and potential alternatives. Main potential impacts/ mitigation measures are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding – developments in floodplains at risk, other areas may also be at risk if floodplain reduced, and from any development that increases area of impermeable ground and thus run-off – promotion of SUDS recommended; • Water Resources – water becoming scarce resource in some areas, which can affect various land uses – recommended to understand current availability, adopt precautionary principle and allow for change/ uncertainty in water supply, also recognise wider impacts on landscape and biodiversity; • Transport – accounts for more than a quarter of CO₂ emissions in the UK, and is the only major sector not reducing emissions – recommended to consider transport and accessibility, implications of other strategies such as air quality, require Travel Plans for high traffic generating schemes; • Waste and Resources – landfill sites generate over a quarter of UK’s emissions of methane – recommended to minimise emissions through restricting landfill and encouraging controlled extraction of methane for energy; • Built Environment – buildings are major consumers of energy, buildings and other infrastructure may also be at risk from effects of climate change such as flooding, subsidence due to drought, overheating due to temperature rise, damage due to extreme weather and water shortages – recommend integrated approach to design which seeks to prevent causes of climate change and mitigate effects, and encourage developers to develop low carbon buildings that are resilient to climate change impacts and to climate variability. 	<p>Indicators could be developed around use of climate-sensitive development checklist, although ability of the Council to monitor use of such checklists in assessing planning applications and their effectiveness will depend on availability of resources.</p>
<p>Biodiversity by Design: A Guide for Sustainable Communities (September 2004) http://www.tcpa.org.uk/downloads/TCPA_biodiversity_guide_lowres.pdf</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Produced by TCPA to support Sustainable Communities Plan, in particular, objective of environmental enhancement to help balance proposed scale of housing growth. Supporting “richness of biodiversity” is seen as route to building more sustainable neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Identifies three “core principles” that provide the basis of a “biodiversity by design” approach, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological Function – understanding the ecological systems supported by the habitats present, communities of flora and fauna and the environment and conditions they rely on for support, and size/ spatial relationships of habitats to each other; • Realising the Benefits – recognising “services” vegetation provides (e.g. trees acting as carbon sink/ filtering pollution/ providing air conditioning), how natural greenspace contributes to quality of life (e.g. health and wellbeing, social cohesion), and economic value of greenspace (e.g. increase in property values). • Connecting with Nature – culture change in attitudes towards nature, through positive experience, use of greenspace as educational resource, and community involvement, e.g. allotments, community gardens, city farms. • Guidance on context relates to existing green infrastructure, landscape character, local distinctiveness and protected habitats and species. Should consider ecological potential of all areas including Brownfield sites. Landscape character assessments/ area profiles recommended as aids to defining landscape character and local distinctiveness. Local authorities and developers have particular responsibility to mitigate impacts of development on designated sites and priority habitats and species and avoid damage to ecosystems. Section on master planning provides guidance on creating new green infrastructure (the types and sizes of spaces and habitats required to provide a network), regional parks, green grids and community forests (creating and managing large-scale areas of ecological interest), parks and natural green spaces (adapting existing parks, creating new parks and managing existing nature reserves), greenway linkages (maintaining, extending and creating wildlife corridors, such as woodlands and wetlands), and street trees (incorporating existing trees and new trees into designs and layouts). Also includes guidance on detailed design, such as creating communal “doorstep” spaces for wildlife, making provision for biodiversity in “green” buildings and private spaces such as gardens, roof gardens and green roofs, and guidance on short, medium and long-term management and stewardship. 	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Achieving Excellence in Construction: Procurement Guide 11 – Sustainability (May 2005) http://www.ogc.gov.uk/documents/CP0016AEGuide11.pdf</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Guidance produced by the Office of Government Commerce (OGC) on the procurement of construction projects that best promote sustainable development, whilst achieving optimum “whole life” value for money, as advocated in Strategy for Sustainable Construction (see above). Not aimed at planners but at people who are directly involved in procuring or taking forward a building project. Advocates “project procurement lifecycle” approach, which identifies key decisions to be made/ critical outputs at each of the following stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business justification • Project brief and procurement process • Design brief • Construction process • Operation and management • Disposal and re-use. 	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning (June 2005) http://www.countryside.gov.uk/LAR/environmentalplanningguidance.asp</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Guidance prepared by Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and Environment Agency on incorporating natural, built and historic environment and rural issues into plans and strategy. Comprises general guidance document and supplementary files (checklists) on key topic areas. Main thrust of guidance is that plans should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be properly resourced and evidence-based; • Be genuinely visionary, whilst embracing objectives of Community Strategy; • Be ambitious about what can be done to enhance and manage environment and plan for future change, but deliverable; • Be inclusive, involving the public and key stakeholders in preparation; • Be better connected to, as well as being consistent with, existing plans, policies and strategies; • Be integrated, with policies that seek to achieve “win-win-win” solutions that meet economic, social and environmental objectives; • Respect ability of environment to accommodate change, taking account of future impacts; • Be objectives led, with policies flowing from objectives and objectives flowing from vision; • Facilitate locally distinctive and valued development, that fits in with, and enhances context – use of landscape character assessment and historic landscape characterisation recommended; • Facilitate more sustainable development – commends policies that encourage use of recycled building material, avoidance of pollution, reducing waste, addressing dereliction and contamination, reducing water and energy consumption, using renewable energy, reducing need to travel, increasing density and using less land; • Be rigorously tested through sustainability appraisal/ SEA – includes checklists designed to assist with this process; • Be well delivered, with high quality outcomes – promoting schemes that are “good enough to approve,” rather than “not bad enough to refuse;” • Be adequately monitored and regularly reviewed – suggested indicators are included in one of the checklists. 	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Start with the Park: Creating Sustainable Urban Green Spaces in Areas of Housing Growth and Renewal (June 2005) http://www.cabe.org.uk/default.aspx?contentitemid=386</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Produced by CABE Space to inform Sustainable Communities Plan. Provision of high quality urban green spaces is seen as key to delivery of sustainable communities. Design of green space is therefore as important as design of buildings and should be planned at outset. Areas undergoing change may be subject to two types of challenge: housing growth and low demand.</p> <p>In areas of housing growth, main issues are identified as: need to integrate new development with existing neighbourhoods, pressure on infrastructure, potential detrimental impact of poorly designed schemes, competing demands on land, and requirement for higher housing density coupled with need for flood control. Suggested solutions based on examples include: developing greenspace as part of first phase of development, using it as framework for creation of diverse, pleasant new neighbourhoods, making most of heritage and landscape assets, using greenspace to link communities and bridge barriers, using it to address local open space deficiencies/ as “dividend” for existing communities, creating a hierarchy/ network of complementary but different types of spaces addressing the needs of a range of users, addressing contamination and dereliction through reclamation and laying out as open space, and using greenspace for flood storage/ to protect and enhance biodiversity and ecology of area. In areas of low demand, main issues are identified as: abandonment by those able to leave, lack of housing choice for those who remain, general social and economic deprivation exacerbated by poor environment created by empty/ derelict properties and run-down, underused and neglected open spaces, negative image leading to lack of interest/ investment by developers, possible lack of resources to maintain open spaces properly in the longer-term. Suggested solutions based on examples include: raising land values by investing in high quality public spaces early on, developing landscape and public realm projects to provide a unique selling point, developing clear vision of quality of open space to be created, remodelling greenspace to improve design quality, making use of greenspace and vacant buildings for temporary uses, making most of heritage by retaining and using existing features and buildings as centrepiece/focus of urban greenspace, using greenspace as a means of creating social vitality and community capital, creating a hierarchy of high quality spaces to form centre of each neighbourhood, and which are flexible, fulfil a range of recreational needs, and encourage “ownership” by the local community, addressing contamination and dereliction through reclamation and laying out as open space, encouraging communities to be involved in greenspace design and management, using urban greenspace and landscape as part of training programmes.</p> <p>Also includes practical guidance on approaches likely to lead to well-designed green spaces, involving local communities, addressing sustainability issues such as flood risk, promoting local character and distinctiveness, improving image, addressing other urban design issues such as legibility, enclosure and connectivity, making provision for biodiversity, and creating open spaces that are adaptable, flexible and inclusive. Also provides guidance on funding and making provision for long-term maintenance.</p>	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Sustainable Energy by Design: A Guide for Sustainable Communities (January 2006) http://www.tcpa.org.uk/downloads/TCPA_SustEnergy.pdf</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Produced by the TCPA to support the Sustainable Communities Plan, and aimed at promoting low-carbon and carbon-neutral developments thereby addressing impact of proposed housing growth on greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption. Acknowledges that funding is often an issue, and includes examples of how schemes can be financed. Considers different scales and locations of development and which measures/ new energy technologies are likely to be most applicable in each case. Guidance defines three types of location: urban, suburban and rural/ urban fringe. In urban locations, higher densities are considered to create opportunities for reducing energy use from transport, as well as from development themselves. In suburban locations, lower densities mean that network-based schemes are less viable, but more space-intensive schemes and building-integrated schemes may be easier to accommodate. In rural/ urban fringe locations, there is more space and scope for technologies such as wind and biomass, but low density development means that supply to all properties may not be viable. Guidance defines three types of development scale: neighbourhood/ city, street/ block, and building. In very large developments of neighbourhood/ city scale the creation of integrated energy networks is likely to be cost-effective, particularly if these are integrated into the overall master plan. Schemes of street/ block scale are considered to offer similar potential for creating sustainable energy networks such as CHP or community heating, although sites may vary in terms of micro-climate, and site analysis/ detailed design will be important to maximise potential. Smaller developments of a single building scale provide opportunities for integrating sustainable energy into or around them, which can either be stand-alone systems or link into the national grid or a local energy network where one exists. Detailed attention should be given to design of buildings and surrounding areas to maximise potential. Includes illustrated case studies and guidance on reducing energy demand, incorporating energy efficiency, and renewable energy generation.</p> <p>Guidance on reducing energy demand through design includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of height and aspect of buildings on solar gain; and • How passive measures can reduce energy consumption of individual buildings. <p>Guidance on incorporating efficient energy supplies into designs and layouts includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community heating schemes using CHP and geothermal heat; and • Ground source heat pump systems for individual buildings. <p>Guidance on layouts and designs incorporating renewable energy generation includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large- and medium-scale community energy schemes with energy supplied by wind turbines; and • Individual buildings with heating supplied by biomass systems or small wind turbines. 	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Guidance on Conservation Area Appraisals and Guidance on the Management of Conservation Areas (February 2006) http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.00100200800g005</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Latest (consultative) guidance by English Heritage and PAS on conservation area character appraisals and management strategies. Guidance on the Management of Conservation Areas explains relationship of conservation area appraisals and management strategies to LDF, which is unfortunately not straightforward. Although appraisals cannot themselves be LDD's, they can form part of technical evidence base to inform preparation of LDD's. Guidance on Conservation Area Appraisals explains how appraisals should be carried out, e.g. use of historic landscape characterisation, how to define special interest and character, and public consultation. Recommends that published appraisals should be as succinct and informative as possible and should include appropriate maps and illustrations. Main purpose of Character Appraisal is defining "special interest" of conservation area – i.e. distinctiveness, qualities and values of area/ different parts of area; as well as appearance, can include sounds, smells, local environmental conditions, historic associations, value and significance to local community. Appraisal should include more than just description of area, should identify distinctive parts (if any), and provide "vivid" picture of area as it is, and its key characteristics. Key elements of assessment are:</p> <p>Location and Setting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location and Context – description of location, regional context, economic profile, general condition, and existing/ potential forces for change; • General Character and Plan Form –general character or nature of area e.g. urban, suburban, form and layout of street pattern, density of development; and • Landscape Setting – topography and relationship to wider landscape/ townscape identified through existing landscape characterisation. <p>Historic Development and Archaeology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Origins and historic development of the area – e.g. surviving features; • Archaeology, including scheduled monuments - identified through research, excavations and surveys. <p>Spatial Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Character and inter-relationship of spaces within the area – importance of open spaces, how enclosed, contribution to character of area; and • Key views and vistas – important views into and out of area, landmark buildings or features. <p>Character Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of character areas or zones (where applicable) – identification of each distinct area on a plan and analysis of each area according to: form and grain of layout, qualities of buildings and contribution to area, unlisted buildings, local details, prevalent and traditional building materials and the public realm, audit of heritage assets, contribution made by green spaces, extent of intrusion or damage, existence of neutral areas, general condition, and problems, pressures and capacity for change. <p>Guidance on the Management of Conservation Areas explains that appraisal should form basis for development of Management Strategy. Can be in same document as appraisal but should be in separate section. Should define which policy guidance (e.g. in DPD or SPD) is applicable to area, and set out proposals for management and enhancement of area. Management can include practical measures such as Article 4 Direction, HERS schemes, etc. Enhancement is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sympathetic redevelopment of sites identified in appraisal as detracting from character of appearance of area; and/or 	<p>No relevant measurable targets or indicators.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
Good Practice Guide for Planning and Tourism (May 2006) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1500045	
Has now superseded Planning Policy Guidance Note 21 (PPG21): Planning for Tourism. Acknowledges that tourism depends heavily on the natural and built environment, and can also be the key to maintaining and enhancing the environment. The importance of high quality design is also highlighted (paragraph 2.6).	No relevant measurable targets and indicators.
Preparing Design Codes: a Practice Manual (November 2006) http://comunities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1504827	
Guidance prepared by CABI and RIBA, following an extensive study into the use and application of design coding (see Design Coding in Practice: An Evaluation). Guidance is intended to complement existing good practice guidance on design. They set out the essential features and characteristics that the design must follow. The aim is to provide clarity over what constitutes acceptable design quality for the site or area in question. The guidance suggests that they are likely to be most useful in situations where site-specific guidance is needed because existing guidance is not adequate, and for large sites that are to be developed in phases over a long time. Design coding is not a “quick-fix.” To be successful, design codes require strong leadership and team-working, and a considerable commitment/ up-front investment by those involved. Coding team should include people with responsibility for the land (e.g. land owner, developer, funding agency), design (e.g. designer, architect, master planner) and public authority (e.g. local planning authority).	No relevant measurable targets and indicators.
Building a Better Environment: A Guide for Developers (November 2006) http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/444304/502508/1506471/#	
Guidance by the Environment Agency for developers on how to address key environmental issues through the development process. Provides an overview of what the Agency does, and at what stage they should be contacted for advice. Covers the environmental issues that are dealt with by the Agency and issues that have a bearing on these i.e. managing flood risk, surface water management, use of water resources, wildlife and greenspace, preventing pollution, managing waste, dealing with contamination, sustainable construction and recreation and health.	No relevant measurable targets and indicators.
Manual for Streets (March 2007) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1509196	

<p>Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)</p>	<p>Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment</p>
<p>New guidance produced to replace Places, Streets and Movement and intended to complement PPS3. Focuses primarily on development of streets and road networks, and aims to create streets that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to build and strengthen the communities they serve • Meet the needs of all users, by embodying inclusive design • Form part of a well-connected network • Are attractive and have their own distinctive identity • Are cost-effective to construct and maintain, and • Are safe. <p>Defines principles of inclusive design as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placing people at the heart of the design process • Acknowledging diversity and difference • Offering choice where a single solution cannot accommodate all users • Providing flexibility in use, and • Providing buildings and environments that are convenient and enjoyable to use for everyone. <p>Discourages building of streets that are primarily designed to meet the needs of motor traffic. Recommends the following approaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying a user hierarchy to the design process, with pedestrians at the top • Collaborative approach towards the design of streets • Recognising importance of community function of streets as spaces for social interaction • Promoting inclusive environment that recognises needs of people of all abilities and ages • Reflecting and supporting pedestrian “desire lines” in networks and detailed designs • Developing master plans/ design codes for major developments, and using design and access statements for all scales of development • Creating networks of streets that provide permeability and connectivity to main destinations and a choice of routes • Moving away from hierarchies of standard road types based on traffic flows • Developing street character types on location-specific basis, with reference to place and movement functions for each street • Encouraging innovation with flexible approach to street layouts and use of locally distinctive, durable and maintainable materials and street furniture • Using quality audit systems that demonstrate how designs will meet key objectives for the local environment • Designing to keep vehicle speeds to 20 mph on residential streets unless there are overriding reasons for higher speeds • Using minimum highway design features necessary to make streets work properly. <p>Provides guidance on the seven key stages that should be followed in the design process – policy review, objective setting, design, quality auditing, planning approval, implementation and monitoring.</p>	<p>No relevant measurable targets and indicators.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL POLICY AND STRATEGIES	
Mayor of London – The Housing Strategy, February 2010 http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/uploads/Housing_Strategy_Final_Feb10.pdf	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>1 Raising aspirations, promoting opportunity</p> <p>1.1 Providing more homes</p> <p>To promote opportunity and a real choice of homes for all Londoners, in a range of tenures that meets their needs at a price they can afford.</p> <p>1.2 Helping homeowners and first time buyers</p> <p>To deliver the First Steps housing programme that will enable many more Londoners to become homeowners, and to develop initiatives to help existing homeowners at risk of repossession and homelessness.</p> <p>1.3 Improving the social rented sector</p> <p>To provide many more affordable rented homes and ensure that social renting provides an opportunity to foster aspirations and gives support to those who need it.</p> <p>1.4 Improving the private rented sector</p> <p>To promote a vibrant and attractive private rented sector to support London’s economic vitality.</p> <p>2 Improving homes, transforming neighbourhoods</p> <p>2.1 Designing better homes</p> <p>To promote high quality design in 21st century homes that will match London’s rich architectural heritage.</p> <p>2.2 Producing greener homes</p> <p>To deliver higher environmental standards for all London’s homes and neighbourhoods – in the new homes we build, our existing homes and the areas that surround them.</p> <p>2.3 Revitalising homes and communities</p> <p>To promote successful, strong and mixed communities in which people are proud to live. To deliver and maintain a reduction in the number of long term empty and derelict buildings – transforming these into homes for Londoners.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3 Maximising delivery, optimising value for money</p>	<p>Policy 1.1A</p> <p>The 50 per cent affordable housing target will be abolished.</p> <p>Policy 1.1B</p> <p>The current investment programme will deliver 50,000 affordable homes in London over the four years 2008 to 2012.</p> <p>Policy 1.1C</p> <p>More family-sized homes, particularly affordable homes, will be provided, with 42 per cent of social rented and, by 2011, 16 per cent of intermediate homes having three bedrooms or more.</p> <p>Policy 1.1D</p> <p>New housing developments will contain an appropriate mix of market, intermediate and social rented homes.</p> <p>Policy 1.1E</p> <p>Greater social mix will be promoted in neighbourhoods dominated by a single tenure.</p> <p>Policy 1.2A</p> <p>Of the 50,000 affordable homes to be delivered between 2008 and 2012, 20,000 will be intermediate housing.</p> <p>Policy 1.2B</p> <p>Eligibility for intermediate housing will be assessed in terms of income rather than employment.</p> <p>Policy 1.2C</p> <p>The top of the income range for intermediate housing in London should increase, for families, to £74,000.</p> <p>Policy 1.3A</p> <p>Of the 50,000 affordable homes to be delivered between 2008 and 2012, 30,000 will be social rented.</p> <p>Policy 1.3C</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>3.1 Delivering across London To develop, through the HCA, new partnerships and better approaches to providing homes in successful communities.</p> <p>3.2 Delivering locally To work with London’s boroughs to ensure the effective local delivery of our shared aims.</p>	<p>1,250 supported homes will be provided between 2008 and 2011, to meet the needs of older and vulnerable Londoners.</p> <p>Policy 1.3E By 2016, the level of severe overcrowding in social housing should be halved, with 12,000 under occupiers having moved to a smaller home.</p> <p>Policy 1.4B The quality of private rented sector homes and landlords will improve, including at least a doubling of the number of accredited landlords by the end of 2011.</p> <p>Policy 2.1B New housing developments will meet the needs of older and disabled people by achieving the highest standards of accessibility and inclusion, with all homes built to Lifetime Homes standards and at least ten per cent designed to be wheelchair accessible.</p> <p>Policy 2.2A Investment in new and existing homes will contribute to reducing London’s carbon emissions by at least 60 per cent by 2025.</p> <p>Policy 2.2C All new housing developments will provide low carbon and renewable energy generation, provided on site where this is feasible.</p> <p>Policy 2.2D All new publicly funded homes will meet at least level 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes, with many schemes reaching higher levels.</p> <p>Policy 2.2E Social rented homes will be improved so that they are more than ‘decent’, with environmental standards a priority for any enhancement to the Decent Homes standard.</p> <p>Policy 2.2G Where existing homes are retrofitted and the building fabric allows, a SAP</p>

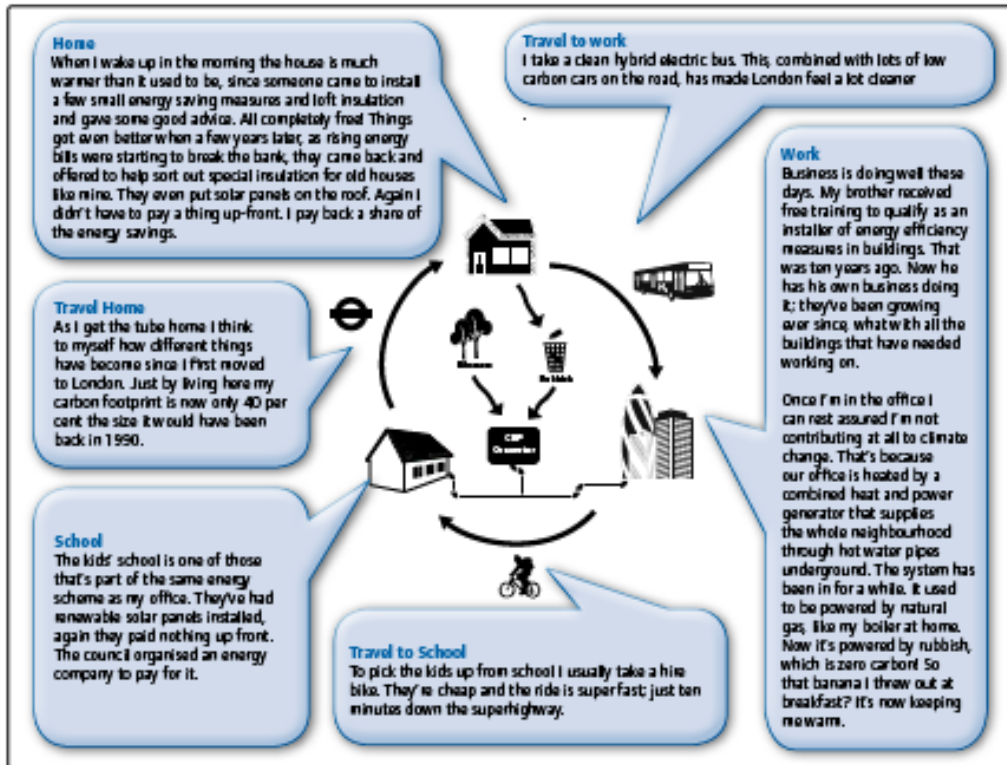
Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
	<p>rating of at least 65 should be achieved.</p> <p>Policy 2.3D</p> <p>No more than one per cent of homes should stand empty and unused for over six months.</p> <p>Policy 3.2B</p> <p>The number of households in temporary accommodation should be halved by the end of 2010.</p>
<p>The Mayor’s draft climate change adaptation strategy for London, February 2010 http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Draft_Climate_Change_Adaptation_Strategy.pdf</p>	
<p>The Mayor proposes that this aim will be met through achieving the following objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify and prioritise the climate risks and opportunities facing London and understand how these will change through the century. 2. To identify and prioritise the key actions required to prepare London, and to define where responsibility for delivering and facilitating these actions lies. 3. To promote and facilitate new development and infrastructure that is located, designed and constructed for the climate it will experience over its design life. 4. To improve the resilience of London’s existing development and infrastructure to the impacts of climate change. 5. To ensure that tried and tested emergency management plans exist for the key risks and that they are regularly reviewed. 6. To encourage and help business, public sector organisations and other institutions prepare for the challenges and opportunities presented by climate change. 7. To promote and facilitate the adaptation of the natural environment. 8. To raise general awareness and understanding of climate change with Londoners and improve their capacity to respond to changing climate risks. 9. To position London as an international leader in tackling climate change. 	<p>Action 13. The Mayor will work with the boroughs (through the Home Energy Efficiency Programme) to improve the energy and water efficiency of up to 1.2 million homes across London by 2015 and with businesses and the GLA estate managers to improve the energy and water efficiency of public and commercial buildings in London (through the Green 500, Building Energy Efficiency Programme and the Mayor’s Green Procurement Code).</p> <p>Action 17. The Mayor will work with partners to enhance 1,000ha of green space by 2012 to offset the urban heat island effect, manage flood risk and provide biodiversity corridors through the city.</p> <p>Action 18. The Mayor will work with partners to increase green cover in central London by 5 per cent by 2030 and a further 5 per cent by 2050, to manage temperatures in the hottest part of London.</p> <p>Action 19. The Mayor will work with partners to increase tree cover across London by 5 per cent (from 20 to 25 per cent) by 2025.</p> <p>Action 20. The Mayor will work with partners to enable the delivery of 100,000m² of new green roofs by 2012 (from 2008/09 baseline).</p> <p>Action 30. The Mayor will work with the Environment Agency and other partners to restore 15kms of London’s rivers by 2015 through the London Rivers Action Plan.</p>
<p>The Mayor’s draft Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy, February 2010 http://legacy.london.gov.uk/mayor/priorities/docs/delivering_london_energy_future_assembly_and_functional_body_draft_february_2010.pdf</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)

Vision for climate change mitigation and energy in London

By 2025 London is one of the world's leading low carbon cities, having minimised CO₂ emissions, with a thriving low carbon economy, the world's most energy efficient buildings, a secure and efficient energy supply and low carbon transport.

Figure 1.1 London 2025: A day in the life...



3. Making London one of the world's leading Low Carbon Capitals

Aim

Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment

To reduce London's CO₂ emissions by:

- 22 per cent of 1990 levels by 2015
- 38 per cent of 1990 levels by 2020
- 60 per cent of 1990 levels by 2025.

Reaching the Mayor's CO₂ reduction target

Table 2.1 sets out the Mayor's target to reduce CO₂ emissions by 60 per cent on 1990 levels by 2025, along with interim targets for 2015 and 2020. Table 4.1 Implementation timeline for Mayoral, EU and government policies and action

2012	2015	2020	2025
5 per cent of London's energy from DE	10 per cent of London's energy from DE	20 per cent of London's energy from DE	25 per cent of London's energy from DE
New London Plan policies adopted, Winter 2011 First customer supplied by LTGHN DEMAP programme building DE capacity in Boroughs Connection of White-Hall and Pimlico DE schemes £64m begins to be delivered through JESSICA, for DE £84m secured for investment by WARB partially to support energy from waste infrastructure £4m seed funding to set up London Green Fund All boroughs have completed full energy masterplan Publication of VNEB, White City and ULV Opportunity Area Planning Framework Energy Masterplans	Start of large scale micro-generation roll out to homes via HEEP programme Westward growth of LTGHN Some increase in private sector led projections Roll out of DEMAP service to GLA group	Connection of LTGHN with Pimlico, Whitehall, CityGen and other schemes to create pan London heat market Further increase in DE activity in private sector led projects	Full utilisation of London's indigenous waste and biomass resources for renewable energy generation LTGHN continued development into East London Significant DE activity in private sector led projects

Table 2.1 Proposed CO₂ emissions reduction targets for London

Year	1990	2015	2020	2025
Emissions [MtCO ₂ /yr]	45.1	35.2	27.9	18.0
CO ₂ emissions reductions relative to 1990	n/a	22%	38%	60%

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p><i>By 2025, London will be one of the world’s leading Low Carbon Capitals and the world’s leader on low carbon finance. It will provide opportunities for businesses, inward investors and Londoners to participate in the global low carbon economy. It will generate jobs and create wealth for London and the UK economy through global leadership in low carbon growth.</i></p> <p>4. Securing a low carbon energy supply for London</p> <p>Aim</p> <p>To meet the energy demands of London’s homes, businesses and infrastructure through the provision of an efficient, affordable and secure supply of low and zero carbon energy including 25 per cent from decentralised energy by 2025.</p> <p>5. London’s homes: driving our energy future</p> <p>Aim</p> <p>By 2030, all of London’s existing homes will be retrofitted with energy efficiency measures and the potential to generate energy; Londoners use energy more efficiently and fuel poverty is eradicated.</p> <p>6. Cutting costs and carbon in London’s workplaces</p> <p>Aim</p> <p>By 2025, London’s workplaces will be some of the most energy efficient of any major city in the world.</p> <p>7. Building towards a zero carbon London</p> <p>Aim</p> <p>By 2025 all new buildings are built to the highest energy efficiency standards and supplied in part by low and zero carbon decentralised energy.</p> <p>8. Moving towards zero emission transport in London</p> <p>Aim</p> <p>By 2025 London’s transport system will excel amongst global cities, with low carbon infrastructure and access to ever more low carbon transport options.</p> <p>9. Setting an example through the GLA group</p>	<p>Action 6.1 – through the LDA, and working with London boroughs, the Mayor is committing £9.5 million to delivering the Homes Energy Efficiency Programme (HEEP) until 2012. This will provide energy saving advice and deliver easy to install energy saving measures to 200,000 homes along with loft and cavity wall insulation, where appropriate.</p> <p>Action 6.3 - as required in the Mayor’s Housing Strategy, where existing homes are retrofitted and where the building fabric will allow, the Mayor will require that the home achieves a Standard Assessment Procedure rating of at least 65 out of 100.</p> <p>Action 6.4 – by 2015, the Mayor, working with London boroughs and other partners through HEEP, will catalyse delivery of advice, easy to install energy efficiency measures, and loft and cavity wall insulation to 1.2 million London homes.</p> <p>Action 6.5 – by 2030, the Mayor, working with London boroughs and other partners, will have delivered advice, easy to install energy efficiency measures, and loft and cavity wall insulation to all London homes. All London homes will have been offered the opportunity to take up more expensive measures such as renewables.</p> <p>Action 9.1 - set ambitious new CO2 reduction targets for new development, to be achieved via the Mayor’s energy hierarchy: Be lean (use less energy); be clean (supply energy efficiently); and be green (use renewable energy). This is based on a trajectory for all new residential developments to be zero carbon from 2016 and for new non-domestic developments to be zero carbon from 2019.</p> <p>Action 9.2 - major new development proposals should at least meet the minimum standards outlined in the Mayor’s supplementary planning guidance on Sustainable Design and Construction, and be able to demonstrate that sustainable design and construction standards have played an integral part in the design of the development.</p> <p>Action 9.7 - require from April 2011 that all new publicly funded housing achieves a minimum of Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3. To achieve this the Mayor will use the Housing Strategy and Targeted Funded Streams to</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Aim</p> <p>The GLA group will take the lead on reducing CO2 emissions. It will set an example for the rest of London’s public sector, with energy efficient buildings, using low carbon transport options, and stimulating demand for low carbon products and services through its purchasing decisions.</p>	<p>direct investment to new homes that achieve the higher levels of the Code for Sustainable Homes.</p> <p>a) Working with partners, support and encourage the uptake of low carbon vehicles in London</p> <p>Action 12.1 - reach the milestone of 100,000 electric vehicles on London’s roads by 2020 or earlier if possible. The Mayor has committed to introduce 1,000 electric vehicles into the GLA group fleet by 2015, and will encourage London boroughs and private fleet operators to do the same.</p> <p>Action 12.2 - deliver 25,000 electric vehicle charge points by 2015, with every Londoner no more than a mile from a publicly accessible electric vehicle charge point.</p>
<p>The Mayor’s Draft Municipal Waste Management Strategy, January 2010 http://legacy.london.gov.uk/mayor/environment/waste/docs/draft-mun-waste-strategy-jan2010.pdf</p>	
<p>The Mayor’s vision for London’s municipal waste:</p> <p>To become a world leader in municipal waste <i>management</i></p> <p>The Mayor’s vision is that London will become a world leader in municipal waste management, utilising innovative techniques and technologies to minimise the climate change impact of municipal waste and to fully exploit its massive economic value. The aim is to reduce the amount of municipal waste generated by the capital, significantly increase recycling and composting performance, and to generate energy from rubbish that cannot be reused or recycled, in the most environmentally friendly way possible. The following objectives and targets aim to support this vision:</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide Londoners with the knowledge, infrastructure and incentives to change the way we manage municipal waste: to reduce the amount of waste generated, encourage the repair and reuse of items that are currently thrown away, and to recycle or compost as much material as possible. 2. To minimise the impact of municipal waste management on our environment including reducing the carbon footprint of London’s municipal waste. 3. To unlock the massive economic value of London’s municipal waste through increased levels of reuse, recycling, composting and the generation of clean energy from waste. 	<p>Targets</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To achieve zero municipal waste direct to landfill by 2025. 2. To reduce the amount of household waste produced in 2008/09 from 970kg per household to 790kg per household by 2031. This is equivalent to a 20 per cent reduction per household. 3. To increase London’s capacity to reuse or repair municipal waste from approximately 10,000 tonnes each year in 2008 to 40,000 tonnes a year in 2012 and 120,000 tonnes a year in 2031. 4. To recycle or compost at least 45 per cent of <i>municipal waste by 2015, 50 per cent by 2020 and 60 per cent by 2031.</i> <p>Setting waste reduction and reuse targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mayor will set a London-wide household waste reduction target equating to 10 per cent per household by 2020 increasing to 20 per cent per household by 2031, based on 2008/09 household waste arisings. • The Mayor will set a target to increase the amount of London’s

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>4. To manage the bulk of London’s municipal waste within London’s boundary, through investment in new waste infrastructure.</p> <p>Policy 1: Inform producers and consumers of the value of reducing, reusing and recycling.</p> <p>Vision Consumers understand and respond to the value of reducing, reusing and recycling municipal waste.</p> <p>Policy 2: Setting a greenhouse gas standard for municipal waste management activities to reduce their impact on climate change.</p> <p>Vision The management of London’s municipal waste can and should deliver the greatest possible greenhouse gas¹ savings through waste reduction and increased levels of reuse, recycling, composting and efficient energy generation.</p> <p>Policy 3: Capture the economic benefits of municipal waste management</p> <p>Vision The approach to managing London’s municipal waste changes from ‘a problem to be disposed of’ to ‘an opportunity to be exploited’.</p> <p>Policy 4: London to achieve 45 per cent municipal waste recycling or composting performance (including anaerobic digestion¹) by 2015, 50 per cent by 2020 and 60 per cent by 2031.</p> <p>Vision Recycling or composting in London will be a hassle-free part of Londoners’ lives, to achieve high rates of municipal waste recycling and composting.</p> <p>Policy 6: Achieving a high level of street cleanliness</p> <p>Vision Londoners should enjoy a consistently high standard of street cleanliness regardless of where they are living, working or visiting in London.</p>	<p>municipal waste that could be reused or repaired from 10,000 tonnes each year in 2008 to 40,000 tonnes a year in 2012 and 120,000 tonnes a year in 2031</p>
<p>Equal Life Chances for All Londoners - Gender Equality Greater London Authority Draft Gender Equality Scheme 2010-2011, May 2010 http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Draft_Gender_Equality_Scheme_2010_2.pdf</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment																		
<p>‘Equal Life Chances for All’ is the Mayor’s overarching equality framework driving the GLA’s gender equality objectives. The Mayor wants London partners to work together to deliver his vision and gender equality outcomes which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure the capital’s diverse communities, particularly the most vulnerable and disadvantaged, benefit from London’s success • ensure all communities are supported in the economic downturn • embed gender equality at the heart of business and corporate planning, exemplifying the gold standard for best practice which brings real change to people’s quality of life • provide practical solutions that effectively tackle gender inequality, working with the GLA group and more widely with London councils, the public, private, voluntary and community sectors • support the development across the London economy of diverse markets, workforces and suppliers, in particular through the GLA group <p>Diversity Works for London and Responsible Procurement programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure services delivered by the GLA group are accessible and appropriate to all Londoners • ensure delivery of an accessible and inclusive London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and a legacy to benefit all Londoners • ensure we communicate and engage with all of London’s communities so we understand and respond to their different needs. 	<p>1. Ensure the capital’s diverse communities, particularly the most vulnerable and disadvantaged, benefit from London’s success and are protected in the economic downturn.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Desired outcome: Support deprived communities and vulnerable people and promote community cohesion</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Desired outcome</th> <th>Measure to monitor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Inclusive engagement with London’s excluded communities informs the development and delivery of all GLA strategies, plans and programmes</td> <td>Identify target audiences and monitor who responds to consultation exercises</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Increase in the percentage of Londoners who see London’s diversity as a positive aspect of living in the capital</td> <td>Percentage of Londoners who see London’s diversity as a positive aspect of living in the capital</td> </tr> <tr> <td>More Londoners feel that there is less discrimination in their neighbourhood than 3 years ago</td> <td>Percentage of Londoners who feel that there is less discrimination in their neighbourhood than 3 years ago</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2. Support the development across the London economy of diverse markets, workforces and suppliers, in particular through the GLA group Diversity Works for London and Responsible Procurement programmes</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Desired outcome: Increase in the levels of employment of excluded groups</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Desired outcome</th> <th>Measure to monitor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Workforces should reflect the diversity of London’s women and men in all occupations and at all levels</td> <td>Workforce gender profile at all levels</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Close the gap for women and men and communities who experience low participation and success rates</td> <td>Employment rate of women and excluded groups compared to employment rate of all Londoners</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Desired outcome: Support deprived communities and vulnerable people and promote community cohesion		Desired outcome	Measure to monitor	Inclusive engagement with London’s excluded communities informs the development and delivery of all GLA strategies, plans and programmes	Identify target audiences and monitor who responds to consultation exercises	Increase in the percentage of Londoners who see London’s diversity as a positive aspect of living in the capital	Percentage of Londoners who see London’s diversity as a positive aspect of living in the capital	More Londoners feel that there is less discrimination in their neighbourhood than 3 years ago	Percentage of Londoners who feel that there is less discrimination in their neighbourhood than 3 years ago	Desired outcome: Increase in the levels of employment of excluded groups		Desired outcome	Measure to monitor	Workforces should reflect the diversity of London’s women and men in all occupations and at all levels	Workforce gender profile at all levels	Close the gap for women and men and communities who experience low participation and success rates	Employment rate of women and excluded groups compared to employment rate of all Londoners
Desired outcome: Support deprived communities and vulnerable people and promote community cohesion																			
Desired outcome	Measure to monitor																		
Inclusive engagement with London’s excluded communities informs the development and delivery of all GLA strategies, plans and programmes	Identify target audiences and monitor who responds to consultation exercises																		
Increase in the percentage of Londoners who see London’s diversity as a positive aspect of living in the capital	Percentage of Londoners who see London’s diversity as a positive aspect of living in the capital																		
More Londoners feel that there is less discrimination in their neighbourhood than 3 years ago	Percentage of Londoners who feel that there is less discrimination in their neighbourhood than 3 years ago																		
Desired outcome: Increase in the levels of employment of excluded groups																			
Desired outcome	Measure to monitor																		
Workforces should reflect the diversity of London’s women and men in all occupations and at all levels	Workforce gender profile at all levels																		
Close the gap for women and men and communities who experience low participation and success rates	Employment rate of women and excluded groups compared to employment rate of all Londoners																		

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment												
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Desired outcome: Decrease in the difference in income between women and others from deprived communities and the wider community</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Desired outcome</th> <th>Measure to monitor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>More employers will have adopted the London Living Wage.</td> <td>Number of employers who have adopted the London Living Wage</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Decrease in the pay gap between women and average pay</td> <td>Employees pay and/or average hourly rate broken down by gender</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Raise the skill levels of Londoners, in particular reducing the proportion of London's population with no qualifications</td> <td>Working age individuals with no qualifications</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Provide employment opportunities particularly for young or disadvantaged Londoners</td> <td>Numbers of apprenticeships and work placements broken down by gender</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Desired outcome: Decrease in the difference in income between women and others from deprived communities and the wider community		Desired outcome	Measure to monitor	More employers will have adopted the London Living Wage.	Number of employers who have adopted the London Living Wage	Decrease in the pay gap between women and average pay	Employees pay and/or average hourly rate broken down by gender	Raise the skill levels of Londoners, in particular reducing the proportion of London's population with no qualifications	Working age individuals with no qualifications	Provide employment opportunities particularly for young or disadvantaged Londoners	Numbers of apprenticeships and work placements broken down by gender
	Desired outcome: Decrease in the difference in income between women and others from deprived communities and the wider community												
	Desired outcome	Measure to monitor											
	More employers will have adopted the London Living Wage.	Number of employers who have adopted the London Living Wage											
	Decrease in the pay gap between women and average pay	Employees pay and/or average hourly rate broken down by gender											
	Raise the skill levels of Londoners, in particular reducing the proportion of London's population with no qualifications	Working age individuals with no qualifications											
	Provide employment opportunities particularly for young or disadvantaged Londoners	Numbers of apprenticeships and work placements broken down by gender											
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Desired outcome: Spread equality through business and procurement</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Desired outcome</th> <th>Measure to monitor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ensure our procurement process is open to all, including women's businesses</td> <td>Percentage of goods and services procured from local SME's reflecting London's diversity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>More diverse range of businesses registered with CompeteFor</td> <td>Number of London women's businesses registered</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Desired outcome: Spread equality through business and procurement		Desired outcome	Measure to monitor	Ensure our procurement process is open to all, including women's businesses	Percentage of goods and services procured from local SME's reflecting London's diversity	More diverse range of businesses registered with CompeteFor	Number of London women's businesses registered				
	Desired outcome: Spread equality through business and procurement												
	Desired outcome	Measure to monitor											
Ensure our procurement process is open to all, including women's businesses	Percentage of goods and services procured from local SME's reflecting London's diversity												
More diverse range of businesses registered with CompeteFor	Number of London women's businesses registered												
<p>3. Embed gender equality into the heart of business and corporate planning exemplifying the gold standard for best practice which brings real change to people's quality of life</p>													
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Desired outcome: Better quality of life and health, and higher life expectancy</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Desired outcome</th> <th>Measure to monitor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Improved quality of life for Londoners</td> <td>Relevant London Plan key performance indicators (KPI's). London Sustainable Development Commission Quality of Life indicators</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reduce the health gender inequalities of Londoners</td> <td>Improvement of outcomes against the London Health Commission's health inequalities headline indicators. Measures will also be based on the final Health Inequalities Strategy KPI's</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Desired outcome: Better quality of life and health, and higher life expectancy		Desired outcome	Measure to monitor	Improved quality of life for Londoners	Relevant London Plan key performance indicators (KPI's). London Sustainable Development Commission Quality of Life indicators	Reduce the health gender inequalities of Londoners	Improvement of outcomes against the London Health Commission's health inequalities headline indicators. Measures will also be based on the final Health Inequalities Strategy KPI's					
Desired outcome: Better quality of life and health, and higher life expectancy													
Desired outcome	Measure to monitor												
Improved quality of life for Londoners	Relevant London Plan key performance indicators (KPI's). London Sustainable Development Commission Quality of Life indicators												
Reduce the health gender inequalities of Londoners	Improvement of outcomes against the London Health Commission's health inequalities headline indicators. Measures will also be based on the final Health Inequalities Strategy KPI's												

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment												
	<p>Desired outcome: Demonstrate leadership and best practice</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Desired outcome</th> <th>Measure to monitor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>The GLA's equality schemes will be up to date, and being implemented</td> <td>Annual review of the equality schemes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The GLA has best practice gender equality policies and practices in place</td> <td>Gender equality policies and practices in place</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Relevant strategic gender equality research and analysis published that informs practice relating to gender equality</td> <td>Relevant reports published and used as evidence base</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GLA will be assessed as having reached the Excellence level of the Equality Framework for Local Government (EFLG)</td> <td>EFLG level retained</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GLA functional bodies and London borough's demonstrate continuous improvement in their diversity and inclusion programmes</td> <td>Evidence from independent assessments, audits and peer challenge of equalities programmes</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Desired outcome	Measure to monitor	The GLA's equality schemes will be up to date, and being implemented	Annual review of the equality schemes	The GLA has best practice gender equality policies and practices in place	Gender equality policies and practices in place	Relevant strategic gender equality research and analysis published that informs practice relating to gender equality	Relevant reports published and used as evidence base	GLA will be assessed as having reached the Excellence level of the Equality Framework for Local Government (EFLG)	EFLG level retained	GLA functional bodies and London borough's demonstrate continuous improvement in their diversity and inclusion programmes	Evidence from independent assessments, audits and peer challenge of equalities programmes
	Desired outcome	Measure to monitor											
	The GLA's equality schemes will be up to date, and being implemented	Annual review of the equality schemes											
	The GLA has best practice gender equality policies and practices in place	Gender equality policies and practices in place											
	Relevant strategic gender equality research and analysis published that informs practice relating to gender equality	Relevant reports published and used as evidence base											
	GLA will be assessed as having reached the Excellence level of the Equality Framework for Local Government (EFLG)	EFLG level retained											
	GLA functional bodies and London borough's demonstrate continuous improvement in their diversity and inclusion programmes	Evidence from independent assessments, audits and peer challenge of equalities programmes											
	<p>Desired outcome: Increase in representation which reflects London's diversity</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Desired outcome</th> <th>Measure to monitor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Mayoral appointments reflect the diversity of London</td> <td>Diversity of Mayoral appointees by gender</td> </tr> <tr> <td>London's MPs, councillors and assembly members reflect the diversity of London</td> <td>Diversity profile of representatives by gender</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Desired outcome	Measure to monitor	Mayoral appointments reflect the diversity of London	Diversity of Mayoral appointees by gender	London's MPs, councillors and assembly members reflect the diversity of London	Diversity profile of representatives by gender						
	Desired outcome	Measure to monitor											
	Mayoral appointments reflect the diversity of London	Diversity of Mayoral appointees by gender											
London's MPs, councillors and assembly members reflect the diversity of London	Diversity profile of representatives by gender												
<p>4. Work with the GLA group and more widely with London councils, the public, private, voluntary and community sectors to provide practical solutions that effectively tackle gender inequality</p>													
<p>Desired outcome: Decrease in education underachievement levels</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Desired outcome</th> <th>Measure to monitor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Decrease in educational underachievement gap between disadvantaged boys and girls and the wider community</td> <td>GCSE results</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Relatively fewer young men and women not in education, employment or training at 16</td> <td>Percentage of young men and women not in education, employment or training at 16</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Desired outcome	Measure to monitor	Decrease in educational underachievement gap between disadvantaged boys and girls and the wider community	GCSE results	Relatively fewer young men and women not in education, employment or training at 16	Percentage of young men and women not in education, employment or training at 16							
Desired outcome	Measure to monitor												
Decrease in educational underachievement gap between disadvantaged boys and girls and the wider community	GCSE results												
Relatively fewer young men and women not in education, employment or training at 16	Percentage of young men and women not in education, employment or training at 16												

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment																														
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Desired outcome: Decrease in levels of women's and children's poverty</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Desired outcome</th> <th>Measure to monitor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Decrease in levels of and children's poverty⁶⁷</td> <td>Percentage of women and children living in poverty before/after housing costs</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Desired outcome: Decrease in the levels of homelessness and increase in diversity of housing</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Desired outcome</th> <th>Measure to monitor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Decrease in the levels of homelessness</td> <td>Homeless acceptances</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Increase in the amount of affordable housing</td> <td>Amount of affordable housing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Increase in the amount of family size housing</td> <td>Amount of family size housing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Increase in the amount of Lifetime homes</td> <td>Amount of Lifetime homes</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Desired outcome: Childcare places for all who need it</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Desired outcome</th> <th>Measure to monitor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>More affordable accessible childcare places will be available/Parents enabled to work</td> <td> Number of childcare places Take-up of subsidised childcare places (including those for disabled children) benchmarked against the LDA Childcare Affordability Programme </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Desired outcome: Fewer traffic accidents</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Desired outcome</th> <th>Measure to monitor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Decrease in the numbers of young people, particularly from areas with high accident rates, involved in road traffic accidents</td> <td> Regular monitoring of accidents in areas with high accident rates. Number of reported road traffic accidents by gender </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Desired outcome: Decrease in levels of women's and children's poverty		Desired outcome	Measure to monitor	Decrease in levels of and children's poverty ⁶⁷	Percentage of women and children living in poverty before/after housing costs	Desired outcome: Decrease in the levels of homelessness and increase in diversity of housing		Desired outcome	Measure to monitor	Decrease in the levels of homelessness	Homeless acceptances	Increase in the amount of affordable housing	Amount of affordable housing	Increase in the amount of family size housing	Amount of family size housing	Increase in the amount of Lifetime homes	Amount of Lifetime homes	Desired outcome: Childcare places for all who need it		Desired outcome	Measure to monitor	More affordable accessible childcare places will be available/Parents enabled to work	Number of childcare places Take-up of subsidised childcare places (including those for disabled children) benchmarked against the LDA Childcare Affordability Programme	Desired outcome: Fewer traffic accidents		Desired outcome	Measure to monitor	Decrease in the numbers of young people, particularly from areas with high accident rates, involved in road traffic accidents	Regular monitoring of accidents in areas with high accident rates. Number of reported road traffic accidents by gender
Desired outcome: Decrease in levels of women's and children's poverty																															
Desired outcome	Measure to monitor																														
Decrease in levels of and children's poverty ⁶⁷	Percentage of women and children living in poverty before/after housing costs																														
Desired outcome: Decrease in the levels of homelessness and increase in diversity of housing																															
Desired outcome	Measure to monitor																														
Decrease in the levels of homelessness	Homeless acceptances																														
Increase in the amount of affordable housing	Amount of affordable housing																														
Increase in the amount of family size housing	Amount of family size housing																														
Increase in the amount of Lifetime homes	Amount of Lifetime homes																														
Desired outcome: Childcare places for all who need it																															
Desired outcome	Measure to monitor																														
More affordable accessible childcare places will be available/Parents enabled to work	Number of childcare places Take-up of subsidised childcare places (including those for disabled children) benchmarked against the LDA Childcare Affordability Programme																														
Desired outcome: Fewer traffic accidents																															
Desired outcome	Measure to monitor																														
Decrease in the numbers of young people, particularly from areas with high accident rates, involved in road traffic accidents	Regular monitoring of accidents in areas with high accident rates. Number of reported road traffic accidents by gender																														

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment																						
	<p>5. Ensure services delivered by the GLA group are accessible and appropriate to all Londoners</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Desired outcome: Accessible, affordable and safer transport</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Desired outcome</th> <th>Measure to monitor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Improvements in the accessibility of travelling</td> <td>Number of step-free underground stations and number of accessible overground stations and bus stops</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fares affordable for those on lower incomes</td> <td>Concessionary fares available for children, pensioners, jobseekers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Safer travelling in London</td> <td>Percentage of Londoners, broken down by gender who feel personal safety on buses, the tube and trains has improved</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Safer travelling in London at night, particularly for women</td> <td>Percentage of women who feel safe using local bus, tube, local train, black cabs, mini cabs at night, alone</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Desired outcome: People feel safer whenever and wherever they are in London</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Desired outcome</th> <th>Measure to monitor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Increase in the percentage of women who feel safe whenever and wherever they are in London</td> <td>Percentage of people who feel safe whenever and wherever they are in London broken down by gender</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Increase in the sanction detection rate⁶⁹ following reports of domestic violence, rape and sexual assault</td> <td>Domestic violence, rape and sexual assault sanction detection rate. Measures will also be based on the final Violence Against Women Strategy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Increase in satisfaction of victims with the Metropolitan Police Services overall services</td> <td>Satisfaction levels of different groups of victims with respect to the MPS's overall service, broken down by gender</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Desired outcome: Accessible, affordable and safer transport		Desired outcome	Measure to monitor	Improvements in the accessibility of travelling	Number of step-free underground stations and number of accessible overground stations and bus stops	Fares affordable for those on lower incomes	Concessionary fares available for children, pensioners, jobseekers	Safer travelling in London	Percentage of Londoners, broken down by gender who feel personal safety on buses, the tube and trains has improved	Safer travelling in London at night, particularly for women	Percentage of women who feel safe using local bus, tube, local train, black cabs, mini cabs at night, alone	Desired outcome: People feel safer whenever and wherever they are in London		Desired outcome	Measure to monitor	Increase in the percentage of women who feel safe whenever and wherever they are in London	Percentage of people who feel safe whenever and wherever they are in London broken down by gender	Increase in the sanction detection rate ⁶⁹ following reports of domestic violence, rape and sexual assault	Domestic violence, rape and sexual assault sanction detection rate. Measures will also be based on the final Violence Against Women Strategy	Increase in satisfaction of victims with the Metropolitan Police Services overall services	Satisfaction levels of different groups of victims with respect to the MPS's overall service, broken down by gender
Desired outcome: Accessible, affordable and safer transport																							
Desired outcome	Measure to monitor																						
Improvements in the accessibility of travelling	Number of step-free underground stations and number of accessible overground stations and bus stops																						
Fares affordable for those on lower incomes	Concessionary fares available for children, pensioners, jobseekers																						
Safer travelling in London	Percentage of Londoners, broken down by gender who feel personal safety on buses, the tube and trains has improved																						
Safer travelling in London at night, particularly for women	Percentage of women who feel safe using local bus, tube, local train, black cabs, mini cabs at night, alone																						
Desired outcome: People feel safer whenever and wherever they are in London																							
Desired outcome	Measure to monitor																						
Increase in the percentage of women who feel safe whenever and wherever they are in London	Percentage of people who feel safe whenever and wherever they are in London broken down by gender																						
Increase in the sanction detection rate ⁶⁹ following reports of domestic violence, rape and sexual assault	Domestic violence, rape and sexual assault sanction detection rate. Measures will also be based on the final Violence Against Women Strategy																						
Increase in satisfaction of victims with the Metropolitan Police Services overall services	Satisfaction levels of different groups of victims with respect to the MPS's overall service, broken down by gender																						

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment										
	<p>6. Ensure delivery of an accessible and inclusive London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games with a legacy to benefit all Londoners.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Desired outcome: Accessible and inclusive London 2012 Games</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Desired outcome</th> <th>Measure to monitor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A significant number of women from the local boroughs employed on 2012 Games related programmes</td> <td>Percentage of women employed on 2012 Games related programmes from local boroughs Percentage of previously unemployed people from the local boroughs employed on 2012 Games related programmes, broken down by gender</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A significant number of women's businesses obtain contracts for 2012 Games related programmes</td> <td>Percentage of London SMEs businesses obtaining contracts, broken down by gender of owners</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The 2012 Games is a demonstration of regeneration bringing benefits to women, men, girls and boys</td> <td>Jobs and employment training programmes for women and men residents of the 5 host boroughs</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Desired outcome: Accessible and inclusive London 2012 Games		Desired outcome	Measure to monitor	A significant number of women from the local boroughs employed on 2012 Games related programmes	Percentage of women employed on 2012 Games related programmes from local boroughs Percentage of previously unemployed people from the local boroughs employed on 2012 Games related programmes, broken down by gender	A significant number of women's businesses obtain contracts for 2012 Games related programmes	Percentage of London SMEs businesses obtaining contracts, broken down by gender of owners	The 2012 Games is a demonstration of regeneration bringing benefits to women, men, girls and boys	Jobs and employment training programmes for women and men residents of the 5 host boroughs
Desired outcome: Accessible and inclusive London 2012 Games											
Desired outcome	Measure to monitor										
A significant number of women from the local boroughs employed on 2012 Games related programmes	Percentage of women employed on 2012 Games related programmes from local boroughs Percentage of previously unemployed people from the local boroughs employed on 2012 Games related programmes, broken down by gender										
A significant number of women's businesses obtain contracts for 2012 Games related programmes	Percentage of London SMEs businesses obtaining contracts, broken down by gender of owners										
The 2012 Games is a demonstration of regeneration bringing benefits to women, men, girls and boys	Jobs and employment training programmes for women and men residents of the 5 host boroughs										
<p>Equal Life Chances for All London's Communities Greater London Authority Race Equality Scheme 2010-2011, May 2010 http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Draft Race Equality Scheme 2010.pdf</p>											
<p>'Equal Life Chances for All' is the Mayor's overarching equality framework driving the GLA's race equality objectives. The Mayor wants London partners to work together to deliver his vision and race equality objectives which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure the capital's diverse communities, particularly the most vulnerable and disadvantaged, benefit from London's success • ensure all communities are supported in the economic downturn • embed race equality at the heart of business and corporate planning, exemplifying the gold standard for best practice which brings real change to people's quality of life • work with the GLA group and more widely with London boroughs, the public, private, voluntary and community sectors to provide practical solutions that effectively tackle race inequality • support the development across the London economy of diverse markets, workforces and 	<p>1 Ensure the capital's diverse communities, particularly the most vulnerable and disadvantaged, benefit from London's success and are protected in the economic downturn.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Desired outcome: Support deprived communities and vulnerable people and promote community cohesion</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Desired outcome</th> <th>Measure to monitor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Inclusive engagement with London's excluded communities informs the development and delivery of all GLA strategies, plans and programmes</td> <td>Identify target audiences and monitor who responds to consultation exercises</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Increase in the percentage of Londoners who see London's diversity as a positive aspect of living in the capital</td> <td>Number of Londoners who see London's diversity as a positive aspect of living in the capital</td> </tr> <tr> <td>More Londoners feel that there is less discrimination in their neighbourhood than 3 years ago</td> <td>Percentage of Londoners who feel that there is less discrimination in their neighbourhood than 3 years ago</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Desired outcome: Support deprived communities and vulnerable people and promote community cohesion		Desired outcome	Measure to monitor	Inclusive engagement with London's excluded communities informs the development and delivery of all GLA strategies, plans and programmes	Identify target audiences and monitor who responds to consultation exercises	Increase in the percentage of Londoners who see London's diversity as a positive aspect of living in the capital	Number of Londoners who see London's diversity as a positive aspect of living in the capital	More Londoners feel that there is less discrimination in their neighbourhood than 3 years ago	Percentage of Londoners who feel that there is less discrimination in their neighbourhood than 3 years ago
Desired outcome: Support deprived communities and vulnerable people and promote community cohesion											
Desired outcome	Measure to monitor										
Inclusive engagement with London's excluded communities informs the development and delivery of all GLA strategies, plans and programmes	Identify target audiences and monitor who responds to consultation exercises										
Increase in the percentage of Londoners who see London's diversity as a positive aspect of living in the capital	Number of Londoners who see London's diversity as a positive aspect of living in the capital										
More Londoners feel that there is less discrimination in their neighbourhood than 3 years ago	Percentage of Londoners who feel that there is less discrimination in their neighbourhood than 3 years ago										

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment																												
<p>suppliers, in particular through the GLA group Diversity Works for London and Responsible Procurement programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure services delivered by the GLA group are accessible and appropriate to all Londoners • ensure delivery of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games, which is accessible to and inclusive of all Londoners and leaves a legacy to benefit all Londoners • ensure that we communicate and engage with all of London’s communities so that we understand and respond to their different needs. 	<p>2 Support the development across the London economy of diverse markets, workforces and suppliers, in particular through the GLA group Diversity Works for London and Responsible Procurement programmes</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Desired outcome: Increase in the levels of employment of excluded groups</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Desired outcome</th> <th>Measure to monitor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Workforces should reflect the diversity of London’s ethnic communities in all occupations and at all levels</td> <td>Workforce ethnic profile at all levels</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Close the gap for BAME communities who experience low participation and success rates</td> <td>Employment rate of BAME people compared to employment rate of all Londoners</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Desired outcome: Decrease in the difference in income between equality groups and others from deprived communities and the wider community</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Desired outcome</th> <th>Measure to monitor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>More employers will have adopted the London Living Wage.</td> <td>Number of employers who have adopted the London Living Wage</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Decrease in the pay gap between BAME groups and average pay</td> <td>Pay and/or average hourly rate broken down by ethnicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Raise the skill levels of Londoners, in particular reducing the proportion of London’s population with no qualifications</td> <td>Working age individuals with no qualifications</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Provide employment opportunities particularly for young or disadvantaged Londoners</td> <td>Numbers of apprenticeships and work placements broken down by ethnicity</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Desired outcome: Spread equality through business and procurement</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Desired outcome</th> <th>Measure to monitor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ensure our procurement process is open to all including SME’s, diverse suppliers and the third sector.</td> <td>Percentage of goods and services procured from local SME’s reflecting London’s diversity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>More diverse range of businesses registered with CompeteFor</td> <td>Number of London BAME businesses registered</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Desired outcome: Increase in the levels of employment of excluded groups		Desired outcome	Measure to monitor	Workforces should reflect the diversity of London’s ethnic communities in all occupations and at all levels	Workforce ethnic profile at all levels	Close the gap for BAME communities who experience low participation and success rates	Employment rate of BAME people compared to employment rate of all Londoners	Desired outcome: Decrease in the difference in income between equality groups and others from deprived communities and the wider community		Desired outcome	Measure to monitor	More employers will have adopted the London Living Wage.	Number of employers who have adopted the London Living Wage	Decrease in the pay gap between BAME groups and average pay	Pay and/or average hourly rate broken down by ethnicity	Raise the skill levels of Londoners, in particular reducing the proportion of London’s population with no qualifications	Working age individuals with no qualifications	Provide employment opportunities particularly for young or disadvantaged Londoners	Numbers of apprenticeships and work placements broken down by ethnicity	Desired outcome: Spread equality through business and procurement		Desired outcome	Measure to monitor	Ensure our procurement process is open to all including SME’s, diverse suppliers and the third sector.	Percentage of goods and services procured from local SME’s reflecting London’s diversity	More diverse range of businesses registered with CompeteFor	Number of London BAME businesses registered
Desired outcome: Increase in the levels of employment of excluded groups																													
Desired outcome	Measure to monitor																												
Workforces should reflect the diversity of London’s ethnic communities in all occupations and at all levels	Workforce ethnic profile at all levels																												
Close the gap for BAME communities who experience low participation and success rates	Employment rate of BAME people compared to employment rate of all Londoners																												
Desired outcome: Decrease in the difference in income between equality groups and others from deprived communities and the wider community																													
Desired outcome	Measure to monitor																												
More employers will have adopted the London Living Wage.	Number of employers who have adopted the London Living Wage																												
Decrease in the pay gap between BAME groups and average pay	Pay and/or average hourly rate broken down by ethnicity																												
Raise the skill levels of Londoners, in particular reducing the proportion of London’s population with no qualifications	Working age individuals with no qualifications																												
Provide employment opportunities particularly for young or disadvantaged Londoners	Numbers of apprenticeships and work placements broken down by ethnicity																												
Desired outcome: Spread equality through business and procurement																													
Desired outcome	Measure to monitor																												
Ensure our procurement process is open to all including SME’s, diverse suppliers and the third sector.	Percentage of goods and services procured from local SME’s reflecting London’s diversity																												
More diverse range of businesses registered with CompeteFor	Number of London BAME businesses registered																												

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment																												
	<p>3 Embed race equality into the heart of business and corporate planning exemplifying the gold standard for best practice, which brings real change to people's quality of life</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Desired outcome: Better quality of life and health, and higher life expectancy</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Desired outcome</th> <th>Measure to monitor</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Improved quality of life for Londoners</td> <td>Relevant London Plan key performance indicators (KPI's) London Sustainable Development Commission Quality of Life indicators</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reduce the health inequalities of Londoners</td> <td>Improvement of outcomes against the London Health Commission's health inequalities headline indicators Measures will also be based on the final Health Inequalities Strategy KPI's</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Desired outcome: Demonstrate leadership and best practice</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Desired outcome</th> <th>Measure to monitor</th> </tr> <tr> <td>The GLA has best practice equality policies and practices in place</td> <td>Equality policies and practices in place</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Relevant strategic equality research and analysis published that informs practice relating to race equality</td> <td>Relevant reports published and used as evidence base</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GLA will be assessed as having reached the Excellence level of the Equality Framework for Local Government (EFLG)</td> <td>EFLG level retained</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GLA functional bodies and London borough's demonstrate continuous improvement in their diversity and inclusion programmes</td> <td>Evidence from independent assessments, audits and peer challenge of equalities programmes</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Desired outcome: Increase in representation which reflects London's diversity</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Desired outcome</th> <th>Measure to monitor</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Mayoral appointments reflect the diversity of London's communities</td> <td>Diversity of Mayoral appointees</td> </tr> <tr> <td>London's MPs, councillors and assembly members reflect the diversity of London's population</td> <td>Diversity profile of representatives</td> </tr> </table>	Desired outcome: Better quality of life and health, and higher life expectancy		Desired outcome	Measure to monitor	Improved quality of life for Londoners	Relevant London Plan key performance indicators (KPI's) London Sustainable Development Commission Quality of Life indicators	Reduce the health inequalities of Londoners	Improvement of outcomes against the London Health Commission's health inequalities headline indicators Measures will also be based on the final Health Inequalities Strategy KPI's	Desired outcome: Demonstrate leadership and best practice		Desired outcome	Measure to monitor	The GLA has best practice equality policies and practices in place	Equality policies and practices in place	Relevant strategic equality research and analysis published that informs practice relating to race equality	Relevant reports published and used as evidence base	GLA will be assessed as having reached the Excellence level of the Equality Framework for Local Government (EFLG)	EFLG level retained	GLA functional bodies and London borough's demonstrate continuous improvement in their diversity and inclusion programmes	Evidence from independent assessments, audits and peer challenge of equalities programmes	Desired outcome: Increase in representation which reflects London's diversity		Desired outcome	Measure to monitor	Mayoral appointments reflect the diversity of London's communities	Diversity of Mayoral appointees	London's MPs, councillors and assembly members reflect the diversity of London's population	Diversity profile of representatives
Desired outcome: Better quality of life and health, and higher life expectancy																													
Desired outcome	Measure to monitor																												
Improved quality of life for Londoners	Relevant London Plan key performance indicators (KPI's) London Sustainable Development Commission Quality of Life indicators																												
Reduce the health inequalities of Londoners	Improvement of outcomes against the London Health Commission's health inequalities headline indicators Measures will also be based on the final Health Inequalities Strategy KPI's																												
Desired outcome: Demonstrate leadership and best practice																													
Desired outcome	Measure to monitor																												
The GLA has best practice equality policies and practices in place	Equality policies and practices in place																												
Relevant strategic equality research and analysis published that informs practice relating to race equality	Relevant reports published and used as evidence base																												
GLA will be assessed as having reached the Excellence level of the Equality Framework for Local Government (EFLG)	EFLG level retained																												
GLA functional bodies and London borough's demonstrate continuous improvement in their diversity and inclusion programmes	Evidence from independent assessments, audits and peer challenge of equalities programmes																												
Desired outcome: Increase in representation which reflects London's diversity																													
Desired outcome	Measure to monitor																												
Mayoral appointments reflect the diversity of London's communities	Diversity of Mayoral appointees																												
London's MPs, councillors and assembly members reflect the diversity of London's population	Diversity profile of representatives																												

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment																																				
	<p>4 Work with the GLA group and more widely with London boroughs, the public, private, voluntary and community sectors to provide practical solutions that effectively tackle inequality</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Desired outcome: Decrease in education underachievement levels</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Desired outcome</th> <th>Measure to monitor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Decrease in educational underachievement gap between disadvantaged groups and the wider community</td> <td>GCSE results</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Relatively fewer young people not in education, employment or training at 16</td> <td>Percentage of young people, broken down by ethnic group, not in education, employment or training at 16</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Desired outcome: Decrease in levels of child poverty</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Desired outcome</th> <th>Measure to monitor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Decrease in levels of child poverty</td> <td>Percentage of children living in poverty before/after housing costs, broken down by ethnicity</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Desired outcome: Decrease in the levels of homelessness and increase in diversity of housing</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Desired outcome</th> <th>Measure to monitor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Decrease in the levels of homelessness</td> <td>Homeless acceptances</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Increase in the amount of affordable housing</td> <td>Amount of affordable housing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Increase in the amount of family size housing</td> <td>Amount of family size housing</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Desired outcome: Childcare places for all who need it</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Desired outcome</th> <th>Measure to monitor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>More affordable accessible childcare places will be available/ Parents enabled to work</td> <td>Number of childcare places Take-up of subsidised childcare benchmarked against the LDA Childcare Affordability Programme</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Desired outcome: Fewer traffic accidents</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Desired outcome</th> <th>Measure to monitor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Decrease in the numbers of young people, particularly from areas with high accident rates, involved in road traffic accidents</td> <td>Regular monitoring of accidents in areas with high accident rates Number of reported road traffic accidents profiled by ethnicity</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Desired outcome: Decrease in education underachievement levels		Desired outcome	Measure to monitor	Decrease in educational underachievement gap between disadvantaged groups and the wider community	GCSE results	Relatively fewer young people not in education, employment or training at 16	Percentage of young people, broken down by ethnic group, not in education, employment or training at 16	Desired outcome: Decrease in levels of child poverty		Desired outcome	Measure to monitor	Decrease in levels of child poverty	Percentage of children living in poverty before/after housing costs, broken down by ethnicity	Desired outcome: Decrease in the levels of homelessness and increase in diversity of housing		Desired outcome	Measure to monitor	Decrease in the levels of homelessness	Homeless acceptances	Increase in the amount of affordable housing	Amount of affordable housing	Increase in the amount of family size housing	Amount of family size housing	Desired outcome: Childcare places for all who need it		Desired outcome	Measure to monitor	More affordable accessible childcare places will be available/ Parents enabled to work	Number of childcare places Take-up of subsidised childcare benchmarked against the LDA Childcare Affordability Programme	Desired outcome: Fewer traffic accidents		Desired outcome	Measure to monitor	Decrease in the numbers of young people, particularly from areas with high accident rates, involved in road traffic accidents	Regular monitoring of accidents in areas with high accident rates Number of reported road traffic accidents profiled by ethnicity
Desired outcome: Decrease in education underachievement levels																																					
Desired outcome	Measure to monitor																																				
Decrease in educational underachievement gap between disadvantaged groups and the wider community	GCSE results																																				
Relatively fewer young people not in education, employment or training at 16	Percentage of young people, broken down by ethnic group, not in education, employment or training at 16																																				
Desired outcome: Decrease in levels of child poverty																																					
Desired outcome	Measure to monitor																																				
Decrease in levels of child poverty	Percentage of children living in poverty before/after housing costs, broken down by ethnicity																																				
Desired outcome: Decrease in the levels of homelessness and increase in diversity of housing																																					
Desired outcome	Measure to monitor																																				
Decrease in the levels of homelessness	Homeless acceptances																																				
Increase in the amount of affordable housing	Amount of affordable housing																																				
Increase in the amount of family size housing	Amount of family size housing																																				
Desired outcome: Childcare places for all who need it																																					
Desired outcome	Measure to monitor																																				
More affordable accessible childcare places will be available/ Parents enabled to work	Number of childcare places Take-up of subsidised childcare benchmarked against the LDA Childcare Affordability Programme																																				
Desired outcome: Fewer traffic accidents																																					
Desired outcome	Measure to monitor																																				
Decrease in the numbers of young people, particularly from areas with high accident rates, involved in road traffic accidents	Regular monitoring of accidents in areas with high accident rates Number of reported road traffic accidents profiled by ethnicity																																				

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment																								
	<p>5 Ensure services delivered by the GLA group are accessible and appropriate to all Londoners</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Desired outcome: Accessible, affordable and safer transport</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Desired outcome</th> <th>Measure to monitor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Fares affordable for those on lower incomes</td> <td>Concessionary fares available for children, pensioners, jobseekers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Safer travelling in London</td> <td>Percentage of Londoners, broken down by ethnicity, who feel personal safety on buses, the tube and trains has improved</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Safer travelling in London at night, particularly for women</td> <td>Percentage of women, broken down by ethnicity, who feel safe using local bus, tube, local train, black cabs, mini cabs at night, alone</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Desired outcome: People feel safer whenever and wherever they are in London</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Desired outcome</th> <th>Measure to monitor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Increase in the percentage of people who feel safe whenever and wherever they are in London</td> <td>Percentage of people who feel safe whenever and wherever they are in London, broken down by ethnicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Increase in reporting of hate crimes</td> <td>More hate crimes reported, broken down by different types of hate crime</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Increase in the sanction detection rate following reports of hate crimes</td> <td>Hate crimes sanction detection rate, broken down by different types of hate crime.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Increase in the sanction detection rate²¹ following reports of domestic violence, rape and sexual assault</td> <td>Domestic violence, rape and sexual assault sanction detection rate broken down by ethnicity. Measures will also be based on the final Violence Against Women Strategy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Increase in satisfaction of victims with the Metropolitan Police Services overall services</td> <td>Satisfaction levels of victims with respect to the MPS's overall service, broken down by ethnicity</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Desired outcome: Accessible, affordable and safer transport		Desired outcome	Measure to monitor	Fares affordable for those on lower incomes	Concessionary fares available for children, pensioners, jobseekers	Safer travelling in London	Percentage of Londoners, broken down by ethnicity, who feel personal safety on buses, the tube and trains has improved	Safer travelling in London at night, particularly for women	Percentage of women, broken down by ethnicity, who feel safe using local bus, tube, local train, black cabs, mini cabs at night, alone	Desired outcome: People feel safer whenever and wherever they are in London		Desired outcome	Measure to monitor	Increase in the percentage of people who feel safe whenever and wherever they are in London	Percentage of people who feel safe whenever and wherever they are in London, broken down by ethnicity	Increase in reporting of hate crimes	More hate crimes reported, broken down by different types of hate crime	Increase in the sanction detection rate following reports of hate crimes	Hate crimes sanction detection rate, broken down by different types of hate crime.	Increase in the sanction detection rate ²¹ following reports of domestic violence, rape and sexual assault	Domestic violence, rape and sexual assault sanction detection rate broken down by ethnicity. Measures will also be based on the final Violence Against Women Strategy	Increase in satisfaction of victims with the Metropolitan Police Services overall services	Satisfaction levels of victims with respect to the MPS's overall service, broken down by ethnicity
Desired outcome: Accessible, affordable and safer transport																									
Desired outcome	Measure to monitor																								
Fares affordable for those on lower incomes	Concessionary fares available for children, pensioners, jobseekers																								
Safer travelling in London	Percentage of Londoners, broken down by ethnicity, who feel personal safety on buses, the tube and trains has improved																								
Safer travelling in London at night, particularly for women	Percentage of women, broken down by ethnicity, who feel safe using local bus, tube, local train, black cabs, mini cabs at night, alone																								
Desired outcome: People feel safer whenever and wherever they are in London																									
Desired outcome	Measure to monitor																								
Increase in the percentage of people who feel safe whenever and wherever they are in London	Percentage of people who feel safe whenever and wherever they are in London, broken down by ethnicity																								
Increase in reporting of hate crimes	More hate crimes reported, broken down by different types of hate crime																								
Increase in the sanction detection rate following reports of hate crimes	Hate crimes sanction detection rate, broken down by different types of hate crime.																								
Increase in the sanction detection rate ²¹ following reports of domestic violence, rape and sexual assault	Domestic violence, rape and sexual assault sanction detection rate broken down by ethnicity. Measures will also be based on the final Violence Against Women Strategy																								
Increase in satisfaction of victims with the Metropolitan Police Services overall services	Satisfaction levels of victims with respect to the MPS's overall service, broken down by ethnicity																								

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment										
	<p>6 Ensure delivery of an accessible and inclusive London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games with a to benefit all Londoners.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Desired outcome: Accessible and inclusive London 2012 Games</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Desired outcome</th> <th>Measure to monitor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A significant number of BAME people from the local boroughs employed on 2012 Games related programmes</td> <td>Percentage of BAME people employed on 2012 Games related programmes from local boroughs Percentage of previously unemployed BAME people from the local boroughs employed on 2012 Games related programmes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A significant number of London SME's (including businesses run by BAME people) obtain contracts for 2012 Games related programmes</td> <td>Percentage of London SMEs businesses obtaining contracts, broken down by ethnicity of owners.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The 2012 Games is a demonstration of regeneration bringing benefits to diverse local communities</td> <td>Jobs and employment training programmes for residents of the five host boroughs, broken down by ethnicity of beneficiaries</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Desired outcome: Accessible and inclusive London 2012 Games		Desired outcome	Measure to monitor	A significant number of BAME people from the local boroughs employed on 2012 Games related programmes	Percentage of BAME people employed on 2012 Games related programmes from local boroughs Percentage of previously unemployed BAME people from the local boroughs employed on 2012 Games related programmes	A significant number of London SME's (including businesses run by BAME people) obtain contracts for 2012 Games related programmes	Percentage of London SMEs businesses obtaining contracts, broken down by ethnicity of owners.	The 2012 Games is a demonstration of regeneration bringing benefits to diverse local communities	Jobs and employment training programmes for residents of the five host boroughs, broken down by ethnicity of beneficiaries
Desired outcome: Accessible and inclusive London 2012 Games											
Desired outcome	Measure to monitor										
A significant number of BAME people from the local boroughs employed on 2012 Games related programmes	Percentage of BAME people employed on 2012 Games related programmes from local boroughs Percentage of previously unemployed BAME people from the local boroughs employed on 2012 Games related programmes										
A significant number of London SME's (including businesses run by BAME people) obtain contracts for 2012 Games related programmes	Percentage of London SMEs businesses obtaining contracts, broken down by ethnicity of owners.										
The 2012 Games is a demonstration of regeneration bringing benefits to diverse local communities	Jobs and employment training programmes for residents of the five host boroughs, broken down by ethnicity of beneficiaries										
<p>Action Today to Protect Tomorrow: The Mayor's Climate Change Action Plan, February 2007 http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/environment/climate-change/docs/ccap_fullreport.pdf</p>											
<p>The main objective of the Mayor's Action Plan is to cut CO₂ emissions in London.</p> <p>The Action Plan adopts Stern's approach to tackling emissions. The three essential elements to pursue comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon pricing. Establishing a price for carbon that captures the full social cost of the production and consumption of carbon, which in turn motivates individuals and businesses to switch away from high-carbon products and services to low-carbon alternatives. • Technology policy. Introducing policies to support the development of a range of low-carbon and high-efficiency technologies on an urgent timescale. • Behavioural change. Removing the barriers to behavioural change, in particular encouraging the uptake of energy efficiency opportunities and cleaner transport. <p>London has to limit the total amount of carbon dioxide we produce between now and 2025 to about 600 million tonnes. Meeting this CO₂ budget will require ongoing reductions of 4 per cent per annum. This implies a target of stabilising London and the UK's emissions at 60 per cent below 1990 levels by 2025. This compares to the existing UK government aspiration of a 60 per cent reduction from 2000 levels by 2050.</p> <p>Cut emissions of CO₂ by 60% by 2025, is equal to 33.3 million tonnes per year.</p>	<p>Wherever possible new developments have their energy supplied by CCHP and to reduce CO₂ emissions by 20% through the provision of on-site renewables.</p> <p>Carbon savings of 4.3 million tonnes by 2025 from transport sources.</p> <p>In the 2004 Energy Strategy, the Mayor adopted for London the government's national targets to reduce carbon emissions by 60 per cent by 2050 (from 1990 levels). To be on course for this, the Mayor's 2006 draft 'Further Alterations to the London Plan' set out the following interim targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 per cent reduction from 1990 levels by 2010 • 20 per cent reduction from 1990 levels by 2015 • 25 per cent reduction from 1990 levels by 2020 • 30 per cent reduction from 1990 levels by 2025. 										

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Domestic CO₂ emissions can be reduced by 7.7 million tonnes by 2025. A 20 per cent reduction in energy consumption of existing households</p> <p>is achievable, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70 per cent improvement in energy efficiency from light bulbs and appliances in 70 per cent of households • 10 per cent reduction from simple changes in behaviour in 60 per cent of London households (e.g., switching off lights, turning down thermostats) • 15 per cent increase in thermal efficiency in 40 per cent of London households <p>More broadly, carbon reductions can be achieved through a ~20 per cent reduction in the carbon intensity of the energy supply to all houses; and capturing ~30 per cent of the potential new build CO₂ savings, saving 0.4 million tonnes of CO₂</p> <p>There is significant opportunity to reduce CO₂ emissions in the business sector, estimated at about 7.6 million tonnes per annum compared to the 2025 business as usual scenario. These reductions can be achieved through the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driving behavioural change across organisations to ensure employees enable power save modes on their computers, and generally switch off all appliances at the end of each day, as well as carrying out basic energy ‘audits’ on a regular basis. This is estimated to reduce commercial sector emissions by 10 per cent, and account for approximately 25 per cent of reduction possible by 2025. • Improving the energy efficiency of the existing building stock through physical upgrades. These could be to the building fabric (for example, improving insulation), or to enable operating efficiencies such as installing motion sensor lighting, or building management systems. <p>Reductions can also come from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – decreasing the carbon intensity of our energy supply through increased reliance on renewables in the national grid, and through increased reliance on decentralised energy. This is estimated to reduce commercial sector emissions by 20 per cent, and account for approximately 50 per cent of the total reduction possible by 2025. – capturing CO₂ reductions in new build through the application of increased energy efficiency 	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>standards. This is estimated to reduce commercial sector emissions by 2-3 per cent, or account for approximately 5 per cent of the total reduction possible by 2025.</p> <p>new build will be at least 30 per cent, if not 50 per cent, more energy efficient than London’s existing building stock.</p> <p>Reduction of 20 million tonnes achieved by increased efficiency and behavioural change, with the remainder through regulatory change.</p> <p>Roughly one million tonnes of CO₂ per annum can be saved in 2025 through better enforcement of current regulations and the introduction of higher standards</p> <p>The Mayor’s goal is to enable a quarter of London’s energy supply to be moved off the grid and on to local, decentralised systems by 2025, with the majority of London’s energy being supplied in this way by 2050. This plan sets out how London could achieve carbon savings of 7.2 million tonnes by 2025 through improved energy supply.</p>	
<p>London Sustainable Development Commission – A Sustainable Development Framework for London, 2003 http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/sustainable-development/susdevcomm_framework.jsp</p>	
<p>The Sustainable Development Commission was set up in 2002 by the London Mayor to advise on sustainability issues.</p> <p>The overall objective of the Commission is to achieve environmental, social and economic development simultaneously, where the improvement of one doesn’t take place at the detriment of another. Where trade-offs are unavoidable, these will be transparent and minimised.</p> <p>A set of 14 objectives has been set out within the Framework under four headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking Responsibility • Developing Respect • Managing Resources • Getting Results 	<p>There are no specific targets set by the Framework. The Commission has published a guidance booklet to accompany the Framework, to help people interpret the Framework and contribute more effectively to achieve sustainable development.</p> <p>The Commission has identified Quality of Life indicators for London and will report annually on a set of 20 headline indicators. These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electoral turnout 2. Participation in volunteering 3. childcare: nursery places 4. Education <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Quality of primary education b. Quality of secondary education 5. Sign up to Mayor’s Green Procurement Code 6. Household recycling rates 7. Unemployment variation by ethnic group

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment						
	8. Child Poverty: children living in workless households 9. Crime 10. Neighbourhood satisfaction 11. Travel to school 12. a) London’s ecological footprint b) Waste c) Carbon dioxide emissions 13. Bird populations 14. Air Quality 15. Carbon efficiency of economic activity 16. Traffic volumes 17. labour force participation 18. Business survival 19. Life expectancy at birth 20. Decent housing						
<p>The London Plan – Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London, Consolidated with Alterations since 2004, February 2008</p> <p>http://www.london.gov.uk/thelondonplan/docs/londonplan08.pdf</p>							
<p>The Plan is the strategic development strategy setting out an integrated social, economic and environmental framework for the future development of London, looking forward 15–20 years</p> <p>The Mayor’s vision for London, which guides all development strategies, is to develop London as an exemplary, sustainable world city, based on three interwoven themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strong, diverse long term economic growth • social inclusivity to give all Londoners the opportunity to share in London’s future success • fundamental improvements in London’s environment and use of resources. 	<p>Opportunity Areas can accommodate at least 5,000 jobs or 2,500 homes or a mix of the two, together with appropriate provision of other uses such as local shops, leisure facilities and schools, health and social care facilities and services. The Lower Lea Valley is designated as an Opportunity Area.</p> <p>The minimum target for housing provision is 30,500 additional homes per year. For the four host boroughs the targets are as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Area target</th> <th>Ten year target</th> <th>Annual monitoring</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hackney</td> <td>10,850</td> <td>1,085</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Area target	Ten year target	Annual monitoring	Hackney	10,850	1,085
Area target	Ten year target	Annual monitoring					
Hackney	10,850	1,085					

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment		
<p>All policies in this plan promote sustainable development, including mitigating and adapting to the impacts of climate change, as well as promoting health and equality. All development in London should meet the social, environmental and economic objectives which promote sustainable development.</p> <p>The six strategic objectives of the London Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To accommodate London’s growth within its boundaries without encroaching on open spaces • To make London a healthier and better city for people to live in • To make London a more prosperous city with strong, and diverse long term economic growth • To promote social inclusion and tackle deprivation and discrimination • To improve London’s accessibility • To make London an exemplary world city in mitigating and adapting to climate change and a more attractive, well-designed and green city <p>Maximise opportunities arising from the Olympic and Paralympic Games to promote London’s status and image as a leading world city to an international audience, including potential tourists and investors.</p> <p>The Mayor will work with partners to develop and implement legacies from the new permanent facilities in the Olympic Park. These will include ensuring that the facilities meet London’s sport needs and that they are accessible and affordable for all Londoners.</p> <p>Ensure that opportunities provided by the 2012 Olympics and Paralympics and other major new developments are used to assist in enhancing skills and the targeting of job opportunities to local communities.</p> <p>To aid implementation of the policies outlined in the London Plan, the Mayor has divided Greater London into 5 sub-regions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North • North East • South East • South West • West 	<p>Newham</p> <p>Waltham Forest</p> <p>Tower Hamlets</p>	<p>35,100</p> <p>6,650</p> <p>31,500</p>	<p>3,510</p> <p>665</p> <p>3,150</p> <p>Housing numbers will be reviewed before 2011.</p> <p>Average site densities of at least 3:1 generally should be achieved wherever there is, or will be, good public transport accessibility and capacity. In highly accessible areas within central London and some Opportunity Areas, especially in the Thames Gateway area, ratios nearer to 5:1 can be achieved.</p> <p>Ten per cent of all future housing provision should be suitable or easily adapted for wheelchair users.</p> <p>Affordable housing need is estimated at 23,300 homes a year, comprising 20,800 social housing units and 2,500 intermediate units. In response a strategic target that 50 per cent of all additional housing should be affordable has been set. Within the overall 50 per cent he seeks to achieve 70 per cent social housing and 30 per cent intermediate housing. Affordable housing should be integrated with the rest of the development and have the same external appearance as the rest of the housing.</p> <p>7.0 million to 9.4 million square metres more office floor space by 2026. Stratford named as a strategic office centre.</p> <p>The Mayor will work with strategic partners to increase the capacity of public transport in London by up to 50 per cent over the plan period and to improve the integration, reliability, safety, quality, accessibility, frequency, attractiveness and environmental performance of the existing public transport system. Opportunities for transport enhancements for the Olympics and Paralympics should be maximised for the Legacy.</p> <p>Working with strategic partners, the Mayor will aim from 2001 to 2011 to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce weekday traffic by 15 per cent in central London where congestion charging applies • achieve zero growth across the rest of inner London • reduce growth in outer London by a third, and seek zero growth in outer London town centres.

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Three of the host boroughs (Tower Hamlets, Waltham Forest and Newham) are within the North-East sub-Region. Hackney lies within the North sub-region.</p> <p>Policy 5C.2 of the North-East sub-regional strategy chapter of the London Plan refers to the Olympic and Paralympic Games. The Mayor will and partners should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work to develop and implement viable legacy uses for the new permanent facilities in the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Park. This will include ensuring that the facilities meet London’s elite and recreational sport needs; that they are accessible and affordable for all Londoners; and that their legacy uses are fully reflected in their design and construction • take the opportunities presented by the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games to increase participation in sport and physical activity among all sections of London’s population, and ensure that community access is secured to legacy facilities following the Games • ensure that housing development in the Olympic Park after 2012 (including in the converted Olympic Village) is consistent with housing policies in the London Plan, meets identified housing needs, and gains maximum benefit from its association with the Games • work to promote and secure sustainable development and procurement policies for the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games delivery bodies and other key organisations, covering all phases of the Games including: preparation and construction; the Games themselves; and the legacy development • work to maximise the employment, skills and volunteering benefits for Londoners arising from the Games and Games-related business. Retained employment areas will be revitalised and new mixed use areas created across the Lower Lea Valley integrated with homes, recreational and community facilities • work to ensure that all Londoners have access to the opportunities arising from the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and the legacy development promote better health and, in particular reflecting the Mayor of London The London Plan fact that a) the Games will be centred in one of the most diverse, and most deprived, parts of London and b) the 2012 Paralympic Games represent a unique opportunity to promote the needs and potential contribution of disabled people and disabled sport • ensure that the portfolio of land acquired and remediated by the LDA for the Olympic development is used after the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games to help meet the strategic needs of the Lower Lea Valley and wider Thames Gateway in accordance with policies elsewhere in the London Plan 	<p>40,000 net additional hotel bedrooms by 2026 and capacity for new visitor facilities in town centres and other locations such as Opportunity Areas.</p> <p>No net loss of biodiversity, with enhancement of habitats and open spaces to improve biodiversity. Access to open space should be enhanced in areas of deficiency.</p> <p>The Mayor will work towards the long-term reduction of carbon dioxide emissions by 60 per cent by 2050. The Mayor will and boroughs and other agencies should seek to achieve the following minimum reduction targets for London against a 1990 base; these will be monitored and kept under review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15% by 2010 • 20% by 2015 • 25% by 2020 • 30% by 2025. <p>Developments will achieve a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of 20% from on site renewable energy generation.</p> <p>The Mayor will, and boroughs should, apply a maximum water use target of 105 litres per person per day for residential development, adjusting in future years through reviews of the plan.</p> <p>Provide facilities with sufficient capacity to manage 75 per cent (15.8 million tonnes) of waste arising within London are provided by 2010, rising to 80 per cent (19.2 million tonnes) by 2015 and 85 per cent (20.6 million tonnes) by 2020.</p> <p>To exceed recycling or composting levels in household municipal waste of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35 per cent by 2010 • 45 per cent by 2015 <p>Higher targets are achievable.</p> <p>To achieve recycling or composting levels in commercial and industrial waste of 70 per cent by 2020</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment															
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maximise opportunities arising from the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games to promote London’s status and image as a leading world city to an international audience • ensure that transport projects associated with the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games contribute to the delivery of the Mayor’s Transport Strategy and the wider needs of London. The Mayor will promote the use of public transport and encourage the movement of freight and waste resources by rail, canal and river • ensure that the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games preparation, staging and legacy contribute to the delivery of the Mayor’s environmental strategies and objectives in particular in respect of waterways and greenspace, air quality, and in respect of climate change, water, energy and waste. 	<p>To achieve recycling and re-use levels in construction, excavation and demolition waste of 95 per cent by 2020. 80 per cent recycling of that waste as aggregates in London by 2020.</p> <p>For the northern sub-region projections of 65,000 more homes projected by 2016. In terms of employment growth, almost 300,000 more jobs are projected by 2026. The Upper Lea Valley Opportunity Area (including Tottenham Hale) has an indicative employment capacity to 2026 15,000 and a minimum of 7,000 additional homes.</p> <p>For the north-east sub-region projection of a minimum 102,000 additional homes to 2016 and over 250,000 additional jobs are projected for the sub-region up to 2026. The Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area (including Stratford) has an indicative employment capacity of 50,000 and a minimum of 32,000 additional homes.</p>															
<p>The London Plan – Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London, Consultation draft replacement plan, October 2009</p> <p>http://www.london.gov.uk/shaping-london/london-plan/docs/london-plan.pdf</p>																
<p>The London Plan is intended to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the overall strategic plan for London, setting out an integrated economic, environmental, transport and social framework for the development of London over the next 20–25 years • the document that brings together the geographic and locational (although not site specific) aspects of the Mayor’s other strategies – including those dealing with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transport - Economic Development - Housing - Culture - a range of social issues such as children and young people, health inequalities and food. - a range of environmental issues such as climate change (adaptation and mitigation), air quality, noise and waste. • the framework for the development and use of land in London, linking in improvements 	<p>Opportunity Areas can accommodate at least 5,000 jobs or 2,500 homes or a mix of the two, together with appropriate provision of other uses such as local shops, leisure facilities and schools, health and social care facilities and services. The Lower Lea Valley is designated as an Opportunity Area.</p> <p>The minimum target for housing provision is 33,400 additional homes per year. For the four host boroughs the targets are as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Area target</th> <th>Ten year target</th> <th>Annual monitoring</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hackney</td> <td>11,600</td> <td>1,160</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Newham</td> <td>25,000</td> <td>2,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waltham Forest</td> <td>7,600</td> <td>760</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tower Hamlets</td> <td>28,850</td> <td>2,885</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The Mayor has committed to revising these targets by 2015/16.</p> <p>Affordable housing need is estimated at 13,200 homes a year, and seeking within this a 60 per cent social housing and 40 percent intermediate housing</p>	Area target	Ten year target	Annual monitoring	Hackney	11,600	1,160	Newham	25,000	2,500	Waltham Forest	7,600	760	Tower Hamlets	28,850	2,885
Area target	Ten year target	Annual monitoring														
Hackney	11,600	1,160														
Newham	25,000	2,500														
Waltham Forest	7,600	760														
Tower Hamlets	28,850	2,885														

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>to infrastructure (especially transport), setting out proposals for implementation, coordination and resourcing and helping to ensure joined up policy delivery by the GLA Group of organisations (including the London Development Agency and Transport for London)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the strategic, London-wide policy context within which boroughs should set their detailed local planning policies the policy framework for the Mayor’s own decisions on the strategic planning applications referred to him an essential part of achieving sustainable development, a healthy economy and a more inclusive society in London <p>The Plan is the strategic development strategy setting out an integrated social, economic and environmental framework for the future development of London, looking forward 15–20 years. The vision that has been put forward by the Mayor for the period covered by this Plan is:</p> <p>Over the years to 2031 – and beyond, London should:</p> <p><i>“excel among global cities – expanding opportunities for all its people and enterprises, achieving the highest environmental standards and quality of life and leading the world in its approach to tackling the urban challenges of the 21st century, particularly that of climate change. Achieving this vision will mean making sure London makes the most of the benefits of the energy, dynamism and diversity that characterise the city and its people; embraces change while promoting its heritage, neighbourhoods and identity; and values responsibility, compassion and citizenship.”</i></p> <p>The six strategic detailed objectives supporting this vision are:</p> <p>1 A city that meets the challenges of economic and population growth in ways that ensure a sustainable, good and improving quality of life for all Londoners and helps tackle the huge issue of inequality among Londoners, including inequality in health outcomes.</p> <p>2 An internationally competitive and successful city with a strong and diverse economy and an entrepreneurial spirit that benefit all Londoners and all parts of London; a city which is at the leading edge of innovation and research and which is comfortable with – and makes the most of – its rich heritage and cultural resources.</p> <p>3 A city of diverse, strong, secure and accessible neighbourhoods to which Londoners feel attached, which provide all of its residents, workers, visitors and students – whatever their</p>	<p>split.</p> <p>4.2 million square metres more of office floor space will be required between 2011 – 2031.</p> <p>No net loss of biodiversity, with enhancement of habitats and open spaces to improve biodiversity. Access to open space should be enhanced in areas of deficiency.</p> <p>The Mayor will work towards the long-term reduction of carbon dioxide emissions by 60 per cent (below 1990 levels) by 2025.</p> <p>The highest standards of sustainable design and construction should be achieved in London to improve the environmental performance of new development.</p> <p>The Mayor expects 25 per cent of the heat and power used in London to be generated through the use of localised decentralised energy systems by 2025.</p> <p>The Mayor seeks to increase the amount of surface area greened in the CAZ by at least five per cent by 2030, and a further five per cent by 2050.</p> <p>Development should minimise the use of treated water by meeting the water consumption targets of 105l/p/d in residential development.</p> <p>The Mayor will work towards zero waste to landfill by 2031.</p> <p>To exceed;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recycling/composting levels in municipal solid waste (MSW) of 45 per cent by 2015, 50 per cent by 2020 and aspiring to achieve 60 per cent by 2031. recycling/composting levels in commercial and industrial waste of 70 per cent by 2020. recycling and reuse levels in construction, excavation and demolition (CE&D) waste of 95 per cent by 2020. <p>Increase the amount of cycling to be 5 per cent of modal share by 2026.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>origin, background, age or status – with opportunities to realise and express their potential and a high quality environment for individuals to enjoy, live together and thrive.</p> <p>4 A city that delights the senses and takes care over its buildings and streets, having the best of modern architecture while also making the most of London’s built heritage and which makes the most of and extends its wealth of open and green spaces and waterways, realising its potential for improving Londoners’ health, welfare and development.</p> <p>5 A city that becomes a world leader in improving the environment locally and globally, taking the lead in tackling climate change, reducing pollution, developing a low carbon economy and consuming fewer resources and using them more effectively.</p> <p>6 A city where it is easy, safe and convenient for everyone to access jobs, opportunities and facilities with an efficient and effective transport system which actively encourages more walking and cycling and makes better use of the Thames, and supports delivery of all the objectives of this Plan.</p> <p>Realising the benefits of 2012 Olympic Games and the intention for East London is well referred to throughout the plan in Plan:</p> <p><i>“ Policy 2.4 The 2012 Games and their legacy</i></p> <p>Strategic</p> <p><i>A The Mayor will work with partners to develop and implement a viable and sustainable legacy for the Olympic and Paralympic Games to deliver fundamental economic, social and environmental change within east London, and to close the deprivation gap between the Olympic host boroughs* and the rest of London. This will be London’s single most important regeneration project for the next 25 years.</i></p> <p><i>B The Mayor’s priorities for the Olympic Park and the surrounding areas will be set out in his Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (OLSPG),² which will clarify and emphasise the need for a planned approach to regeneration and change, embed exemplary design and environmental quality, and help meet existing and new housing needs – particularly for families. It will also consider social and community infrastructure requirements, set out how the areas around the Olympic Park can benefit from, and be fully integrated with, emerging legacy proposals, and promote the further managed release of appropriate industrial sites for mixed use development while still retaining key industrial land, particularly within established Strategic Industrial Locations.</i></p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p><i>LDF preparation and planning decisions</i></p> <p><i>C The Mayor will and boroughs should:</i></p> <p><i>a reflect and give maximum planning weight to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance when preparing DPDs, and refer to and take account of the Olympic Legacy Strategic Planning</i></p> <p><i>Guidance when considering planning applications within and outside the Olympic Park.</i></p> <p><i>b ensure transport projects associated with the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games contribute to the delivery of the Mayor’s Transport Strategy and the wider needs of London.</i></p> <p><i>c establish new and enhanced north south and east-west walking and cycling connections within and to the Olympic Park.</i></p> <p><i>d promote the Olympic Park and venues as international visitor destinations for sport, recreation and tourism.</i></p> <p><i>e support the creation of a high quality media and creative industry cluster at Hackney Wick that would provide premises and opportunities for local and global businesses, underpinned by strong technological infrastructure.</i></p> <p><i>g support the delivery of viable and sustainable legacy uses for the new permanent facilities in the Olympic Park. This will include ensuring that the facilities meet London’s elite and recreational sport needs; that they are accessible and affordable; and that these objectives are fully reflected in their detailed design, construction and transformation.</i></p> <p><i>h take the opportunities presented by the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and their Legacy to increase participation in sport and physical activity among all sections of London’s population and address health inequalities.</i></p> <p><i>D Planning decisions should reflect the priorities set out above.”</i></p> <p><i>“The Olympic Park is at the fulcrum of two nationally important growth corridors: the London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough corridor to the north and the Thames Gateway to the east. The 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games, their infrastructure and investment have created the most important strategic regeneration opportunities in London for the next 25 years. Successful, viable and sustainable regeneration of the Olympic Park and its surrounding areas is the Mayor’s highest regeneration priority and offers a unique opportunity to secure and accelerate the delivery of many elements of his strategies and lessen inequality across London. The Olympic investment in east London, and the recognition arising from association with the Games should be used to effect a positive, sustainable and fully accessible economic, social and environmental</i></p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p><i>transformation for one of the most diverse and most deprived parts of the capital.</i></p> <p>2.18 <i>The Mayor and Government have jointly established the Olympic Park Legacy Company to lead the delivery and management of the Olympic Park after the Games. It will maximise the opportunities provided by the Games’ physical legacy of world-class sports facilities, the media and broadcast centre, new housing and many hectares of new green space. In particular, the legacy Olympic Park development should be designed and built so as to guarantee its economic, social, health and environmental sustainability and physical accessibility for generations after 2012. It should form an integral and integrated part of the regenerated wider Lea Valley to meet the needs of the area’s current and future communities. The Olympic Park Legacy Company will finalise the Legacy Masterplan Framework to set out a 25 year vision for the Olympic Park to help achieve all these ambitions.</i></p> <p>2.19 <i>The host boroughs are developing a Strategic Regeneration Framework that aims to link the physical improvements that will be brought about by the Olympics and the 35 Legacy Masterplan Framework with socio-economic change in the host boroughs. The overall ambition of the host boroughs, shared by the Mayor and Government, is to achieve convergence in quality of life with the London average across a range of key indicators. The GLA and its functional bodies will take account of this ambition in the development and implementation of all strategies, plans and business plans.</i></p> <p>2.20 <i>The Mayor is a member of the Olympic Board, which co-ordinates the work of the bodies responsible for delivering the Games along with the London Organising Committee for the Olympic Games (LOCOG) and the Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA). The Mayor will use his established policies as a basis for influencing strategies and plans underpinning the Games’ preparation and staging, including those for design, procurement and sustainable development.</i></p> <p><i>The Mayoral Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance planned for 2010 –2011 will draw together and formalise the key strategic planning policies and objectives that will shape the area over the next 10–20 years.</i></p> <p>2.21 <i>Development associated with the Games will be focused on Stratford, the Lower Lea Valley and parts of the Upper Lea Valley Opportunity Area.”</i></p>	
<p>London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance Providing for Children and Young People’s Play and Informal Recreation, March 2008</p> <p>http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/sds/docs/spg-children-recreation.pdf</p>	
<p>London Plan Policy 3D.13 (<i>‘Children and young people’s play and informal recreation Strategies’</i>) relates to and sets the context for this SPG. The SPG offers guidance to London boroughs on providing for the play and recreation needs of children and young people under the age of 18 and the use of benchmark standards in the preparation of play strategies and in the implementation of</p>	<p>The requirement, set out in this SPG, is to provide 10 square metres of well-designed play and recreation space for every child to be accommodated in new housing developments. Appropriate and accessible facilities within 400 metres for 5-11 year olds or within 800 metres for 12 plus age groups may</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment																																																								
<p>Policy 3D.13 (<i>‘Children and young people’s play and informal recreation Strategies’</i>) as set out in the London Plan.</p>	<p>be acceptable alternatives. There may also be scope for innovative solutions outside these guidelines if they meet the criteria for quantity, quality and access. Long term maintenance should always be secured by legal agreement</p>																																																								
<p>London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance: Industrial Capacity, March 2008 http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/sds/docs/spg-industrial-capacity-2007.pdf</p>																																																									
<p>London Plan Policies 2A.10 and 3B.4 set the context for this SPG. The SPG intends to set out the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure an adequate stock of industrial capacity to meet the future needs and functional requirements of different types of industrial and related uses in different parts of London, including that for good quality and affordable space; plan, monitor and manage the release of surplus industrial land so that it can better contribute to strategic and local planning objectives, especially those to provide more housing (including affordable housing) and, in appropriate locations, to provide social infrastructure and to contribute to town centre renewal. 	<p>Indicative industrial land release benchmarks, 2006-2026</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sub-Region</th> <th>2001-2006 (ha)</th> <th>2006-2011 (ha)</th> <th>2011-2016 (ha)</th> <th>2016-2021 (ha)</th> <th>2021-2026 (ha)</th> <th>2026-2031 (ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>North</td> <td>104</td> <td>54</td> <td>49</td> <td>44</td> <td>40</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>North East</td> <td>201</td> <td>144</td> <td>87</td> <td>73</td> <td>62</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>South East</td> <td>82</td> <td>61</td> <td>29</td> <td>31</td> <td>25</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>South West</td> <td>10</td> <td>13</td> <td>17</td> <td>17</td> <td>16</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>West</td> <td>55</td> <td>15</td> <td>15</td> <td>11</td> <td>11</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>London</td> <td>452</td> <td>287</td> <td>197</td> <td>176</td> <td>154</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average p.a.</td> <td>90</td> <td>48</td> <td></td> <td>33</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sub-Region	2001-2006 (ha)	2006-2011 (ha)	2011-2016 (ha)	2016-2021 (ha)	2021-2026 (ha)	2026-2031 (ha)	North	104	54	49	44	40		North East	201	144	87	73	62		South East	82	61	29	31	25		South West	10	13	17	17	16		West	55	15	15	11	11		London	452	287	197	176	154		Average p.a.	90	48		33		
Sub-Region	2001-2006 (ha)	2006-2011 (ha)	2011-2016 (ha)	2016-2021 (ha)	2021-2026 (ha)	2026-2031 (ha)																																																			
North	104	54	49	44	40																																																				
North East	201	144	87	73	62																																																				
South East	82	61	29	31	25																																																				
South West	10	13	17	17	16																																																				
West	55	15	15	11	11																																																				
London	452	287	197	176	154																																																				
Average p.a.	90	48		33																																																					
<p>London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance: Sustainable Design and Construction, May 2006 http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/sds/docs/spg-sustainable-design.pdf</p>																																																									
<p>Policy 4B.6 of the London Plan relates to sustainable design and construction and sets the context for this SPG. The objective of the SPG is to provide guidance on the way that the seven measures identified in the policy can be implemented to meet the London Plan objectives and therefore the SPG is structured around these seven factors.</p> <p>The seven measures are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-use land and buildings Conserve energy, materials, water and other resources 	<p>100% of development on previously developed land, unless very special circumstances can be demonstrated</p> <p>Development density should be maximised</p> <p>Existing building are reused where practicable</p> <p>Existing roof space is reused where practicable to create new outdoor spaces and enhance biodiversity alongside the integration of renewable energy</p> <p>Minimise need for and use of mechanical ventilation, heating and cooling</p>																																																								

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure designs make the most of natural systems both within, in and around the building • Reduce the impacts of noise, pollution, flooding and micro-climatic effects • Ensure developments are comfortable and secure for users • Conserve and enhance the natural environment, particularly in relation to biodiversity • Promote sustainable waste behaviour in new and existing developments, including support for local integrated recycling schemes, CHP schemes and other treatment options (subject to Policy 4A.1 and 4A.2). 	<p>systems</p> <p>Buildings adapt to and mitigate for the effects of the urban heat island and the expected increases in hot dry summers and wet mild winters</p> <p>Maximise energy efficiency</p> <p>Wherever on site outdoor lighting is proposed as part of a development it should be energy efficient, minimising light lost to sky</p> <p>Carbon emissions from the total energy needs (heat, cooling and power) of the development should be reduced by at least 10% by the onsite generation of renewable energy. Major developments should be zero carbon emitting.</p> <p>No construction nor specification of material with high embodied impact to be used</p> <p>At least 50% but preference to 90% structural timber from FSC source and the balance of timber products from a known temperate source</p> <p>50% of construction materials by mass used in the development to be sourced</p> <p>from a factory/plant, quarry, wharf, railhead or recycling centre within 35 miles of site wherever feasible</p> <p>10% total value of materials used to be derived from recycled and reused content in products and materials selected. Minimise use of new aggregates.</p> <p>Residential developments to achieve average water use in new dwellings of less than 40m³ (less than 25m³ preferred) per bed space per year (approximately 110 litres/head/day)</p> <p>100% metering of all newly built property.</p> <p>For residential development achieve BS 8233:1999 ‘good’ standards for external to internal noise and improve on Building Regulations (2003) Part E for internal sound transmission standards by 5dB</p> <p>All new gas boilers should produce low levels of NO_x</p> <p>Achieve at least 50%, though 100% preferred, attenuation of the undeveloped site’s surface water run off at peak times. SUDS should be used</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
	<p>where practical.</p> <p>All residential development should meet Lifetime Home standards and 10% should meet wheelchair accessibility standards</p> <p>No net loss of publicly accessible open space and create appropriate new open, green, publicly accessible spaces</p> <p>Net gain of biodiversity and access to nature on the development site</p> <p>Provide facilities to recycle or compost at least 35% of household waste. By 2015 this should rise to 60%. Provide facilities to recycle 70% of commercial and industrial waste by 2020.</p>
<p>London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance: Housing, November 2005 http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/sds/docs/spg-housing.pdf</p>	
<p>The purpose of this Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) is to give guidance to supplement the policies on housing in the London Plan. The document deals with housing provision and affordable housing.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • achieve optimum housing supply in terms of both quantity and quality • efficient use of existing housing stock and supporting housing choice • achieve and exceed the housing provision targets set in the London Plan • Change of use of unneeded industrial/employment land to residential or mixed-use development. • Promote mixed use development • Appropriate provision of affordable housing 	<p>The London Plan adopts the 23,000 target as a minimum figure, but seeks to achieve a higher output of 30,000 homes a year. This figure was reviewed after 2006 and amended to 30,500 per annum in more recent publications of the London Plan (see previous section).</p> <p>The London-wide target is for 457,950 new homes between 1997 and 2016</p> <p>Schemes should not be developed at densities of below 30 dwellings per hectare. Density Matrix provided in table 4B.1, page 12.</p> <p>Opportunity Areas should achieve the minimum housing guideline of 2,500 additional homes</p> <p>Average strategic plot ratios of at least 3:1 should be achieved wherever there is (or will be), good public transport accessibility and capacity. In more highly accessible areas within central London and some Opportunity Areas, plot ratios nearer to 5:1 should be considered.</p> <p>Ten per cent of new housing is designed to be wheelchair accessible</p> <p>Overall housing mix:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 bedroom household 32% • 2/3 bedroom household 38% • 4 bedroom or larger household 30% <p>The requirement for affordable housing, (both social rent and intermediate</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
	<p>provision) including meeting the backlog over 10 years, has been estimated by the housing requirements study as 23,300 additional homes a year. 50% of new housing provision (supply from all sources) should be affordable housing. within that, the London-wide objective of 70% social housing and 30% intermediate provision, and the promotion of mixed and balanced communities</p> <p>Application of affordable housing requirements to all sites where there is a capacity to provide 15 or more units</p>
<p>London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance: Accessible London - Achieving an Inclusive Environment, April 2004 http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/sds/docs/spg_accessible_london.pdf</p>	
<p>This SPG provides guidance on the policies contained in the London Plan regarding the promotion of an inclusive and accessible environment.</p> <p>To improve the internal, external environment and the public realm, including public transport, parks and open spaces to make them fully accessible to disabled people</p> <p>To enhance safe, convenient, accessible and direct pedestrian access is provided from new developments to public transport nodes and key land uses</p>	<p>All development proposals should include an Access Statement, showing how the principles of inclusive design, including the specific needs of disabled people, have been integrated into the proposed development, and how inclusion will be maintained and managed</p> <p>10 per cent of the units are designed to be wheelchair accessible new public transport facilities should exceed the minimum standards of reasonable provision for disabled people</p> <p>100 underground stations with step free access by 2020</p>
<p>London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance: Planning for Equality and Diversity in London, October 2007 http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/sds/docs/spg-planning-for-equality.pdf</p>	
<p>This SPG provides more detailed guidance on how to implement the key London Plan policies relating to addressing the needs of London’s different communities.</p> <p>The following are some of the overarching principles to consider when planning for equality in London, which are recurring themes throughout this document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Celebrating London’s diversity • Promoting equality of opportunity and social inclusion • Promoting community cohesion • Sustainable and healthy communities. <p>The overall objective of the document is to promote social inclusion and equity, access for all to services, employment and housing, and remove discrimination.</p>	<p>No measurable targets</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance: East London Green Grid Framework, February 2008 http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/sds/docs/spg-east-lon-green-grid-08.pdf</p>	
<p>The primary objective of the East London Green Grid is to create a network of interlinked, high quality open spaces that connect town centres with public transport nodes, the Green Belt, the Thames, and major employment and residential areas. The open space network makes a vital contribution to sustainable development and the achievement of economic, social and environmental benefits.</p> <p>The Green Grid Framework covers the four host Boroughs and the Lea Valley is a Green Grid Area. Development and regeneration proposals will be expected to incorporate elements that contribute positively to the objective of the Green Grid through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing new and/or enhancing existing public open spaces, reducing areas of deficiency • providing public access along watercourse and green areas, linking to the wider path and cycle route network • providing a range of formal and informal recreational uses and landscapes, promoting healthy living • providing new and/or enhancing existing wildlife sites, reducing areas of deficiency • maximise the opportunities for habitat enhancement, restoration and re-creation • managing water collection, cleansing and flood risk with multi-functional spaces • protect and enhance heritage features, respecting landscape character and improving outdoor recreational use • mitigating and adapting to the impacts of climate change. 	<p>Strategic open space targets for the Lea Valley:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to provide at least 240-250ha of new and improved public open space as a major new park through the Lower Lea Valley to the Thames, which includes the Olympic Legacy proposals • to complete the strategic north/south recreational route through the valley to the Thames • to create new access routes across infrastructure barriers, including waterways, railways and major roads • to improve the ecological value of watercourses and water bodies, especially the heavily engineered flood protection channels • to improve the value and connectivity of habitats, optimising appropriate access • to refurbish and enhance the Northern Outfall Sewer Link and connect it with the Thames Gateway Bridge proposals • to improve the heritage and community value and use of the Clissold Park Link.
<p>The London Plan: East London Sub-Regional Development Framework, May 2006 http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/planning/srdf/docs/east-srdf.pdf</p>	
<p>The East London sub-region, which is made up of the City of London and the nine boroughs of Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Newham, Barking and Dagenham, Havering, Redbridge, Lewisham, Greenwich and Bexley. Three of the four host boroughs fall within this sub-region.</p> <p>The purpose of this SRDF is to provide guidance on the implementation of policies in the London Plan in order to help deliver a sustainable and prosperous future for the sub-region.</p>	<p>Targets within the SRDF are broadly in keeping with the targets of the London Plan.</p> <p>Housing targets: At least 142,300 dwellings, 1997-2016 or 7,140 per annum. (The draft Alterations to the London Plan proposed for consideration at the Examination in Public in June 2006 indicate capacity for 13,945</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment												
<p>In order to ensure the appropriate implementation of the London Plan at the sub-regional level, and to secure the direction for East London a series of issues and related actions needs to be addressed. They are best summarised under five headings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantifying all the elements of growth needed to develop sustainable communities. • Allocating the growth spatially on the basis of new infrastructure investment. • Ensuring the resultant development brings benefit to communities. • Ensuring the development improves the environment. • 5. Managing the development tools and processes. 	<p>homes per year between 2007/8 and 2016/7). 50% affordable housing.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Borough Target</th> <th>Total 2007/8 to 2016/7</th> <th>Annual Monitoring</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hackney</td> <td>10,850</td> <td>1,085</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Newham</td> <td>35,100</td> <td>3,510</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tower Hamlets</td> <td>31,500</td> <td>3,150</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Employment targets: 249,000 jobs (revised emerging estimate 201,000). Retail targets: Up to 204,000 sq.m (comparison goods). 225,000 new jobs are likely to be in offices Target for an additional 4,200 hotel rooms. The London Plan commits to achieving 85% waste self-sufficiency by 2020. Target for renewable energy generation of 665GWh for London by 2010, and at least ten zero-carbon developments in the sub-region by 2010. All development in East London should generate a net increase in the quality and quantity of wildlife habitat</p>	Borough Target	Total 2007/8 to 2016/7	Annual Monitoring	Hackney	10,850	1,085	Newham	35,100	3,510	Tower Hamlets	31,500	3,150
Borough Target	Total 2007/8 to 2016/7	Annual Monitoring											
Hackney	10,850	1,085											
Newham	35,100	3,510											
Tower Hamlets	31,500	3,150											
<p>The London Plan: North London Sub-Regional Development Framework, May 2006 http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/planning/srdf/docs/north-srdf.pdf</p>													
<p>This Sub-Regional Development Framework (SRDF) covers the North London sub-region, which is made up of the boroughs of Barnet, Enfield, Haringey and</p> <p>Waltham Forest. Its purpose is to provide guidance on the implementation of policies in the London Plan in order to help deliver a sustainable and prosperous future for the sub-region.</p> <p>In order to ensure the appropriate implementation of the London Plan at the sub-regional level, and to secure the direction for North London a series of issues and related actions needs to be addressed. They are best summarised under five headings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantifying all the elements of growth needed to develop sustainable communities. • Allocating the growth spatially on the basis of new infrastructure investment. • Ensuring the resultant development brings benefit to communities. 	<p>Targets within the SRDF are broadly in keeping with the targets of the London Plan.</p> <p>The London Plan proposes a minimum increase of 59,470 homes in the sub-region from 1997-2016. Alterations to the London Plan proposed for consideration at the Examination in Public in June 2006 indicate that housing provision across the sub-region will increase beyond the levels set in the London Plan. 50% affordable housing as required in the London Plan.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Borough Target</th> <th>Total 2007/8 to 2016/7</th> <th>Annual Monitoring</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Waltham Forest</td> <td>6,650</td> <td>665</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Employment targets: Projections suggest that North London might accommodate 36,000 new jobs by 2016. 100 ha of industrial land can be</p>	Borough Target	Total 2007/8 to 2016/7	Annual Monitoring	Waltham Forest	6,650	665						
Borough Target	Total 2007/8 to 2016/7	Annual Monitoring											
Waltham Forest	6,650	665											

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring the development improves the environment. • Managing the development tools and processes. <p>The Lee Valley Regional Park is an important cultural asset for the sub-region and the potential investment in sporting facilities would further develop this.</p>	<p>released to other uses in North London between 2001 and 2016 or 6.8 hectares per annum.</p> <p>Accommodate 700 extra hotel rooms by 2016.</p> <p>Retail targets are an increase of 100-160,000 m² (comparison goods).</p> <p>The London Plan commits to achieving 85% waste self-sufficiency by 2020. Target for renewable energy generation of 665GWh for London by 2010, and at least ten zero-carbon developments in the sub-region by 2010.</p> <p>All development in North London should generate a net increase in the quality and quantity of wildlife habitat.</p>
Mayor’s Air Quality Strategy, Public Draft March 2010	
<p>The Mayor’s vision for air quality:</p> <p>To protect and improve the health of Londoners and increase their quality of life by significantly improving the quality of the air we breathe in London. This will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make London a more pleasant place to live and work in • Reduce the burden on health services in the capital • Enhance London’s position as a green city – making it more attractive to tourists and businesses • Make London cleaner whilst safeguarding its biodiversity. 	<p>The Mayor has set a target of 25,000 charging points across London by 2015.</p> <p>The Mayor has recently announced plans to create a ‘Hydrogen network’ in London by 2012. This aims to encourage a minimum of 150 hydrogen-powered vehicles on the roads by 2012, including 50 to be operated by the GLA Group.</p> <p>Policy 8 – Using the planning process to improve air quality</p> <p>The Mayor will use his planning powers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require new biomass boilers in AQMAs for PM to be fitted with suitable PM emission₁₀ reduction technology. • Apply emissions limits for both PM and NO_x for new biomass boilers across the whole_x of London. • Develop a checklist to guide boroughs and developers in the assessment of the potential emissions from new developments. • Ensure air quality benefits are realised through the promotion of low emissions strategies in section 106 agreements. • Prepare template Supplementary Planning Guidance on air quality for

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
	<p>boroughs to assist them in determining planning applications.</p> <p>The Mayor is committed to driving down London’s CO₂ emissions by 60 per cent of 1990 levels by 2025.</p>
<p>Mayor’s Transport Strategy, July 2001 http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/transport/trans_strat.jsp</p>	
<p>The London mayor’s vision for London as an exemplary sustainable world city.</p> <p>To support this vision the Transport Strategy seeks to increase the capacity, reliability, efficiency, quality and integration of the transport system to provide the world class system</p> <p>The critical transport issues and objectives of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting London as a growing and prosperous city <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Meeting the challenge of economic and demographic growth by investing to deliver the necessary additional public transport capacity and reliability. ○ Meeting the challenge of supporting London’s world city functions which are key to its continuing economic growth, by tackling traffic congestion, improving public transport and improving the city’s international links. • Promoting London as a fair city and a city for people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Meeting the challenge of promoting social inclusion and regeneration by providing the transport links and accessibility to underpin economic development. ○ Helping to create a city for people by making London’s streets and transport systems safer, more attractive and more comfortable. • Promoting London as a green city <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tackling traffic congestion, improving air quality and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, alongside promoting healthier means of travel, are integral to the Mayor’s Transport Strategy. • Making London an accessible city <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improving public transport, reducing traffic congestion and developing links to key areas of economic development are vital for London’s long-term development. 	<p>three year commitment to freeze bus fares and hold Underground fares to the level of inflation</p> <p>a 70p flat rate bus fare will be introduced ahead of the proposed introduction of a central London congestion charging scheme, to give a single flat fare across London</p> <p>The Underground’s chronic problems of unreliability and overcrowding should be addressed urgently</p> <p>50 per cent increase in passenger traffic and an 80 per cent growth in freight traffic carried by National Rail over the next ten years</p> <p>To develop a key cycle network that provides high quality routes where demand is greatest.</p> <p>Target reductions in casualties: (by 2010, compared with the average for 1994-1998)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National targets developed by Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A 40 per cent reduction in the total number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents. ○ A 50 per cent reduction in the number of children killed or seriously injured. ○ A 10 per cent reduction in the slight casualty rate, expressed as the number of people slightly injured per 100 million vehicle kilometres. • Additional London targets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A 40 per cent reduction in the number of pedestrians killed or seriously injured in road accidents. ○ A 40 per cent reduction in the number of cyclists killed or seriously

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
	<p>injured in road accidents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A 40 per cent reduction in the number of motorcyclists killed or seriously injured in road accidents. <p>making London one of the most walking friendly cities for pedestrians by 2015.</p> <p>assuming funding is available for the full programme of improvements proposed in the Strategy, the following broad changes in weekday travel patterns are expected between 2001 and 2011:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 per cent more bus passengers across London, alongside a similar level of increase in bus capacity; • 15 per cent more morning peak passengers on the existing Underground network, alongside an increase in capacity of 17 per cent; • 9 per cent more morning peak passengers on National Rail services in London (excluding Crossrail and Thameslink), alongside an increase in capacity of 12 per cent; • a reduction of 15 per cent in traffic in Central London, reducing growth from 4^{1/2} per cent to zero in Inner London, and reducing the rate of traffic growth in Outer London by a third to 5 per cent - with greater traffic reductions in sensitive locations.
<p>Mayor’s Transport Strategy, Integrated Impact Assessment: Scoping Report, April 2009 http://www.tfl.gov.uk/assets/downloads/corporate/mts-ia-scoping-report-and-appendices.pdf</p>	
<p>The Mayor’s Vision for Transport in London</p> <p>.. to help get Londoners from a to b as quickly, as safely, as conveniently and as cheaply as possible.</p> <p>The Mayor’s transport priorities set out in TfL’s ten year Business Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To expand public transport capacity: completing the transformation of the Tube, including new air conditioned trains, improved reliability and faster journeys, and building Crossrail, the single largest transport project seen in the UK in generations that on its own will provide an extra 10 per cent capacity to the rail-based public transport network. 	<p>No key indicators or targets identified.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To smooth traffic flows: making the best use of London’s limited road space by rephrasing traffic lights and tackling the disruption caused by unplanned road works. • To lead a revolution in cycling and walking in London: facilitating a step change increase in the numbers of people travelling by these most environmentally friendly and health enhancing modes. • To deliver London's 2012 transport projects and secure a lasting legacy: completing the East London line extension to the London Overground network and increasing capacity on an extended DLR. • To improve further the safety and security of the travelling public: building on the increased numbers of uniformed officers patrolling the buses and Tube and innovative new methods, such as trialling live CCTV on buses. • To dramatically improve the experience of travelling in London: through, for example, the development and further roll-out to national rail of the Oyster card, giving passengers better information, making buses safer, improving the urban realm, and introducing a 21st Century Routemaster bus. 	
Mayor’s Transport Strategy, May 2010 http://www.london.gov.uk/publication/mayors-transport-strategy	
<p>The Mayor’s transport vision</p> <p>‘London’s transport system should excel among those of world cities, providing access to opportunities for all its people and enterprises, achieving the highest environmental standards and leading the world in its approach to tackling urban transport challenges of the 21st century.’</p> <p>Achieving this vision will require a transport system with enhanced capacity and connectivity that: is efficient and integrated; encourages mode shift to cycling, walking and public transport; is accessible and fair to users; offers value for money; contributes to improving quality of life and the environment; and offers improved opportunities for all Londoners (‘Londoners’ refers to anyone in London, including permanent and temporary residents, visitors, workers, students and tourists).</p> <p>Six goals set out how this overarching vision should be implemented The Transport strategy should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support economic development and population growth 	<p>Expected outcomes in 2031 - Compared to current levels</p> <p>Supporting population and employment growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall morning peak public transport capacity* anticipated to increase by 70%. • Public transport, walking and cycling mode share increases by 6% to 63%. <p>Enhanced transport connectivity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved access to commercial markets for freight movements and business travel. • Average number of workers resident within 45 minutes public transport travel time from employment locations is anticipated to increase. <p>An efficient and effective transport system</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the quality of life for all Londoners • Improve the safety and security of all Londoners • Improve transport opportunities for all Londoners • Reduce transport’s contribution to climate change and improve its resilience • Support delivery of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and its legacy <p>This high level, overarching vision is supported by six detailed objectives in the London Plan:</p> <p>(a) ‘A city that meets the challenges of economic and population growth in ways that ensure a good and improving quality of life for all Londoners and helps tackle the huge issue of inequality, including inequality in health outcomes</p> <p>(b) An internationally competitive and successful city with a strong and diverse economy and an entrepreneurial spirit that benefits all Londoners and all parts of London; a city which is at the leading edge of innovation and research, while also being comfortable with – and making the most of – its rich heritage</p> <p>(c) A city of diverse, strong, secure and accessible neighbourhoods to which Londoners feel attached, which provides all of its residents, workers, visitors and students – whatever their origin, background, age or status – with opportunities to realise and express their potential; and a high quality environment for individuals to enjoy, live together and thrive</p> <p>(d) A city that delights the senses and takes care over its buildings and streets, having the best of modern architecture, while also making the most of London’s built heritage and which makes the most of open and green spaces and waterways, realising its potential for improving Londoners’ health, welfare and development</p> <p>(e) A city that becomes a world leader in improving the environment locally and globally, taking the lead in tackling climate change, reducing pollution, developing a low carbon economy and consuming fewer resources or using them more effectively</p> <p>(f) A city where it is easy, safe and convenient for everyone to access jobs, opportunities and facilities, with an efficient and effective transport system which places more emphasis on walking and cycling and makes better use of the Thames; and which supports delivery of all the objectives of the London Plan’.</p> <p>Supporting delivery of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and its legacy</p> <p>The strategy will support the successful delivery of the 2012 Games Transport Plan, and the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved distribution of freight Road journey time reliability expected to increase. Congestion* limited to a 14% increase – would decrease with better management of the road network National Rail**: • At least 5% increase in reliability (more than 90% trains arriving on time). At least 20% decrease in significant lateness and cancellations. • Over 95% of DLR trains expected to be on time. • A decrease of over 15% in excess journey time on the Underground network (from 2008/09 levels) • Bus reliability expected to be maintained especially if measures such as road user charging are implemented peak. <p>Improved journey experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rail/Tube crowding* reduced by 40% • Road user satisfaction anticipated to improve on how road works are managed and traffic information is provided • Overall customer satisfaction expected to improve especially in the areas of reliability (Underground, Overground, DLR), information provision (bus network), safety (bus and Overground network), cleanliness and state of repair (Overground) <p>Enhanced built and natural environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved urban realm • Increased number of pedestrians and ease of movement of pedestrians anticipated in town centres • Expected improvement in pedestrian perception of pavements and pedestrian areas. • Enhanced quality and biodiversity of London’s open spaces • Improving the noise impacts of transport • Minimise the number of people adversely affected by noise from transport

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>physical and behavioural legacy of the Games.</p>	<p>Improved health impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walking and cycling conditions improved, making it easier and more pleasant to walk and cycle • Cycling to increase by 400% from 2000 Increased walking <p>Improving Air Quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Particulate matter (PM) emissions from road transport in central London to be reduced by 14% in 2011 (from 2008 levels) NOx emissions from road transport in Greater London to be reduced by 58% by 2015 (from 2008 levels) <p>Reduced crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime rates on London Underground/DLR network are anticipated to be reduced by approximately 15% • Crime rates on buses anticipated to be reduced by approximately 25% • The number of Londoners whose use of public transport is significantly affected by concerns about crime and disorder (either on bus, Tube or train during the day or night) is anticipated to be reduced to 20%* <p>Improved road safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anticipated fall in the number of Londoners and visitors killed or seriously injured on London’s road networks by 2031 <p>Improved public transport safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport passenger and staff major injury rate to be reduced (including National Rail) <p>Improved accessibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increase of more than 50% in the average number of jobs that a London resident can reach within 45 minutes minimum public transport journey time (see Figure 81) • The average additional time required to complete a journey using only

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
	<p>fully accessible transport facilities is anticipated to decrease</p> <p>Increased economic and social opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widen travel horizon for those in most need and for people living in the most deprived areas. <p>Reduced CO2 emissions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anticipated reduction in ground-based transport CO2 emissions in London of more than 3m tonnes per year by 2025. <p>Adapting for climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced incidence of transport disruption as a result of extreme weather events <p>Convergence of social and economic outcomes between the five Olympic boroughs and the rest of London</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to and from the Olympic Park Increased mode share of walking and cycling within five Olympic boroughs.
<p>The Mayors Economic Development Strategy for Greater London, Public Consultation Draft, October 2009 http://lda-consult.limehouse.co.uk/portal/eds/eds?pointId=972285</p>	
<p>Over the years to 2031 and beyond, London should excel among global cities, expanding opportunities for all its people and enterprises, achieving the highest environmental standards and quality of life, and leading the world in its approach to tackling the urban challenges of the 21st century, particularly that of climate change.</p> <p>Achieving this vision will mean making sure London makes the most of the benefits of the energy, dynamism and diversity that characterise the city and its people; embraces change while promoting its heritage, neighbourhoods and identity; and values responsibility, compassion and citizenship.</p> <p>Objective 1: to promote London as a city that excels as a world capital of business.</p> <p>This objective seeks to sustain London’s leading place in the global economy by better co-ordinating its marketing and promotion and exercising its global strengths to the full.</p> <p>Objective 2: to ensure that London has the most competitive business environment in the world.</p> <p>This objective seeks to strengthen London’s economic productivity and competitiveness by</p>	<p>Summary of proposals</p> <p>Proposals: Indicative key partners include:</p> <p>Objective 1: to promote London as a city that excels as a world capital of business.</p> <p>Some key measures of progress: Return on Investment of promotional activities, Foreign Direct Investment figures, export growth of goods and services, international visitor spending</p> <p>Proposal 1A The Mayor will work with partners to strengthen the promotion of London as a global leader and will encourage promotional agencies to work collaboratively. LDA, Promote London Council members and the private sector</p> <p>Proposal 1B The Mayor and GLA Group will work with LOCOG and other key partners to promote London to the world, taking full advantage of the 2012 Games opportunity. LOCOG</p> <p>Proposal 1C The Mayor will work with partners to develop a comprehensive</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>fostering innovation, supporting business and removing barriers to effective business, and by addressing weaknesses, which inhibit investment. A core aim will be to improve the quality of life in London.</p> <p>Objective 3: to drive London’s transition to a low carbon economy and to maximise the economic opportunities this will create.</p> <p>This objective supports efforts to make the transition to a low carbon economy and in so doing to adapt to, as well as mitigate, the effects of climate change. This will be essential if London is to remain competitive on the global stage and continue to be a place where people wish to live, work and invest. It aims to ensure that London is well placed to exploit the enormous economic opportunities represented by the transition to a low carbon economy.</p> <p>Objective 4: to give all Londoners the opportunity to take part in London’s economic success, access sustainable employment and progress in their careers.</p> <p>This objective supports efforts to address weaknesses in educational attainment, low skills and poor access to and retention of work. It seeks to improve opportunities particularly for those most in poverty and in need, and to provide the quality of workforce essential for London’s globally competitive economy.</p> <p>Objective 5: to maximise the benefits to London from investment to support growth and regeneration, and from the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and its legacy.</p> <p>This objective seeks to promote, manage and steer investment in order to assist all sectors of the economy, from the most productive global businesses to the corner shop, in the ways that are most cost-effective and to places that most need it, including outer London.</p>	<p>international trade strategy to increase London’s exports, particularly in rapidly developing markets such as India and China. LDA and UKTI</p> <p>Objective 2: To ensure that London has the most competitive business environment in the world.</p> <p>Some key measures of progress: business growth and start-up rates, private/public sector collaborations, London rankings in attractiveness to business of international cities, competitiveness indicators, business costs relative to competitor cities, quality of environment indicators, reduction in health inequality, sport and culture participation, crime indicators</p> <p>Proposal 2A The Mayor will work with partners to further develop London’s capacity for innovation, particularly for SMEs, by encouraging collaboration across sectors, promoting more productive links between business and academia, providing support for innovative activities, promoting entrepreneurial skills and helping in accessing funding. LDA, Universities, NHS and the private sector</p> <p>Proposal 2B The Mayor will promote cost effective business support programmes for London’s businesses, and especially its SMEs, working with central government, the LDA, local authorities and business representative organisations in London. LDA, LSEB, central government, boroughs and the private sector</p> <p>Proposal 2C The Mayor will monitor the factors affecting London’s competitiveness so as to identify where corrective action is needed to address factors having a negative effect. LDA, central government and IBAC</p> <p>Proposal 2D The Mayor will continue to be an active champion of business and will lobby government and encourage an open and competitive business-friendly environment and a flexible and skilled labour market. LDA, LSEB, central government and LBAC</p> <p>Proposal 2E The Mayor will work with partners to ensure costs to business are kept as low as realistically possible. LDA, TfL, boroughs and private sector</p> <p>Proposal 2F The Mayor will work with the neighbouring regions to achieve mutual economic benefits. East and South East regions, LDA and central government</p> <p>Proposal 2G The Mayor will work with boroughs and other partners to improve the quality of the environment in London. Boroughs,</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
	<p>TfL and LDA</p> <p>Proposal 2H The Mayor will work with the NHS and partners to improve health in London and reduce health inequalities. NHS, boroughs and central government</p> <p>Proposal 2I The Mayor will work with partners to improve and promote London’s overall cultural, sporting and entertainment offer. LDA, LOCOG, boroughs, cultural and sports organisations</p> <p>Proposal 2J The Mayor will work with the Metropolitan Police, boroughs and other partners to increase safety, drive down crime and particularly to counter business crime in the capital. LDA, MPA and boroughs</p> <p>Objective 3: to drive London’s transition to a low carbon economy and to maximise the economic opportunities this will create.</p> <p>Some key measures of progress: reduction in London’s carbon footprint, reduction in carbon footprint of London business, public sector and residential, low carbon economy investment level,; increase in supply of decentralised energy, low carbon economy skills supply, performance of low carbon zones relative to other areas</p> <p>Proposal 3A The Mayor will lead by example and will work with partners to ensure that London realises the great economic opportunities associated with the move to a low carbon economy. GLA Group and the public sector</p> <p>Proposal 3B The Mayor will work with partners and lobby government to develop the scale of investment and environmental infrastructure needed to support a low carbon London. GLA Group, LWRB, Utility companies, central government and the private and voluntary sector</p> <p>Proposal 3C The Mayor will encourage business to participate in exemplary projects to cut carbon such as the creation of a showcase Green Enterprise District and of Low Carbon Zones. LDA, boroughs and the private sector</p> <p>Proposal 3D The Mayor will work with partners to ensure London’s workforce has the right skills so businesses fully realise the employment opportunities from the global move to a low carbon economy. LDA, universities and skills organisations</p> <p>Proposal 3E The Mayor will create a policy framework to address climate change and will work with private, public and voluntary sector partners to improve</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
	<p>their environmental performance. GLA Group, public, private and voluntary sector</p> <p>Objective 4: To give all Londoners the opportunity to take part in London’s economic success, access sustainable employment and progress in their careers.</p> <p>Some key measures of progress: child poverty reduction, educational achievement such as Number of GCSE passes at A*-C, employment rate, job retention rates, adult illiteracy and innumeracy levels, housing indicators</p> <p>Proposal 4A The Mayor will work with partners to help ensure that all children in London get a good start in life, and encourage relevant agencies to work towards the government’s target to end child poverty being achieved in London by 2020. LDA, boroughs and voluntary and education sector</p> <p>Proposal 4B The Mayor will work with partners to ensure that all young people in London have appropriate opportunities to gain the knowledge, skills and confidence to succeed in London’s labour market. LDA, boroughs, schools and skills organisations</p> <p>Proposal 4C The Mayor will work with partners, particularly through the LSEB, to raise London’s employment rate, and to reduce the employment rate gap for disadvantaged groups, by removing barriers and disincentives to work and providing more personalised and joined-up services to help people into employment and career progression. LSEB, LDA, central government and skills organisations</p> <p>Proposal 4D The Mayor will work with the LSEB and other partners to significantly improve training and employability support so as to help people secure and retain a job with a particular focus on neighbourhoods with high concentrations of worklessness. LDA, Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA), TfL, skills organisations, third sector and boroughs</p> <p>Proposal 4E The Mayor will work with the LSEB and other partners to help meet the aspirations of Londoners to acquire relevant skills and qualifications to progress in their careers. LDA, higher education institute (HEI) and skills organisations</p> <p>Proposal 4F The Mayor will work with the Homes and Communities Agency, boroughs and other partners to ensure there is sufficient and suitable housing to meet the needs of London’s growing population and workforce, and to address problems of homelessness and overcrowding. LDA, HCA, boroughs and central government</p> <p>Objective 5: To maximise the benefits to London from investment to support growth and regeneration, and from the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and its</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
	<p>legacy.</p> <p>Some key measures of progress: local economic activity and employment indicators, economic growth rate in outer London, investment levels in the Central Activities Zone, housing and employment capacity, quality of life indicators, infrastructure investment and transport congestion indicators, public and private sector leverage</p> <p>Proposal 5A The Mayor will work with partners to strengthen the economy across London including removing barriers to outer London fulfilling its potential, and to support the development of town centres in outer and inner London as hubs for their communities and local economies. GLA Group, boroughs and the private sector</p> <p>Proposal 5B The Mayor will work with partners to ensure that investment sustains and increases central London’s ability to be competitive, productive and innovative. LDA, TfL and boroughs</p> <p>Proposal 5C The Mayor and the LDA will work with the Olympic Park Legacy Company and other partners to fully seize the unique regeneration opportunity offered by the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. LDA, TfL, ODA, HCA, OPLC and boroughs</p> <p>Proposal 5D The Mayor will work with boroughs, developers and other partners to identify capacity to accommodate large-scale employment and housing development, including in the London Plan’s Opportunity Areas, through the planning system, transport proposals and investment support. LDA, HCA, boroughs and the private sector</p> <p>Proposal 5E The Mayor and the LDA will work with partners to take a co-ordinated and targeted approach to regeneration across London. LDA, TfL, boroughs, HCA and the private sector</p> <p>Proposal 5F The Mayor will encourage the further development of diverse and attractive neighbourhoods throughout London and will encourage local economic development as an essential ingredient in this. LDA, boroughs, HCA and the private sector</p> <p>Proposal 5G The Mayor will work with the LDA, TfL and partners to achieve the full economic development benefits of London’s transport schemes and to bring forward the necessary further investment in London’s infrastructure. TfL, LDA, central government and private sector</p> <p>Proposal 5H The Mayor will work with partners in the wider South East to achieve mutual economic benefits from investment. LDA, East and South East regions and the private sector</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Connecting with London’s Nature: The Mayor’s Biodiversity Strategy, July 2002 http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/biodiversity/biodiversity_strategy.jsp</p>	
<p>The Mayor’s Biodiversity Strategy aims to protect and enhance the natural habitats of London together with their variety of species.</p> <p>The reservoirs and gravel pits of the Lea Valley support internationally important populations of waterfowl. They are designated as Special Protection Area under the European Union Birds Directive, are protected under the Ramsar Convention and are designated as Important Bird Areas.</p> <p>The Mayor’s objectives for this Strategy are an integral part of his vision for London, taking into account our responsibility to conserve London’s wildlife and its habitats, and involve Londoners in a greater understanding, enjoyment and participation in nature. The objective are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity for people: to ensure all Londoners have ready access to wildlife and natural green spaces by creating new wildlife habitat, by increasing access and by encouraging people to use sites. The Strategy aims to maintain and increase access to natural green space, particularly where open spaces are in short supply. • Nature for its own sake: to conserve London’s plants and animals and their habitats for its own sake. We have a responsibility to respect local biodiversity both rare and commonplace, and to pass it on to future generations. • Economic benefits: to ensure the economic benefits of natural greenspace and greening are fully realised. • Functional benefits: to ensure London enjoys the functional benefits that biodiversity can bring. Vegetated surfaces help to slow water runoff and so reduce flooding of London’s rivers. Vegetation provides local climatic benefits and helps to prevent erosion, ameliorate ambient noise and absorb some pollutants. • Sustainable development: to recognise biodiversity conservation as an essential element of sustainable development. <p>One of the objectives of the Strategy is to protect and enhance the biodiversity of the River Thames and its tributaries.</p>	<p>A rolling programme of re-survey to keep the information on London’s habitats updated every ten years.</p> <p>No net loss of important habitat.</p> <p>New development should capitalise on opportunities to create, manage and enhance wildlife habitat and natural landscape. Priority should be given to sites within or near to areas deficient in accessible wildlife sites, areas of regeneration, and adjacent to existing wildlife sites.</p> <p>The Mayor will measure the success of this Strategy primarily against two targets, to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that there is no net loss of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, and • that the Areas of Deficiency in accessible wildlife sites are reduced.

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Green Light to Clean Power: The Mayor’s Energy Strategy, February 2004 http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/energy/docs/energy_strategy04.pdf</p>	
<p>The Mayor’s London Plan makes it clear that to become an exemplary, sustainable world city, London must</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use natural resources more efficiently • increase its reuse of resources • reduce levels of waste and environmental degradation • mitigate climate change <p>The Strategy’s specific objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to reduce London’s contribution to climate change by minimising emissions of carbon dioxide from all sectors (commercial, domestic, industrial and transport) through energy efficiency, combined heat and power, renewable energy and hydrogen • to help to eradicate fuel poverty, by giving Londoners, particularly the most vulnerable groups, access to affordable warmth • to contribute to London’s economy by increasing job opportunities and innovation in delivering sustainable energy, and improving London’s housing and other building stock. <p>renewables to make a major contribution to London’s future economy and energy supply mix.</p>	<p>Carbon dioxide emissions reduction target for the UK of 60 per cent, relative to 2000 levels, by 2050.</p> <p>The Mayor want to ensure that London takes a proactive approach to ensure that it meets or exceeds its fair contribution to national targets for carbon dioxide emissions, renewable energy, combined heat and power, and eradicating fuel poverty</p> <p>London should reduce its emissions of carbon dioxide by 20 per cent, relative to the 1990 level, by 2010, as the crucial first step on a long-term path to a 60 per cent reduction from the 1990 level by 2050 there should be at least one zero-carbon development in every London borough by 2010</p> <p>no occupied dwelling in London with a SAP rating of less than 30 by 2010, and less than 40 by 2016. radical improvement in the energy efficiency of London’s housing stock - 30 per cent improvement in housing energy efficiency by 2010, relative to a 1995 baseline</p> <p>London should aim to generate at least 665GWh of electricity and 280GWh of heat, from up to 40,000 renewable energy schemes by 2010 doubling its 2000 combined heat and power capacity by 2010 new dwellings that are 25 per cent more efficient on average than homes built under the previous standards</p>
<p>Rethinking Waste in London: the Mayor’s Municipal Waste Management Strategy, September 2003 http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/waste/docs/wastestrat_all.pdf</p>	
<p>The Mayor’s Vision for Waste in London is that by 2020, municipal waste should no longer compromise London’s future as a sustainable city.</p> <p>To achieve this long-term goal, lifestyle habits must change so that we each produce only the minimum amount of waste, and reduce the pressures on our environment.</p> <p>We must also manage waste better, so that its impact on the local and global environment and on London communities, economy and health is minimised. This Strategy will be led by waste reduction, reuse and recycling. It is the Mayor’s objective to develop a ‘waste reduction, reuse and recycling-led’, cohesive and sustainable strategy for the management of London’s waste which will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change the way we use resources so that we waste less. This will require us to deal with 	<p>London will aim to exceed the recycling and composting Best Value Performance Standards for waste authorities set by the Government. The targets for assessing achievement are the international and national targets. These have been amended since this strategy was published.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>waste in a sustainable way, and people and communities to take responsibility for their waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the amount of (municipal) waste produced in London. • Increase the proportion of London’s (municipal) waste being reused. • Increase the proportion of London’s (municipal) waste being recycled and ensure recycling facilities are available for all. • Ensure that waste is managed in such a way as to minimise the impact on the environment and health. • Move London towards becoming more self-sufficient in managing its (municipal) waste within the region, and towards waste being dealt with as close to the place of production as possible. • Meet the objectives of the National Waste Strategy and Landfill Directive, and other European Directives, by reducing the amount of London’s biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill and reducing the toxicity of waste. • Increase capacity of, stabilise and diversify the markets for recyclables in London; including green purchasing and encouraging redesign of goods and services to increase consumer choice. • Maximise opportunities to optimise economic development and job creation opportunities in the waste management and reprocessing sectors, contribute to the improvement of the local community, and directly or indirectly improve the health of Londoners. • Strategically plan waste facilities for London that meet the needs of the Waste Strategy and enable its implementation. • Collect and share data and information on municipal waste management in London, and other places; the identification and dissemination of best practice will help to improve performance and reduce inefficiencies. • Minimise the transport of waste by road and maximise the opportunities for the sustainable use of rail and water. • Improve the local environment and street scene environment. 	
<p>Making Waste Work in London: The Mayor’s Draft Business Waste Management Strategy, February 2008 http://www.london.gov.uk/gla/publications/environment/bwms-draft.pdf</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>The strategy’s overall objective is to reduce the negative environmental impacts of the inefficient use of resources in a growing economy. It seeks to ensure that the consumption of resources and their associated impacts do not exceed environmental limits and aims to break the linkages between economic growth and waste production</p>	<p>London’s businesses will achieve the reuse, recycling and composting targets in the London Plan by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • achieving recycling or composting levels in commercial and industrial waste of at least 70 per cent by 2020 • achieving recycling and reuse levels in construction, demolition and excavation waste of at least 95 per cent by 2020 • generating energy from any waste that cannot be recycled using advanced waste technologies, which will contribute to the Climate Change Action Plan goals
<p>The Mayor’s Water Strategy, Draft for Public Consultation, August 2009 http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/environment/water/docs/draft-water-strategy.pdf</p>	
<p>The Mayor’s goal for London is to ensure that it meets the highest environmental standards to preserve and protect our citizens’ quality of life, leading the world in its approach to tackling the challenges of the 21st century. And nowhere is this more vital than in the safeguarding of the capital’s water resources in the face of a steadily growing population, a more competitive global business environment and a changing climate.</p> <p>Proposal 1</p> <p>The Mayor will work with the water companies, the Environment Agency and other partners in seeking the effective management of London’s existing and future water resources to meet the needs of the growing population whilst protecting the natural environment.</p> <p>Proposal 2</p> <p>Thames Water should, through its Water Resources Management Plan, aim to achieve the best UK industry standard for leakage by 2035, in order to bring London in line with the best standards of world cities.</p> <p>Proposal 4</p> <p>The Mayor believes that, where possible, all new homes should meet the highest level of the Code for Sustainable Homes for water consumption.</p> <p>Proposal 5</p>	<p>No specific targets.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>The Mayor has announced a commitment to improve the energy efficiency of London homes. This strategy highlights the need for existing homes to become more water efficient. Improving energy and water efficiency at the same time is both sensible and the least cost way of helping Londoners to control their energy and water bills as well as to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Proposal 6</p> <p>The Mayor will work with the water companies, the Environment Agency, and other partners in joint programmes to raise awareness of the benefits of water efficiency, including the possible savings that householders can achieve through their water and energy bills.</p> <p>Proposal 7</p> <p>The Mayor will work with the water companies and other partners to raise awareness of the high quality of London’s tap water, the contribution of bottled water to climate change, and the benefits of drinking water to health and wellbeing. He will also encourage restaurants, bars and hotels across London to serve tap water to customers.</p> <p>Proposal 8</p> <p>The Mayor will encourage green roofs, rainwater harvesting, grey water recycling and sustainable drainage through planning policies in his new London Plan.</p> <p>Proposal 9</p> <p>The Mayor will work with partners through the Drain London Forum to create a strategic-level surface water management plan for London by 2012. This plan will assist boroughs in producing their Surface Water Management Plans, will prioritise strategic actions and enable a regional submission for government funding to manage surface water flood risks in London.</p> <p>Proposal 10</p> <p>The Mayor will work with Thames Water and other partners to support the construction of the Thames and Lee Tunnels, in a cost-effective way and minimizing disruption, as a means of greatly reducing storm discharges from the combined sewer system and improving the quality of the water in the River Thames.</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Proposal 11</p> <p>The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors should consider including a survey of sewer misconnections as part of the surveys at the time of sale of a property.</p> <p>Proposal 12</p> <p>The Mayor will work with Thames Water and other partners to identify ways in which the management of sewage can provide renewable energy and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. The Mayor encourages Thames Water and other partners to identify opportunities to use new technologies to contribute towards the Mayor’s targets for decentralised energy, particularly through the production of biogas, and greenhouse gas emissions reduction.</p>	
<p>Sustaining Success – Developing London’s Economy: The Mayor’s Economic Development Strategy http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/economic_development/docs/sustaining_success_full.pdf</p>	
<p>This Strategy seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • build on London’s strengths – including its social diversity, the range and scale of its markets, its high income and high productivity focus • identify opportunities – such as the scope for marketing, building on success and ways of making best use of existing assets • address existing weaknesses – of high costs, social exclusion, poor environments and pressure on infrastructure • address looming threats – loss of competitiveness, poor liveability, declining overall welfare and increasing social polarisation. <p>Objectives are grouped into four different areas: places and infrastructure, people, enterprises, marketing and promotion. Of the objectives the following are relevant to the Legacy Masterplan Framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the delivery of the London Plan, to promote sustainable growth and economic development. • Deliver an improved and effective infrastructure to support London’s future growth and development. • Deliver healthy, sustainable, high quality communities and urban environments. • Tackle barriers to employment. 	<p>No specific targets</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the skills of the workforce. • Maintain and develop London as a top international destination and principal UK gateway for visitors, tourism and investment 	
Healthy and Sustainable Food for London: The Mayor’s London Food Strategy, May 2006 http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/health/food/docs/food-strategy.pdf	
<p>The London Food Strategy focuses on five themes; health, environment, economy, social/cultural and security. These themes capture the breadth of issues affecting food and affected by food, and incorporate the Mayor’s cross cutting themes of health, equality and sustainability. Corresponding to these five themes, the London Food Strategy has five broad objectives. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to improve Londoners’ health and reduce health inequalities via the food they eat • to reduce the negative environmental impacts of London’s food system • to support a vibrant food economy • to celebrate and promote London’s food culture • to develop London’s food security. 	<p>No specific targets but contains a table of actions to be implemented to meet the Strategy objectives.</p>
London Climate Change Partnership – Adapting to Climate Change: A Checklist for Development, November 2005 http://www.climatesoutheast.org.uk/downloads/TRCCG%20Checklist%20for%20Development%20Nov%202005.pdf	
<p>This document contains a checklist and guidance for new developments to adapt to climate change.</p> <p>It is vital that the effects of climate change are considered over the lifetime of a development, especially with regard to its location and design. If they are not, then the long term sustainability of the development could be compromised. If climate change is taken into account, then the development is more likely to have a long and successful future.</p> <p>The main design issues affected by climate change which developers and their design teams will need to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • location; • site layout; • buildings; 	<p>In order to reduce internal water consumption, new homes should be built to the BREEAM EcoHomes standard of “Excellent” with specific reference to water use.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ventilation and cooling; • drainage; • water; • outdoor spaces; and connectivity 	
OLYMPIC AND LOWER LEA VALLEY AREA – POLICY AND COMMITMENTS	
Your 2012 http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/olympics/docs/your2012.pdf	
<p>The Mayor is working with Games organisers (the Olympic Delivery Authority and the London boroughs) to make sure that all of these communities are fully involved in preparing for, delivering and benefiting from the Games.</p>	<p>A One Planet Olympics approach to ensure the Games itself is a zero-waste, low carbon event.</p> <p>Public transport, walking and cycling displace all nonessential car use at the Games completely</p> <p>40,000 new homes and provide 50,000 new jobs</p>
Olympic Delivery Authority Sustainable Development Strategy http://www.london2012.com/documents/oda-publications/oda-sustainable-development-strategy-full-version.pdf	
<p>The ODA has subdivided the five key themes from the Sustainability Policy into twelve objective areas against which to measure progress. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon – to minimise the carbon emissions associated with the Olympic Park and venues, both during the Games and with the facilities provided post-Games. • Water – to optimise the opportunities for efficient water use, re-use and recycling. • Waste – to optimise the opportunities to design out waste, and to maximise the reuse and recycling of material arising during demolition, remediation and construction, including for post-Games use. • Materials – to identify, source and use environmentally and socially responsible materials. • Biodiversity and Ecology – to protect and enhance the biodiversity and ecology of the Lower Lea Valley and other venue locations. • Land, air, water and noise – to optimise positive and minimise adverse effects on land, water, noise and air quality. • Supporting Communities – to create new, safe, mixed-use public space, housing and facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth of the Combined Cooling, Heating and Power Plants into surrounding areas, with the addition of extra sources. • 20% of energy demand in the immediate post-Games period from renewable sources. • Water supply infrastructure provided to meet demand to 2025. • Permanent venues and non-residential buildings designed to reduce water consumption by 40%. • Residential buildings designed to reduce water consumption by 20%. • Post-Games waste produced for legacy transformation will be re-used or recycled. • 110 hectares of open space will be provided as part of the Olympic Park and legacy development, which is accessible to all. • Revived ecological habitats will provide recreational, as well as ecological benefit for local people and London as a whole.

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>appropriate to the demographics and character of the Lower Lea Valley, adaptable to future climates. Achievement of social, economic and environmental regeneration of the Lower Lea Valley.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport and Mobility – to prioritise walking, cycling and the use of public transport to, and within, the Olympic Park and venues. • Access – to create a highly accessible Olympic Park and venues by meeting the principles of inclusive design. The ODA aims to design a venues, Park and transport facilities which are inclusive for people of all cultures and faiths, and which are highly accessible for disabled people. This applies to both the Games and the Legacy development. • Employment and Skills – to create new employment and business opportunities locally, regionally and nationally. This is through construction, operation and legacy uses. • Health and Well-being – to provide for healthy lifestyle opportunities during the construction of, and in the design of, the Olympic Park and venues, including those people who use the facilities after the Games. • Inclusion – to involve, communicate and consult effectively with stakeholders and the diverse communities surrounding the Olympic Park and venues. <p>The ODA is committed to providing a sustainable legacy for the Park and venues, to devise and implement effective transport plans for legacy use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reclamation of derelict and contaminated land will bring areas back into public use. • Revived watercourses and wetlands present opportunities for leisure, commercial transport, environmental enhancement and public amenity. • Flood risk management will protect the legacy uses of the site. • Internal air quality of buildings maximised through design and use of materials. • External air quality and noise levels minimised. • Formation of a major public park after the Games and a part of a network of green spaces. • Creation of new neighbourhoods integrated within existing communities. • Retained, protected and enhanced cultural and heritage areas with cafes, toilets and potentially a visitor centre. • The Legacy Park will be designed so as to maximise the safety and security of users. • Stratford City Redevelopment will utilise the new transport infrastructure provided by the Olympics to provide an extensive mixed-use development. This will increase the prosperity of the local area providing employment, homes and leisure facilities. The Olympics is a major catalyst for further economic development post-Games. • Reclamation of derelict and contaminated land removes the existing barrier to create links between existing communities. • Venues and housing will be designed to adapt to future climate change. • Venues have been designed to serve the legacy use with venues clustered around two public transport hubs. • Cycle links provided during the Games will be incorporated into National and London cycle networks. • 10% of post-Games housing will be fully wheelchair accessible.

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gradients in the Olympic Park and OLSPG area will be as shallow as possible to increase disabled access. • Through the creation of a large park area with recreation and sporting facilities this provides a significant opportunity for lasting health benefits for the local communities. Facilities will be accessible for all, with access for schools being a priority.
<p>London 2012: Sustainability Policy, June 2006 http://www.london2012.com/documents/locog-publications/london-2012-sustainability-policy.pdf</p>	
<p>The vision and the strategic objectives for the Games are underpinned by the principles of sustainable development. Sustainability efforts will be focussed on the five themes of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change • Waste • Biodiversity • Inclusion • Healthy Living <p>Climate Change: aim to minimise the environmental footprint and carbon emissions of the Games and legacy development by optimising energy efficiency, energy demand and by using low carbon and renewable energy sources.</p> <p>Waste: the aim is to be a catalyst for new waste management techniques in East London and demonstrate exemplary resource management practices. Promotion of the waste hierarchy aims to facilitate long term behavioural change. During the construction and operation waste will be minimised at source and diverted from landfill.</p> <p>Biodiversity: the aim is to increase the biodiversity of the Lower Lea Valley and other regional venues, whilst encouraging the sporting community to contribute to nature conservation and enhancement.</p> <p>Inclusion: aim to host an Olympic Games which promote access, celebrate diversity, and facilitate the physical, economic and social regeneration of the Lower Lea Valley and surrounding communities. This will be supported by the provision of new infrastructure and facilities, employment, training and education opportunities.</p> <p>Healthy Living: The Games will be used as a springboard to inspire people across the UK to take up sport and develop active, healthy and sustainable lifestyles.</p>	<p>Progress against objectives will be chartered by annual reporting. Each organisation will have their own specific objectives, key performance indicators and targets, which will be reviewed every two years.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Towards a One Planet Olympics: London 2012 Sustainability Plan, November 2007 http://www.london2012.com/documents/locog-publications/london-2012-sustainability-plan.pdf</p>	
<p>This document sets out how sustainability is being incorporated throughout the planning and construction, staging and legacy phases of the 2012 programme. It places sustainability at the heart of every stage of the delivery of the Olympic Games. The document is set out to address the five key themes of the Sustainability Policy, as outlined above.</p>	<p>Climate Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon emissions from the built environment in the Olympic Park should be reduced by 50% by 2013 (reduction against 'business as usual', assuming 2006 Building Regulations with no further low or zero carbon technologies). • Permanent venues will achieve 15% carbon dioxide reductions beyond 2006 Building Regulations and achieve a BREEAM rating of Excellent. • The Olympic Village will be 44% more energy efficient than required by 2006 Building Regulations and should achieve a Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4. • During the Games, 20% of Olympic Park energy requirements will be met by new, local renewable energy sources. After Legacy conversion at least 20% of energy requirements will be supplied by on site renewable sources. • 50% of the Olympic park construction materials will travel by rail or river. • Visitors and employees will travel to and from the venues by public transport, walking or cycling. • Fleet-wide emissions standards will be set for all passenger vehicles procured for the Games – likely to be 120g CO₂/km <p>Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reuse or recycle 90% of material from demolition works. • Reused or recycled materials will account for at least 20% of materials used in the permanent venues. • Use of 25% recycled aggregates for the venues and Park-wide infrastructure • No waste arising from venues during the Games will be sent to landfill.

<p>Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)</p>	<p>Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 70% of waste will be re-used, recycled or composted. <p>Biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All timber used in construction will be from a sustainable source. • Key habitats will be preserved. • Invasive species will be cleared. • Opportunities will be sought to incorporate habitats into design of buildings. • Planting in open areas will use native species which are suited to projected future climates. • Areas will be created where wildlife can remain undisturbed. • Creation of parkland will offset climate change through storage of heavy rainfall, greenery to provide shade and combat ‘heat island’ effects. • Enhanced access to and contact with nature for the surrounding communities with the creation of the Legacy Park. <p>Inclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reintegration of communities on either side of the Lowe Lea Valley. • Creating housing (including affordable housing) and jobs for local people. • Creating parkland and legacy venues that will benefit local communities, as well as elite sports people. • Enabling social cohesion, and social, economic and environmental regeneration in one of the most deprived parts of the UK. <p>Healthy Living:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Venues will be retained after the Games for use by local residents. • The Polyclinic will be transformed by Newham Primary Care Trust into a new primary care centre for local people.

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 110 hectares of new parkland designed to promote walking and cycling.
<p>Major’s Five Legacy Commitments http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/olympics/docs/5-legacy-commitments.pdf</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase opportunities for Londoners to become involved in sport • Ensure Londoners benefit from new jobs, business and volunteering opportunities • Transform the heart of East London • Deliver a sustainable Games and develop sustainable communities • Showcase London as a diverse, inclusive, creative and welcoming city. 	<p>The London 2012 Games will help to create 50,000 new jobs in the Lower Lea Valley area and inspire a series of projects that can help to reduce by 70,000 the number of Londoners without work.</p> <p>30,000 jobs that will be available in staging the Games</p> <p>The Games will leave a legacy of 9,000 new homes in the Park and the opportunity to build 30,000 more in the surrounding area. It will create 50,000 new jobs,</p> <p>50 per cent extra capacity on the Docklands Light Railway</p> <p>Reduce carbon emissions from permanent buildings in the Park by 50 per cent by 2013 (based on current building regulations);</p> <p>to transport 50 per cent of construction materials by rail or river; and source all timber used in construction from sustainable sources.</p> <p>Permanent venues in the Park use 40 per cent less water by installing low flush toilets and flow restrictor taps</p> <p>To use renewable energy supplies to cut electricity requirements in the Park. Carbon emissions for permanent buildings in Park to be reduced by 50 per cent (based on current building regulations).</p> <p>The Olympic Delivery Authority has set a target of recycling or reusing 90 per cent of demolition materials and, at Games time, London 2012 will send zero waste to landfill.</p> <p>54 new after school multi sports clubs, particularly targeting young people currently not engaging in extra-curricular activities</p> <p>Train 250 new coaches working in the voluntary and community sector. 50 per cent of those trained from the five Host boroughs.</p> <p>Enable approximately 11, 000 additional employment opportunities in the Olympic Park after the games.</p> <p>After legacy conversion, at least 20 per cent of energy requirements on</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
	<p>Olympic Park to be supplied by on-site renewable energy infrastructure.</p> <p>102 hectares of new open space in Olympic Park, linked to the Green Grid.</p>
<p>Olympic Delivery Authority and London Development Agency – Commitment to Sustainable Regeneration – Olympic, Paralympic and Legacy Transformation Planning Applications for the Olympic Park, February 2007</p>	
<p>This document sets out the continuing aim of the ODA and LDA to achieve long term, sustainable development of the Lower Lea Valley. The sustainable regeneration of the area has been a fundamental consideration in the preparation of plans for the 2012 Olympics. The principles which underpin the commitment to sustainable regeneration have shaped the planning applications for the site. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximising the beneficial use of urban land in a well considered and sustainable way to deliver physical, social and economic change. • Providing infrastructure and utilities to create the backbone for future legacy communities. • Creating a framework for stimulating private sector investment into a deprived area which may otherwise be overlooked. • Providing the opportunity for new and diverse employment and commercial activity in an area that suffers from high unemployment and economic disadvantage. • Transforming the environmental quality of the area to enable it to become a place where people want to live, work and spend their leisure time. • Strengthening local community cohesion bringing people together and building civic pride through celebrating cultural and ethnic diversity. • Establishing sustainable communities with appropriate provision of community and social infrastructure. 	<p>Regeneration proposals build on three major development projects and the facilities they are scheduled to provide. These are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London 2012 Olympic Games – the facilities left following the Games will form the focal point for the development of new mixed-use neighbourhoods including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 90 hectares of new public parkland ○ 25,000 seat stadium, velopark, tennis and hockey centre ○ 1 million sq ft of business space ○ Aquatics centre • Stratford City – this includes over 5000 new homes (including the Athletes Village) and a new mixed-use retail and commercial centre. Combined with the refurbishment and redevelopment of the existing Stratford Shopping Centre this will help to enhance the local economy, providing new housing, employment and leisure facilities. • Public Transport Improvements – upgrading of the Stratford Regional Station, as well as the Docklands Light Railway, together with the opening of Stratford International Station will dramatically enhance transport links, encouraging new business development. <p>In delivering the legacy communities regard will be made to best practice standards for emissions, energy and water consumption and will consider the potential impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Places will be structured to ensure that everyone can access services and facilities on foot, by bicycle or by public transport. Streets will be safe, attractive and of high quality to provide a viable alternative to the private car.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>EDAW Legacy Evolution Phase studies : Task A report – Vision Material, Task B report – Transformation Fixes and Task C report – Issues (Not publicly available)</p>	
<p>The aim of the Legacy is to deliver a long term legacy of the Olympic Games in the context of sustainable social and economic development that attracts new investment, modern and diverse employment opportunities and well connected and successful neighbourhoods.</p> <p>The venues will provide high quality sports facilities for residents, visitors and elite athletes. The Park will provide an area for art and cultural events of a national scale, yet will also be able to accommodate recreation and leisure uses for the local community.</p> <p>The Olympic Games has provided an opportunity to accelerate and enhance the regeneration of the Lower Lea Valley and surrounding areas.</p> <p>These reports describe the outcome of the Legacy Evolution studies on the future of the Legacy development area.</p>	<p>Targets and proposals included within these documents are the same as those stated in development strategy documents, such as the London Plan, and within planning application documents.</p> <p>At least 50% of housing shall be affordable. 70% of this will be affordable and 30% social rented housing.</p> <p>10% of affordable housing shall be accessible to disabled people. 15% of affordable housing shall be supported housing for the elderly or those with special needs.</p> <p>500 nursery places, 1500 primary school places, to be delivered along with housing. 0.25sqm per dwelling community health floor space. No less than 0.15sqm per dwelling of community space. Not less than 0.1sqm per dwelling allowance for social service space.</p> <p>Commercial facilities: 95,220sqm office space, 186,739sqm industrial space, 12,554sqm retail space and 31,006sqm community space (including school). By assuming set employment densities this equates to 12,035 jobs in 2020. Taking into account loss of existing jobs the target is a net increase in jobs of 9,325</p>
<p>Legacy Masterplan Framework: Output C Stratford Waterfront Area Brief, December 2008 (Not publicly available)</p>	
<p>This is one of six briefs for the new areas that will evolve from the Legacy of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.</p> <p>The document envisages the area to be a truly mixed-use area with a myriad of cafes, restaurants, bars, retail, galleries and music venues.</p>	<p>The preferred legacy framework has the potential to deliver up to 1,800 residential units, 650 sq.m. social infrastructure, 5,100 sq.m. commercial, 9,200 sq.m. retail, 500 sq.m. leisure and culture and 34,000 car parking.</p>
<p>Legacy Masterplan Framework: Output C Olympic Quarter Area Brief, December 2008 (Not publicly available)</p>	
<p>This is one of six briefs for the new areas that will evolve from the Legacy of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.</p> <p>The document states that the focus of the Olympic Quarter is sport and education, with the legacy stadium embedded into the urban fabric and a new sports academy and primary school; this will be an active, dynamic quarter. The stunning water fringed setting, legacy parklands and Greenway connection will all contribute to the area’s energy and popularity.</p>	<p>The preferred legacy framework has the potential to deliver up to 2,700 residential units, primary school and academy, 1,100 sq.m. social infrastructure, 6,000 sq.m. commercial, 3,300 sq.m. retail, 2,000 sq.m. leisure and culture and 56,000 carparking.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
Legacy Masterplan Framework: Output C Stratford Village Area Brief, December 2008 (Not publicly available)	
<p>This is one of six briefs for the new areas that will evolve from the Legacy of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.</p> <p>The document envisages Stratford Village is the creation of a truly family-oriented neighbourhood with the best contemporary residential design. At its heart will be a new primary school with accessible play spaces for the whole community. The character of the area will be built on environmental responsibility, promoted through community and allotment gardens, local markets, sustainable transport systems and local sports facilities.</p>	<p>The preferred legacy framework has the potential to deliver up to 1,500 residential units, primary school, 500 sq.m. social infrastructure, 1,500 sq.m. commercial, 4,000 sq.m. retail, 2,500 sq.m. leisure and culture and 15,000 carparking.</p>
Legacy Masterplan Framework: Output C Pudding Mill Area Brief, December 2008 (Not publicly available)	
<p>This is one of six briefs for the new areas that will evolve from the Legacy of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.</p> <p>The document envisages Pudding Mill to be unique due to its location at the confluence of rivers and canals, it has a unique relationship with the rivers which gives it a continuous waterfront to the south, east and west. Currently defined by light-industrial uses, the area will evolve into a mixed residential neighbourhood with water-based activities and active riverfronts with waterside cafes and restaurants.</p>	<p>The preferred legacy framework has the potential to deliver up to 800 residential units, 1,100 sq.m. social infrastructure, 33,200 sq.m. commercial, 2,700 sq.m. retail, 500 sq.m. leisure and culture, 31,200 sq.m. Light industrial and 6,500 carparking.</p>
Legacy Masterplan Framework: Output C Hackney Wick East Area Brief, December 2008 (Not publicly available)	
<p>This is one of six briefs for the new areas that will evolve from the Legacy of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.</p> <p>The document envisages the focus Hackney Wick East being the business and employment opportunities generated by both a higher education offer, which contributes to the areas of a 'learning landscape' and the legacy inheritance of the Multi-Use Sports Venue (MUSV). The area will be a pivotal link between Hackney Wick Station and Stratford City, and will provide a diverse residential mix.</p>	<p>The preferred legacy framework has the potential to deliver up to 2,000 residential units, 90,300 higher education, 1,000 sq.m. social infrastructure, 66,700 sq.m. commercial, 11,300 sq.m. retail, 41,600 sq.m. leisure and culture and 52,000 carparking.</p>
Legacy Masterplan Framework: Output C Old Ford Area Brief, December 2008 (Not publicly available)	
<p>This is one of six briefs for the new areas that will evolve from the Legacy of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.</p> <p>The document envisages the focus of Old Ford to be its water frontages, new marina and the 'Belvedere' – the highest point within the legacy parklands. The area will combine a new primary school with a rich residential mix. Many homes will have both central courtyards and views to the legacy stadium, Fish Island and beyond. The area will also be an important community hub with a</p>	<p>The preferred legacy framework has the potential to deliver up to 1,200 residential units, primary school, 2,800 sq.m. social infrastructure, 16,500 sq.m. commercial, 7,000 sq.m. retail, 500 sq.m. leisure and culture and 15,000 carparking.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
nursery school, community space and a new Polyclinic.	
<p>Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework (OAPF) Strategic Planning Guidance, January 2007. http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/planning/docs/lowerleavalley-all.pdf</p>	
<p>The Framework sets out the Mayor’s vision for the Valley, how it could change over the next decade, and what that change would mean for residents, businesses, landowners, public authorities and other stakeholders.</p> <p>The LLV OAPF should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise development opportunities afforded by the excellent transport connections; • Develop the potential of key centres such as Stratford, West Ham, Hackney Wick and Canning Town to create high-density development hubs; • Promote the creative industries, in particular the cluster at Three Mills; • Build on the potential of the network of waterways to create a high quality environment, that can attract investment, new residents and businesses; • Provide for substantially more than 6,000 new housing units, leisure opportunities and enhanced public open space; and • Enable site assembly and land decontamination to realise the full potential of the area. <p>The overall Vision is:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>‘To transform the Lower Lea Valley to become a vibrant, high quality and sustainable mixed use city district, that is fully integrated into the urban fabric of London and is set within an unrivalled landscape that contains new high quality parkland and a unique network of waterways’.</i></p> <p>The key environmental objectives of the regeneration of the Valley are to protect existing valuable habitats and species; provide enhanced wetland habitats and areas of open, flower-rich vegetation that reflect the post-industrial landscape; reintroduce indigenous flora and fauna; remediate contaminated land; address deficiencies in access to nature; and limit construction on greenfield sites by prioritising brownfield sites for redevelopment the legacy Olympic Park</p>	<p>173 hectares of existing industrial land in the LLV could be acceptably released for other uses between 2005 and 2016.</p> <p>At least 20,000 housing units will be delivered across the LLV by 2016.</p> <p>Intensification of retained industrial land and development of new employment areas have the potential to deliver up to 50,000 new full time equivalent jobs, with up to 7,000 construction jobs and between 30,000 and 60,000 volunteer opportunities arising from hosting the Olympic and Paralympic Games</p> <p>The OAPF proposes at least 130 hectares of new open space in the LLV, in addition to the existing 105 hectares which should be improved</p> <p>New residential development in the LLV should seek to exceed the targets established by the London Plan, and make a substantial contribution to borough-level homes targets for the 10 year period from 2007/8 to 2016/7 (31,500 in Tower Hamlets; 35,100 in Newham; 10,850 in Hackney; and 6,950 in Waltham Forest by 2016 as set out in the published alterations to the London Plan.</p> <p>New development proposals should seek to meet the London Plan target of 50% affordable housing. Of the affordable units delivered in the LLV, a 70% rental and 30% intermediate split will act as a benchmark for the area as a whole ten percent of new housing should be wheelchair accessible</p> <p>Development proposals in the LLV should support the Mayor’s Energy Strategy and the objectives of reducing carbon dioxide emissions, improving energy efficiency and increasing the proportion of energy uses generated from renewable sources.</p> <p>Schemes should provide a minimum 10% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions from renewable energy technologies and aim to achieve a 20% reduction</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
development should be designed and built in a way that guarantees its economic, social, health and environmental sustainability for the generations after 2012.	
Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework (OAPF) Sustainability Statement, May 2007	
<p>The objectives of the sustainability appraisal are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce energy consumption and emissions of greenhouse gases, whilst increasing the use of renewable sustainable energy 2. Promote more efficient use of water resources 3. Improve river and canal water (biological, physical, chemical and ecological) and amenity quality 4. Create, protect and enhance suitable wildlife habitats wherever possible, protect species and diversity and manage woodlands 5. Encourage new development on brownfield land and ensure contaminated land is appropriately remediated. 6. Improve air quality 7. Minimise waste and increase recycling, composting and recovery rates 8. Mitigate ambient noise pollution 9. Promote a high quality of sustainable urban design 10. Maintain and enhance the historic and cultural environment 11. Adopt a strategic risk-based sequential approach to new development that identifies flood risk, takes into account of climate change and contributes to long term reduction in the consequences of flooding 12. To create, protect, maintain, restore and enhance open spaces 13. Improve access to health facilities for local residents 14. Reduce crime and fear of crime 15. Enable wider access to good quality affordable housing, suitable to people’s needs 16. Increase inward investment into the local area to boost economic growth 17. Reduce poverty and social exclusion 	<p>The indicators and targets for the 20 objectives are as follows;</p> <p>Objective 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: Proportion of developments granted planning permission subject to BREEAM/EcoHomes Assessments – target: all planning permissions for new homes and buildings to achieve a score of at least 70% in the energy section of the assessment. • Indicator: Proportion of new developments which can generate 10% of their power from renewable energy sources on site – target: none. • Indicator: the average SAP rating of local authority owned dwellings – target: the energy efficiency of local authority owned dwellings to rise year on year from a target of 60% in 2007. <p>Objective 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: daily water use per capita – target: limit water use to 150litres per day per capita by 2012. • Indicator: percentage of new developments which incorporate water saving measures – target: none. <p>Objective 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: biological general quality assessment – target: greater than 91% of all rivers to meet their River Quality Objectives • Indicator: chemical general quality assessment – target: greater than 91% of all rivers to meet their River Quality Objectives • Indicator: nutrients general quality assessment – target: greater than 91% of all rivers to meet their River Quality Objectives • Indicator: aesthetics general quality assessment – target: greater than 91% of all rivers to meet their River Quality Objectives

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>18. Increase employment opportunities for all residents in the local area.</p> <p>19. Improve provision and access to educational facilities</p> <p>20. Improve the choice of transport and increase the modal share of public transport</p>	<p>Objective 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: proportions of developments granted which include brown/green roofs built into design – target: 75% of all large new developments to have brown/green roofs/ • Indicator: percentage change in total area of locally designated sites and woodland cover – target: no net loss of locally designated sites and woodland cover. • Indicator: number of BAP species located in each LB – target: non-declining number of BAP species • Indicator: number of BAP habitats located in LBs – target: non declining number of BAP habitats in area <p>Objective 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: percentage of new houses built on previously developed land – target: 60% of all new housing to be built on Brownfield sites. • Number of sites of potential concern within the local authority area with respect to land contamination – target: year on year decrease in the number of sites of potential concern by remediating them for beneficial use. <p>Objective 6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: number of times the hourly mean level of NO₂ (200µg/m³) is exceeded per year – target: not to be exceeded more than 18 days per year • Indicator: annual mean level of NO₂ (µg/m³) – target: annual mean concentration of 40µg/m³ • Annual mean level of PM₁₀ (µg/m³) – target: annual mean concentration of 40 µg/m³ • Number of days the daily mean level of PM₁₀ (50 µg/m³) is exceeded per year - target: mean not to be exceeded more than 35 days a year. • Running 8 hour mean CO level (mg/m³) – target: mean concentration

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
	<p>of 11.6 mg/m³ not to be exceeded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: number of days the 8 hour rolling mean concentration of ozone exceeds 100 µg/m³ per year – target: not to be exceeded more than 10 times per year • Number of times the 15 minute mean concentration of sulphur dioxide exceeds 266 µg/m³ per year – target: not to be exceeded more than 35 days in a year <p>Objective 7:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: percentage of household waste arisings which have been sent by the authority for recycling – target: 20% Statutory recycling rate for London Boroughs in the LLV area • Indicator: number of kilograms of household waste collected per head of population – target: to reduce mass of municipal waste collected per head of population year on year. • Indicator: percentage of the population served by kerbside collection of recyclables – target: greater than 50% of LLV residents served by kerbside collection or within 1km of recycling centre • Indicator: number of bring sites per resident in each LB – target: 1 bring site per 2,000 people across the LLV • Indicator: percentage change in the use of secondary and recycled aggregates expressed as a ratio of total aggregate use – target: positive percentage change in the use of secondary and recycled aggregates. <p>Objective 8:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: number of complaints of noise by public to LB by noise source – target: all new developments to comply with Noise Exposure Category B (PPG24). • Indicator: public concern over noise – target: reduce public concerns regarding noise <p>Objective 9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: number of official complaints received concerning public

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
	<p>realm – target: increase a positive perception of the public realm</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: the proportion of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having combined deposits of litter and detritus that fall below an acceptable level – target: target maximum of 25% of relevant land to be assessed as having fallen below Grade B level. • Indicator: the proportion of relevant land and highways from which unacceptable levels of graffiti are visible - target: target maximum of 25% of relevant land to be assessed as having fallen below Grade B level. • Indicator: the proportion of relevant land and highways from which unacceptable levels of fly-tipping are visible - target: target maximum of 25% of relevant land to be assessed as having fallen below Grade B level. • Indicator: the year-on-year reduction in total number of incidents and increase in total number of enforcement actions taken to deal with fly-tipping - target: target maximum of 25% of relevant land to be assessed as having fallen below Grade B level. <p>Objective 10:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: number and condition of listed buildings and monuments in LLV – target: no reduction in the number or condition of listed buildings and monuments in LLV. • Indicator: change in area designated by LB as Archaeological Priority Area – target: no reduction in the potential value or designated area of the APA of the LLV. • Indicator: the number of visits to/usages of local authority funded or part-funded museums per 1,000 population – target: to be set by LB • Indicator: the total number of Conservation Areas in local authority areas – target: to be set by LB. <p>Objective 11:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: percentage of new residential developments on floodplains in areas considered to be ‘high risk’, as defined in PPG25) – target: 0% of

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
	<p>new residential development on floodplains in areas considered to be 'high risk'</p> <p>Objective 12:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: hectares of open space per 1,000 residents – target: minimum quantum of 1.2ha of open space per 1,000 residents. • Indicator: annual increase in quantum (ha) of open space per 1,000 residents – target: a year on year increase in open space, particularly in areas that are deficient. • Indicator: percentage of population living within 15 minutes of a local park – target; compliance with London’s Public Open Space Hierarchy. • Indicator: satisfaction with open space provision and quality – target: public to be satisfied. <p>Objective 13:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: number of GPs per 1,000 of the population – target: an average of 3.26 GPs per 1,000 population • Indicator: life expectancy at birth – target: by 2010 increase life expectancy at birth in England to 78.6 years for men and 82.5 years for women. <p>Objective 14:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: average number of days taken to repair a street lighting fault – target: reduce and maintain the average number of days taken to repair a street lighting fault. • Indicator: proportion of planning permissions to stipulate secured by design – target: 75% of a all large developments to achieved ‘Secured by Design’ certification. • Indicator: proportion of new vulnerable communal buildings stipulating LPS 1175 level 3 standard doors – target: all vulnerable communal buildings to have LPS 1175 level 3 standard doors. • Indicator: domestic burglaries per 1,000 households – target: improve upon a performance of 16.9 crimes per 1,000 population

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: violent crime per 1,000 population – target: improve upon a performance of 24.9 crimes per 1,000 population. • Indicator – robberies per 1,000 population – target: reduction upon a performance of 4.2 crimes per 1,000 population • Indicator: vehicle crime per 1,000 population – target: reduction upon performance of 17.4 crimes per 1,000 population. <p>Objective 15:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: proportion of local authority homes that are non-decent at 1st April each year – target: ensure that all social housing meets set standards of decency by 2010. • Indicator: ratio of affordable housing to private dwellings – target: at least 50% of homes across the LLV to be affordable. • Indicator: number of rough sleepers on a single night within the LB – target: a year on year increase in the ratio of available beds in hostels and shelters, relative to number of rough sleepers. • Indicator: proportion of new social housing developments stipulating Lifetime Homes Standards – target: all new housing built to Lifetime Homes standards. <p>Objective 16:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: total number of VAT registered business in LLV – target: sustain annual growth in number of VAT registered businesses at levels equal to or above the London average. • Indicator: floor space for all bulk classes (thousands m²) – target: stock of office planning permissions to be at least three times the average rates of starts over the previous three years. • Indicator: number of commercial and industrial property vacancies – target: no net annual increase in the number of vacant properties • Indicator: number of VAT based enterprises by employment size band – target: maintain or improve London’s net start-up rate over the economic cycle.

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: number of VAT based enterprises by broad industry group – target: maintain or improve London’s net start-up rate over the economic cycle. <p>Objective 17:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: the percentage of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled/elderly people – target: 90% of pedestrian crossings to have facilities for disabled/elderly people • Indicator: the percentage of authority buildings open to the public in which all public areas are suitable for, and accessible to, disabled people – target: all public buildings to be suitable for, and accessible to, disabled people • Indicator: number of free early education places taken up by 3 or 4 year olds – target: none • Indicator: number of day care places available – target: none • Indicator: percentage of economically active people who have a disability – target: age specific unemployment rates for black and minority ethnic groups and disabled people to be no higher than that for the white population by 2016, with a reduction of half the difference by 2011. <p>Objective 18:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: jobseekers allowance claimants – target: age specific unemployment rates for black and minority ethnic groups and disabled people to be no higher than that for the white population by 2016, with a reduction of half the difference by 2011. • Indicator: proportion of residents economically inactive – target: increase the local employment rate and reduce the unemployment rate compared to previous year’s average. <p>Objective 19:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: average class size in state funded schools – target: to reduce class sizes to less than 30 in state funded schools • Indicator: main mode of travel to school by 11-16 year olds – target:

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
	<p>annual decrease in proportion of school children travelling by private car</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: proportion of local residents enrolled in adult education programmes – target: a year on year increase in the capacity for adult education programmes. • Indicator: GCSE Performance grades A* - C – target: at least 60% of pupils to achieve 5 GCSEs at Grade A* - C by 2008 <p>Objective 20:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: Passenger journeys on buses – target: increase number of passenger journeys on buses on last year’s performance • Indicator: number of bus routes operating through LLV – target: 40% increase in the number of bus routes across the LLV • Indicator: proportion of population living in LB using public transport to access work – target: use of public transport per head grows faster than the use of private car per head • Indicator: proportion of residents travelling to work by foot or by bicycle – target: an increase of at least 10% journeys made on foot per person and 80% in cycling by 2015. • Indicator: car ownership per household (based on vehicle licence details) – target: to reduce congestion on inter-urban road network to below 2000 levels by 2010. • Indicator: total number of vehicles of all ages in LB – target: all new residential development to strictly comply with GLA car parking standards.

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
LOCAL PLANS, POLICIES AND STRATEGIES	
London Borough of Hackney: Local Development Framework Core Strategy Preferred Policy Options – Development Plan Document for Public Participation,	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>April 2008. http://www.hackney.gov.uk/core_strategy_preferred_options.htm</p>	
<p>This document sets out policies to describe how the Borough will change and develop over the next 15 years. Once finalised the Core Strategy will replace the existing Unitary Development Plan and will be used to determine planning applications and land use in the Borough. The Core Strategy needs to reflect the national and regional issues of sustainability and growth, but at the same time reflect the specific needs of Hackney. A key part of the LDF process is public participation and consultation. This document is currently undergoing public consultation which runs from 14 April 2 June 2008. The final version of the Core Strategy is expected to be adopted in December 2009.</p> <p>The Core Strategy will set out a vision to manage the future development of the Borough in a balanced and sustainable way. New housing and employment will be focussed in key regeneration areas. Support will be provided for public transport schemes that benefit the whole borough. The rich architectural and historical heritage, as well as open spaces will be protected from inappropriate development. The document is made up of 45 Preferred Policy Options (PPO), of which the following are relevant to the Olympic Legacy:</p> <p>PPO 1 – future development and regeneration in Hackney will seek to implement the Governments Sustainable Communities aspirations (PPS1), contribute to London’s planning needs as identified in the London Plan and contribute to the visions and policy objectives of the Thames Gateway and London Stansted Cambridge growth corridors.</p> <p>PPO2 - Development and investment will be directed towards the creation of balanced and mixed communities, re-establishing and strengthening the borough’s existing neighbourhoods and communities, and providing support for the creation of new services and facilities in Stamford Hill and Hackney Wick (Lower Lea Valley).</p> <p>PPO6 - The spatial vision for Hackney is of a borough which requires the highest possible quality of development, whilst recognising the advantages of its rich Georgian and Victorian heritage of buildings, traditional street patterns, open spaces and a cultural atmosphere which encourages the best modern architecture and planning, and the highest levels of environmental sustainability in future regeneration.</p> <p>PPO7 - Maximum possible advantage will be gained from the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and Legacy to regenerate Hackney Wick (Lower Lea Valley) and provide significant employment opportunities, open space and sports services and facilities for the borough, and benefits throughout the borough for redevelopment encouraged by the Games.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy incorporated the housing requirements of the London Plan (as amended 2006) which amounts to 1,085 net additional dwellings per annum in the Borough.</p> <p>By 2014, the quality of life in the borough will improve significantly.</p> <p>Public transport improved with the opening of the East London Line extension in 2010 and significant imminent improvements to the former North London Line.</p> <p>The Core Strategy will reflect the approach of the London Plan and supports its ambitious target of 60% reduction in carbon emissions from a 1990 baseline by 2025.</p> <p>50% of new homes should be affordable. On individual sites the Council will expect a minimum provision of 35% affordable housing in mixed use schemes and 40% in single use schemes.</p> <p>Residential development should achieve Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 certification.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>PPO9 - Provision will be made for employment within a hierarchy of designated locations where opportunities are available for increased floorspace through development.</p> <p>PPO11 - Development in Hackney will be required to take account of sustainability principles by relating new development to transport links; specifically the East London Line (Overground Network) and North London Line (Overground Network) and local centres well served by bus links.</p> <p>PPO12 - Development will be guided to a hierarchy of centres which will accommodate commercial, retail, mixed use, cultural and leisure development, including Hackney Wick (Lower Lea Valley).</p> <p>PPO15 - Development and regeneration in Hackney will seek to address climate change at a local level through the mitigation and adaptation of development, specifically by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the prudent and most efficient use of land, energy, water and other resources • initiatives relating to on site renewable energy including the establishment of energy centres at appropriate locations. • climate proofing new and existing development. <p>PPO22 - Hackney’s neighbourhoods and communities will be strengthened by regeneration and development which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protects existing community facilities; • provides additional community facilities (including multipurpose facilities) that respond to the identified local needs of Hackney’s many communities and the Council’s future investment programmes in Community and Leisure Services; and • works in partnership with health, education and community institutions to achieve their programmes. <p>PPO33 - Hackney’s open space and natural environment (including archaeological heritage) will be protected and enhanced to improve quality, capacity and accessibility.</p> <p>PPO34 - New development will be required to incorporate sustainable construction methods such as rain water harvesting, green and brown roofs and green walls,</p> <p>PPO35 – New development will support the objectives of sustainable waste management.</p> <p>PPO42 - The regeneration of Hackney Wick (Lower Lea Valley) should seek to maximise the benefits to</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
local communities from the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and Legacy as identified in the Hackney Wick Masterplan.	
London Borough of Hackney Community Strategy http://www.hackney.gov.uk/xp-community-strategy-final.pdf	
<p>The principal objectives of the 2004 Community Strategy are unchanged for the Sustainable Community Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A good place to grow up in; • A dynamic and creative economy; • Thriving, healthy communities; • Better homes; • A safer, cleaner place to live; and • A sustainable borough. 	<p>New jobs for Hackney residents from the opportunities provided by the Olympics, Lower Lea Valley, City Fringe, wider Thames Gateway and Stansted Corridor proposals.</p> <p>500 additional affordable homes a year over the next three years.</p> <p>Less car use, more walking and cycling, with contributions to good health in the borough</p> <p>Increase and enhancement of biodiversity in open spaces, wetlands and woodlands</p>
London Borough of Hackney: Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance, July 2005 http://www.hackney.gov.uk/affordable-housing-spd.htm	
<p>This document sets out the council’s interim policy on affordable housing prior to the adoption of the Local Development Framework. The document is non-statutory guidance and supplements the original housing policies (HO9 and HO10) of the 1995 UDP.</p> <p>Policy H010 Large Housing Schemes:</p> <p>In schemes involving the development of new build housing on sites of more than 0.4 hectare (1.0 acre) the Council will seek to assure provision of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An element of affordable housing and low cost housing for people in priority need. • Land and facilities for childcare, play, cultural, leisure, health and shopping purposes appropriate to the number and needs of the prospective residents. <p>Policy H09 New Build Housing Schemes</p> <p>The Council will normally permit new build housing schemes which provide:</p> <p>An appropriate mix of dwellings;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject to site characteristics one third should provide family accommodation of three or more bedrooms, suitable for use by four or more persons; • One third of the family accommodation should be four bedroom units, suitable for use by six or 	<p>The 2003 Hackney Housing Needs Survey established that the minimum requirement of affordable housing to be provided to meet all housing needs is to provide an additional 1,397 affordable dwellings per annum for the next five years.</p> <p>For developments greater than 10 units 50% of all new residential units should be affordable. For developments less than 10 units there is no requirement for affordable housing.</p> <p>The following targets will be applied for the tenure mix of secured affordable housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70% social rented housing • 30% intermediate housing

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>more persons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family accommodation should have direct access to a garden. 	
<p>London Borough of Newham: Unitary Development Plan - saved policies and proposals http://www.newham.gov.uk/Services/UnitaryDevelopmentPlan/AboutUs/UnitaryDevPlan.htm</p>	
<p>The Unitary Development Plan’s Strategic Planning objectives for the Borough are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote strategic development Promote sustainable development Enhance environmental quality Facilitate investment and jobs Increase education and training - To raise skill levels and educational aspirations through investment in schools, training, and further and higher education; Support existing firms Create new communities integrated with established communities Enhance access and communications Maximise leisure and tourism - To maximise the potential of the Royal Docks to develop community benefits from major developments Create a Borough that residents, businesses and employees can be proud of. <p>There are four strategic objectives underlying the Regeneration Plans for the Borough:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop a strong and diversified economy through encouraging business in target sectors. To create a high quality environment for business and residents through improvements to the physical and social environment. To improve access to jobs within and outside the Borough for residents through education, training and employment access programmes. To create and promote a positive image for the Borough through improving performance and communicating achievements more effectively. 	<p>No relevant measurable targets or indicators.</p>

<p>Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)</p>	<p>Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment</p>
<p>These objectives will be met through the development of the Major Opportunity Zones.</p> <p>The Council's objectives for environmental quality are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to improve the long-term quality and sustainability of the Borough’s environment, by requiring all works/development to be of the highest standard of urban design, that is sensitive to and enhances the existing local character of the area; • to fully exploit the potential of the rivers and waterways for recreational, amenity, ecological and economic purposes; • to carefully maintain and enhance sites of nature conservation importance, in order to preserve their ecological value and extend the bio-diversity of fauna and flora, and identify new sites of nature conservation importance in areas of the Borough that are deficient in such sites; • where appropriate, to provide new areas of woodland and increase tree planting on Metropolitan Open Land, on existing green spaces, in areas deficient in open space and tree coverage, and in identified green corridors along major transport routes; • to improve the environmental quality of the Borough's main roads and town centres, by creating townscapes that are safe, attractive and accessible to all; • to protect or enhance Newham's heritage in the form of listed buildings, Conservation Areas, historic parks, archaeological remains and protected trees; • to encourage the early use of vacant land and the early treatment of contaminated land; • to take action against existing sources of environmental nuisance and restrict the potential intrusion and nuisance of new development; • to promote clean, efficient and effective waste management, including waste minimisation and the recycling of materials in new development; and • to promote improvements to the street scene, in particular by combating the accumulative effects of a range of factors such as noise, excessive advertising, accumulation of refuse, air pollution, and concerns over safety. <p>The Council's objectives for housing are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to seek a balance between the size and type of accommodation available and the needs of households in terms of their size and other specific requirements such as mobility and wheelchair user standard housing; 	

<p>Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)</p>	<p>Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to increase the range and quality of housing choice in the Borough in order to retain and attract aspiring residents; • to create residential environments that are attractive, safe and healthy and encourage the development of sustainable communities; • to ensure that all new housing is built to a high standard of design and with the provision of parking and garden space appropriate to the location; • to ensure that major new housing developments have all the necessary support facilities, including transport, schools, health care facilities, shops, community meeting places, open space and children’s’ play space; and • to improve standards of fitness within the existing housing stock by the identification of opportunities for group repair, enveloping and redevelopment. <p>The Council’s objectives for employment are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase both the number and range of jobs particularly within high value added future growth sectors in the Borough; • promote the Borough as a location for major new investment and business activity; • encourage existing employers with long term growth potential to remain in the Borough; • improve the opportunities for local people to obtain jobs, both in Newham and elsewhere, through the provision of work-related training and childcare; • expand the role of Stratford as an integrated, urban and dynamic business location providing a focus for the regeneration of East London; • support more effective integration of employment development and opportunities in the Royals with local communities; • maintain and improve the environment of employment areas by encouraging uses of high quality and high productivity providing the conditions for future growth, and protecting the amenity of neighbouring uses, particularly in residential areas; and • attract uses which will contribute to the diversification and strengthening of the local economy. <p>The Council's objectives for Transport are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To contribute as fully as possible to the Borough’s economic growth and higher prosperity ensuring, as far as possible, that the different demands for the movement of people and goods are met in the 	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>most efficient ways. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To improve road and rail links across the River Thames. ● To support and introduce schemes and measures which will have a positive impact on the environment (such as those which promote public transport, cycling and walking); and to minimise the negative environmental impact of those schemes that carry other benefits. ● To improve safety and, in particular, to achieve a 40% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured on Newham’s roads by the year 2010 (based on the 1994-98 average), including 40% reductions for pedestrians, cyclists and powered two wheeler-riders. ● To ensure reasonable access to workplaces, shops, services, recreational open space and other leisure facilities and other destinations for all members of the community. ● To ensure that the overall need for travel by private motor vehicles is reduced. <p>The Council's objectives for open space and outdoor recreation are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● to safeguard existing open space and recreational buildings; ● to secure the improvement of the quality of these facilities and heavily used public open spaces in town centres, as well as damaged and derelict areas of Metropolitan Open Land in the Roding and Lea valleys; ● to seek the optimum use of these resources; ● to secure new open space and recreational facilities that will be valued by local people; and ● to improve access to a range of open space and recreational facilities for local people. <p>Policies within the UDP have been saved as planning strategy and policy for the Interim Period before publication of the Local Development Framework. A list of the 340 saved policies is available at: http://www.newham.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/ADD0F233-DCC6-4304-88B5-8F8E0B0F1978/0/SavedPoliciesDirection.pdf.</p> <p>Forty five policies from the UDP will not be carried over to the LDF. These relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Housing development targets and affordable/ mobility housing provision ● Telecommunications development ● Site specific development proposals (Beckton Gas Works, Salway Road, Burford Road, Drew Road) 	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficiency • Designation of conservation areas • Additional planning controls • Employment in residential areas • Retail warehouses • Parking standards and protection of river freight facilities • Provision of higher education <p>Road upgrade/ use proposals.</p>	
<p>London Borough of Newham: Local Development Framework Core Strategy – Issues and Options Document, February 2008 http://www.newham.gov.uk/Services/LocalDevelopmentFramework/AboutUs/corestrategy.htm</p>	
<p>This document provides the residents of Newham with a chance to say what their views are on how Newham should develop in the future. The document sets out options for Newham, on which the council are seeking opinions. The consultation periods ended on the 30th March. The Core Strategy should be adopted by 2010.</p> <p>The objectives of the Council are achieve sustainable communities, supporting existing communities and integrating new areas of development. The Council have devised three Spatial Options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SO1: By 2026 it is hoped that Newham will be a prime business location with a diverse economic base and a wealth of jobs and opportunities for enterprise. Lower Lea Valley designated as a major business development location. • SO2: By 2026, Newham will be redefined as an exciting, diverse and vibrant borough, whose strengths lie in strong centres at Stratford, Canning Town and East Ham and it’s sustainable mixed neighbourhoods. Mixed use development in the west and south of the borough, with business parks to the south-east. Highest density development around transport centres. • SO3: By 2026, Newham will be a great place to live, especially with a young and diverse population within the Thames Gateway. Existing neighbourhoods expanded into the Lower Lea Valley and the south of the borough, focusing on lower density and family housing. Stratford would remain as a high density mixed use area. 	<p>SO1: 39,000 new homes and 162,000 new jobs SO2: 49,300 new homes and 110,000 new jobs SO3: 55,700 new homes and 37,500 new jobs</p>
<p>London Borough of Newham: Supplementary Planning Guidance: Environmental Sustainability Checklist, 2004</p>	

<p>Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)</p>	<p>Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment</p>
<p>http://www.newham.gov.uk/NR/ronlyres/5D68E7ED-0141-493D-8E0A-66689CAA1DAF/0/SustainabilityChecklist.pdf</p>	
<p>Sustainable development is at the heart of current planning policies and is the major objective of the planning system. The purpose of this SPG is to provide a checklist to help in the assessing of the overall environmental sustainability of applications for major development. It sets out 15 sustainability topics and their objectives. Those relevant to the Olympic Legacy are discussed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access for All – create an environment accessible to all, thus contributing to greater social equity and inclusiveness. • Flood risk and sustainable drainage – reduce risk of flooding, provide appropriate flood protection and storage. • Water supply and consumption – reduce water consumption and energy associated with transport, treatments and delivery of potable water, as well as treatment and disposal of wastewater. • Sustainable construction materials – reduce consumption of raw materials, promote reuse, minimise waste and promote recycling. • Sustainable waste management. • Energy use – conserve non-renewable natural resources, minimise global warming and reduce environmental impacts. • Transport – encourage a modal switch from the private car to sustainable forms of transport, reduce congestion, improve local air quality, conserve natural resources. • Nature conservation and biodiversity – encourage biodiversity in urban areas through protection/enhancement of existing sites and creation of new habitats. • Contaminated Land – bring sites affected by contamination into use and minimise urban sprawl. 	<p>Under the Disability Discrimination Act (1995) all service providers are required by law to ensure that buildings are designed to provide access for all.</p> <p>All major developments in the Newham floodplain should include sustainable drainage systems as an integral part of design and layout.</p> <p>Reduction in water consumption of 30% and 20% below typical usage for residential and commercial developments respectively.</p> <p>Target of 15% by volume use of recycled building materials.</p> <p>40-60% use of recycled aggregates for hardcore.</p> <p>Housing developments of 50 units and above should include an EcoHomes assessment.</p> <p>Very large developments should consider the feasibility of CCHP on site.</p> <p>Developments should include provision of on-site renewable energy and suggested that 10% of predicted energy generation should come from renewable sources.</p> <p>Daytime and night time noise exposure levels at residential properties should be within noise exposure categories A-C (PPG24).</p>
<p>London Borough of Newham: East London Joint Waste Development Plan Document – Preferred Options Report, April 2008</p>	
<p>http://www.newham.gov.uk/NR/ronlyres/FFD8C585-E8ED-4FE7-9AA2-0128DD924908/0/JWDPDPPreferredOptionsReportApril2008.pdf</p>	
<p>The Joint Waste DPD is being developed by the four East London Waste Authority (ELWA) boroughs of</p>	<p>The ELWA boroughs will need to provide sufficient waste</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment																																													
<p>LB Newham, Barking & Dagenham, Havering and Redbridge. Preferred options have been developed for the strategy, which should be adopted by 2010. The Preferred Objectives, as developed from the Issues and Options Report are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver sustainable development by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option, while recognising that disposal must be adequately catered for • Work towards meeting targets set out in the Waste Strategy for England 2007 and the London Plan; • Enable the provision of a range of waste technologies; • Enable the provision of facilities to allow for net self-sufficiency in the ELWA Boroughs in accordance with the London Plan; • Enable waste to be managed in one of the nearest appropriate installations without endangering health or harming the environment; • Integrate waste planning with other spatial concerns, including regeneration plans; • Reverse the historical trend of the ELWA area being the dumping ground for London’s waste; and • Encourage our communities to take more responsibility for their waste. <p>The preferred option chosen was Option B, the objective of which is to move waste up the waste hierarchy, encouraging waste minimisation, re-use and recycling.</p>	<p>management capacity at 2020 for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.170 million tonnes of Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial waste; • 1.267 million tonnes of Construction ,Excavation and Demolition waste; • 0.095 millions tonnes of hazardous waste. <p>Targets:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="5">MSW</th> <th colspan="3">C&I</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Recycling</th> <th>Composting</th> <th>Recycling + Composting</th> <th>Other recovery</th> <th>Total recovery¹</th> <th>Recycling</th> <th>Composting</th> <th>Recycling & Composting</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>27%</td> <td>13%</td> <td>40%</td> <td>13%</td> <td>53%</td> <td>38%</td> <td>18%</td> <td>56%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>30%</td> <td>15%</td> <td>45%</td> <td>22%</td> <td>67%</td> <td>43%</td> <td>21%</td> <td>64%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>33.5%</td> <td>16.5%</td> <td>50%</td> <td>25%</td> <td>75%</td> <td>47%</td> <td>23%</td> <td>70%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note 1 ‘Recovery’ means to obtain value from waste through one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycling • Composting • Other forms of material recovery (such as anaerobic digestion) • Energy recovery (combustion with direct or indirect use of the energy manufacture of refuse derived fuel, gasification, pyrolysis, or other technologies) <p><i>Source: Waste Strategy 2000 for England and Wales, DE</i></p>		MSW					C&I				Recycling	Composting	Recycling + Composting	Other recovery	Total recovery ¹	Recycling	Composting	Recycling & Composting	2010	27%	13%	40%	13%	53%	38%	18%	56%	2015	30%	15%	45%	22%	67%	43%	21%	64%	2020	33.5%	16.5%	50%	25%	75%	47%	23%	70%
	MSW					C&I																																								
	Recycling	Composting	Recycling + Composting	Other recovery	Total recovery ¹	Recycling	Composting	Recycling & Composting																																						
2010	27%	13%	40%	13%	53%	38%	18%	56%																																						
2015	30%	15%	45%	22%	67%	43%	21%	64%																																						
2020	33.5%	16.5%	50%	25%	75%	47%	23%	70%																																						
<p>London Borough of Newham: Non-endorsement of Lower Lea Valley OAPF.</p> <p>http://www.newham.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/7862D839-6734-4948-8EB7_C15EBD3B26A1/0/OpportunityAreaPlanningFrameworkDocumentfor LowerLeaValley docAps.pdf</p>																																														
<p>In October 2007 London Borough of Newham decided not to endorse the Lower Lea Valley (LLV) Opportunity Area Planning Framework (OAPF), as published by the Greater London Authority. The LLV OAPF was adopted by the Mayor of London in January 2007 and outlined a vision and development principles for the Valley in terms of land use strategy including the scale and nature of proposed change. Endorsement of the OAPF was requested by the Mayor of London after its adoption.</p> <p>The Council (on 18th October) decided not to endorse, but rather to note it as a document published by</p>	<p>No targets identified</p>																																													

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>the Greater London Authority (GLA). This is because the document had the following drawbacks;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the land use designations did not accord with Council objectives • the inadequacy of transport capacity up to and beyond 2016 to support levels of development outlined • the precise location of locally significant industrial sites did not comply with Newham’s Industrial Land Survey and a need for the consolidation of River wharf activity. <p>London Borough of Newham makes up 60% of the LLVOAPF and as such is likely to witness significant land use change. Therefore it is important therefore that if the OAPF was to be endorsed it should reflect the Council’s aspirations.</p>	
London Borough of Tower Hamlets: Core Strategy and Development Control Plan	
<p>According to the Local Development Strategy December 2007, there have been a number of withdrawals of the Core Strategy and Development Control Plan to make spatial planning amendments. LBTH aims to adopt the final Core Strategy in December 2010. Tower Hamlets proposes to go to formal consultation on the Core Strategy between October and December 2008. In the meantime, the Unitary Development Plan and associated Proposals Map must be referred to.</p>	N/A
London Borough of Tower Hamlets: Unitary Development Plan	
<p>CORE OBJECTIVES</p> <p>ST1: to deliver an effective, sensitive and fair planning service by developing and implementing policies and proposals which address the needs of all of the residents of the borough, including those with special needs, that is:- people from ethnic minority groups, people with disabilities, women, people from minority cultural and religious backgrounds, and elderly people.</p> <p>ST2: to welcome investment and encourage public/private sector partnership proposals which generate employment, improve the environment, provide housing and social facilities, and bring derelict sites and buildings into beneficial use, in accordance with the overall strategy of this plan.</p> <p>ST3: to promote sustainable development.</p> <p>THE ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>ST4: to ensure that development respects the built environment of the borough and to encourage development that improves the environment.</p> <p>ST5: to ensure that development contributes to a safe, welcoming and attractive environment that is</p>	<p>No relevant measurable targets or indicators. However, the following detailed environmental policies seem relevant to the LMF:</p> <p>ENVIRONMENT POLICY STATEMENT</p> <p>All development proposals should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take into account and be sensitive to the character of the surrounding area in terms of design, bulk, scale and the use of materials; • be sensitive to the development capabilities of the site, not result in over-development or poor space standards; be visually appropriate to the site and its setting; and take full account of planning standard no. 1: plot ratio; • normally maintain the continuity of street frontages, and take

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>accessible to all groups of people.</p> <p>ST6: to protect the environment of the borough and the amenity of residents from pollution caused by development and the development process.</p> <p>ST7: to promote environmentally acceptable development by encouraging energy efficiency in the design of buildings and the use of materials.</p> <p>ST8 to protect and enhance open spaces of amenity value, particularly areas of nature conservation importance and to encourage the creation of new wildlife habitats.</p> <p>ST9: to promote and conserve the special character of the River Thames.</p> <p>CENTRAL AREA ZONES</p> <p>ST10: to protect and further develop London's role as an international, national and regional centre of commerce, by fostering a range of appropriate activities.</p> <p>ST11: to press for an efficient, safe and integrated mass transit system to provide for the majority of trips within the central area.</p> <p>ST12: to encourage the availability of and accessibility to, a diverse range of recreational, cultural and leisure facilities within the central area.</p> <p>ST13: to support, protect and improve those elements of the built and natural environment which are an integral part of the character of the central area.</p> <p>ST14: to conserve, protect and improve the quality of the environment and work to reduce the contribution of the central area to global pollution.</p> <p>THE ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT</p> <p>ST15: to facilitate the expansion and diversification of the local economy by encouraging a wide range of economic activities at suitable locations and the availability of a skilled local labour force.</p> <p>ST16: to encourage development and other measures which promote job opportunities for local people and the London job market.</p> <p>ST17: to promote and maintain high quality work environments in order to attract investment and maintain the competitiveness of the local economy.</p> <p>ST18: to seek to ensure that economic development is accompanied by the protection and enhancement of the local environment.</p>	<p>account of existing building lines, roof lines and street patterns;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide adequate access for disabled people in respect of the layout of sites and the provision of access to public buildings (see planning standard 5); • be designed to maximise the feeling of safety and security for those who will use the development; and • include proposals for the design of external treatments and landscaping. • protect the amenity of residential occupiers and the environment of the borough generally from the effect of pollution; • ensure that adjoining buildings are not adversely affected by loss of privacy, or a material deterioration of their day lighting and sun lighting conditions; • ensure that there is no loss or damage to sites of metropolitan or borough significance for nature conservation, and take into account the need to protect and enhance sites of local importance as defined in this chapter; and • incorporate the principle of sustainable development including use of energy efficient design and materials; and, • take full account of planning standard no.2: noise. <p>Mixed use developments will be generally encouraged subject to the following considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the character and function of the surrounding area; • the scale and nature of the development; • the physical constraints of the site; and • the other policies & proposals of the Unitary Development Plan. <p>PLANNING OBLIGATION POLICY STATEMENT</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>ST19: to seek to ensure that land use and transport policies and investment are co-ordinated.</p> <p>HOUSING</p> <p>ST20: to ensure that there is sufficient land and buildings available to meet the borough's housing target of 15,000 between 1987 and 2006.</p> <p>ST21: to seek a borough-wide average of 25% of the housing target in the form of affordable housing.</p> <p>ST22: to continue to seek the improvement of the range of housing choice including affordable housing.</p> <p>ST23: to ensure that the quality of new housing provided is to a high standard.</p> <p>ST24: to use planning and housing powers to improve the quality of the residential environment.</p> <p>ST25: to ensure that new housing developments are adequately serviced by social and physical infrastructure and by public transport provision.</p> <p>ST26: to protect existing residential accommodation from changing to other uses except in special circumstances where this may be the only means of improving the environment.</p> <p>TRANSPORT</p> <p>ST27: to support and improve public transport, ensuring that the system is accessible to, and safe for all.</p> <p>ST28: to restrain the unnecessary use of private cars in order to achieve a more balanced allocation of road space between users.</p> <p>ST29: to improve the environment by restricting and calming traffic in residential areas and shopping streets.</p> <p>ST30: to improve safety and convenience of movement for all road users, especially pedestrians and cyclists.</p> <p>ST31: to oppose any new roads or road improvements that will lead to a significant increase in car commuting through the borough.</p> <p>ST32: to ensure that development is located so that the transport generated can be efficiently, effectively and safely accommodated within the existing and proposed transport system with the minimum detriment to amenity and the environment.</p> <p>ST33: to reduce the impact of heavy lorry traffic by promoting greater use of rail and water for the</p>	<p>The local planning authority will seek to enter into planning obligations as appropriate with developers and landowners which are reasonably related to the scale and nature of proposed development and are necessary for a development to proceed.</p> <p>VIEW PROTECTION POLICY STATEMENT</p> <p>In order to protect the foreground and background of the strategic view of St. Paul's Cathedral from Richmond, Westminster Pier and Greenwich park, development in the areas shown on the proposals map which would adversely affect these views will be resisted.</p> <p>Developments which adversely affect significant local views will be resisted.</p> <p>CONTROL OF MINOR WORKS WITHIN THE BOROUGH</p> <p>Planning permission will normally be granted for telecommunications development where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the case of radio masts, there is no reasonable possibility of erecting antennae on an existing building or other structures; and • the development is sited and designed so as to minimise its impact on visual and other amenity subject to technical and operational considerations <p>New buildings and major refurbishments will be encouraged to incorporate measures to enable the installation of appropriate communal radio and television receiving systems.</p> <p>Retention or replacement of existing mature trees will normally be sought in development proposals, where the trees are considered by the council to be of townscape or environmental value.</p> <p>CONSERVATION AREAS POLICY STATEMENT</p> <p>In considering applications for development in conservation areas the council will pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of those areas.</p> <p>Permission will normally be granted for new uses in conservation areas, except where they would be detrimental to the character, fabric</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>movement of freight.</p> <p>SHOPPING</p> <p>ST34: to support and encourage improved provision in the range and quality of shopping in the borough, while taking measures to ensure the continued viability of established district centres.</p> <p>ST35: to ensure that a reasonable range of local shops is retained within a short walking distance of all residents.</p> <p>ST36: to maintain and enhance street markets.</p> <p>OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION</p> <p>ST37: to improve the physical appearance of the borough by creating a more attractive environment for those who live and work here by maintaining and enhancing the borough's parks and other open spaces.</p> <p>ST38: to provide and increase the range of leisure and recreational facilities where a need is demonstrated and opportunities arise.</p> <p>ST39: to ensure participation in recreational facilities is safe and accessible for all to use and enjoy.</p> <p>ST40: to support the lee valley regional park authority and its proposals within the context of the council's open space policies.</p> <p>ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND TOURISM</p> <p>ST41: to maintain and enhance the quality of the local business and physical environment by retaining existing arts and entertainment facilities and encouraging the provision in suitable locations of new high quality facilities which are accessible to all sections of the community.</p> <p>ST42: to exercise careful control over the impact of arts, entertainment and tourist uses on the amenity of residential areas, the flow of traffic and the environment of the borough.</p> <p>ST43: to encourage the use of high quality public art and craft work as a means of environmental enhancement.</p> <p>ST44: to enhance tower hamlets' attractions to visitors by encouraging the provision of visitor facilities and tourist accommodation in appropriate locations.</p> <p>EDUCATION AND TRAINING</p> <p>ST45: to ensure that there is sufficient land and buildings available to meet all existing and future</p>	<p>or appearance of the area, or its setting.</p> <p>Proposals for the demolition of buildings in conservation areas will be considered against the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of the area; • the condition of the building; • the likely costs of the repair or maintenance of the building; • the adequacy of efforts to maintain the building in use; and • the suitability of any proposed replacement building. <p>Proposals for development adjacent to conservation areas should where possible avoid detriment to the character or appearance of the conservation area and its setting.</p> <p>LISTED BUILDINGS POLICY STATEMENT</p> <p>The council will maintain a local list of buildings of architectural or historic interest with a view to giving as much attention as possible to buildings and features worthy of preservation. The demolition of locally listed buildings within conservation areas will be resisted.</p> <p>Consent will not normally be granted for the demolition or partial demolition of any listed building except where a strong case for demolition exists having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the relative importance of the building both architecturally and historically; • the condition of the building and the estimated costs of its repair and maintenance ; and • the importance of any alternative use for the site. <p>ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS</p> <p>Development which adversely affects nationally important archaeological remains, including scheduled ancient monuments, will</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>education needs arising in the borough.</p> <p>ST46: to encourage educational and training provision at locations which are accessible to the borough's residents.</p> <p>ST47: to encourage and support measures aimed at addressing the skill requirements of the borough's residents and businesses through training initiatives.</p> <p>ST48: to maximise the benefits to the borough's residents offered by educational facilities.</p> <p>SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES</p> <p>ST49: to support and encourage the provision of a full range of social and community facilities in suitable locations to meet the needs of all the residents of the borough.</p> <p>ST50: to ensure that there is sufficient land in suitable locations to enable the provision of a high quality medical service for all of the residents of the borough, and to liaise with the appropriate bodies to ensure the effective use of land for this purpose.</p> <p>PUBLIC UTILITIES AND FLOOD DEFENCES</p> <p>ST51: to ensure that there is sufficient land available for the essential operation of public utilities.</p> <p>ST52: to support measures which seek to preserve public health and safety.</p> <p>ST53: to support and initiate measures designed to protect the environment from any adverse effects of the operation of the public utilities, either in new development or in activities currently taking place.</p> <p>ST54: to ensure that surplus land held by public utility operators is put to beneficial use.</p>	<p>not normally be permitted.</p> <p>Development which affects any locally important archaeological site or remains, including industrial archaeology, may be permitted depending upon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of the archaeological remains; • The need for the development; and • Measures proposed for the protection, enhancement and preservation of the site and the interpretation and presentation of the remains to the public. <p>The permanent preservation in situ of nationally important remains will normally be required. Preservation of other remains will be a preference, subject to the importance of the remains and the need for development of the site. Where preservation is not appropriate, excavation and recording may be required.</p> <p>Development of archaeological sites should adopt suitable design, land use and site management to achieve these ends.</p> <p>Proposals involving ground works in areas of archaeological importance or potential, shown on the proposals map, or concerning individual sites notified to the council by English Heritage or the museum of London will be subject to the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • within areas of archaeological importance applicants will need to demonstrate that the archaeological implications of the development have been properly assessed. a written assessment (archaeological statement) based on the • professional advice of an approved archaeology consultant or organisation should be submitted as part of the documentation required for a complete planning • application within areas of archaeological importance, the council may request, where development is likely to affect important archaeological remains, that • an archaeological field evaluation of the site is carried out before

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
	<p>any decision is made on the planning application;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where the preservation of archaeological remains in situ is not appropriate, the council will seek to ensure that no development takes place on the site until archaeological investigation, excavation and recording has taken place by an approved archaeological organisation; • in appropriate cases the council will seek to ensure that adequate opportunities are afforded for the archaeological investigation of sites, before and during • demolition and development. • suitable provision should be made for in situ preservation of remains and finds in the original location, or for removing them to a suitable place of safe keeping. <p>RIVERSIDE, CANALSIDE, DOCKS AND OTHER WATER AREAS</p> <p>Waterways and water bodies will be protected and promoted for their contribution to the character of the borough and as important open areas within the borough.</p> <p>New development proposals adjacent to the rivers, canals and other water areas will normally be expected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • retain, and if necessary, convert structurally sound and architecturally interesting buildings or groups of buildings; • retain and/or re-use historic artefacts, materials and features; • be designed to conform to the general scale and form of the waterside character; • respect important views into and out of the area; • where appropriate provide access to the waterside; and • not have an adverse effect on sites of nature conservation as shown on the proposals map.

<p>Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)</p>	<p>Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment</p>
	<p>New development having a water frontage along the River Thames and the River Lee will be expected to provide a walkway to an acceptable standard except where the walkway would conflict with commercial or transport interests.</p> <p>NOISE GENERATION</p> <p>The council will consider the level of noise generated from developments as a material consideration in the determination of applications; the developer will be expected to include information relating to the noise generated by the proposal and appropriate measures may be secured by conditions or planning agreement to reduce their impact. In some circumstances permission may be refused.</p> <p>CONTAMINATED LAND</p> <p>Development proposals on land which may be contaminated must be accompanied by a detailed soil survey by a competent organisation together with programme of remedial works and development acceptable to the council. permission will be subject to planning conditions and may be subject to a planning agreement. Development will not normally start before the agreed remedial treatment has commenced.</p> <p>NATURE CONSERVATION AND ECOLOGY</p> <p>The council will not normally permit development which unjustifiably causes significant harm to a site of nature conservation importance, or a green chain.</p> <p>Proposals which enhance the nature conservation value of sites or green chains will receive favourable consideration subject to other policies in this plan.</p> <p>GREEN CHAINS AND WALKWAYS</p> <p>The council designates the sites shown on the proposals map and the schedules as green chains. Within these areas, improved access including links with adjacent pedestrian routes, enhancement of their recreation potential, and the development of their value as natural habitats for wild animal and plant life will be sought.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
	<p>The council designates the strategic riverside walkway shown on the proposals map.</p> <p>Existing walkways will be protected from development which would prevent free public access and/or harm their character.</p> <p>WATER RESOURCES</p> <p>New developments should be efficient in the use of water and will not normally be permitted where they pose an unacceptable risk to the quality of ground water or would have a seriously adverse effect upon the quality of surface water.</p>
London Borough of Tower Hamlets: Sustainability Appraisal, September 2006	
<p>In accordance with legislation and Government guidance Local Development Frameworks must undergo a Sustainability Appraisal (SA).</p> <p>The Council’s Local Development Framework includes the following Development Plan Documents which were subject to the Sustainability Appraisal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core Strategy and Development Control • City Fringe Area Action Plan • Leaside Area Action Plan • Isle of Dogs Area Action Plan. <p>Stage A of the appraisal sets the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope. The following Objectives were adopted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve health, promote healthy lifestyles and reduce health inequalities • To give all residents quality, affordable housing • To provide accessible social and community facilities and open spaces • To create sustainable communities through the regeneration and efficient use of land and buildings with links to appropriate infrastructure • To promote good quality in urban design, and the conservation and appreciation of the historic 	<p>SA to include measurable indicators and targets in order to assess the different plans or policies proposed.</p>

OLSPG IIA SCOPING REPORT

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create safe and secure environments and reduce crime • To give all residents the opportunity of an occupation providing self-worth and a good livelihood, particularly in deprived areas • To reduce poverty and ensure equality of opportunity for all residents • To reduce the need to travel, reduce private vehicular transport and encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking • To improve air quality • To reduce the impact of noise • To combat fuel poverty, reduce energy consumption, and promote renewable forms to reduce greenhouse gas emissions • To minimise waste requiring disposal and to increase recycling and recovery • To improve water quality and reduce water use • To conserve, enhance and where appropriate create species, habitats, green spaces and watercourses • To minimise flood risk within the Borough and elsewhere, and promote the use of sustainable urban drainage systems • To ensure that the plan does not negatively affect existing residents of Tower Hamlets, and particularly disadvantaged groups 	
London Borough of Tower Hamlets: Supplementary Planning Guidance on Street Design	
<p>The purpose of this urban design guide is to make the streets of Tower Hamlets more attractive in a way that reflects the Borough's inherent character and qualities, while being safe, accessible and enjoyable for all.</p>	<p>No measurable targets or indicators.</p>
London Borough of Tower Hamlets: Environmental Strategy and Action Plan	
<p>To become a Council with progressively lower environmental impacts and which sets an excellent example of leadership in environmental good practice to the community.</p>	<p>Measurable targets are encompassed in those for other elements detailed below.</p>
<p>Improve the Council's own transport policies and practices</p>	<p>Increase the proportion of staff that travels using sustainable modes</p>

OLSPG IIA SCOPING REPORT

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Improve the Council’s own and our contractors vehicle fleet</p> <p>Improve the travel arrangements of schools in the borough</p>	<p>of transport – Baseline 06/07, Targets set 07/08.</p> <p>Decrease staff car travel for Council related business – Baseline 06/07, Targets set 07/08</p> <p>Decrease staff commuting by car – Baseline 06/07, Targets set 07/08</p> <p>100% of schools in Borough with School Travel Plans by March 2009</p> <p>All contractor vehicles LEZ compliant by August 2008</p> <p>Minimum 90% fleet compliant with EURO III or better by Jan 08</p>
<p>Establish the Council’s carbon footprint and agree meaningful reduction targets</p> <p>Improve the energy efficiency of all buildings owned or occupied by the Council</p> <p>Raise awareness of energy conservation and efficiency within the council</p> <p>Support primary and secondary schools to meet Best Practice Energy benchmarks</p> <p>Promote renewable energy production and increase the percentage of renewable energy utilised by the Council</p>	<p>Quarterly energy information for staff from March 2007</p> <p>Monthly renewable energy page in EEL by August 2007</p> <p>Establish the Council’s carbon footprint and set meaningful reduction targets and an Action Plan for the period 2007-12</p> <p>Optimise the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive ratings of all major buildings and schools owned or used by the Council by April 2008</p> <p>Council occupied buildings within East India Dock complex to be EPBD optimally rated by 2010.</p>
<p>Reduce the Council’s water consumption</p> <p>Raise awareness of water conservation</p>	<p>Reduce the Council’s Water Consumption – baseline to be established 2007. Targets to be in place for 2008</p> <p>Increase the number of water saving devices in Council buildings. Baseline to be established 2007. Targets agreed for 2008</p> <p>Reduce water consumption in parks through implementation of Action Plan</p>
<p>Reduce waste generation in all Council owned and managed offices</p> <p>Increase waste recycling in all Council owned and managed offices</p> <p>Increase purchase of supplies with recycled content</p>	<p>Establish a baseline for the amount (tonnage) of waste recycled for main administrative buildings during 2007</p> <p>Establish target for waste minimisation as percentage reduction (year on year) during 2007</p>
<p>Build the principles of sustainability into the way we procure goods and services</p>	<p>Increase the proportion of ‘Recycled Content Products’ procured by</p>

OLSPG IIA SCOPING REPORT

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
Encourage our suppliers to improve their own environmental performance	<p>the Council – targets to be set in 2007.</p> <p>Achieve level B1 in the Mayors Green Procurement Code by Dec 2007</p> <p>Sustainable Procurement Strategy and Action Plan to be implemented by Dec 07</p> <p>Achieve Level 2 of the Procuring the Future Flexible Framework by December 2009</p> <p>Sustainable procurement guidance distributed to all procurement staff by June 2007</p> <p>See Transport Targets for greening the Council’s fleet.</p>
Move the council towards principles of One Planet Living	No measurable targets or indicators.
London Borough of Tower Hamlets: Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2003	
<p>A Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) sets out objectives and proposes action for the protection, conservation and enhancement of biodiversity with measurable targets to be implemented at the local level. Local Biodiversity Action Plans should reflect the values of local people and should cater for local distinctiveness.</p> <p>The London Borough of Tower Hamlets has four overarching habitat action plans, with species action plans encompassed within them. Species action plans are considered too detailed at this stage and as such, have been excluded from this appraisal.</p>	All targets described below.
<i>GARDENS AND GROUNDS HABITAT ACTION PLAN</i>	
To work with relevant organisations/departments and relevant landholders to promote the value of landscape planning for wildlife, through long term working relationships.	Increased community support for the Biodiversity Action Plan.
Increase the habitat value of grounds and garden areas.	More garden areas managed and sustained in a wildlife friendly way.
To undertake a Borough-wide wildlife survey of gardens and grounds.	A better understanding and knowledge of the distribution of biodiversity in gardens.
Raise awareness on wildlife gardening through various events.	Increased number of organisations’/groups’/landholders’ participation and support for biodiversity initiatives
Compile best practice guides and provide resources on wildlife gardening.	Resource database/library in place providing advice to landholders.
<i>PARKS, SQUARES AND BURIAL GROUNDS</i>	

OLSPG IIA SCOPING REPORT

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
To establish baseline information on the extent and wildlife value of different habitats in the parks, squares and burial grounds of Tower Hamlets.	A better understanding and knowledge of habitat quality and species present in the Borough's parks.
To monitor and increase the diversity and extent of wildlife-friendly habitats in Tower Hamlets' parks, squares and burial grounds.	Having a work group formed, proposals planned and annual work plans agreed.
To encourage good conservation practice in the management of Tower Hamlets' parks, squares and burial grounds and to increase biodiversity.	<p>Target 3A: Increase extent of ecologically diverse grassland habitats (minimum of 1 hectare per year over 5 sites per year for 5 years).</p> <p>Target 3B: Initiate a conversion process to structurally complex and ecologically diverse woodland, with rich ground flora, on a minimum of 6 sites per year. These sites may be developed either from open ground, or under the canopy of existing groups of mature trees.</p> <p>Target 3C: Increase by a minimum of 300 metres of length per year the amount of hedgerow and shrub bed managed for biodiversity. This will be achieved either by creating new hedges and shrub beds or by changing the present management and if necessary the composition of existing hedges and shrub beds.</p> <p>Target 3D: Introduce management for biodiversity and improved water quality into park lakes.</p>
To promote the enjoyment of wildlife in Tower Hamlets' parks, squares and burial Grounds	All new designs have met these requirements and new practices embedded in designers', managers' and contractors' work.
Ensure LBTH identifies and adopts best practice and informs residents of its successes.	<p>Target 5A: Minimum of 4 meetings with external work groups/visits/seminars attended by parks staff per year.</p> <p>Target 5B: Minimum of 4 'good news' stories about parks' biodiversity issues in local papers per year.</p> <p>Target 5C: Minimum of 1 award in London in Bloom competition for ecological parks management and 1 Green Flag parks management award per year.</p>
<i>CANALS, RIVERS AND DOCKS</i>	
To promote public awareness and appreciation of the waterways and associated habitats	Target 1: To develop a comprehensive understanding of the Borough's biodiversity by 2005.

OLSPG IIA SCOPING REPORT

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
To conserve and enhance the wildlife habitats, species diversity and local distinctiveness of the waterways in Tower Hamlets	Appropriate maintenance and management on all waterway sites by 2005.
To ensure the protection, enhancement and appropriate management of waterways in Tower Hamlets for the benefit of biodiversity and enjoyment of current and future generations	A successful programme of targeted annual management to enhance biodiversity starting in 2004.
To realise the potential of biodiversity in the Borough's rivers, docks and canals as an accessible resource for education, recreation and public involvement	To develop a comprehensive programme of events and initiatives that engage the public, local residents and the business community by 2004.
Ensure that strategic plans and initiatives recognise the biodiversity importance of the tidal Thames, canals and the docks.	Ensure full consideration of biodiversity in the Blue Ribbon concept of the London Plan, the Lower Lea Strategy, and other strategic initiatives.
THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND BROWNFIELD LAND	
To raise awareness of the potential of existing built structures to support plant and animal life, without impairing, and often enhancing, the appearance and functioning of the structure	Produce and compile existing resources and organise events to interest and inform.
To support research and distribute information relevant to incorporating biodiversity as an integral part of new sustainable or substantially refurbished structures and their immediate 'footprints' to the general public, planning and developers.	Ensure that all major parties in redevelopment processes are aware of and have access to up to date information on sustainability options and issues.
To retain and manage existing brownfield ecological communities wherever practicable and to mitigate losses from future redevelopment of brownfield sites by all available means	Represent Tower Habitats on working groups of the London Biodiversity Partnership and other forums relevant to this Action Plan.
To support work aimed at improving knowledge on the biodiversity of green roofs and to promote the use of green roofs on existing and new developments.	Represent Tower Habitats on working groups of the London Biodiversity Partnership and other forums relevant to this Action Plan.
London Borough of Waltham Forest: Core Strategy, Issues and Options, June 2008 http://www.walthamforest.gov.uk/csio-4july08.pdf	
<p><i>In summary, our ambition for the future is that:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We are vital to London's success, especially relating to the legacy of the Olympics and Stratford City. 2. People aspire to live here. 3. All our children are happy, resilient and successful. 4. None of our residents live in poverty. 5. Vulnerable people get the support they need. 6. We are the greenest borough in London. <p><i>The LDF will represent spatially, the overarching principles and priorities identified by our community</i></p>	<p><i>The population that is set to grow by between 12,700 and 19,000 people over the coming two decades (2006 - 2026). The number of households too will be growing and we will need to look at a strategy to influence how housing is provided so that we end up homes that meet our needs and hopes for the future as well as taking on board climate change.</i></p> <p><i>Under national guidance planning authorities must identify supply for the next 15 years as well as a rolling 5 year supply of deliverable sites. The London Plan (2008) requires us to build a minimum of 665 additional homes every year to meet London's housing need.</i></p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment																				
<p>through “Our Place in London”. To achieve the community’s ambitions for the future, the LDF must echo and implement the guiding principles of “Our Place in London”. The key strategic objectives are as follows:</p> <p>Manage population growth and change</p> <p>2.12 As our population grows and becomes increasingly diverse, the LDF policies will need to improve housing quality and choice, especially affordable housing. One of the key challenges we face is to increase the housing density while retaining the borough’s character, making better use of our existing stock and developing partnership arrangements to support new development.</p> <p>2.13 Policies will also need to support the creation of a more economically balanced population and cultivate an environment that is cohesive. Evidence shows that in the poorest parts of our borough, many people move in and out of the area each year. This population churn makes it difficult to assess the housing and service needs in these areas. We therefore need to stabilise our neighbourhoods and develop policies that will make these areas more sustainable.</p> <p>2.14 As our population grows and becomes more diverse, our LDF policies need to promote equality, cohesion and active citizenship throughout the borough. The foundations of a strong community and responsive services will provide the supportive mechanisms to enable those most vulnerable in our community to live active, enjoyable lives.</p> <p>2.15 In developing new homes, employment opportunities and community facilities and infrastructure policies the LDF policies will also need to be mindful of the need to tackle climate change. Waltham Forest’s growth over the next 10 – 15 years needs to be sustainable. Our new homes, offices, factories, shops, community facilities, etc need to be designed and constructed in a way that minimises their adverse impact on the environment.</p> <p>Create wealth and opportunity for all residents</p> <p>2.16 We need to make sure our residents, particularly young people, have the skills and training opportunities to achieve their ambitions and to compete in the global economy. The provision of enough school places in high quality buildings is key to achieving this. The Building Schools for the Future programme supports this and also brings excellent facilities to the wider community. Our LDF policies need to secure more job opportunities and associated training facilities for residents and contribute to an environment that ensures our residents are fit and healthy for work.</p> <p>2.17 Over the next 10 years, the 2012 Olympics and the regeneration of parts of east London will transform the land and development economics of Waltham Forest. New opportunities will arise to revitalise parts of our borough, such as the North Olympic fringe and parts of the Lea Valley. We will need to identify and release development opportunities to draw in private investments. Our challenge is to work strategically in the region and sub-region to build relationships with neighbouring boroughs,</p>	<p>We have had a look at our existing stock as well as the available space to provide housing. We have found that there are over 1200 sites on which it will be possible to meet our needs over the next fifteen years. Although the Housing Land</p> <p>Availability Assessment 2008 indicates a shortfall in the short and medium term further research shows that in fact the early delivery of development on sites within our regeneration areas would result in a better balance between the phases.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Phase</th> <th>Target</th> <th>Potential</th> <th>Difference</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Phase 1 Years 1-5</td> <td>3325</td> <td>3586</td> <td>+261</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Phase 2 Years 6 -10</td> <td>3325</td> <td>3694</td> <td>+369</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Phase 3 Years 11-15</td> <td>3325</td> <td>3353</td> <td>+28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>9975</td> <td>10633</td> <td>+658</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Homelessness: In 2007/8 the Council accepted that it had a legal duty to house 474 households, and this figure is likely to continue year on year.</p> <p>Our research shows the annual number of households in need of affordable housing is just over 2,600. This is very much higher than the annual housing target i.e. 665 pa. We have been faced with significant house price inflation for the past few years and now uncertainty as a result of the recent slow down of the housing market. The London Plan seeks an overall target of 50% affordable housing London-wide.</p> <p>The Employment Land Study’s key recommendations:</p> <p>Continued protection of designated employment areas – subject to some minor change.</p> <p>Non-designated employment land at 96 ha is capable of meeting the potential release, but must be underpinned by sound database monitoring system.</p> <p>De-designation of areas that have experienced a recognised change</p>	Phase	Target	Potential	Difference	Phase 1 Years 1-5	3325	3586	+261	Phase 2 Years 6 -10	3325	3694	+369	Phase 3 Years 11-15	3325	3353	+28	Total	9975	10633	+658
Phase	Target	Potential	Difference																		
Phase 1 Years 1-5	3325	3586	+261																		
Phase 2 Years 6 -10	3325	3694	+369																		
Phase 3 Years 11-15	3325	3353	+28																		
Total	9975	10633	+658																		

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>development agencies and developers. This will help us maximise the benefit of regeneration schemes and ensure that wealth is enjoyed by everyone in our community.</p> <p>Retain wealth in the borough</p> <p>2.18 The LDF needs to incorporate measures that will ensure that the design and quality of our public places is enhanced and helps create an environment within which people feel proud as well as safe and secure in their daily lives. All development in the borough needs to be of a high standard if we are to transform the appearance of the borough. The design of new buildings will need to accommodate “secure by design” principles to increase community safety and help reduce the anti-social behaviour. Developers will be expected to bring forward proposals that will be seen as a real asset to both the environment and community of Waltham Forest.</p> <p>2.19 Our residents have already told us that getting around the borough is more difficult than travelling to central London, and that this was a disincentive to shopping locally. To retain more wealth in the borough, we need to improve local transport and make sure that everyone knows about the leisure and shopping opportunities that will encourage residents to spend more money in Waltham Forest.</p> <p>2.20 “Our Place in London” gives a greater detail on our strategic vision and how its ambitions will be achieved and monitored. Through the LDF and the AMR, we will monitor and measure the success of the LDF policies objectives against the agreed criteria for success outlined in “Our Place in London”.</p> <p>Developing our spatial vision</p> <p>2.21 Through “Our Place in London” you have already told us a lot about what you think of Waltham Forest and how you would like to see it improved. However, before we start to develop our spatial vision and Core Strategy policies, we want you to give us your views about your area and the key issues affecting it.</p>	<p>of use from traditional employment activity (approx 10ha).</p> <p>A further release of marginal land (approx 10 ha) through longer-term management plan.</p> <p>A more flexible approach in relation to the regeneration area of Walthamstow, Blackhorse Lane and Northern Olympic Fringe.</p> <p>Projected growth in population and expenditure over the period 2006 – 2016 is expected to lead to an increase in the scope for additional comparison floor space to 23,000 sq m.</p> <p>This will be expressed through the LDF planning policies and the Local Strategic Partnership’s Waltham Forest Climate Change Strategy that is due to be considered by the Council in September and will, of itself, form part of the “Our Place in London”. This is proposed to include a target for an 80% reduction in carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions by 2050.</p>
<p>London Borough of Waltham Forest: Unitary Development Plan, adopted March 2006 http://www.walthamforest.gov.uk/index/environment/envpl-page1/envpl-page3/envpl-page3a.htm</p>	
<p>The primary objectives of the Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to improve the quality and accessibility of the physical environment; • to secure the best use of land and buildings to meet the wishes and needs of the community; 	<p>The council will strive to increase the number of additional homes in the borough by a minimum of 460 per year.</p> <p>The London Plan indicates a target of 9140 additional ‘homes’ in</p>

<p>Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)</p>	<p>Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to foster continuing economic regeneration and ensure that all the Borough's residents have an opportunity to share in the benefits of increasing economic prosperity; and • to ensure that Waltham Forest contributes to London's development as a World City. <p>Strategic policies within the Plan which are relevant to the Olympic Legacy are as follows:</p> <p>SP1 -</p> <p>The council will seek to maintain and enhance the natural and built environment of the borough. In particular it will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that new developments or changes of use enhance rather than detract from their surroundings; • Promote the improvement of the urban environment of the borough; • Conserve and enhance areas and buildings of special townscape value or of historic and architectural interest; • Continue to protect the Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land from incompatible development; • Conserve and enhance open spaces within the urban area which have an important role to play whether for amenity reasons, for nature conservation, or for recreation and community purposes; • Protect and enhance green chains and promote borough bio-diversity. <p>SP 2 - New development will be expected to make a positive contribution to improving the quality of the urban environment in Waltham Forest</p> <p>SP4 - The council will promote an integrated transport network which encourages modes of travel and means of carrying freight which cause least damage to the environment and benefit the whole community.</p> <p>SP7 - The council will support businesses in the borough and regeneration objectives</p> <p>SP12 - The council will seek to increase the stock of housing, including affordable homes in the borough. To meet the needs of new households and accord with regional guidance and the London Plan.</p> <p>SP15 - The council will seek to retain existing sites in leisure and recreational use. The council will also seek to maximise the use of existing facilities for the benefit of all sections of the community. New</p>	<p>Waltham Forest between 1997 and 2016</p> <p>An overall target of 50% affordable housing of the total of new housing from all sources. For private development the target is 40% for individual schemes of 0.5 hectares and above or of 15 units or greater.</p> <p>10% of new housing is designed to be wheelchair accessible, or easily adaptable for residents who are wheelchair users.</p> <p>no property should be more than 5 minutes walking distance (400m) from a bus stop</p> <p>The inclusion of at least 40% of species in landscaping schemes involving new development to be native in origin</p> <p>Providing new parks and open spaces wherever opportunities arise, particularly in areas of open space deficiency;</p> <p>Provision of suitable open spaces in proposals for major new residential developments.</p> <p>In all new residential, commercial and industrial developments, the Council will seek to ensure that issues affecting design, density, location and orientation have regard to the principles of energy efficiency</p> <p>10% of total predicted energy consumption to be from renewable energy sources, through on-site generation for all new commercial/ industrial developments over 1000 sq ms and housing developments of 10 or more units</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>facilities will generally be welcomed.</p> <p>SP17 - The council will support proposals which contribute to the regeneration of those areas of the borough where investment is required.</p> <p>Economic and employment objectives: The policies and proposals of this Plan will be guided by the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maximise the number and variety of job opportunities available to residents of the borough. • To maintain and encourage the widest possible range of economic activities, by ensuring adequate provision of land and buildings, and the availability of a skilled labour force. • To foster the retention and expansion of local companies and other employing organisations in order to contribute towards sustainable work patterns and reduce social exclusion. • To seek regeneration and renewal of the urban area for industrial and business use. • To ensure improvements in the quality of the working environment. <p>Housing objectives: The Plan's housing policies and proposals will be guided by the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase the number of dwellings so far as is compatible with maintaining and improving environmental standards. • To ensure the availability of a range of housing accommodation, including new build, conversions and change of use, to meet accessible housing needs, including affordable housing. • To improve the quality of the housing stock. <p>Leisure objectives: The policies and proposals of this Chapter will be guided by the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To direct major new retail, leisure and other uses likely to attract many people to the borough's designated centres in line with government policy advice. (PPS 6) • To ensure, as far as it is practical to do so, that all residents of the borough have convenient access to shops, services and facilities. • To maintain and enhance the character, vitality and viability of the borough's town centres and encourage physical and economic regeneration. <p>Transport Objectives: policies and proposals will be guided by the following objectives:-</p>	

<p>Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)</p>	<p>Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage provision of a fully accessible, integrated public transport system which will give all people access to workplaces, to shops and public buildings, to industry and commerce, to centres for recreation and enjoyment, to other goods and services, and to one another. • To encourage major new development proposals to locate within public transport hubs and corridors or other areas where good public transport exists or can be provided to support sustainable development. • To pursue the policy of traffic restraint in the identified vehicular corridors in the borough for the many advantages it will bring to both the environment and the economy and help achieve the Council’s traffic restraint target of reducing traffic growth by a third, with the aim of achieving zero growth in the borough’s town centres. • To minimise the number and severity of transport related accidents and to maximise people’s sense of security on all parts of the transport system. • To ensure the safe and convenient movement of people, with due regard to the environment and with special regard to the needs of pedestrians and cyclists. • To facilitate and improve the quality of the environment. • To ensure that the disadvantages created by lack of access to private transport are adequately addressed, by ensuring better accessibility to jobs and other basic facilities, particularly for socially deprived areas. • To foster economic growth and economic regeneration in the borough and in East London. • To encourage the most convenient and economic movement of goods, using the various types of goods transport to the best advantage, whilst minimising damage to the environment especially in residential areas. • To make the most efficient and effective use of scarce resources by combining different transport measures in an optimum way. <p>The Council’s ‘vision’ for the future of the borough’s open environment will be guided by the following objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect the intrinsic value of open space areas. • To preserve and enhance areas of Metropolitan Green Belt/Open Land. • To protect vulnerable species and safeguard habitats which are of nature conservation value. 	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote the informal use of the borough’s varied types of open space. • To encourage the use of and protect from inappropriate development the borough’s sports grounds and water areas. • To seek environmental improvements to those areas of the borough where they are most needed. • To maximise opportunities for the enjoyment of recreational open space by all sections of the community. 	
<p>London Borough of Waltham Forest: Green Charter including Local Biodiversity Action Plan http://www.walthamforest.gov.uk/index/environment/land/biodiversity.htm</p>	
<p>The Biodiversity Action Plan identifies 11 habitats across the Borough. For the Lower Lea Valley the following are appropriate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Floodplain Grassland, Marsh and Reed Bed Habitat - • Grasslands, Meadows and Pastures Habitat • Woodland and Urban Forest Habitat • Rivers and Streams Habitat • Parks, Open Spaces and Brownfield Sites Habitat • Open Water Biodiversity - Walthamstow Reservoirs <p>The overall objectives of the Habitat Action Plans are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase the quality and size of the habitat • Monitor habitat quality and habitat change • Increase awareness of the habitats • Habitat conservation • Policy and legislation improvements and additional designations • Increase understanding of the habitats through monitoring and research 	
<p>FRINGE MASTERPLANS</p>	
<p>Leaside Area Action Plan Submission Document, November 2006 http://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/data/planning/data/planning-</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
policy/downloads/aap/hr/leaside.pdf	
<p>In 2016, Leaside will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A vibrant mixed-use area of London, characterised by the network of high quality, connected waterways and open spaces, drawing on the area’s unique waterside position and the legacy of the 2012 Olympic Games with New developments that will be of the highest architectural quality, are sensitive to the area’s industrial heritage, ecologically sound and energy efficient. • A sustainable business environment, with a diverse local economy offering a range of employment types. Small and medium businesses with an emphasis on 21st century research, development and innovation will offer a diverse, local employment base alongside creative industries that offer a unique character to Leaside. • A place with a sustainable mix of homes, including a significant proportion of family homes, all with good access to excellent amenities and public space. A renewed focus around vibrant local town centres will provide shopping facilities and supporting services including modern health, education, and community facilities. • New and improved pedestrian links and cycle links will reconnect Leaside’s communities to one another, local town centres, the rest of Tower Hamlets, and across the River. • The policies, actions and implementation tools set out in the Leaside Area Action Plan seek to facilitate the physical, social and environmental transformation of the area to ensure the vision becomes a reality. 	<p>Ensuring that planning approvals accommodate and provide for the movement network and transport improvements as identified in Figure 10 of the Leaside Area Action Plan Submission Document, including the provision of planning obligations where appropriate.</p>
<p>Leaside Spatial Strategy:</p> <p>1. The Council will capitalise on the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games which will act as a regeneration catalyst to deliver sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits for Leaside. Benefits will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New employment opportunities in Fish Island and Bromley-by- Bow; • Improved transport and accessibility throughout the Olympic Park and Leaside; • Access to world class sports facilities in the Olympic Park; • Public realm improvements including a new linear park spanning the River Lea including the Olympic Park; • A legacy of family housing and modern community facilities on Fish Island East; and 	

<p>Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)</p>	<p>Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved environmental standards throughout Leaside. <p>2. The Strategic Industrial Locations and Local Industrial Location of Leaside will be reinforced through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retention and intensification of industrial uses in Strategic Industrial Locations: Fish Island, Gillender Street and Empson Street / St Andrews Way and at Local Industrial Location: Poplar Business Park • Supporting new small and medium-sized employment spaces throughout Leaside and providing flexible workspace for creative industry clusters, particularly at Leamouth and Bromley-by-Bow; and • Limiting major office development to the existing commercial office area at East India Dock. <p>3. Residential uses will be promoted and supported through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of new homes combining a mix of sizes, types and tenure including a significant amount of family housing outside of industrial areas in Bromley-by-Bow, Poplar Riverside, Fish Island East, East India and Leamouth; • Creation of a new neighbourhood centre at Bromley by Bow with expanded retail, leisure, residential and employment uses and improvements to existing neighbourhood centres at Stroudley Walk, Poplar and Aberfeldy Street; • Providing new social, community, health and education facilities to serve both new and existing residents particularly in family housing areas; and • Ensuring residential development is focused in locations that reduce the need to travel, and density levels relate appropriately to the level of accessibility of the development. <p>4. Creation of a sustainable, integrated network of neighbourhood centres including a new neighbourhood centre at Bromley-by-Bow.</p> <p>5. Environmental improvements and local connectivity will be improved through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting existing and providing new, open spaces of high biodiversity value along the River Lea and a new district park at Leven Road as part of the linear park linking the Lee Valley Regional Park to the River Thames; • Ensuring development protects, enhances and responds appropriately to waterside locations. 	
<p>Transport and Movement</p> <p>1. All major destinations in Leaside, including the neighbourhood centres, public open spaces and key transport nodes, should be easily accessible by walking, cycling and public transport.</p>	<p>Requiring a Transport Assessment in accordance with Development Control Policy DEV17 to be submitted for planning applications which will have a significant impact on the transport network (highway or public transport). This will need to demonstrate that there is adequate</p>

<p>Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)</p>	<p>Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment</p>
<p>2. The maintenance and upgrade of the public transport network is supported, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements to Bromley-by-Bow underground station and Hackney Wick Station; • the new Langdon Park DLR station; • new and expanded London Bus routes; and • upgrading and enhancing the existing DLR services and infrastructure. <p>3. Development of passenger transport facilities on waterways will be supported where they do not adversely impact on the ecological value of the waterway.</p> <p>4. New development will be coordinated with the delivery of public transport enhancements. This will be achieved by requiring all applications for planning approval to demonstrate that there is adequate capacity (existing or proposed) on the network to accommodate the demand generated by the proposal prior to planning approval being granted.</p> <p>5. New and upgraded infrastructure for Leaside’s transport and movement network should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • incorporate sustainable construction methods where possible, including the use of permeable surfaces, renewable energy and water-reuse; and • be well designed, make a strong contribution to the character of the area, and contain measures to enhance safety and the perception of safety for users. 	<p>capacity on the network to accommodate the demand generated by the proposal.</p> <p>Requiring a Travel Plan in accordance with Development Control Policy DEV18 to be submitted for major planning applications. This will be an important element in encouraging more sustainable travel behaviour, particularly for major developments that generate a high number of trips.</p> <p>Facilitating the DLR station at Langdon Park. Planning consent and funding have been secured from the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister’s (ODPM) Community Infrastructure Fund, along with existing funding of £1.78m from the ‘Communities in Business: Poplar and Leaside’ Single Regeneration Budget programme. Construction will begin early 2007 and is due for completion start of 2008.</p>
<p>Connectivity</p> <p>1. Pedestrian and cycle crossing points will be promoted across the A12 to improve east-west movement at grade level or as foot bridges where feasible.</p> <p>2. Improvements will be promoted to facilitate safer and easier pedestrian crossings, especially at Bow Flyover and the A12/ A13 intersection (East India).</p> <p>3. Ensuring all major destinations, including open spaces, are clearly signed, well connected and can be easily reached by all of the community.</p> <p>4. The existing cycle network within Leaside will be maintained, and opportunities to improve and expand the cycle network will be maximised.</p> <p>5. Improvements to existing crossing points of the River Lea to Newham, and new crossings will be promoted at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Olympic bridges at Fish Island 	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ailsa Street; • Leven Road; • Hancock Road; and • Leamouth (Orchard Place North) 	
Hackney Marshes Masterplan Report, Draft December 2009	
<p>The masterplan identifies three issues of uppermost importance:</p> <p>Sport</p> <p>Hackney Marshes is well known as a major regional focus for grass roots amateur football. This study seeks to maintain and enhance that quality but also to diversify the sporting offer to include cricket and rugby to at least a national standard. Provision for sport also needs to allow for activities for all age groups. The masterplan incorporates separate proposals by Hackney Council to provide two new sports pavilions and proposes locations for these on North and South Marsh.</p> <p>Recreation</p> <p>As with the Lea Valley as a whole, the Marshes represent a major recreational resource for east London and beyond. Current provision for recreation is limited to walking, jogging or cycling but with opportunities for special recreational events such as summer play schemes, kite flying and the like. Again the masterplan proposals are intended to broaden the recreational opportunities for local communities and others. In particular, it is intended that the Marshes should capitalise on their river and canal side context.</p> <p>Habitat</p> <p>The majority of the OLSPG area is dominated by sports turf. To the eastern and western fringes however, substantial tree plantations embrace the open expanse of the Marshes and provide a range of terrestrial habitats. Immediately to the north of the marshes the Essex Filter Beds is managed as a wildlife habitat with aquatic and semi-aquatic habitats while to the south, Wick Wood is managed by volunteers as a community woodland. A part of North Marsh known as North Meadow also supports an area of semi-improved neutral grassland. In 2001 North Meadow and the adjoining “NUFU Woodland” along with the fringe plantations were designated as part of the Lee Valley Site of Metropolitan Importance (SINC) by the Mayor of London.</p> <p>In summary, the Masterplan seeks to address the above issues in a number of ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By reconfiguring the number, size and orientation of football pitches 	<p>No measurable targets or indicators.</p>

OLSPG IIA SCOPING REPORT

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adding provision for rugby and cricket • Construction of two new pavilions • Providing new or improving existing access to the adjacent River Lea and the Lea Navigation for water based recreation and wildlife observation • Installation of new cycle paths • New woodland and meadow tree plantations • Substantially increase the biodiversity of the margins of the OLSPG area by implementing a new grassland management regime. This shall incorporate woodland, meadow and amenity grasslands in addition to the existing sports turf • Installation of new wetland habitats including ditches and ponds. 	
Bromley by Bow Landuse and Design Brief, May 2009	
<p>The document identifies the land use and urban design principles that new development will be expected to incorporate in order to achieve the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive development that makes efficient use of land to create a well connected mixed used quarter of Bromley-by-Bow; • A mix of private and affordable housing, including a significant amount of family housing, that benefits from close proximity to Bromley-by-Bow station, the River Lea Navigation and historic Three Mills setting; • A new town centre, anchored by a supermarket, that includes new shopping facilities, a primary school with space for community us and open space; • Modern and flexible industrial and business space providing new job opportunities that benefit from access to the strategic road network and public transport network; • New pedestrian links and public transport accessibility enhancements that improve connections with surrounding communities, key destinations and future development sites; • Accessibility improvements that link existing neighbouring communities with access to new homes, jobs and community facilities and the amenities of the Lower Lea Valley’s open spaces, waterways and heritage assets; • An innovative and exemplary approach to urban design and architecture that responds to the 	<p>Between 1,500 – 2,300 residential units.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>area’s constraints and opportunities and creates a place in which people want to live, work and visit;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A development that achieves a combination of sustainable land use change, design excellence and commercial viability. 	
Three Mills Island (Landolt Brown and Urban Practitioners), December 2009	
<p>The London Thames Gateway Development Corporation (LTGDC) and Newham Council is currently preparing a Land Use and Design Brief for the Sugar House Lane and Three Mills area to shape the regeneration of this key site close to the Olympic Park. The purpose of the brief is to provide clarity in terms of land use and design guidance in the context of significant developer interest in the site. Sugar House Lane and Three Mills boasts a unique industrial built heritage and attractive waterside setting and accommodates an established cluster of creative industries. The Land Use and Design Brief will seek to enhance these assets through the promotion of a heritage-sensitive approach to regeneration focused on the delivery of new jobs and housing.</p>	<p>The draft working of the masterplan envisages approximately 238 residential units and 28,000 sq.m. industrial floorspace.</p>
Draft Hackney Wick Area Action Plan, November 2009	
<p>Hackney Wick is a vibrant, diverse and well connected area on the edge of the Olympic Park. Hackney Wick Hub around the railway station is a lively mixed-use local centre containing a blend of high quality new and old buildings, employment space for a range of activities, with high accessibility to rail and bus services. Hackney Wick North is a successful residential community with excellent access to services and leisure facilities. The Creative Media City is a thriving, highly accessible mixed-use employment urban quarter on the former Olympic Park, home to strong, competitive creative, technology and green industries, and well provided for by local services. The area as a whole is a vibrant stimulating place to live, work and visit, with an attractive mix of housing catering for a range of needs including families, strong public transport links, local services and infrastructure, and excellent access to parkland, open space and waterways.</p> <p>Objective - A highly accessible place</p> <p>4.1.1 Addressing the physical and perceptual detachment that currently exists will help address socio-economic issues. Increasing accessibility and permeability by foot, bicycle and public transport will encourage more people access and move through Hackney Wick access local and London destinations. The Draft AAP will address the isolation of the existing</p> <p>communities by outlining safe routes from one part to another, especially to the hub and the Olympic park.</p> <p>Objective - A high quality public realm and open space network</p>	<p>The masterplan envisages approximately 500 residential units, 90,000 sq.m. commercial floorspace, 3,300 sq.m. retail floorspace, 56,000 sq.m. parking and 1,150 sq.m. community floorspace.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>4.2.1 Good quality public realm will improve the legibility, encourage people to walk, cycle, interact and invest in the area. Providing good quality public realm in Hackney Wick will symbolise the future aspirations for a quality and sustainable environment.</p> <p>Objective - A distinct new urban Quarter</p> <p>4.3.1 As Hackney Wick begins to change it will need a new focus of activity, a place that provides shops and services and access to public transport and Hackney Wick Station. Creating a new local centre will provide a heart for the area, helping to define local identity and create a sense of place. It is important that new development within Hackney Wick respects and supports its strong existing character. The protection and enhancement of buildings and other elements that signify the area’s heritage will preserve the identity of the area to complement and balance against the new development in the Olympic Site.</p> <p>Objective - A balanced Mix of Uses</p> <p>4.4.1 As parts of Hackney Wick change, there will be demand to include a greater mix of uses within developments. New residential development will be appropriate, and it will need to be supported by new and enhanced community amenities. Ensuring that the area contains all the key components to attract and retain a broader range of businesses and people will boost the local economy and create new jobs. As the local working and residential populations grow in and around Hackney Wick there will be a need for new social, leisure and retail facilities.</p>	
<p>Northern Olympic Fringe Masterplan, November 2009 http://www.walthamforest.gov.uk/nofconsult-july09-ch4.pdf</p>	
<p>“To realize the true benefits of the area’s valley side location through better connections, enhanced environments and stronger centres and neighbourhoods.”</p> <p>The vision for the area should initially be about changing perceptions. The area should not be considered a fringe - it is a place, or series of places, in its own right. The NOF area has its own legacy as an area which has existed broadly in its current form for a 100 years. Its web of Victorian terraced streets and spinal high streets are strong features and form an important context around which enhancement should take place.</p> <p>The vision is one of integration across the wider area - bringing present, past and future together in a sensitive and revitalising way. The vision encompasses connected neighbourhoods with a close association with the Lea Valley. At the heart of these neighbourhoods are centres with clear roles and characters that set them apart from the modern urban city emerging at Stratford. They should offer a welcome retreat for local residents and visitors alike. The diversity which defines the social character of</p>	<p>The masterplan envisages between 2,200-3,500 residential units, 12,000 – 26,000 sq.m. commercial floorspace, 15,000 – 24,000 sq.m. retail floorspace, 1,500 – 3,000 sq.m. community floorspace.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>the neighbourhoods should be made visible in bustling local centres where produce and services support this diverse population. Ensuring a comfortable transition between new and existing communities is a prime role of the masterplan. This will involve an innovative approach to inserting new uses and activities and a sensitive approach to creating positive new urban environments. This vision points towards a series of opportunities which could unlock the area and ensure it achieves its full potential to the benefit of local residents and the wider population.</p> <p>The objectives are set out as follows:</p> <p>Severance Objective: To minimise the barrier between existing neighbourhoods, new neighbourhoods and the Lea Valley.</p> <p>Poor connections Objective: To establish a series of permeable neighbourhoods with strong links across the OLSPG area.</p> <p>Lack of quality public realm Objective: To enhance street and public space environments to make them attractive and safe to use.</p> <p>Lack of identity in existing centres Objective: To provide a clear and appropriate role for each centre in the future.</p> <p>Degraded character Objective: To address poor quality built fabric and establish strong urban environments.</p> <p>Inefficient land use Objective: To use land efficiently and appropriately to meet future demands and ensure enhanced activity at key points through the OLSPG area.</p> <p>Poor public transport accessibility and facilities Objective: To bring enhanced accessibility to those areas which are currently isolated within a strategic network.</p> <p>Managed impact Objective: To balance the need to provide access to new facilities whilst ensuring against the negative impacts this could have.</p> <p>Changing climate</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>Objective: To provide opportunities to help adaptation to new climates and ensure comfort and attraction in the long term.</p> <p>Economic viability</p> <p>Objective: To balance high aspirations with economic reality to ensure positive change happens on the ground.</p>	
<p>Lea Bridge Planning Framework, October 2009</p>	
<p>The document outlines the access, identity and interface improvements envisaged for the Lea Bridge Area.</p>	<p>Envisages 2,500 residential units to be developed within 1 mile of the new station.</p>
<p>Stratford High Street Urban Design and Public Realm Strategy, February 2008</p>	
<p><i>Stratford High Street, a new neighbourhood in the Lea Valley at the entrance to the Olympic Park: a great place to live, to work and to play</i></p> <p>Key objectives of the Strategy</p> <p>A number of objectives have been set for the Stratford High Street Urban Design and Public Realm Strategy in order to ensure a coherent and well designed neighbourhood with an appropriate level of development and sufficient social infrastructure, retail and employment uses. The objectives are set out thematically and are designed to provide a more tangible framework through which to achieve the vision for the area. They inform the overall spatial strategy and the design guidelines for the area outlined later in this document.</p> <p>1. A stable, integrated residential neighbourhood</p> <p>a knit together the existing isolated residential neighbourhoods with new residential development</p> <p>b deliver a wide range of unit types within developments in order to ensure a balanced community</p> <p>c provide sufficient community infrastructure for the new larger local population</p> <p>2. A lively neighbourhood with a range of activities</p>	<p>The masterplan envisages between approximately 5,648 residential units and 2,716 community floorspace.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>a develop the role of the High Street as a spine for local commercial activity b provide cultural and recreational activities in key locations, including restaurants and bars c ensure adequate employment uses with in the area</p> <p>3.An amazing place</p> <p>a enhance the existing waterways and green routes through the area b create new green and public spaces c create a high quality public realm, reflecting the status of a key approach to the 2012 Games d contribute to the identity of the area by ensuring new developments respond to the built and natural assets</p> <p>4.A well connected place</p> <p>a overcome the barrier the High Street currently represents to local movement b create a far more legible network of local walking and cycling routes c forge stronger visual and access links to the north and south of the area, connecting to West Ham and to the Olympic Park. d strengthen access to natural assets in the area</p> <p>5.A coherent place</p> <p>a establish new developments of the highest quality architectural standard that are robust, in design terms b ensure that all new developments respond to existing and planned buildings to help create a coherent urban form c create and enhance distinct character areas within the Stratford High Street neighbourhood.</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
Bow Back Island, Initial Design Studios only, August 2009	
No objective text available.	The masterplan envisages between approximately 5,648 residential units and 2,716 sq.m community floorspace.
Sugarhouse Lane Masterplanning Exercise, Draft Masterplan, November 2008	
<p>The following vision has been identified for Sugar House Lane:</p> <p><i>'Sugar House Lane will become a vibrant new destination in Newham, full of activity and colour, becoming a magnet for residents, businesses and visitors.</i></p> <p><i>The area will retain a strong industrial employment focus, continuing to grow as a hub for cultural and creative activities. In addition, Sugar House Lane will take on a mixed use character, providing a setting for the creation of a new residential community served by a range of local amenities and high quality public transport and pedestrian connections</i></p> <p>to Bromley-by-Bow and Stratford. Sugar House Lane will continue to be defined by unique physical character and texture underpinned by its strong industrial identity, robust yet adaptable old buildings, fine views of Three Mills Green, enticing yards and passages and two stretches of waterfront. The historic intensity of the area will be re-captured by weaving high quality new buildings into the historic fabric offering developers the chance to take creative inspiration from the area's history, whilst adapting new techniques, materials and uses to forge a new spirit for Sugar House.'</p> <p>The following eight objectives expand on the broad vision statement.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To define a clear strategic role for Sugar House Lane Sugar House Lane occupies a strategic location in the Lower Lea Valley, situated in close proximity to Stratford. In the context of surrounding regeneration and development scenarios, Sugar House Lane has the potential to re-invent itself as a unique destination. Sugar House Lane offers a unique sense of place with an established hub of creative industries, fine grain historic environment, and surrounding waterways defining an ideal context for sustainable and place-specific regeneration. The area has scope to follow the precedent set by a range of historic locations which have traded successfully off their historic environments. In line with the OAPF policy framework, it is envisaged that the regeneration of the site will be industrial-led. However, innovative design concepts which explore the intensification of industrial activity, such as 'Industry in the City', may help to provide opportunities to create a genuine mixed use approach across the site, which includes a critical mass of new uses and activities. 2. To provide a comprehensive approach and masterplanning strategy. There is a clear need for a comprehensive and holistic approach to the masterplanning of the Sugar House Lane site. 3. To define a deliverable land use strategy. A major priority for the Masterplan is the creation 	<p>The masterplan envisages approximately 1,990 residential units, 12,800 sq.m, 73,000 sq.m. industrial floorspace and 4,400 community floorspace.</p>

<p>Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)</p>	<p>Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment</p>
<p>of a land use strategy which guides and facilitates the managed change of the existing employment area into a rejuvenated 'industry-led' mixed-use location. This approach will seek to enhance the vibrant cluster of businesses in the creative and cultural sectors and provide the conditions for the consolidation and growth of these and other employment uses in the locality. The starting point for the land use strategy is the OAPF policy position relating to no net loss of industrial capacity. Based on research on the baseline industrial capacity, the Masterplan should seek to re-provide industrial capacity of 80,000 sqm comprising a mix of B1 b/c, B2 and B8. use classes. This figure should include a significant component of 'industrial' creative industrial activity. The intensification of these industrial uses should enable the incorporation of a greater mix of non-industrial uses.</p> <p>4. To promote a place-specific design approach. Comprehensive analysis of urban design and heritage has revealed the strength and depth of the OLSPG area in relation to the existing urban character and form. Given the prevailing scale of the area it is important that the Masterplan provides a comprehensive set of urban design guidelines to shape the incremental introduction of residential and supporting community uses that can successfully co-exist with economic activities in what is intended to remain an essentially industry/ employment based quarter. The design approach must provide a subtle and nuanced framework in relation to issues such as massing, riverfront treatment, building footprints, façades and the incorporation of view lines.</p> <p>5. To celebrate heritage and character Sugar House Lane has major historic significance in the context of the wider agenda for regeneration and renewal in the Lower Lea Valley and London Thames Gateway. These areas are a focus for new jobs and housing and the Olympics and Stratford City developments represent a major change in the character of both Stratford and the Lower Lea Valley. Proposals for Stratford and the Olympics have led to a step-change in the speculative development interest in fringe Olympic sites and there is a concern that the cumulative impact of an unfettered market approach could erode the character of the area. It is important that proposals take into account the widespread loss of heritage in the Valley. It is critical that the remaining heritage assets are protected and enhanced and that new development highlights the defining spatial and built features of merit to ensure that the renewal of Sugar House Lane creates a distinctive location which has a sense of continuity with the past.</p> <p>6. To enhance sustainable transport and movement patterns. The Masterplan will seek to enhance the sustainability of transport and movement patterns at Sugar House Lane. This will be achieved through improvements to the highways network with greater connectivity east-west through the site and beyond to Bromley-by-Bow and Stratford High Street. A number of opportunities exist to improve PTAL levels in the area, particularly with the addition of a bus route through the heart of the site. Both pedestrians and cyclists would benefit from new bridge crossings reducing the island character of the site, and improving accessibility to open space assets and key movement routes.</p> <p>7. To incorporate environmental issues at the heart of the Masterplan. There are a range of opportunities</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>to enhance Sugar House Lane from an environmental perspective and to mitigate against any anticipated issues resulting from development. Opportunities exist in relation to mitigating against impacts in relation to flooding, air and noise, flora and fauna, water resources, landscape, infrastructure and soil/ geology.</p> <p>8. To support the existing and future policy and decision-making framework. The Masterplan will provide an informal extension to the guidance outlined in the OAPF. In doing so, it will enable the various public stakeholders to provide clear and consistent guidance to existing and potential occupiers, landowners and developers. It will also provide an agreed set of key criteria, based on current and emerging policy for the area, to underpin the assessment of future development proposals and planning applications. There might also be scope for the Masterplanning exercise to contribute to the London Borough of Newham’s evidence base review and development of policies as part of their emerging Local Development Framework</p>	
<p>Stratford and Lower Lea Valley Area Action Plan – Sustainability Appraisal, November 2007 http://www.newham.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/08B716DB-6D50-4740-9BB2-729DED4F9296/0/StratfordandLowerLeaValleyAAPScopingReportsNovember2007.pdf</p>	
<p>The proposed objectives and indicators for the SA are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve health and well being of the population and reduce inequalities 2. To support employment and economic competitiveness 3. To reduce crime and the fear of crime. 4. To provide the opportunity for people to meet their housing needs 5. To improve access to skills and knowledge. 6. To improve the accessibility of key services and facilities to local communities. 7. To reduce poverty and social exclusion and redress inequalities. 8. To conserve and enhance the character and appearance of the historic environment and features of cultural importance. 9. To reduce road traffic congestion through reducing the need to travel by car and improving travel choice. 10. To promote a high quality of urban design and protect and improve the quality of open space 11. To conserve, protect and enhance diversity and abundance of natural habitats within the entire 	<p>For each of the sustainability objectives, associated indicators have been identified. These indicators will provide a means for undertaking an assessment of whether the Local Development Framework is contributing towards sustainable development.</p> <p>Objective 1 indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children in Poverty • Life Expectancy at Birth • Number of confirmed TB cases per 100,000 Population • Average GP list Size <p>Objective 2 indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of planning permissions for major development including provision for off-site environment and transport improvements to the adjacent street scene, public realm, public open space, or transport network. • Unemployment rates

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>area.</p> <p>12. To maintain and enhance the quality of ground and surface waters.</p> <p>13. To reduce the vulnerability of homes to flooding.</p> <p>14. To minimise pollution levels and emissions of greenhouse gases and plan for future reductions to meet or exceed national climate change targets.</p> <p>15. To regenerate and increase the vitality of town centres.</p> <p>16. To maximise land use efficiency and to ensure new development occurs on derelict, vacant and previously developed land.</p> <p>17. To promote sport, leisure and tourism and associated facilities within the area</p> <p>18. To promote sustainable design and construction techniques in conjunction with the sustainable use of natural resources.</p> <p>19. To maintain, protect and enhance the character and quality of the townscape and landscape.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Activity (Total VAT registered firms) • Previously-developed land (Brownfield Sites) that is used or may be available for redevelopment as a % of the local authority land area <p>Objective 3 indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rates of Street Crime <p>Objective 4 indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of new housing output that is affordable • Percentage of unfit dwellings in Newham and London <p>Objective 5 indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Class of employees and self employed residents of Newham • Percentage of young people going into higher education. • Qualifications of working age population <p>Objective 6 indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average GP list Size • Neighbourhood Satisfaction <p>Objective 7 indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Class of employees and self employed residents of Newham • Percentage of young people going into higher education. • Qualifications of working age population • Average GP list Size • Neighbourhood Satisfaction <p>Objective 8 indicators:</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of and % (of the total), of Listed Buildings on the Building at Risk register • Number of and percentage (of the total) of scheduled Monuments on the Buildings at risk register <p>Objective 9 indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume of road traffic • Length in km of cycle lanes in the borough <p>Objective 10 indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of public open space per 1000 residents • Quality of parks and public open spaces (using Park Survey results) <p>Objective 11 indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Area and number of UDP protected sites, nature conservation Importance, and % area managed for Ecology <p>Objective 12 indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River Water Quality-Chemistry • Average household water consumption <p>Objective 13 indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of properties at risk from flooding (not taking into account flooding defences) from a 1.200 tidal flood and 1.100 fluvial flood • Percentage of development applications each year where Environment Agency objects on flood Grounds <p>Objective 14 indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emissions of carbon dioxide per capita • Renewable electricity generated as a percentage of total energy supplied.

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
	<p>Objective 15 indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viability of Shopping Centres • Percentage of planning permissions for major development including provision for off-site environment and transport improvements to the adjacent street scene, public realm, public open space, or transport network <p>Objective 16 indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously developed land (brownfield sites) that is used or may be available for redevelopment as a percentage of the local authority land area. <p>Objective 17 indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of public open space per 1000 residents • Quality of parks and public open spaces (using Park Survey results) <p>Objective 18 indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household Recycling rates • Average household water consumption • Renewable electricity generated as a percentage of total energy supplied. <p>Objective 19 indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viability of Shopping Centres • Percentage of planning permissions for major development including provision for off-site environment and transport improvements to the adjacent street scene, public realm, public open space, or transport network • Total Area and number of UDP protected sites, nature conservation areas and % area managed for ecology • Quality of parks and public open spaces (using Park Survey

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
	<p>results)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of public open space per 1000 residents • Volume of road traffic • Neighbourhood Satisfaction • Previously-developed land (Brownfield Sites) that is used or may be available for redevelopment as a % of the local authority land area
Stratford Renaissance Partnership: Strategic Plan Draft for Consultation	
<p>This Strategic Plan sets out the key objectives for the Stratford Renaissance Partnership (SRP) over the next ten years. SRP is a not for profit company limited by guarantee, whose Board members consist of the major public, private and voluntary sector stakeholders involved in the regeneration of Stratford.</p> <p>Stratford is currently the focus of unprecedented developer interest, with new proposals coming forward across the area from both the public and private sector. SRP has been set up to help ensure the growth this brings is integrated with the existing parts of Stratford and that these areas benefit positively in terms of investment and improved access to services.</p> <p>To help ensure this happens, SRP has drawn up seven key objectives, through which it will seek to influence, steer and coordinate the regeneration of Stratford. These are as follows:</p> <p>Strategic Objective A - To secure a common strategic direction from all SRP partners to realise an agreed vision for Stratford town centre and Stratford High Street that reflects the aspirations of all stakeholders.</p> <p>Strategic Objective B - To ensure that there is real community engagement and consultation across the work of SRP and its strategic partners.</p> <p>Strategic Objective C - To guide Stratford’s transformation into a sustainable and socially inclusive urban area serving the needs of all communities and interests.</p> <p>Strategic Objective D - To develop a high quality public realm throughout Stratford by ensuring an integrated approach across the Stratford town centre and High Street and a partnership approach to project development, review and monitoring.</p> <p>Strategic Objective E - To promote an adopted, integrated masterplan for the Island Site, including a strategy for land assembly.</p> <p>Strategic Objective F - To promote inward investment in Stratford to ensure its long term appeal to</p>	<p>Across Newham the preferred option is currently an increase of 50,000 new homes by 2020, with over 15,800 of these to come from the Stratford area.</p> <p>Newham Council’s forecasts indicate that by 2020 there could be up to 56,700 new jobs in Newham, with 23,900 of them coming from the Stratford area</p>

OLSPG IIA SCOPING REPORT

Key Objectives Relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	Key Indicators and Targets relevant to the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Integrated Impact Assessment
<p>business and to protect and enhance its viability as a centre.</p> <p>Strategic Objective G - To coordinate the relevant local financial commitments of partners, proposed interventions and relevant funding streams to produce a business plan for Stratford’s renaissance that will provide confidence and clarity for public and private sector investors.</p>	

APPENDIX B - HRA Baseline Information and Proposed Approach

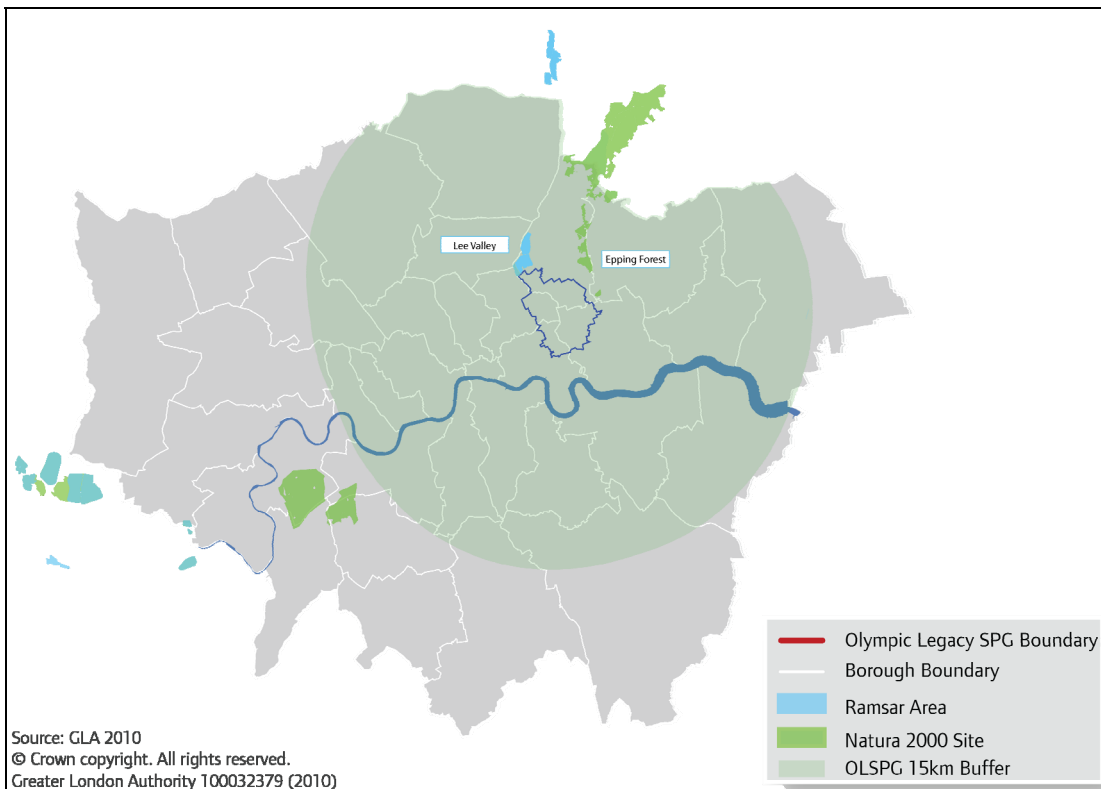
a. Baseline Information

The first stage of the HRA will involve a review of the available data. The search radius for the data will include a 15 km buffer around the boundary of the Greater London area, as per the relevant guidance from Natural England and the Environment Agency ²². The desk study will obtain the following information:

- a description of the Natura 2000 sites including the qualifying interest features for which the sites are designated (e.g. from Natura 2000 Data Sheets), their Conservation Objectives, condition status and sensitivities / vulnerabilities)
- details on the proposed strategies and policies within the plan, including those policies/strategies that have the potential to effect the qualifying interest features of the Natura 2000 sites;
- publicly available data such as previous versions of plans; and information on other existing and proposed plans that will need to be considered in the in-combination assessment.

The site information will be reviewed and checked against data held by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC). Natural England will also be consulted to confirm whether there have been any changes, in particular to the current condition of the designated sites and their sensitivities / vulnerabilities.

All the Natura sites within 15 km have been identified and are illustrated below and listed in Table 1A.



Identified Natura sites within 15 km of the OLSPG boundary.

Table 1A: Natura 2000 Sites within 15 km of the OLSPG Area

Natura 2000 Site	Location	Qualifying Interest
<p>Epping Forest SAC (1604.95 ha)</p>	<p>Outside the OLSPG boundary but within the 15km buffer.</p>	<p><i>Annex I</i> habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atlantic acidophilus beech forests with <i>Ilex</i> and sometimes also <i>Taxus</i> in the shrub layer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>) <p><i>Annex I</i> habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> • European dry heaths <p><i>Annex II</i> species that are a primary reason for selection of this site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Lucanus cervus</i> (stag beetle)
<p>Lee Valley SPA / Ramsar (447.87 ha)</p>	<p>Adjacent to the OLSPG boundary at it's northernmost point.</p>	<p>SPA:</p> <p>This site qualifies under <i>Article 4.1</i> of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting populations of European importance of the following species listed on <i>Annex I</i> of the Directive:</p> <p>Over winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> (bittern) <p>This site also qualifies under <i>Article 4.2</i> of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting populations of European importance of the following migratory species:</p> <p>Over winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Anas strepera</i> (gadwall) • <i>Anas clypeata</i> (shoveler) <p>Ramsar:</p> <p>The site also qualifies as a Ramsar Wetland of International Importance under the following criteria:</p> <p><u>Criterion 2:</u> The site supports the nationally scarce plant species <i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i> (whorled water-milfoil) and the rare or vulnerable invertebrate <i>Micronecta minutissima</i> (a water-boatman).</p> <p><u>Criterion 6:</u> The site supports species/populations occurring at levels of international importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Anas clypeata</i> (shoveler) • <i>Anas strepera</i> (gadwall)

b. Proposed Approach

1. Screening Assessment

The objective of the HRA screening process is to determine whether likely significant effects on designated Natura 2000 sites, either alone or in combination may result from the implementation of the OLSPG.

‘Likely significant effect’ in this context is any effect that may reasonably be predicted as a consequence of the plans that may affect the conservation objectives of the features for which a site was designated.

The information collated during the desk study and consultation will be mapped, reviewed and assessed against the development principles of the OLSPG to determine whether there is potential for the integrity of these sites to be affected. The assessment will consider the following:

- could the proposals affect the qualifying interest and are they sensitive to the effect;
- the probability of the effect happening;
- the likely consequences for the site’s Conservation Objectives (as defined by Natural England) if the effect occurred; and
- the magnitude, duration and reversibility of the effect.

The aim of the Habitats Regulations process is to demonstrate that the proposals will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the site. Site integrity is defined as:

“the coherence of its structure and function across its whole area that enables it to sustain the habitat, complex of habitats and/or the levels of populations of the species for which it was classified”²³.

The decision on whether the site integrity could be adversely affected by the proposals will focus on and be limited to the site’s Conservation Objectives.

European Commission guidance on the screening process recommends that the determination of likely significant should be undertaken in the absence of any mitigation measures. The screening assessment will however, consider mitigation following a recent legal decision in the UK²⁴, which has indicated that there is no reason why a screening assessment must be carried out in the absence of any mitigation, and a competent authority should take account of such measures.

If the competent authority does not agree with the effectiveness of any mitigation and hence cannot conclude no likely significant effect then an Appropriate Assessment will be required.

For each of the policies the screening stage will therefore conclude one of the following options:

- no likely significant effect;
- a likely significant effect;
- it cannot be concluded whether there will be no likely significant effect.

If the last two cases are concluded then the need for an Appropriate Assessment will be triggered. In determining which of the above categories a policy in the plan falls into, consideration will be given to the available guidance produced by Natural England²⁵. The published guidance dates from August 2006 and the early consultations with Natural England will discuss any updates in the methods proposed and agree the approach.

2. Appropriate Assessment

The outcome of the HRA screening exercise is likely to require careful consideration by the GLA. If an HRA is not triggered by the screening study, then clearly no further action is necessary. But even if an HRA were to be triggered, the GLA would have the option of either amending the policy to avoid triggering the HRA. There may be instances for example where it is clear that effects may occur as a result of a development principle and it is not possible to remove that effect by wording changes to it.

In such cases there may be a need at this stage to demonstrate in more detail how it will be possible for the lower tier plans to address such issues such that the requirements of the Habitats Regulations are met. In doing so this will allow GLA to develop development principles with confidence that it will not then create problems at a later date, even though subsequent lower tier plans and any projects that follow from them will themselves also be subject to the requirements of the Habitats Regulations.

NOTES

- ¹ Now called Communities and Local Government (CLG).
- ² Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2005).
- ³ The London Plan Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London, July 2011, page 32.
- ⁴ The London Plan Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London, July 2011, page 32.
- ⁵ Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework, Mayor of London, January 2007, <http://legacy.london.gov.uk/mayor/planning/docs/lowerleavalley-pt1.pdf>
- ⁶ Mayor's Transport Strategy, May 2010. <http://www.london.gov.uk/publication/mayors-transport-strategy>
- ⁷ The London Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment and Housing Capacity Study 2009, Mayor of London, October 2009, <http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/uploads/strategic-housing-land-study-09.pdf>
- ⁸ The London Plan, Mayor of London, July 2011, <http://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/planning/londonplan>
- ⁹ Standard assessment procedure (SAP) is an index of the annual cost of heating a dwelling to achieve a standard heating regime and runs from 1 (highly inefficient) to 120 (highly efficient). It is a measure of a dwelling's overall energy efficiency, it is dependent on both the heat loss from the dwelling and the performance of the heating system. This was previously collected as BVPI 63.
- ¹⁰ The Education Assessment Tables included here are based on 2005 individual pupil records in the English Pupil Dataset. EPD). Records in the dataset are for all pupils on roll in January 2005 attending any maintained (state) school in England other Pupil Referral Units (PRUs). Pupil age is as it would have been at 31st August immediately before the start of the 2004/05 school year. The dataset does not include records of individuals attending independent (private) schools or who are without any school place. The attainment Figures are for pupils aged 10 and for pupils aged 15 at the start of the school year. Pupils aged 10 would normally be in the final year of primary schooling, and pupils aged 15 would have started the final year of compulsory schooling in September 2004. Key Stage assessments and tests took place in summer 2005. The wards listed are those where pupils lived.
- ¹¹ Information is grouped by pupil home ward. Ward boundaries can change.
- ¹² These employment rates are residence-based – that is, they include people who live in the given borough who are working, regardless of whether their job is located in or outside the borough.
- ¹³ The number of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance and National Insurance Credits expressed as a percentage of the economically active population.
- ¹⁴ Equivilisation takes into account the affect of the number of people living within a household and the type of household and the effect of this on relative income enjoyed by each member of the household.
- ¹⁵ Bereavement Benefit, Carer's Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance (from November 2008), Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance, Income Support, Jobseeker's Allowance, Pension Credit, State Pension and Widow's Benefit
- ¹⁶ Chatham, King's Park, Leabridge, Wick (Hackney), Forest Gate North, Forest Gate South, Stratford and New Town, Wall End, West Ham (Newham), Bow East, Bow West, Bromley by Bow, Mile End East (Tower Hamlets), Cann Hall, Cathall, Grove Green, Lea Bridge, Leyton, Leytonstone (Waltham Forest).
- ¹⁷ SMRs mean that the mortality of different areas (or time periods) can be compared with one standard mortality experience (usually national). It is important to note that SMRs for different areas (or years) cannot be directly compared with each other. For example, if Bow East had an SMR of 120 and Cathall an SMR of 110, it can be said that both wards have a higher than expected number of deaths compared to the average for England and Wales. However, no assumptions can be made about the actual difference in mortality between Bow East and Cathall. The higher SMR in Bow East does not necessarily imply that its age-specific mortality rates are higher than Cathall's. For example, two areas may have the same age-specific mortality rates but because their population structures are different their SMRs will differ, because these form the basis of the SMR calculation. So if the population

structures of the areas are very different then the SMRs for these areas may provide a misleading summary comparison between the areas. This restriction also means direct comparisons cannot be made between male and female SMRs.

¹⁸ An analysis of the under-reporting of crime should be undertaken (alongside the use of official police statistics on recorded crime). Many incidents are not reported to the police and therefore do not make it into official crime statistics. (The British Crime Survey suggests this is up to 60% for violent crime). Hospital admissions data for suspected assault may be available for the purpose of this project in the future. The analysis of this data should be effective in determining if there are patterns of under-reporting for violent crime.

¹⁹ To keep consistency with numbers of crimes of the Olympic wards, the numbers of crimes of London as whole are calculated by summing up ward-level numbers of crimes although district level figures of crimes may be more accurate than ward level ones.

²⁰ Set out in the National Air Quality Strategy by 2015.

²¹ SAP 2005, The Government's Standard Assessment Procedure for Energy Rating of Dwellings, DEFRA, 2005. BRE website: <http://projects.bre.co.uk/sap2005/>

²² Work Instruction: (Appendix 7) – Stage 1 & 2 Assessment of New Integrated Pollution Control (IPC), Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) Permissions under the Habitats Regulations, Version 6, October 2006, Environment Agency.

²³ Dilley Lane Judgement - Hart District Council v The Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, Luckmore Limited and Barratt Homes Limited (CO/7623/2007) 1st May 2008

²⁴ Dilley Lane Judgement - Hart District Council v The Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, Luckmore Limited and Barratt Homes Limited (CO/7623/2007) 1st May 2008

²⁵ Tyldesley and Associates for English Nature (2006) Draft Guidance - The Assessment of Regional Spatial Strategies and Sub-Regional Strategies under the Provisions of the Habitats Regulations.