

Integrated Impact Assessment



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1. Non-technical summary

1.1 Introduction

This is a non-technical summary of the OLSPG’s Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA), which assessed the environmental, social and economic performance of the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (OLSPG) against a set of objectives. The following section explains what the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance is and provides an outline of the IIA’s content and methodology.

1.2 What is an Integrated Impact Assessment?

An IIA combines a Sustainability Appraisal, Strategic Environmental Assessment and an Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) in a single document. This approach avoids the need to undertake separate assessments, reduces duplication and assists and improves the content and ambition of the OLSPG by identifying and assessing its potential effect.

The process the GLA followed in preparing this IIA was set out in the 2010 IIA Scoping Report,¹ which in turn is based on the methodology recommended by the ODPM in 2005.²

This methodology comprised five stages.

<p>Stage A - Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on its scope.</p> <p>Was undertaken to produce the draft OLSPG’s and final IIA Scoping Reports.</p>
<p>Stage B - Developing and refining options and assessing effects and Stage C - Preparing the IIA Report.</p> <p>These form the main content of this document.</p>
<p>Stage D – Consultation.</p> <p>This was carried out in October - November 2011 and January - February 2012.</p>
<p>Stage E – Monitoring</p> <p>Will take place against the published OLSPG.</p>

Unlike Local Development Documents there is no formal requirement for the GLA to produce a Sustainability Appraisal for the OLSPG under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004); or to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment as required by the Environmental Assessment Regulations for Plans and Programmes (2004). However, in order that maximum planning weight can be attached to the OLSPG, the same process is followed. This also allows the GLA to assess its environmental, economic and social impacts and helps integrate sustainable development considerations into the Guidance.

1.3 Purpose of the Integrated Impact Assessment

The purpose of this Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) is to present the findings of the GLA’s impact assessments of the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Guidance (OLSPG) against a range of social, economic and environmental objectives and to show how this information and insight was used to inform and amend the final published version. A draft IIA was issued for public consultation from the 25 January 2012 to the 11 February 2012 and the final OLSPG was agreed for publication by the Mayor of London’s Chief of Staff and Deputy Mayor for Planning on the 20 June 2012.

1.4 What is the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance?

The primary purpose of the OLSPG is to supplement and apply London Plan policy for the OLSPG area by setting out the Mayor of London's strategic priorities and long term vision for the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park and its surrounding areas in a single spatial planning document. Specifically, the Guidance sets out in maps and text how the Mayor wishes to see this part of the Lower Lea Valley evolve and change over the next 20 years to create a new sustainable and successful piece of London, thereby helping transform living conditions and opportunities across east London as a whole.

The OLSPG contains visions for the area as a whole and each of its five Sub-areas, and sets out a series of strategic development principles to guide future development and change in the area it covers. These are set out in Appendix 2 of this Assessment. The OLSPG promotes a balanced and comprehensive approach to land use and development and sets out a series of key strategic and local interventions that will be required to help achieve its objective to create a network of sustainable communities across the OLSPG area.

1.5 How was the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance assessed?

The IAA uses an objectives-led approach that was informed by the baseline evidence, the consideration of the key sustainability issues for London and the OLSPG area, a review of plans and programmes, and comments received during the consultation of the IAA Scoping Report. Broadly, the objectives present the preferred environmental, social or economic outcome which typically involves minimising detrimental effects and enhancing positive effects and cover relevant environmental, social and economic aspects. Each objective was also supported by a series of guide questions to assist these assessments.

1.6 What strategic options were considered?

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,³ and is consistent with the population and transport assumptions behind the Mayor's 2009 draft replacement London Plan and his 2009 draft Transport Strategy.⁴ 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),⁵ 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.⁶ As such it had 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 16,000 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 39,000 new homes and 1,028,000 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 29,000 new homes and 1,355,000 sq.m. of new or improved commercial floorspace could be built across the OLSPG area, which in turn could provide around 54,000 jobs. This scenario was used in the Consultation Draft OLSPG.

Scenario 3a – OLSPG estimate

Scenario 3 was then amended to take account of comments that were received from the consultation. This scenario (3a) concludes that some 32,000 new homes and 1,326,000 sq.m. of new or improved commercial and community floorspace could be built across the OLSPG area, which in turn might provide around 53,000 jobs. This scenario is used within the published OLSPG.

1.7 What were the key conclusions of the IIA?

The IIA process provided ongoing commentary on the likely effects of the draft OLSPG and found it to be broadly positive when considered against IIA objectives. The IIA process also identified where changes to the emerging OLSPG might help further mitigate adverse effects and maximise beneficial effects in light of the IIA’s original objectives.

These are:

IIA Objectives	Finding	Response
Energy: Reduce energy consumption and emissions of greenhouse gases whilst increasing the use of renewable sustainable energy resources.	Look to strengthen approach to ensure that connections from the Olympic Park into the wider OLSPG area are secured and that Green Enterprise objectives are promoted and achieved. Identify where and how exemplar standards can be introduced.	All connections were reviewed and additional emphasis has been given to sustainability outcomes in the published OLSPG.
Water: Promote more efficient use of water resources and improve water quality.	Continue to promote exemplar standards and look at ways which they can be introduced throughout the OLSPG area.	Additional emphasis has been given to sustainability outcomes and 2 key Thames Water projects have been referenced in the published OLSPG.
Biodiversity: Create, protect and enhance suitable wildlife habitats wherever possible, protect species and diversity and manage woodlands.	Fully reflect and incorporate the conclusions of the HRA scoping report.	The HAA recommendations were accepted and new Open space and Biodiversity development principles were introduced into the published OLSPG.
Land: Encourage new development on brownfield land, the regeneration of derelict and vacant property; and ensure contaminated land is appropriately remediated.	Continue to promote the release of suitable industrial land and promote it for compatible employment and residential uses, whilst continuing to manage the transition and secure tangible benefits for local communities.	The release of suitable industrial land and the promotion for compatible employment and residential uses, and the need to secure tangible benefits for local communities are maintained in the published OLSPG.

IIA Objectives	Finding	Response
Air quality: Improve air quality.	Recognise the potential to adversely effect air quality in the OLSPG area, particularly from vehicles and construction. Ensure all new developments incorporate appropriate assessments and mitigation measures.	Potential impacts are now better recognised in the published OLSPG.
Waste and resources: Minimise waste and increase recycling, composting and recovery rates.	Ensure that existing waste management capacity is safeguarded, sufficient new waste management capacity is identified, and all new development maximises recycling opportunities and minimises waste production.	The published OLSPG has been amended to better reflect the Mayor of London’s waste hierarchy and made clearer in respect of the need to protect all waste management sites.
Noise: Mitigate ambient noise pollution.	Avoid new housing and community facilities such as schools and open spaces in areas where noise pollution may occur, and ensure that where it is acceptable, that suitable mitigation measures are incorporated. Anticipate and control new noise generating activities.	Potential noise impacts are better acknowledged in the published OLSPG.
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.	Ensure all development in areas at risk of flooding fully comply with relevant standards. Look at ways that flood risk within the OLSPG can be mitigated and reduced. Minimise overheating.	Potential flood risk impacts are better acknowledged in the published OLSPG.
Open space: Create, protect, maintain, restore and enhance open spaces and ensure public access is provided.	Ensure that new public open space of different sizes and functions are provided throughout the OLSPG area, particularly in areas of identified deficiency. In all cases ensure that open spaces are safe and accessible to the area’s existing and new communities.	New Open space and Biodiversity development principles have been introduced into the published OLSPG.
Archaeological and historic environment: Conserve and enhance heritage assets, their settings, and the wider historic and cultural environment.	Continue to recognise the importance of the area's historic assets and local character, and set out where higher, taller and smaller buildings might be located.	The need to recognise the importance of the area's historic assets and local character and set out where higher, taller and smaller buildings might be located are maintained in the published OLSPG.

IIA Objectives	Finding	Response
Public Realm: Promote a clean well-maintained public realm.	Ensure that all new development incorporate safe, accessible and easy to navigate and maintain public realm.	The importance of and need for improvements to the public realm are strongly referenced in the published OLSPG.
Accessibility: To promote and enhance the accessibility of the area.	Ensure that all new housing developments fully meet Lifetime Homes and Lifetime Neighbourhood standards.	This is strongly stressed in the published OLSPG.
Urban Design: Promote a high quality of sustainable urban design.	Continue to promote exemplar urban design.	The need to promote exemplar urban design is maintained in the published OLSPG.
Health: Improve health and well being through enhancing access to health facilities for local residents and promoting healthy lifestyles.	Ensure that all significant new housing developments identify and help meet their social and community infrastructure requirements and fully assess health implications, opportunities and needs.	This is further emphasised in the published OLSPG.
Crime: Create safe and secure environments and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Promote community safety in the design of buildings, connections and spaces. Better articulate London Plan policy 7.3 (Designing out crime).	This is better articulated in the published OLSPG.
Housing: Wider access to good quality, well-located, affordable housing as well as a higher proportion of family sized housing.	Continue to promote new family and affordable housing across the OLSPG area, but particularly in the areas identified as suitable for higher levels of family housing.	This is maintained and stressed in the published OLSPG.
Poverty and exclusion: Reduce poverty and social exclusion whilst promoting social inclusiveness and equality.	Ensure that significant new developments do identify and help meet their social and community infrastructure requirements, particularly for local people so that have access to the new facilities and opportunities and are not excluded or displaced by the changes in the area the Games are bringing about.	This is stressed and convergence is given additional importance in the published OLSPG.
Education: Improve educational attainment and the provision and access to educational facilities.	Ensure that sufficient land is identified and safeguarded for schools and that new development helps archive convergence outcomes – particularly in respect of training.	The GLA developed a bespoke more locally specific methodology that better estimates education needs that has been used in the published OLSPG.

IIA Objectives	Finding	Response
Travel: Reduce the need to travel and encourage the use of public transport including walking and cycling.	Continue to promote alternatives car-use and ensure that the strategic and local connections and improvements the draft OLSPG identifies are secured.	This is maintained and stressed in the published OLSPG.
Community facilities: Provide access to an adequate range of community facilities and key services to meet the needs of local residents.	Ensure that significant new developments identify and help meet their social and community infrastructure requirement and that the OLSPG's existing communities can access the new facilities and opportunities the OLSPG promotes, and are not excluded or displaced by the changes in the area the Games are bringing about.	This is maintained and stressed in the published OLSPG.
Community well being: Ensure that the plan does not negatively affect existing residents and encourages community participation.	Ensure that significant new developments identify and help meet their social and community infrastructure requirement and that the OLSPG's existing communities can access the new facilities and opportunities the OLSPG promotes, and are not excluded or displaced by the changes in the area the Games are bringing about.	The need to ensure that significant new developments identify and help meet their social and community infrastructure requirement, and that the OLSPG's existing communities can access the new facilities and opportunities the OLSPG promotes is stressed in the published OLSPG.
Equality and diversity: To ensure positive outcomes for all communities including the unique ethnic and cultural diversity specific to this area.	Ensure that new development in the OLSPG area benefits existing and new communities and that opportunities are available to all of the area's communities and that new community spaces and facilities are provided and accessible to local people.	This is better recognised and articulated in the published OLSPG.
Economic growth: Increase inward investment into the local area boosting sustainable economic growth.	Promote the land use changes and strategic land use structure the OLSPG identifies. Support measures to diversify the areas employment offer, particularly at Stratford and Hackney Wick.	The importance of this is maintained and stressed in the published OLSPG.
Employment: Increase employment opportunities for all residents in the local area.	Ensure that a range of new business floorspace and job opportunities are created across the OLSPG area that are fully accessible and available to local people, particularly women and those from Black and Ethnic Minority Groups.	The importance of this is maintained and stressed in the published OLSPG.

2. Background

2.1 The London Plan

The 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.⁷

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.⁸ 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.

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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.

2.2 The purpose of the OLSPG

The OLSPG supplements and applies London Plan policy to the OLSPG area by setting out the Mayor of London's strategic priorities and long term vision for the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park and its surrounding areas in a single spatial planning document. Specifically, it sets out in maps and text how the Mayor wishes to see this part of the Lower Lea Valley evolve and change over the next 20 years to create a new sustainable and successful piece of London, thereby helping transform living conditions and opportunities across east London as a whole.

The OLSPG seeks to maximise the considerable investment and economic opportunities presented by the Games and the development of Stratford, and to ensure that the Olympic site is properly integrated with surrounding neighbourhoods, communities and town centres. The area covered by the Guidance therefore extends beyond Stratford and the Olympic Park to include their surrounding 'fringe' areas which have significant potential for regeneration and growth.

The OLSPG builds on and takes forward the principles set out in the Mayor of London's 2007 Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework (LLV OAPF)⁹ which set out his views on how the Lower Lea Valley as whole 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. The OLSPG will supercede the LLV OAPF where the two areas overlap when it is formally published by the Mayor following consultation, and sits between the broad strategic guidance of the London Plan and the more detailed guidance of Local Development Plans of the four local authorities it covers.

The OLSPG will be Supplementary Guidance to the London Plan and has been subject to consultation as will this Integrated Impact Assessment. As such it will be a material consideration in respect of plan making and planning decisions in the area it covers.

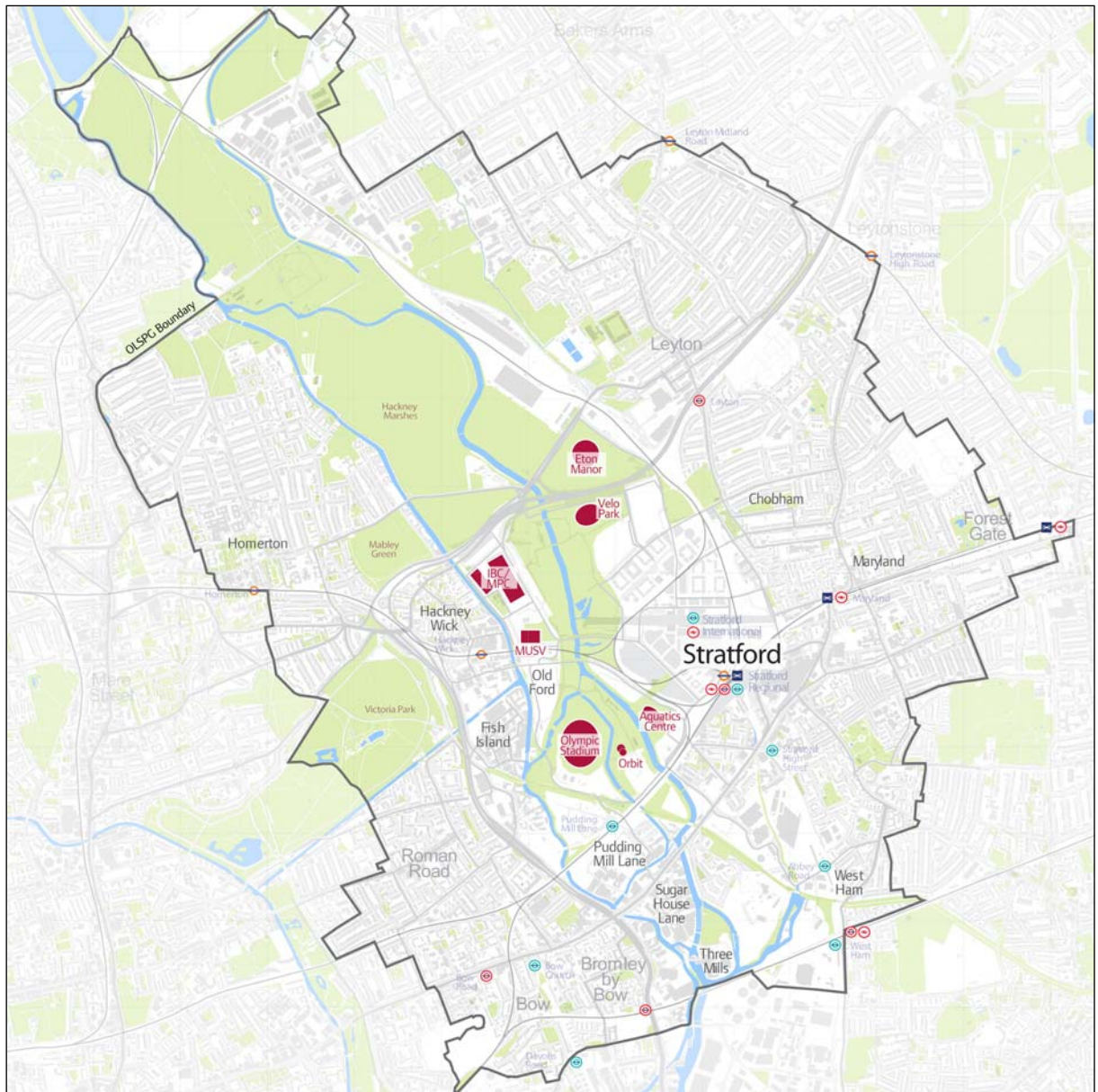
The OLSPG also sets out a vision for the OLSPG area as a whole and for each of its five Sub-areas. These are set out in Appendix 2 of this assessment.

2.3 Main users and beneficiaries

The main users of the OLSPG will be borough planning officers, the Olympic Delivery Authority and London Legacy Development Corporation's Planning Decisions Teams, the London Thames Gateway Development Corporation, the London Legacy Development Corporation more generally, the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority and local developers, businesses and organisations.

Generally, everyone who works in, lives in or has assets in the OLSPG area will benefit from the planning guidance and Londoners will benefit through the results of sustainable growth and new housing and employment the OLSPG promotes and seeks.

The OLSPG area



2.4 OLSPG - Key development principles

The published OLSPG proposes one core development principle and five overarching development principles. These are:

Core development principle
Convergence
Planning applications in the OLSPG area should demonstrate how they will help close the deprivation gap between the Olympic host boroughs and the rest of London. One way this can be achieved is for all applications that propose more than 100 residential units or 1,000 sq.m of new floorspace or uses to include a statement setting out how they will help achieve the convergence outcomes set out in Appendix 1 of the OLSPG.
Overarching development principles
A. Homes and communities
To promote Stratford as a new metropolitan centre, ensure land use change leads to a wide range of new business, training and employment opportunities across the OLSPG area, and to identify and protect sites needed for social infrastructure.
B. Business and employment
To promote Stratford as a new metropolitan centre, ensure land use change leads to a wide range of new business, training and employment opportunities across the OLSPG area, and to identify and protect sites needed for social infrastructure.
C. Connectivity and transport
To remove and overcome barriers to movement and ensure that existing and new communities across the OLSPG area are linked by a network of strategic and more fine-grained local connections, promote walking and cycling, use the area's public transport infrastructure to achieve a lasting shift to more sustainable forms of transport and movement, and minimise adverse impacts on the capacity and operation of the area's public transport and highway networks.
D. Urban form
To use the area's unique open spaces, waterways, character, sporting facilities heritage buildings and contemporary city scale architecture, to create a network of new linked, inclusively designed and revitalised lifetime neighbourhoods.
E. Open space and sustainable development
To create a new part of London which is ready to respond to the challenge of climate change by improving, extending and linking the OLSPG area's unique network of open spaces and waterways, utilising and developing the sustainability infrastructure inherited from the 2012 Games, and achieving exemplar standards of sustainable design and construction and environmental quality.

2.5 Convergence

In October 2009 the Olympic host boroughs published a Strategic Regeneration Framework that noted that whilst it was known that the host borough area suffered from the severe deprivation, there was also a stubborn and persistent gap between the social outcomes in the host boroughs and the rest of London that accounted for the greatest cluster of deprivation in England and Wales. The report also cited the following statistics to illustrate the scale of the challenge and ambition this presented.¹⁰

- 64.2% of the population are employed in the host boroughs area compared with 70.4% in London. This means 77,000 fewer people are in employment in the host boroughs.
- The percentage of households who live in overcrowded conditions is between 18% and 38% in the five host boroughs. The London average is under 7%.
- 17% of adults in the host boroughs have no qualifications, compared to 11.6% in London. This gap means 67,000 more people have no qualifications in the host boroughs compared with the London average.
- 36% of adults in the host boroughs have National Vocational Qualification Level Four (NVQ4) qualifications (equivalent to degree level and above) compared to 40.6% in London - a gap equivalent to 51,000 less people.
- There is almost an 8% gap in GCSE attainment from the London average.
- An extra 15 people per 100,000 of the population die prematurely in the host boroughs than in London overall.
- One in four children are classified as obese by Year Six, above the London average.

The report noted that the situation was getting better, with a significant increase in the levels of attainment and a reduction in violent crime, but that the gap persisted.

The Mayor of London and the elected Mayors and Leaders of the Olympic host boroughs therefore committed themselves and their organisations to work towards achieving socio-economic Convergence between the host boroughs and the rest of London by 2030 and is a strategic planning priority for the Mayor of London¹¹ and embedded in his proposals to set up a Mayoral Development Corporation.¹²

The SRF was agreed by the Mayor of London, the Olympics Minister, the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government and the Host Borough Leaders and Mayors at the meeting of the Olympic Park Regeneration Steering Group in October 2009 SRF and identified seven key outcomes that need to be achieved to meet Convergence objectives.¹³

These were:

- The creating a coherent and high quality city within a world city region
- Improving educational attainment, skills and raising aspirations
- Reducing worklessness, benefit dependency and child poverty.
- Homes for all
- Enhancing health and wellbeing
- Reduce serious crime rates and anti social behaviour
- Maximising the sports legacy and increasing participation.

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The SRF also set out seven indicators for social and economic regeneration as the result of Olympic investment.¹⁴ These were that:

- Employment rates increase to the London average
- Average incomes in the bottom two fifths of earners in the Host Borough area increase to the London average
- Young people in the host borough area have improved GCSE results to at least the London average
- Host Borough 11 year olds have at least the same educational attainment as the London average
- The number of families in receipt of benefits in the Host Boroughs area fall to no more than the London average
- The rate of violent crime continues to fall and reflect the London average and
- Residents in the Host Boroughs area, particularly men, will have increased life expectancy to the London average.

The Mayor's commitment to convergence is set out in his London Plan (policy 2.4 in particular) and in the OLSPG's core development principle which stresses that Planning applications in the OLSPG area should demonstrate how they will help close the deprivation gap between the Olympic host boroughs and the rest of London. One way this can be achieved is for all applications that propose more than 100 residential units or 1,000 sq.m of new floorspace or uses to include a statement setting out how they will help achieve the convergence outcomes set out in Appendix 1 of the OLSPG.

3. The IIA process

3.1 Introduction

This assessment looks at the environmental, social and economic performance of the draft and published OLSPG against a set of objectives, and follows consultation on a draft Scoping Report prepared by the GLA in 2010 and a draft IIA in January 2012.

The IIA combines a Sustainability Appraisal, Strategic Environmental Assessment and an Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) into a single document, thereby reducing duplication, maximising opportunities for synergies, and assisting and improving the content and ambition of the OLSPG by identifying and assessing its potential effect.

Unlike Local Development Documents there is no formal requirement for the GLA to produce a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for the OLSPG under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004); or to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) as required by the Environmental Assessment Regulations for Plans and Programmes (2004). However, in order that maximum planning weight can be attached to the OLSPG, the same process is followed. This also allowed the GLA to assess its environmental, economic and social impacts and helps it integrate sustainable development considerations into the Guidance.

3.2 The five stages

The process the GLA has followed in preparing this IIA was set out in the draft 2010 IIA Scoping Report,¹⁵ which in turn is based on the methodology recommended by the ODPM in 2005.¹⁶ This methodology is depicted below and comprises five distinct stages.

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

- A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives.
- A2: Collecting baseline information.
- A3: Identifying social, economic and environmental issues and problems.
- A4: Developing the IIA framework (objectives).
- A5: Consulting on the scope of the IIA.

Stage B: Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects

- B1: Testing the plan objectives against the IIA framework.
- B2: Developing the plan options.
- B3: Predicting the effects the OLSPG.
- B4: Evaluating the effects of the OLSPG.
- B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects.
- B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementation.

Stage C: Preparing the IIA Report

- C1: Preparing the IIA Report.

Stage D: Consultation

- D1: Consulting on the OLSPG and the IIA Report.
- D2: Assessing significant changes.
- D3: Decision-making and providing information.

Stage E: Monitoring

- E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring.
- E2: Responding to adverse effects.

The OLSPG IIA process

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

The GLA collated a wide variety of information on the OLSPG area in 2010 and prepared a draft scoping report and in accordance with the requirements of the SEA Directive, then sought the views of the statutory environmental consultation bodies on the scope and detail of the environmental information that should be included in the SA report. These bodies were:

- English Heritage
- Natural England
- Environment Agency

As set out in the SEA Directive it is desirable for other relevant bodies to be consulted, and as well as the three designated bodies, the GLA consulted the following additional organisations and authorities between the 25 June and 2 August 2010:

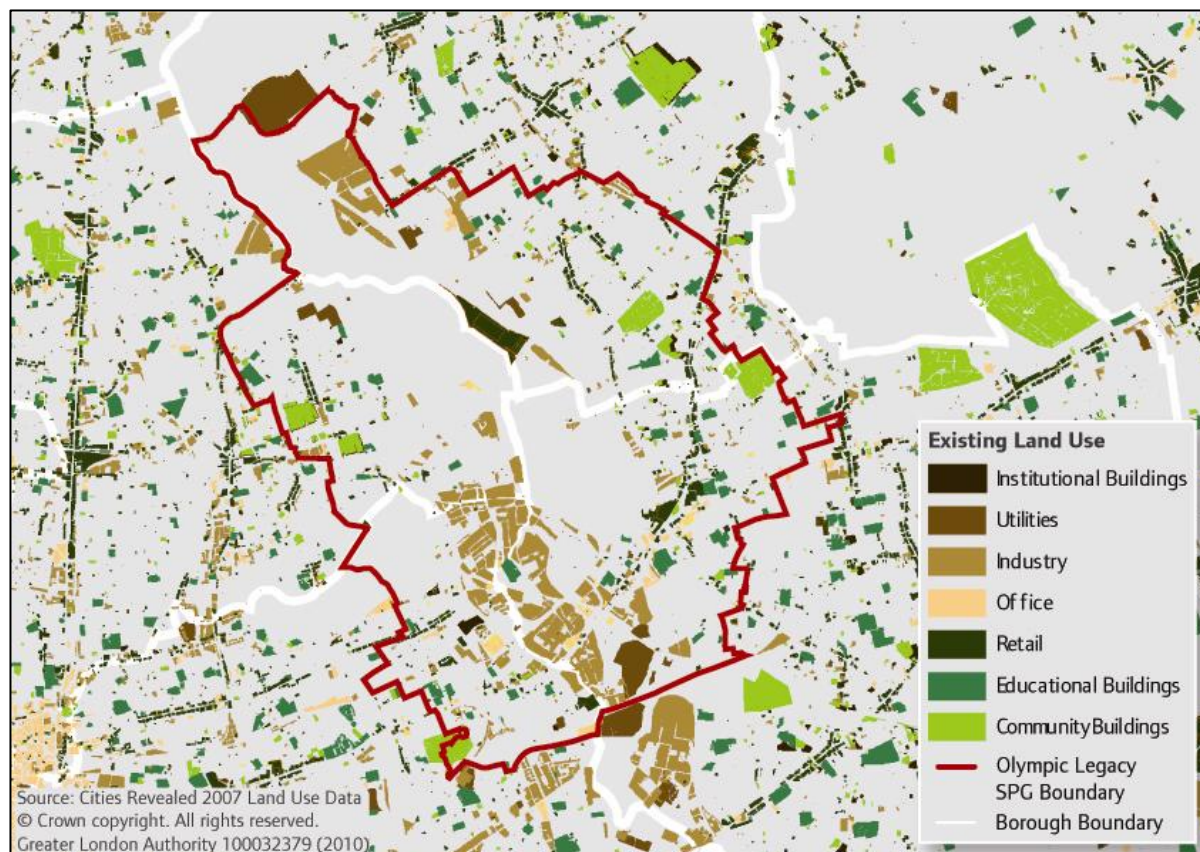
- Communities and Local Government
- Design for London
- Government Office for London
- Host Borough Unit
- London Borough of Hackney
- London Borough of Newham
- London Borough of Tower Hamlets
- London Borough of Waltham Forest
- London Civic Forum
- London Development Agency
- London Fire and Emergency 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

Comments received as result of this consultation were assessed and reflected in the Scoping Report.¹⁷

5. Key baseline findings

5.1 Introduction

An important part of the IAA scoping was the identification of 2010 baseline conditions. This is set out in detail in the IAA Scoping Report¹⁸ and was drawn from material previously gathered by the GLA, LDA, and ODA. This section of the IAA summarises this information.



5.2 Location, geography and landuse

OLSPG Landuse (2010)

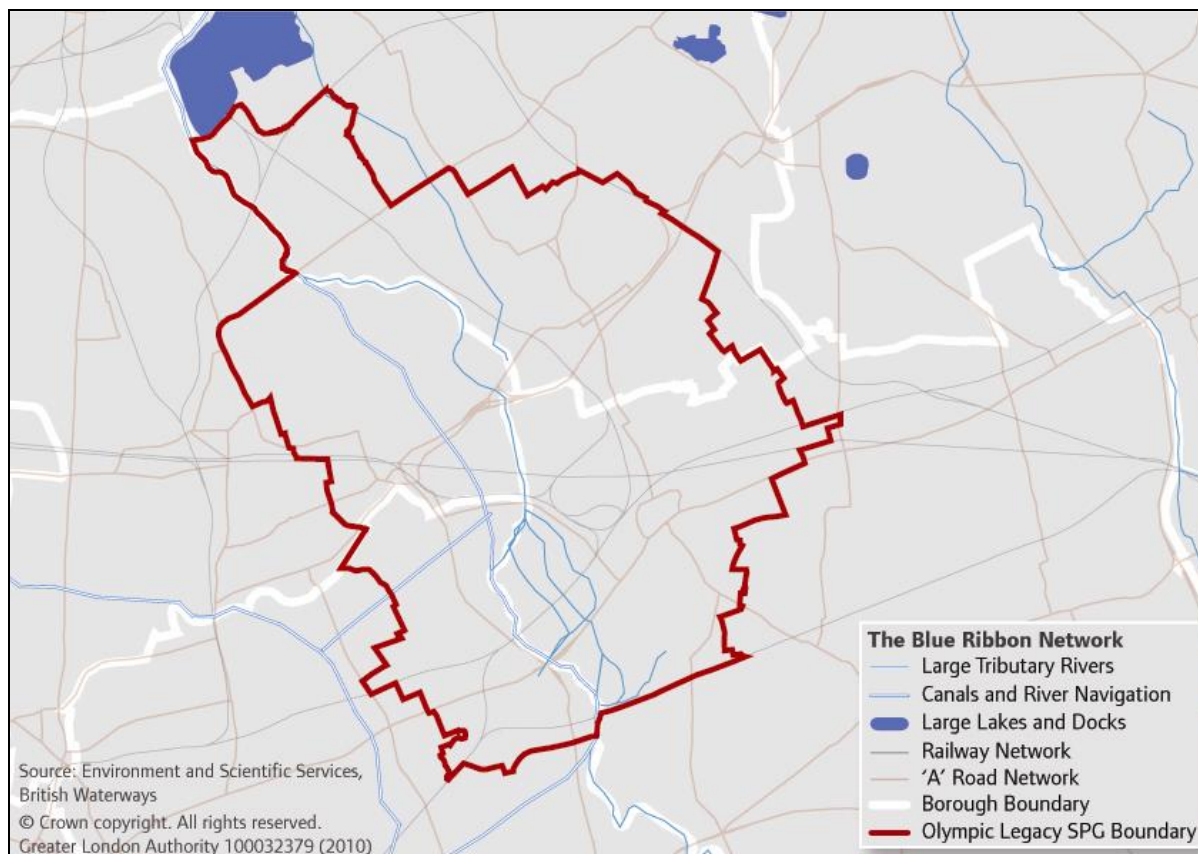
Much of the land surrounding the Olympic Park, including to the south and west, such as Fish Island, Hackney Wick, Pudding Mill Lane, Three Mills and Sugar House Lane and further to the north, such as the Lea Bridge Road, Ruckholt Road and Orient Way areas have been historically dominated by industrial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

Other recent large-scale projects included the new Stratford International Rail Station and Westfield shopping complex. 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 OLSPG 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.

5.3 Soil conditions, ground water and contamination

Historically, key parts of the OLSPG area were used for industry including bone, varnish, soap, and tallow works, as well as distilleries, engineering and chemical plants. Parts of the Olympic site were also used for landfill, including a 100-year-old tip on the site of the VeloPark. Many parts of these areas are therefore contaminated with petrol, oil, tar, arsenic and lead.

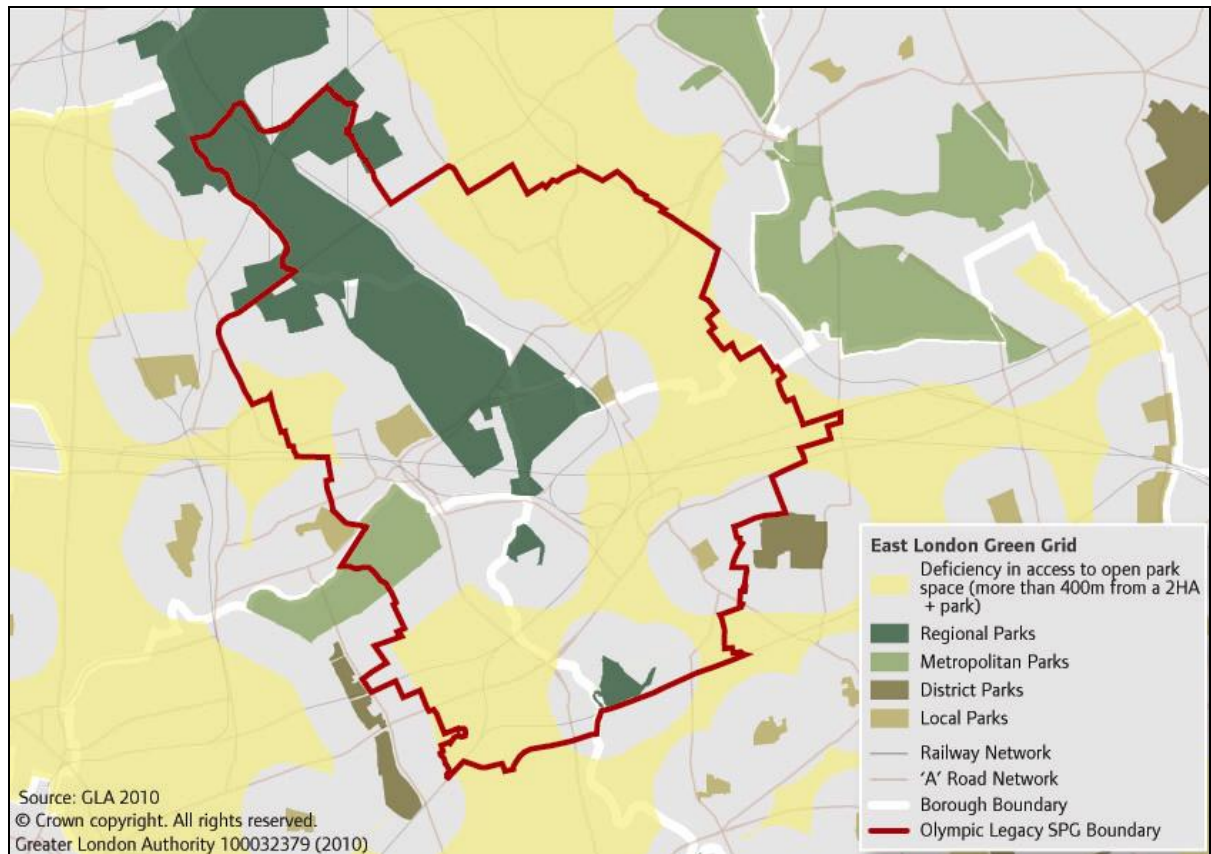
5.4 Water



[OLSPG Blue Ribbon network](#)

The River Lea dissects the OLSPG area and runs north to south to the Thames. The area is also serviced by a series of canals and waterways that historically were of low environmental and ecological quality. Each Londoner on average consumed 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.

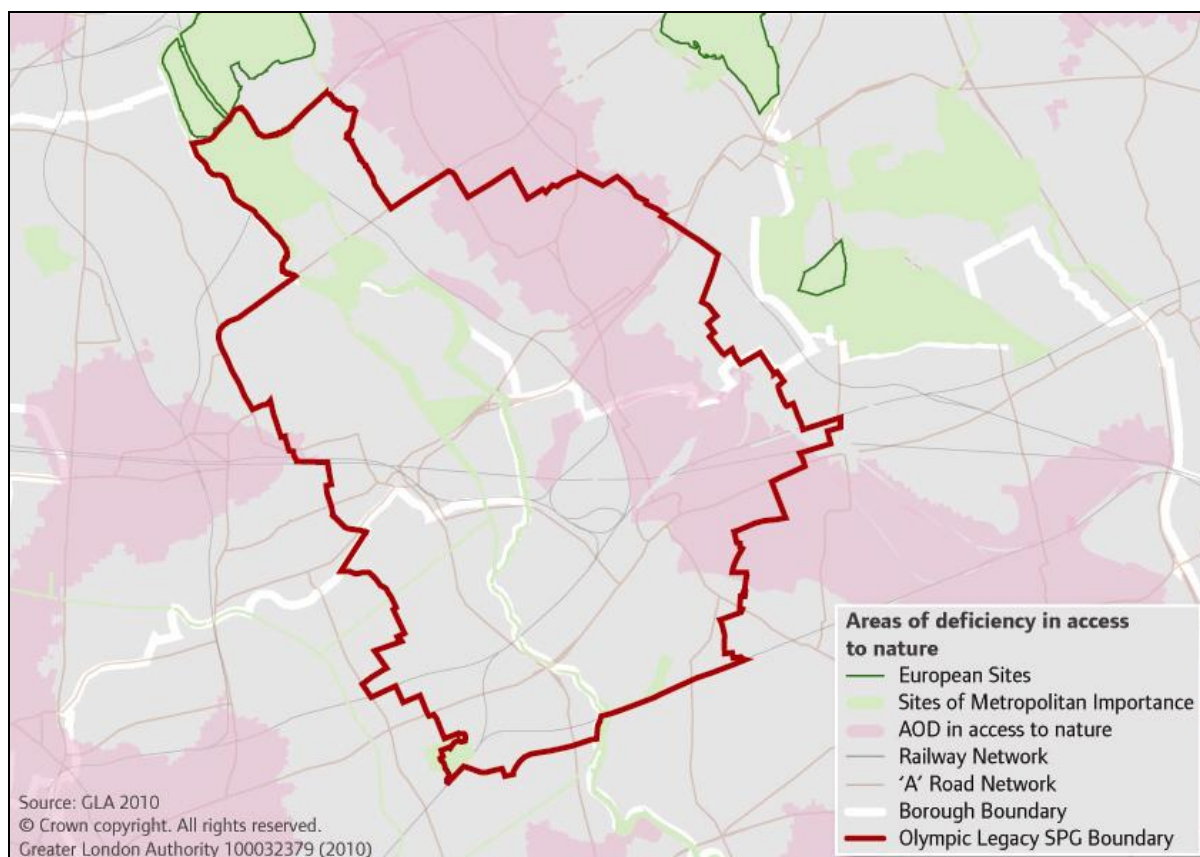
5.5 Greenspace



[OLSPG Open space network](#)

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. Other notable open spaces include Hackney Marshes and Victoria Park. However, much of the eastern and southern reaches of the OLSPG area have limited access to open space resulting in significant deficiencies. Furthermore, access to open space is declining across London due to pressures from development and a growing population. The nature of open space and access to it varies greatly over the OLSPG area with areas such as the Lee Valley Regional Park being highly accessible and utilised and others are inaccessible or unsafe.

5.6 Biodiversity



[Areas with identified deficiency in access to nature](#)

The OLSPG area supports a variety of habitats including river corridors, brownfield, rough grassland, scrub and secondary woodland. These support 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.

5.7 Air quality

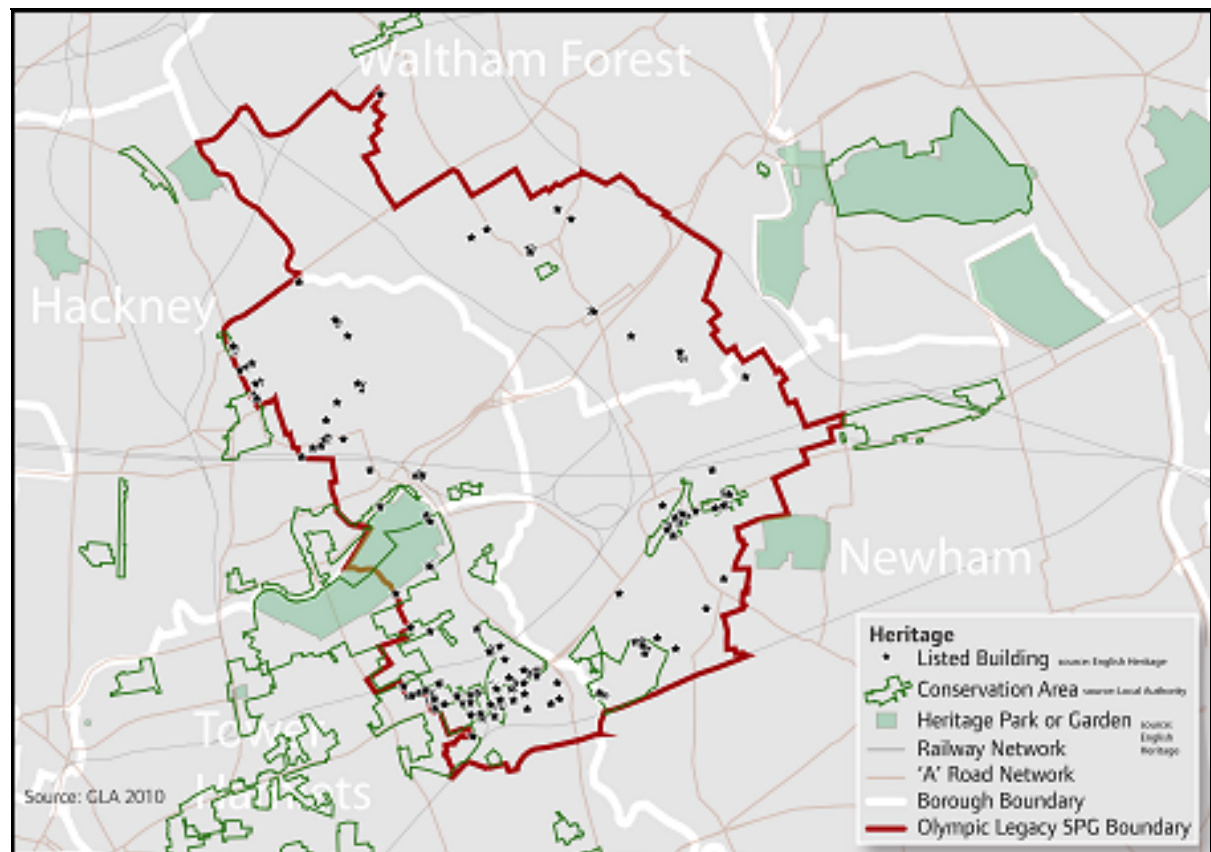
There are identified areas of high Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and particulate matter (PM₁₀) within the OLSPG area, particularly along the A12. The results of 2007 modelling suggested that air quality is a long-term problem rather than a consequence of short-term episodes and that air quality is declining in certain parts of the OLSPG area, though air quality could improve in the future as industrial uses decline and residential increases, though there will be an increase in localised private car trips. There is also likely to be a localised and temporary increase in air pollutants during the construction phases of the proposed and envisaged large-scale developments which may lead to dust nuisance and increases in PM₁₀ concentrations.

5.8 Noise and vibration

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)) and which utilised 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.

5.9 Archaeology and built environment



Listed building and Conservation Areas within the OLSPG area

The four OLSPG Local Authorities have designated the majority of the OLSPG area as being of potential archaeological value and prehistoric, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and Medieval period evidence could be present. Large parts of the OLSPG area are therefore covered by Archaeological Priority Zones and Victoria Park, a Grade II park on the Register of Parks and Garden is located on the western edge of the OLSPG area.

There are also a significant number of heritage buildings and features within the OLSPG area, including Listed and locally 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. Parts of Hackney Wick and Fish Island are also now designated as Conservation Areas.

5.10 Landscape and townscape

The landscape and townscape quality (or value) currently reflects the fragmented character of the OLSPG area with the eastern and western fringes of the OLSPG area predominately residential. The OLSPG area also contains pockets of higher quality development, mostly associated with the watercourses and the remaining historic industrial buildings and there are 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 and a general lack of mature street trees.

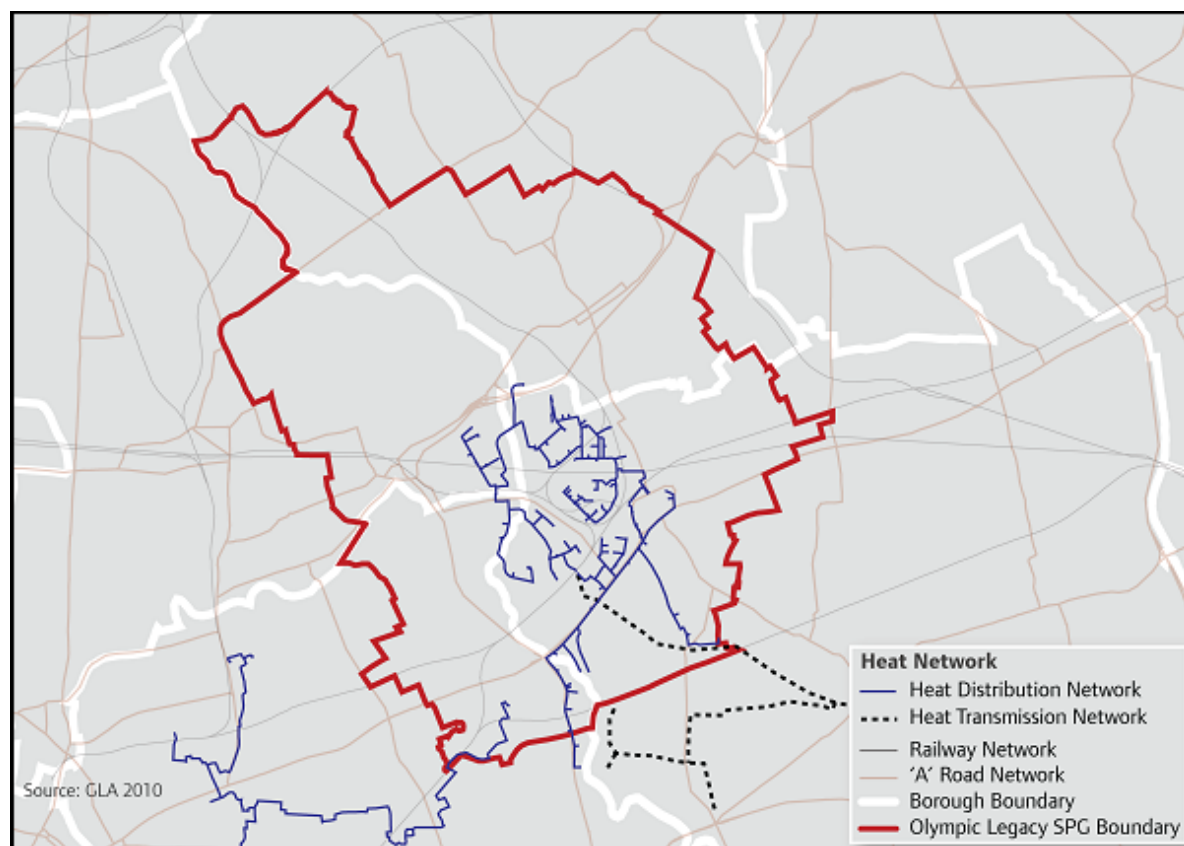
5.11 Culture

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

5.12 Utility infrastructure

The area is currently served by aging urban infrastructure which provides adequate capacity for current requirements, some of which as well as serving the local community also performs a more strategic role serving the wider London region. Much of the OLSPG area is dissected by the infrastructure such as the Northern Outfall sewer. The unsightly network of overhead power lines and electricity substation historically marred the OLSPG area; however, this has been substantially addressed through the Olympic project which saw most of the areas power lines undergrounded.

5.13 Energy



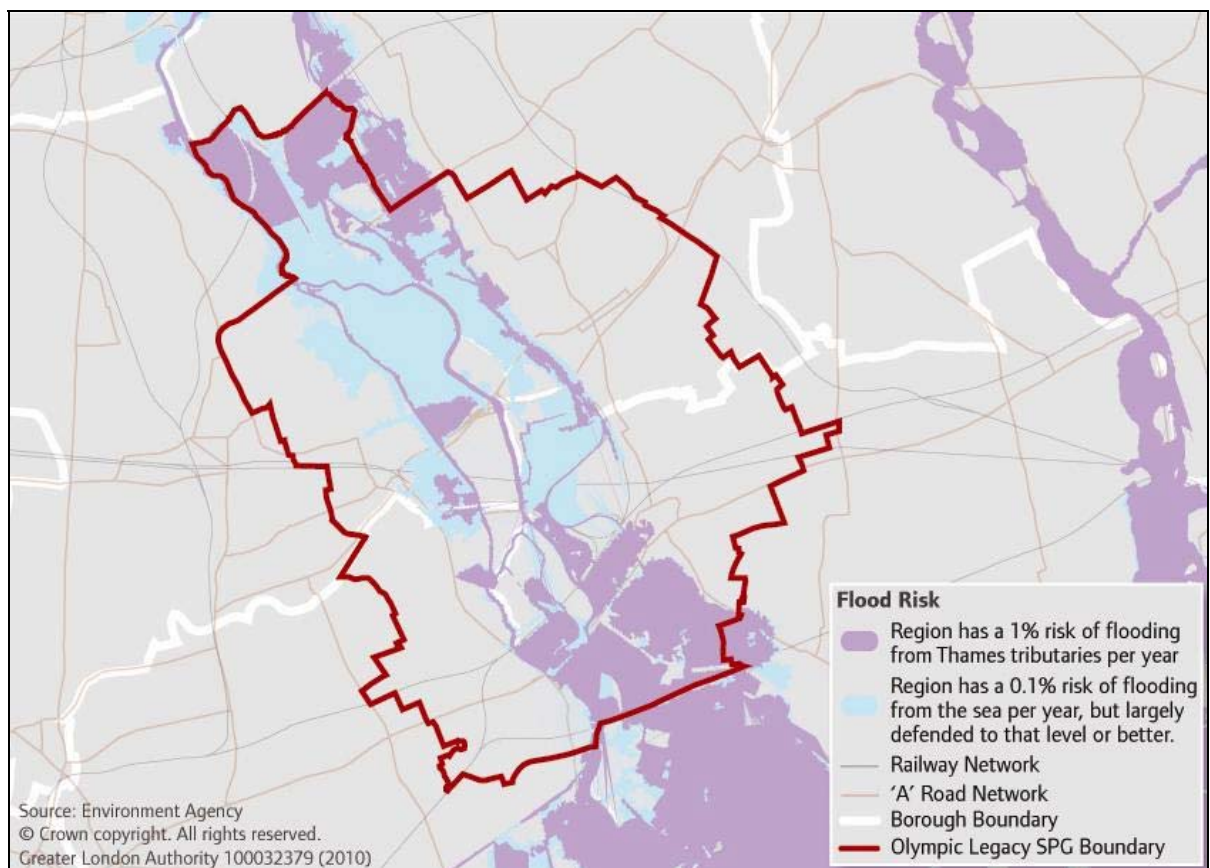
Heat networks within the OLSPG area

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 OLSPG area. There is currently very little energy supplied from renewable sources in the OLSPG area, therefore the trend is presently negligible, however as the development within the Olympic Park continues, various energy-reducing measures are being incorporated including designing buildings to use less energy and using lower carbon alternatives. Hackney Wick/Fish Island will also benefit from an Integrated Energy Centre at King's Yard, and a variety of smaller scale renewable energy technologies will be integrated into buildings within 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.

5.14 Climate change

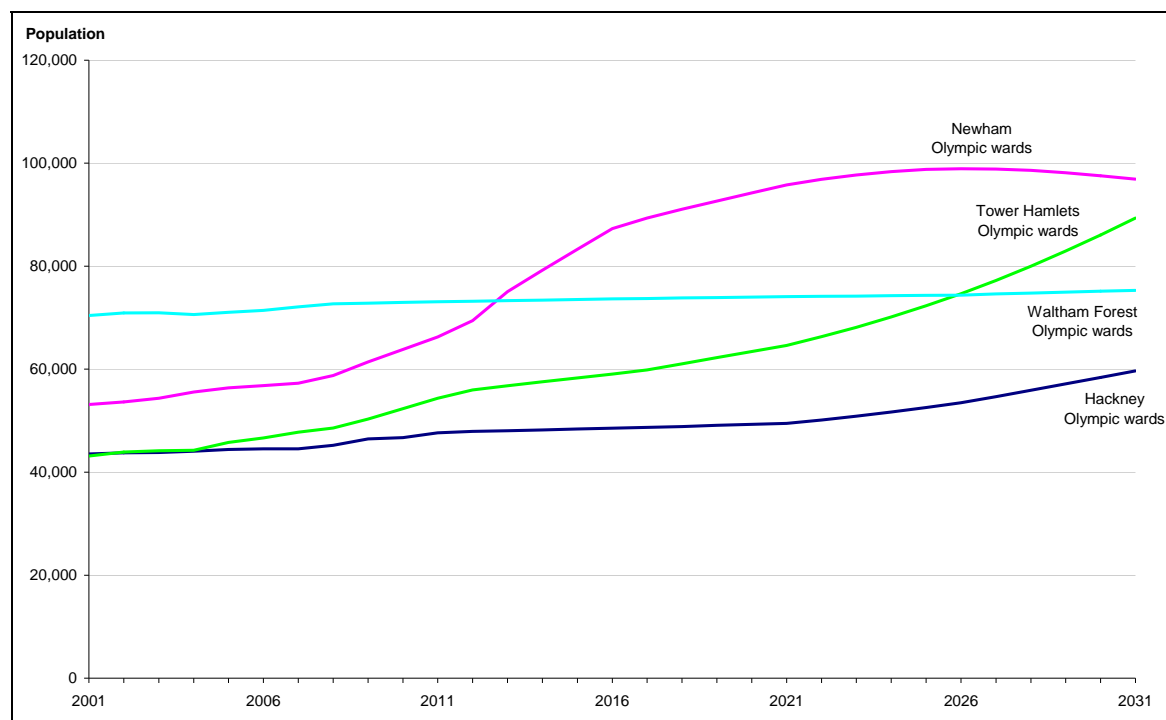


Flood risk within the OLSPG area

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.

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.

5.15 Human population

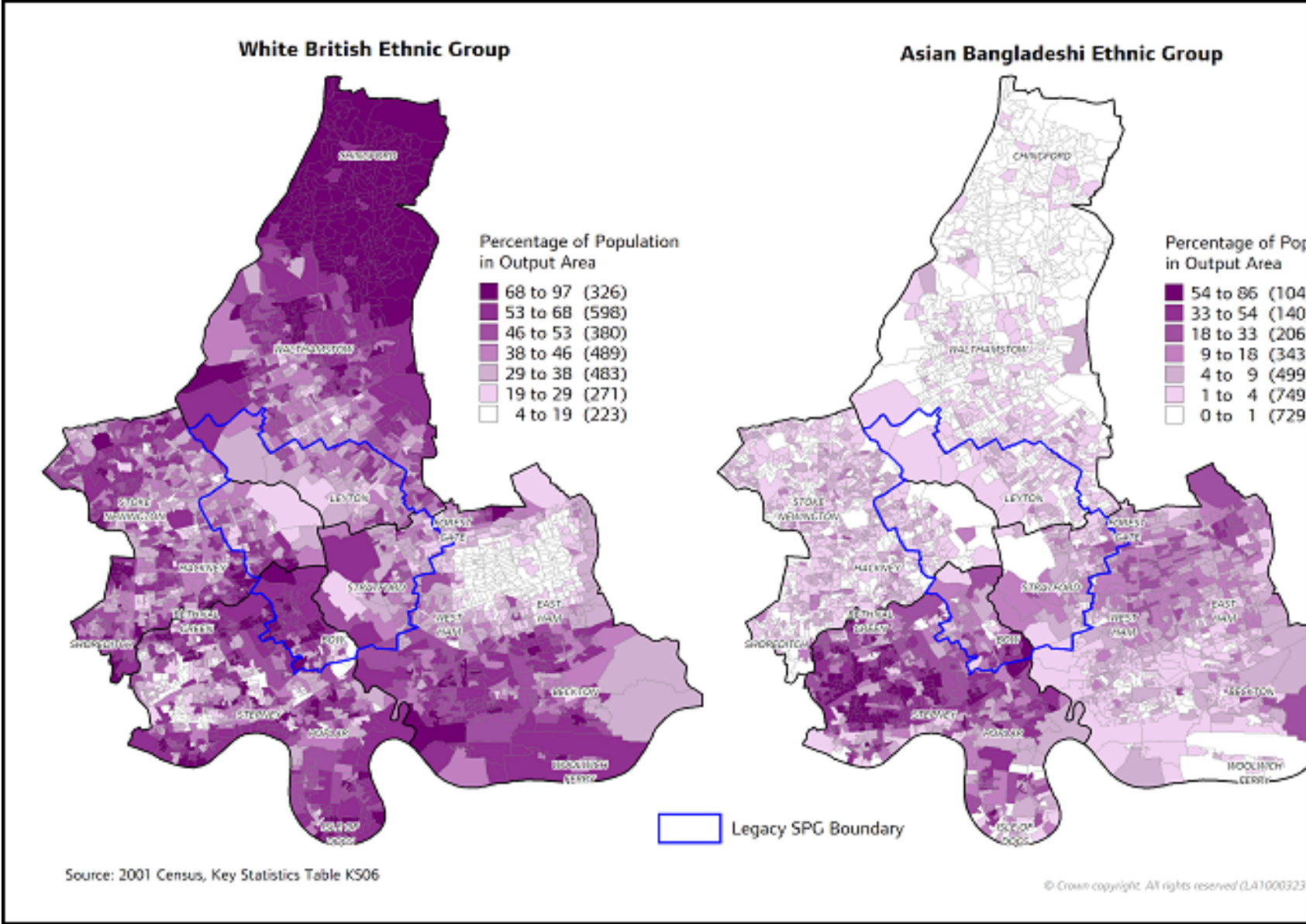


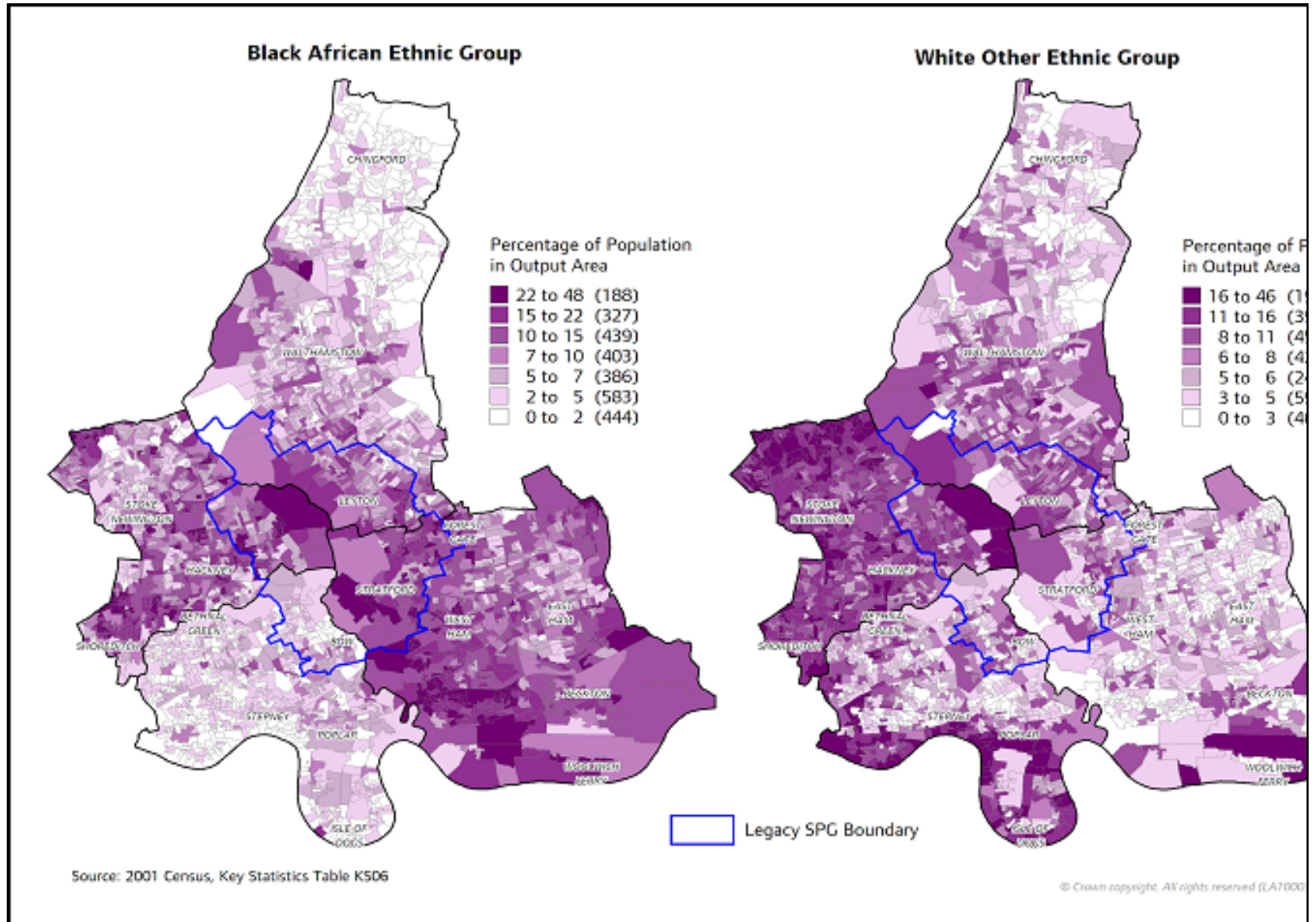
The OLSPG wards in Newham are projected to have the largest population by 2031 - 96,900 people and Tower Hamlets is projected to see the greatest increase in population with population projected to grow by 39,000 people - an increase of 43.7 per cent. Waltham Forest is projected to have the smallest population increase with an additional 13,200 people or 3.3 per cent. 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 OLSPG area is projected to grow from 231,000 to 321,200 people between 2009 and 2031 - an increase of 90,200 people (28.1 per cent rise).

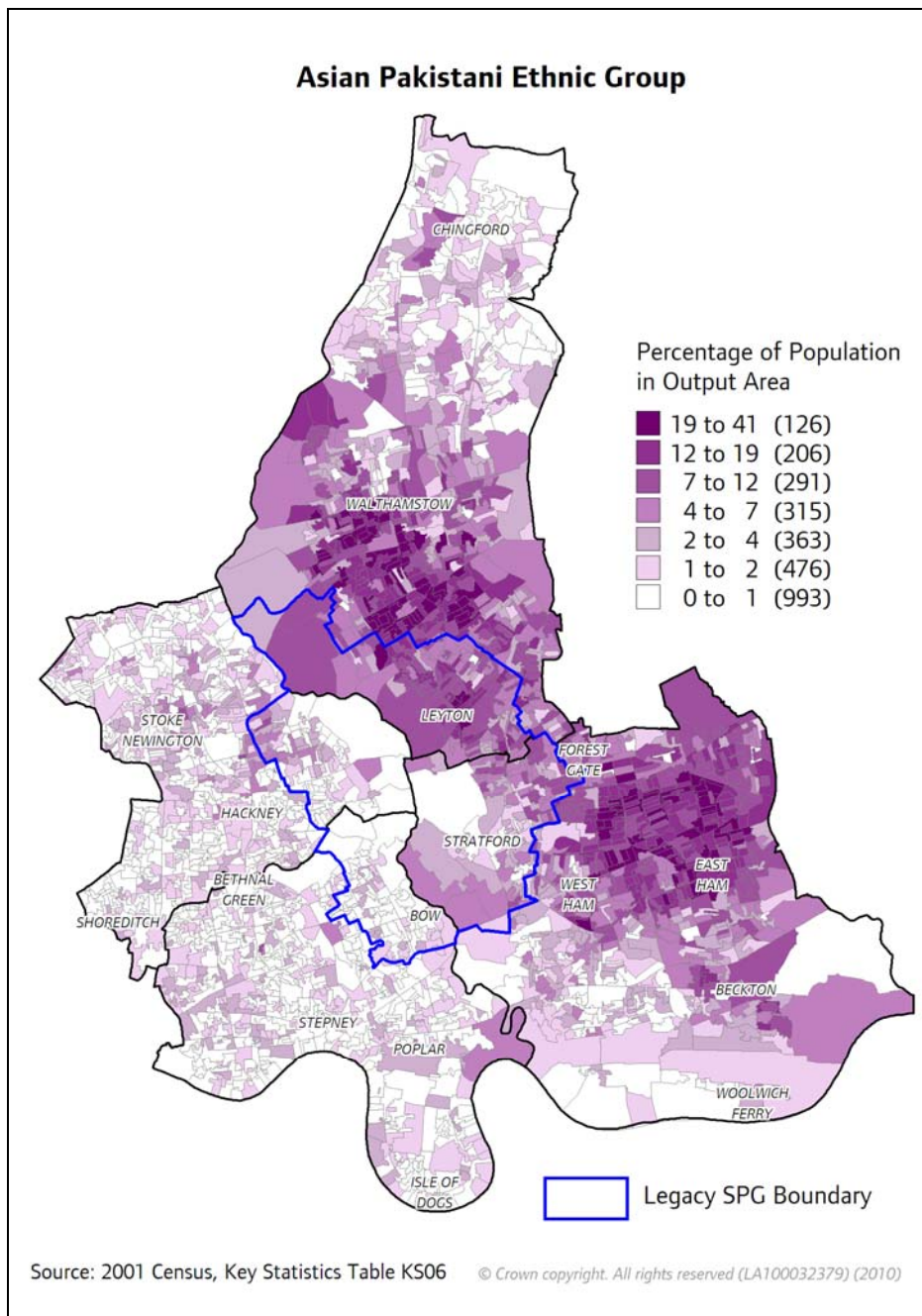
5.16 Ethnic diversity

The IAA Scoping report presents the following ethnic breakdown for the population of the four OLSPG boroughs. As depicted and discussed below and in the Equalities Impact Assessment section, the distribution of these groups varies considerably across the OLSPG area.

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





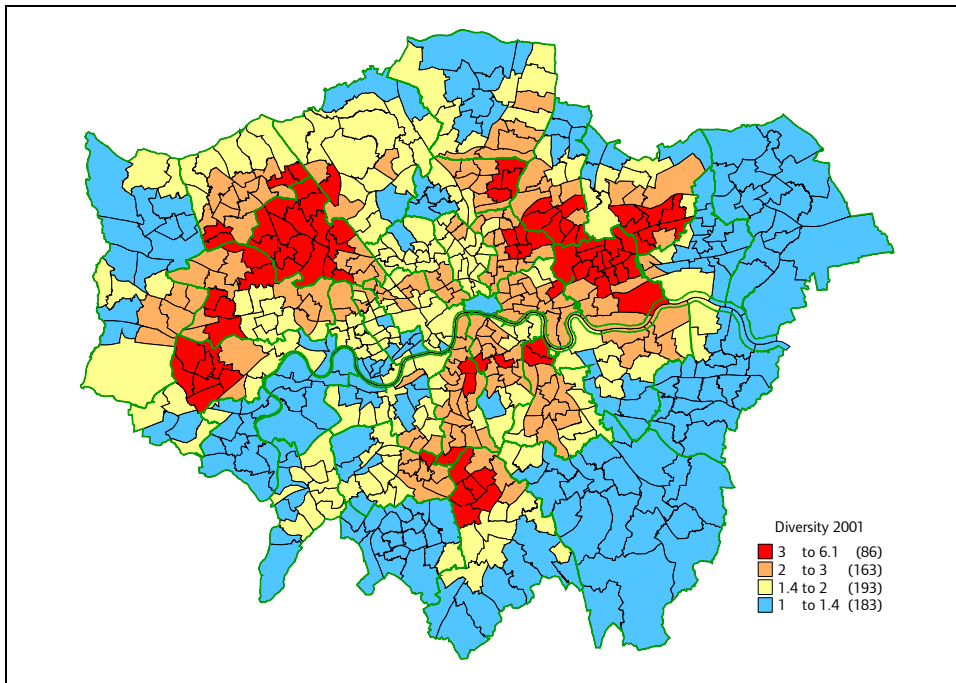


London has just over 24,100 output areas with populations of around 300 persons each in 2001 of which 2,770 were in the four Olympic boroughs.

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.

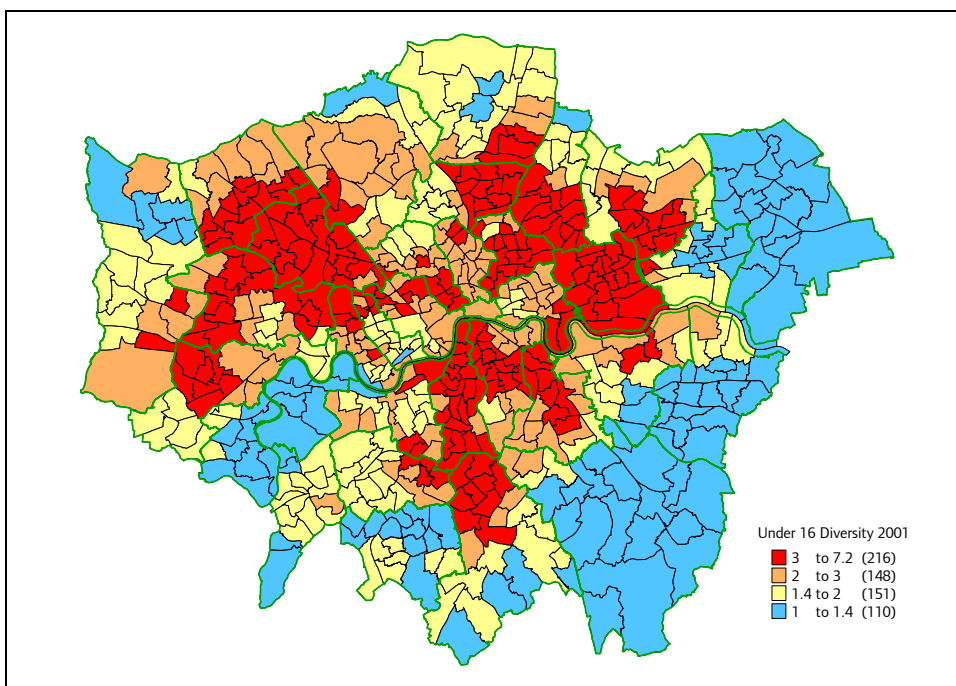
For Pakistanis, 821 output areas in the Olympic boroughs were in the top ten per cent, almost all of which were in Newham and Waltham Forest. Amongst Black Africans, 620 output areas were in the top ten per cent, 309 in Newham and 255 in Hackney. For Black Caribbean's, 414 output areas were in the top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



[Ethnic Diversity Index \(2001\)](#)

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 this will not be clarified until the results from the 2011 Census have been released.

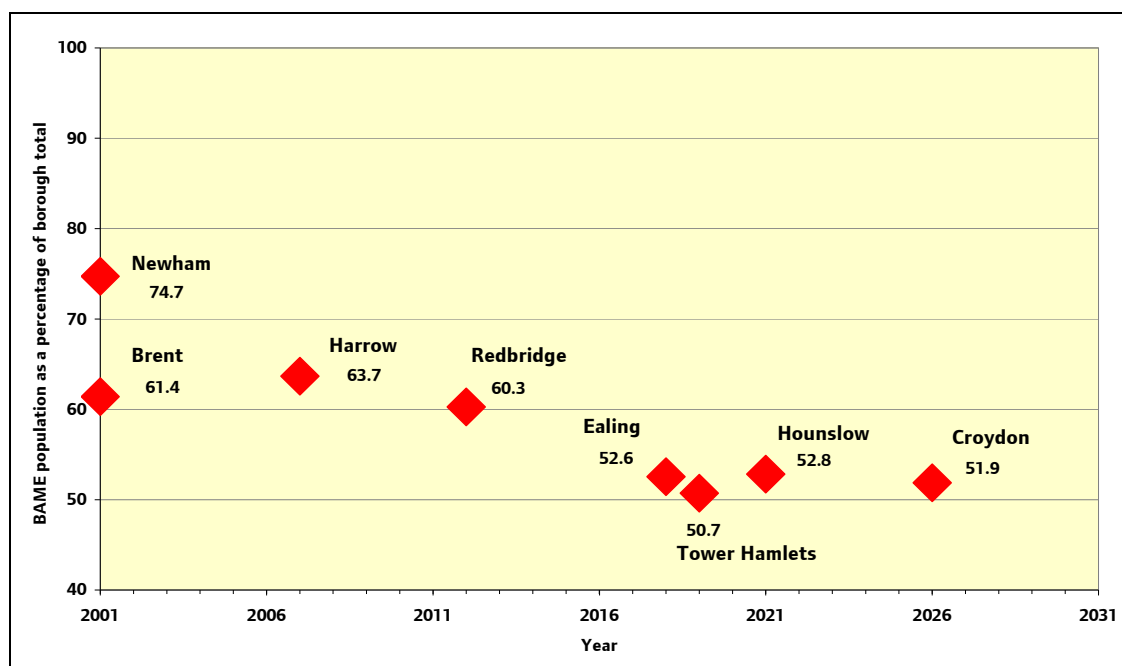


[Ethnic Diversity Index for population under 16 \(2001\)](#)

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 score 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.

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.

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.



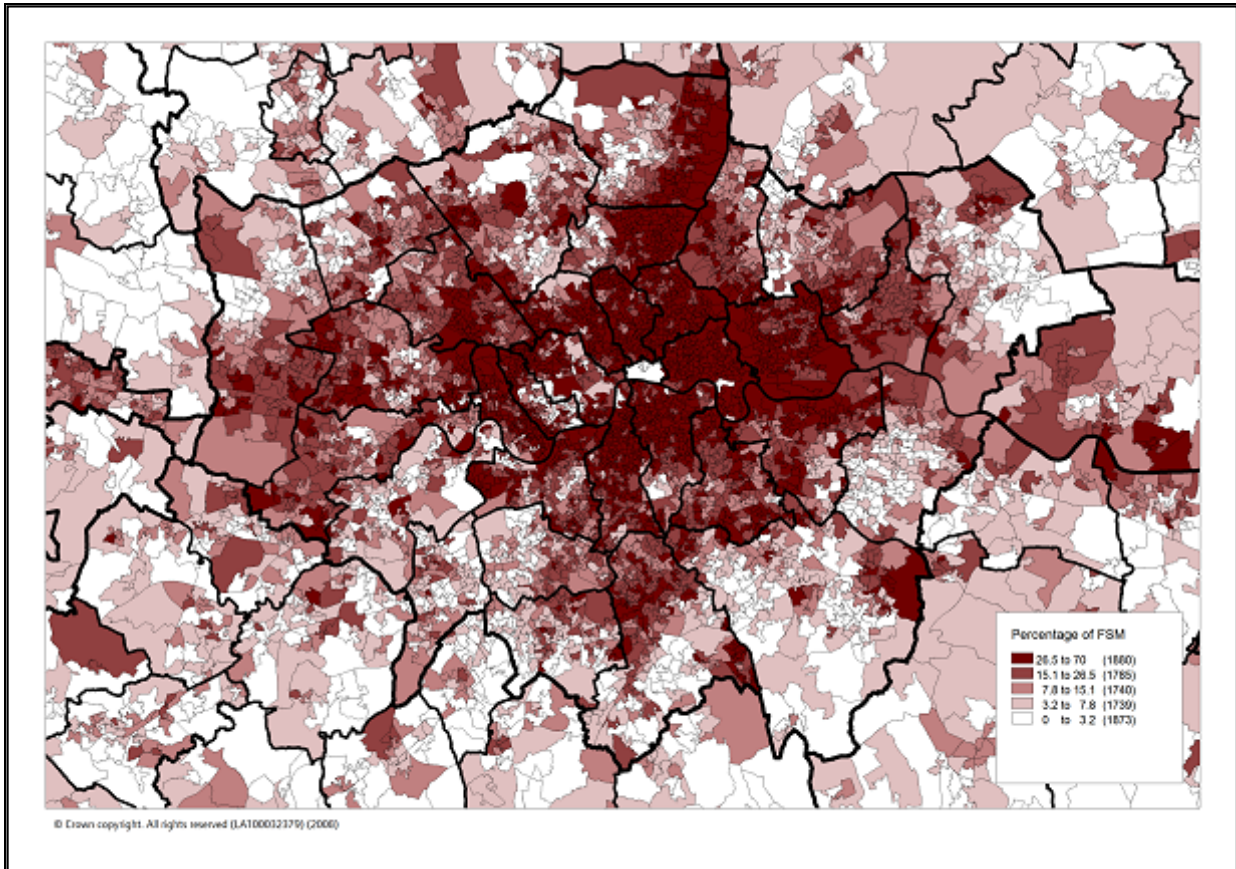
[BAME population as a percentage of borough totals](#)

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.

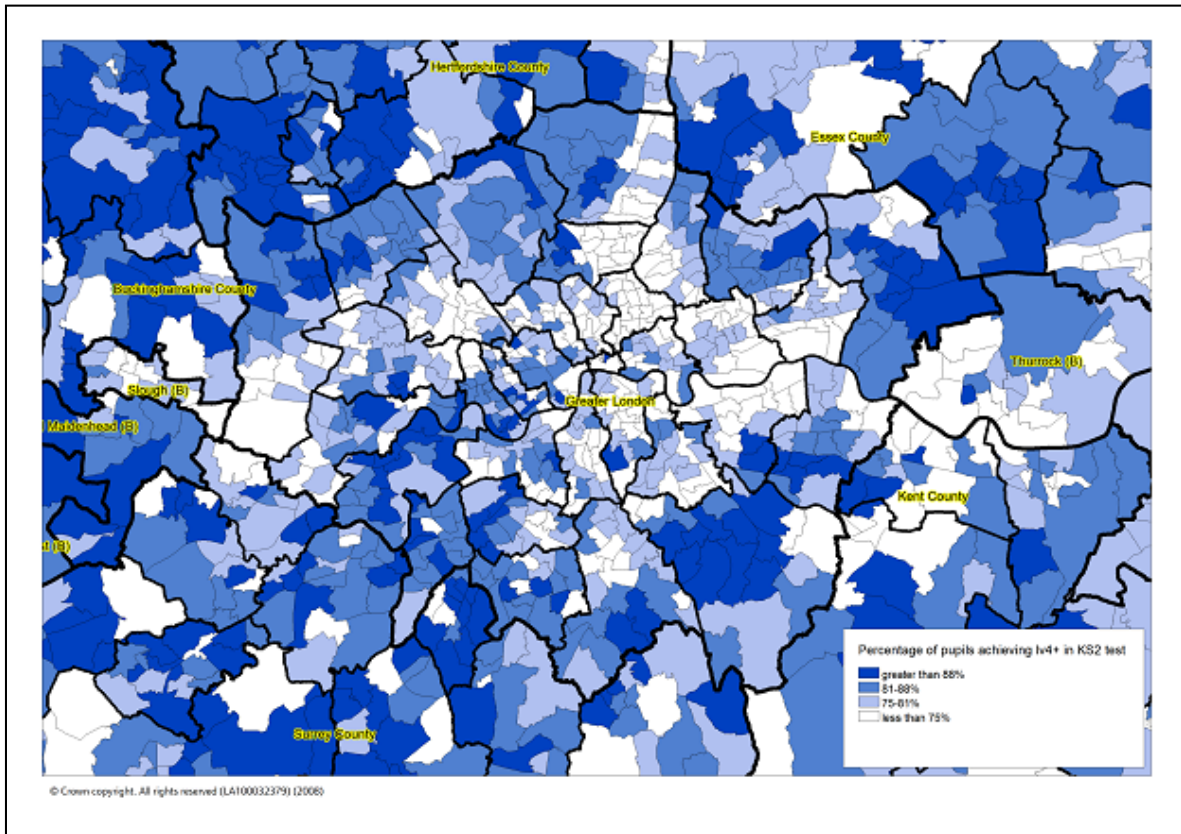
The areas on the periphery of the City of London (including the LLV) are likely to benefit from anticipated growth in the service sector as the City and Canary Wharf reach capacity and businesses look for alternative locations that offer good transport links and urban living opportunities.

5.17 Education

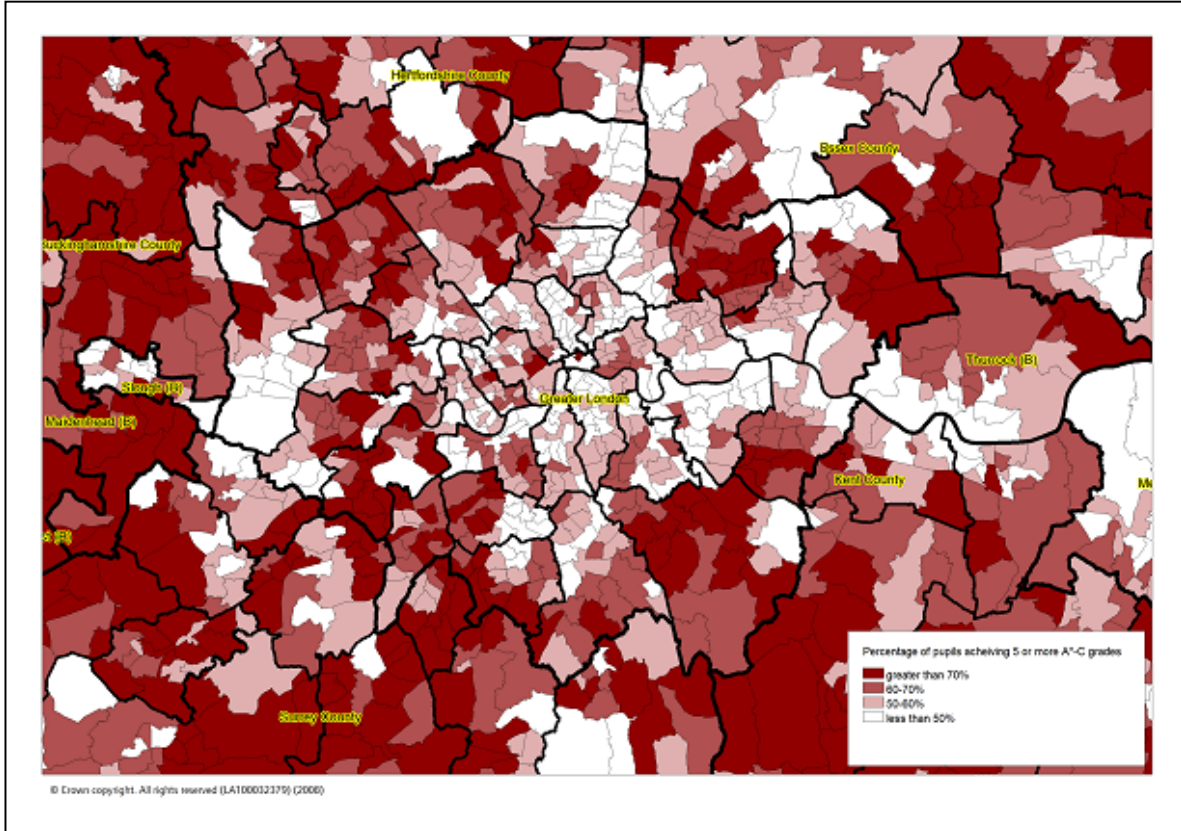
The evidence reviewed and presented in the IIA's Scoping Report shows that educational attainment in the OLSPG area is significantly below that of London as a whole, with for example the average percentage of pupils reaching or passing nationally expected levels of attainment at key stage 2 and in public examinations at the end of compulsory schooling is below the equivalent figures for the rest of London. Other indicators include the percentage of pupils entitled to free school meals, the percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 or higher in KS2 English tests and the percentage of pupils attaining 5 or more A* to C grades upon leaving school.



[Percentage of pupils in each entitled to free school meals \(2008\)](#)



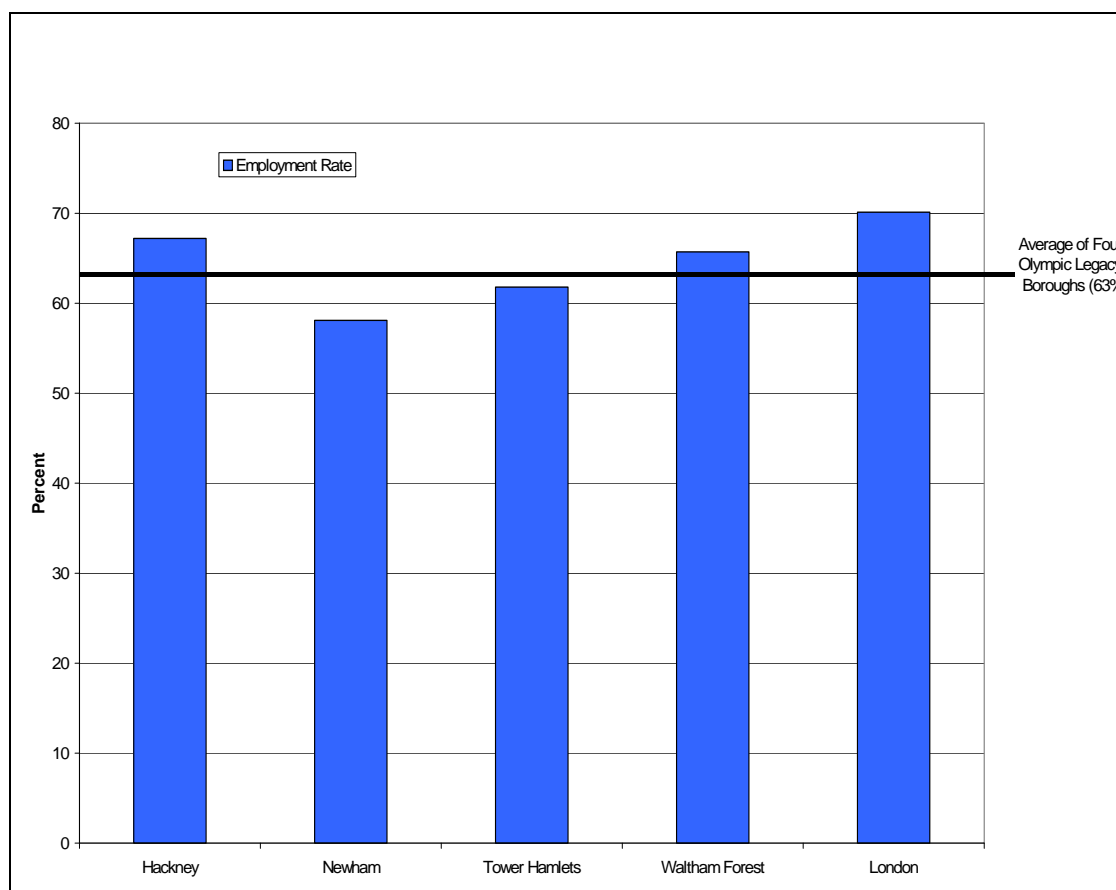
Percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 or higher in KS2 English tests (2006)



Percentages of pupils attaining 5 or more A* to C grades (2006)

5.18 Employment

Data set out in the IAA’s scoping report shows that the average employment rate in the four OLSPG boroughs was approximately 7 per cent less than the London average of 70 per cent in 2007/8. However, employment rates are highly variable between boroughs and 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, with Newham having the lowest employment rate of the four OLSPG boroughs at 58.1 per cent. In fact Newham has the lowest employment rate of all the London boroughs and 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.

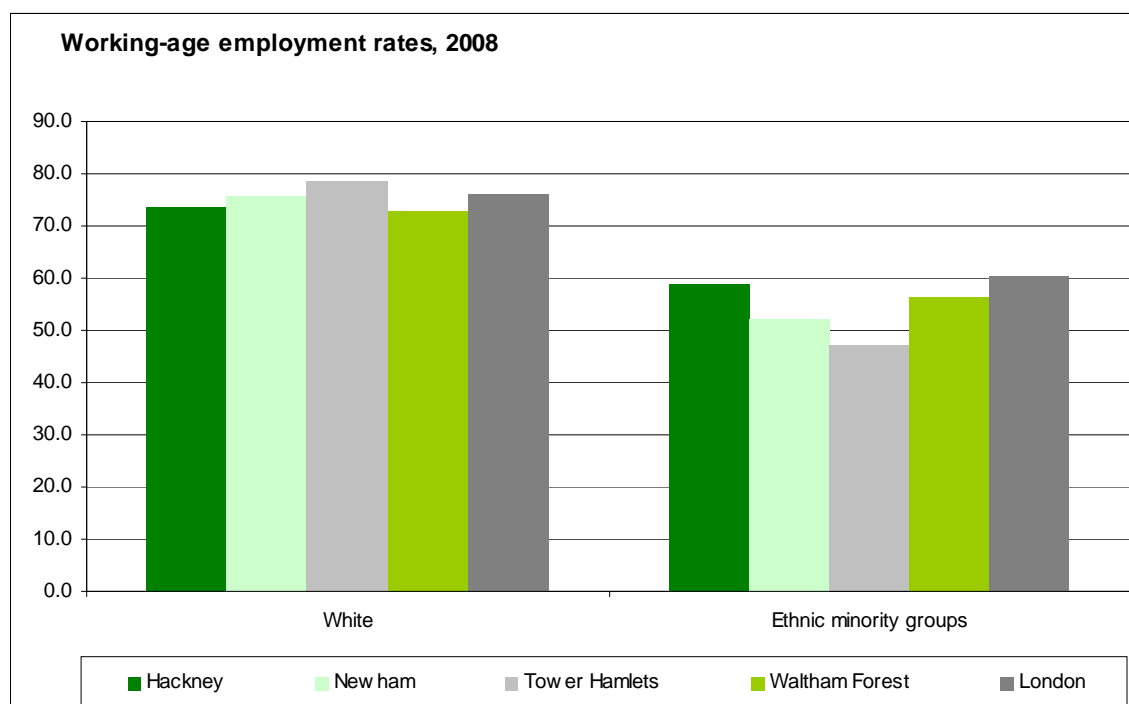


Employment Rates in Olympic Legacy Boroughs and London (April 2008 - March 2009)

The Scoping Report also shows employee jobs by sector in the four boroughs and 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) with Financial Services accounting for 35 per cent of jobs in Tower Hamlets versus the London average of 8 per cent.

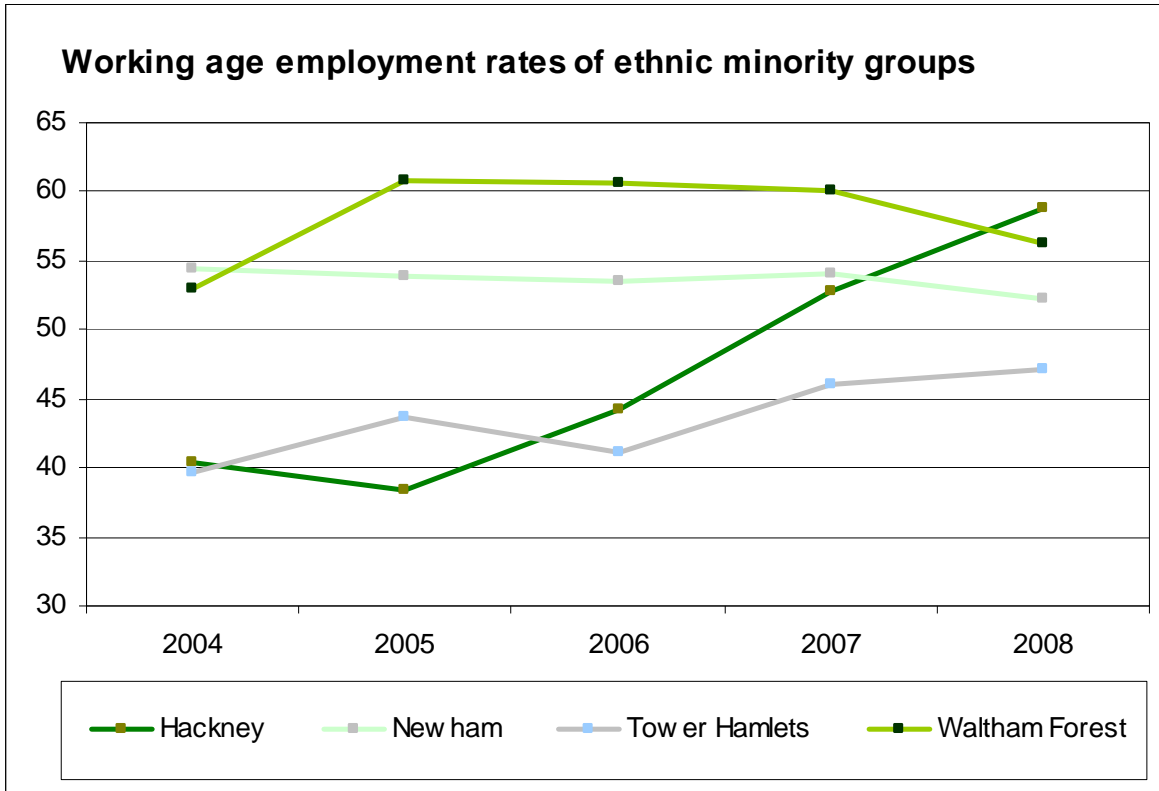
Education and Manufacturing both provide more employment in these boroughs than the London average. Education accounts for 9 per cent of jobs in the Olympic legacy boroughs versus 7 per cent in London. In Newham it accounts for 14 per cent and in Waltham Forest 13 per cent. Employment in manufacturing 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.

Employment rates also 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.



[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%.



[Working age employment rates of ethnic minority groups](#)

5.19 Business

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.

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

Total number of VAT registered businesses in the area at year-end

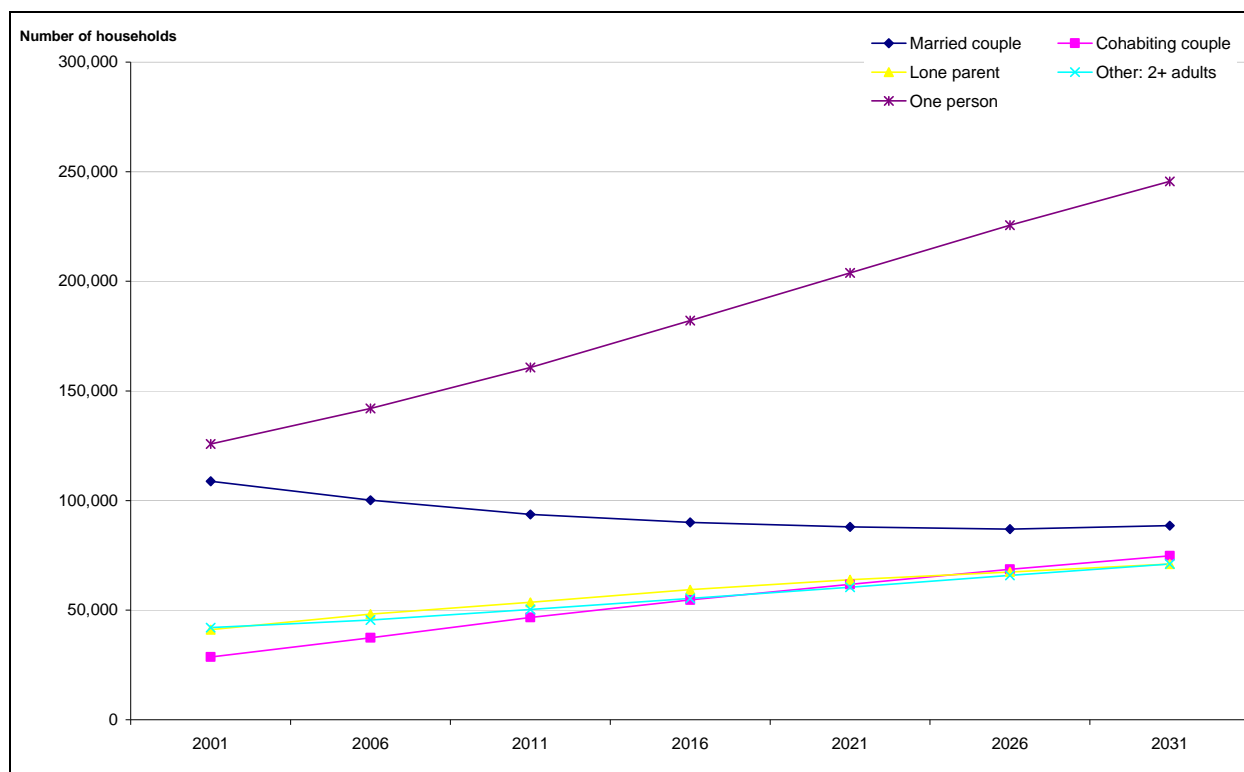
The number of enterprises per head of the local population is low compared to the rest of London and has decreased in recent years. Similarly, the number of VAT registrations is low. However, with recent interest in the OLSPG area (not least due to the Olympic Games) the area of commercial floorspace 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 OLSPG area, but also provide for a growing business sector to be focussed.

5.20 Housing

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%													

Housing development built between 2007 - 2009 within the Olympic Legacy wards¹⁹



Household growth

The OLSPG area has experienced high levels of residential growth since 2004, in particular in the around Stratford High Street. However, 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 was provided.

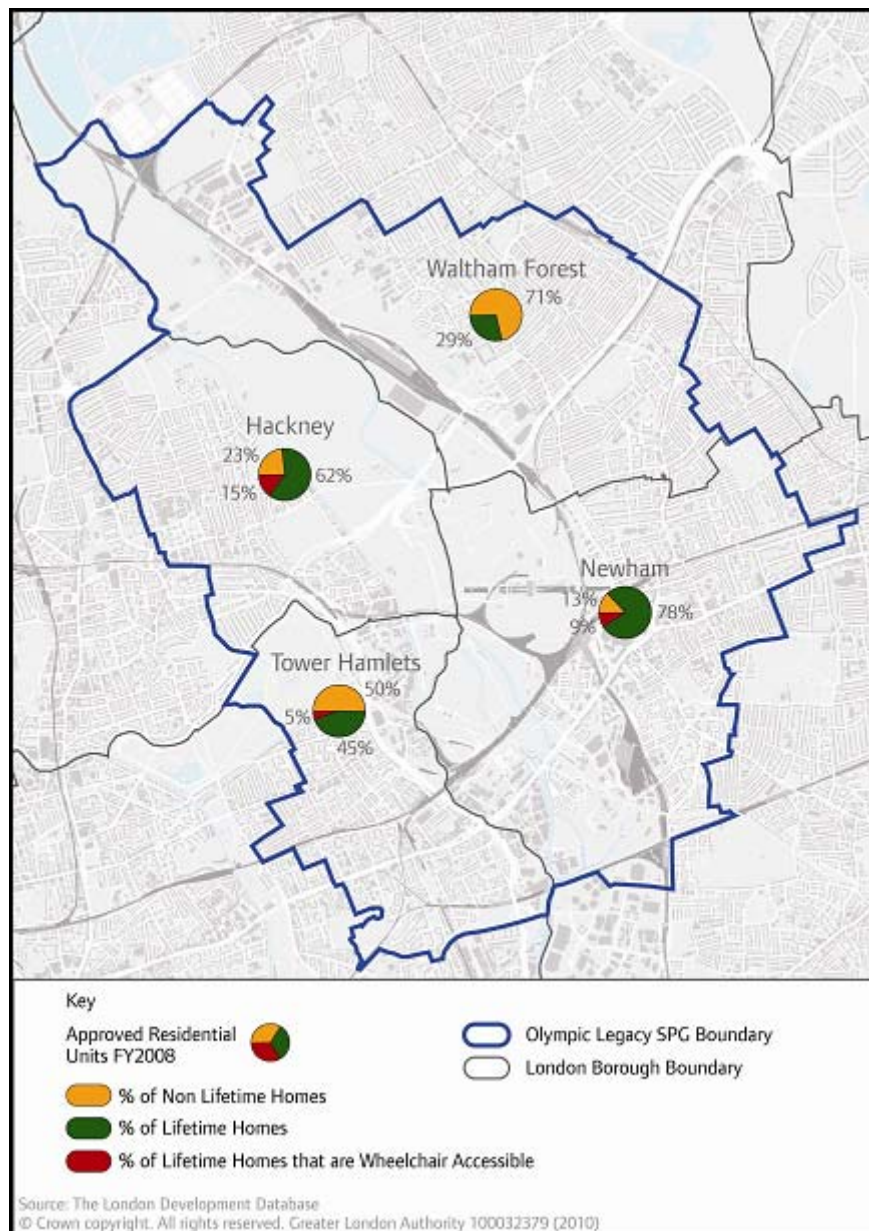
One-person households are the most numerous household type in all of the Olympic Legacy boroughs, followed by married couple households. Hackney and Tower Hamlets have the greatest number of one-person households with an estimated 37,600 and 37,400 respectively. One-person households represent between 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 co-habiting 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.

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.

5.21 Accessibility



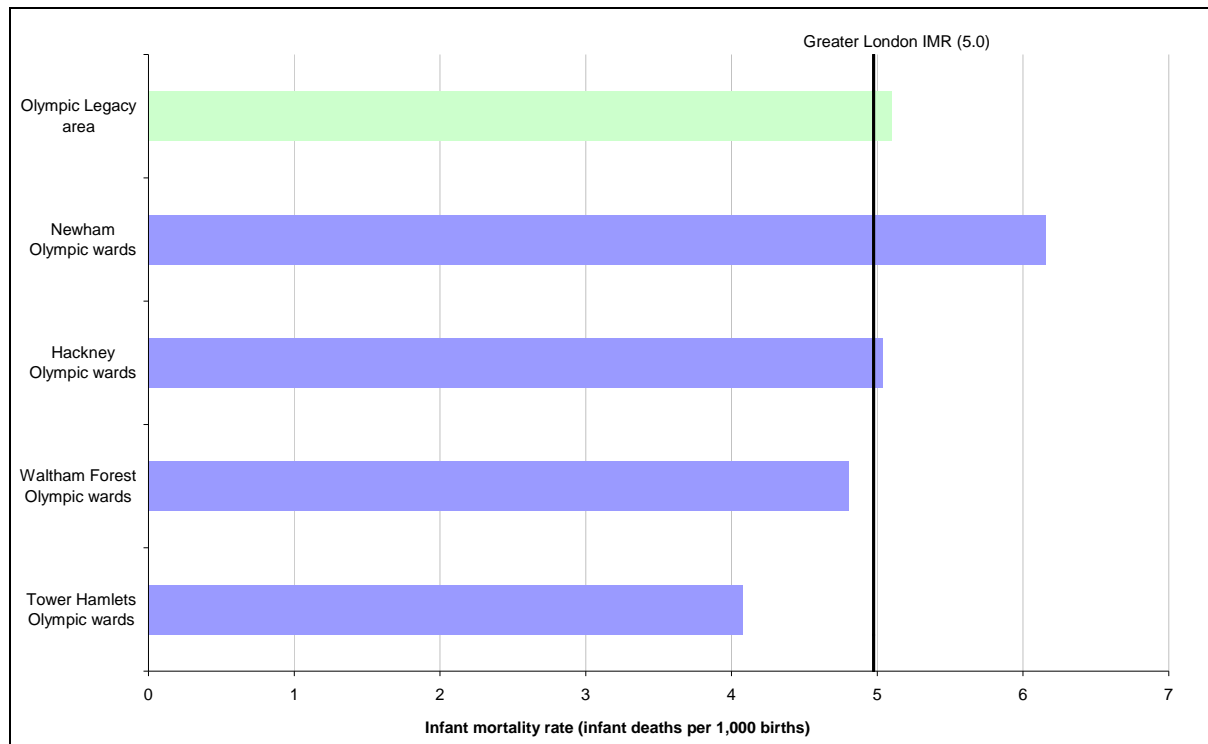
[Percentage of Lifetime Homes and Wheelchair Accessible approved residential units \(2008\)](#)

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.

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.

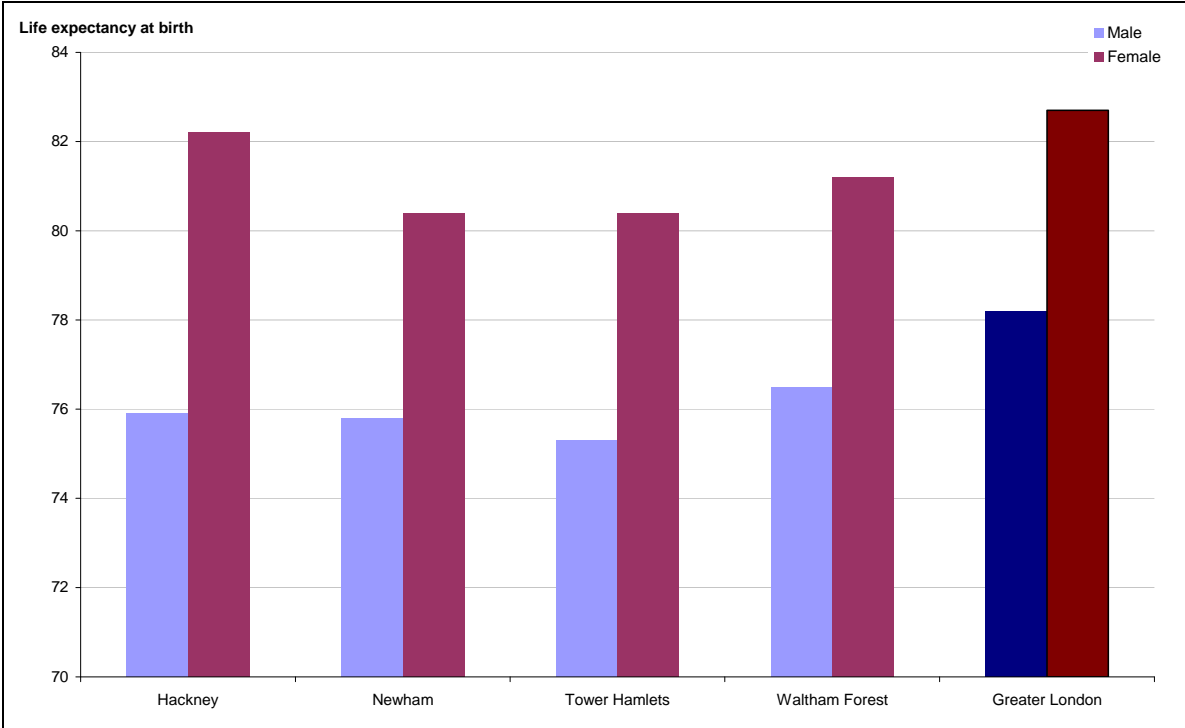
5.21 Health

Wards in 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 parts of the OLSPG – particularly within Newham have higher levels and Waltham Forest lower levels. Obesity is also a prevalent feature within the OLSPG area especially amongst school aged children and while most trends are improving they are still above the London and national averages.



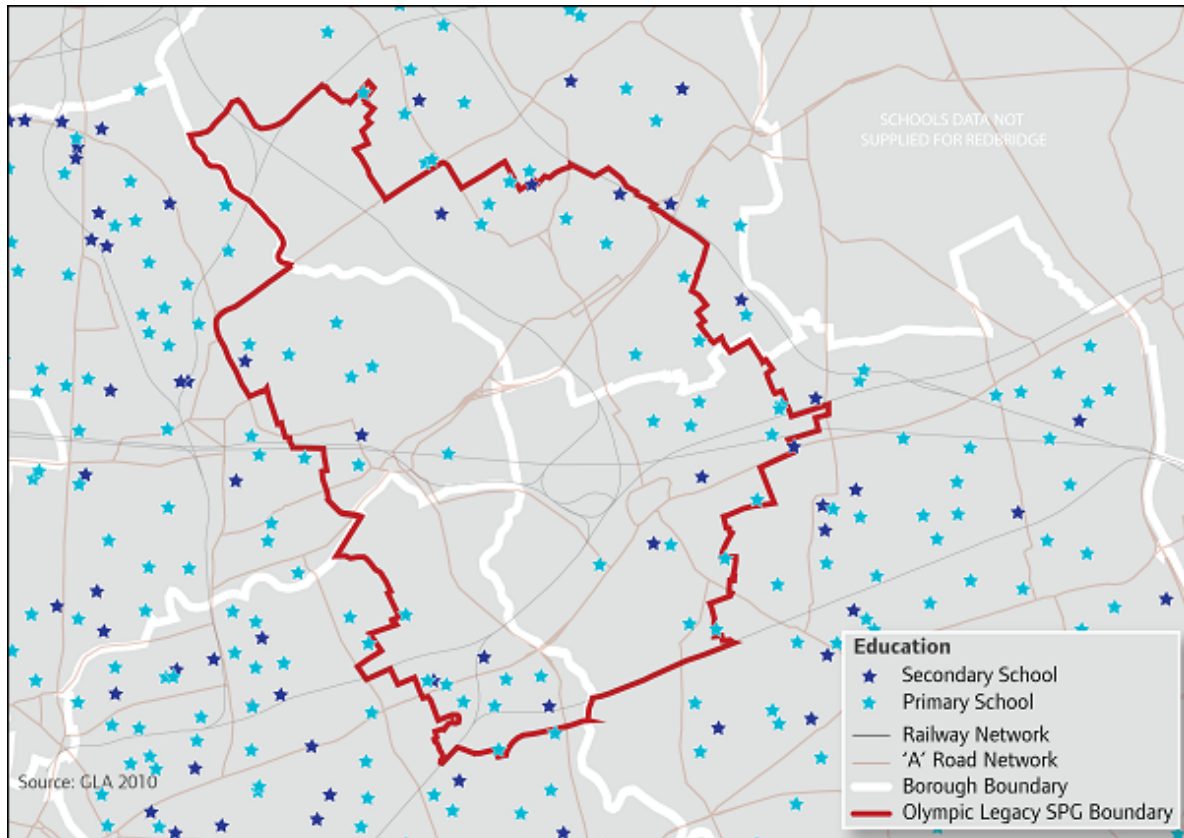
[Infant Mortality Rates in Olympic legacy wards and London \(2002-08\)](#)

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).



[Life expectancy at birth, Olympic Legacy boroughs and London \(2006-08\)](#)

5.22 Community infrastructure



Primary and secondary schools within the OLSPG area (2010)

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.

Average distance to a GP is generally good within both the OLSPG 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 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 OLSPG 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.

5.23 Community safety & crime

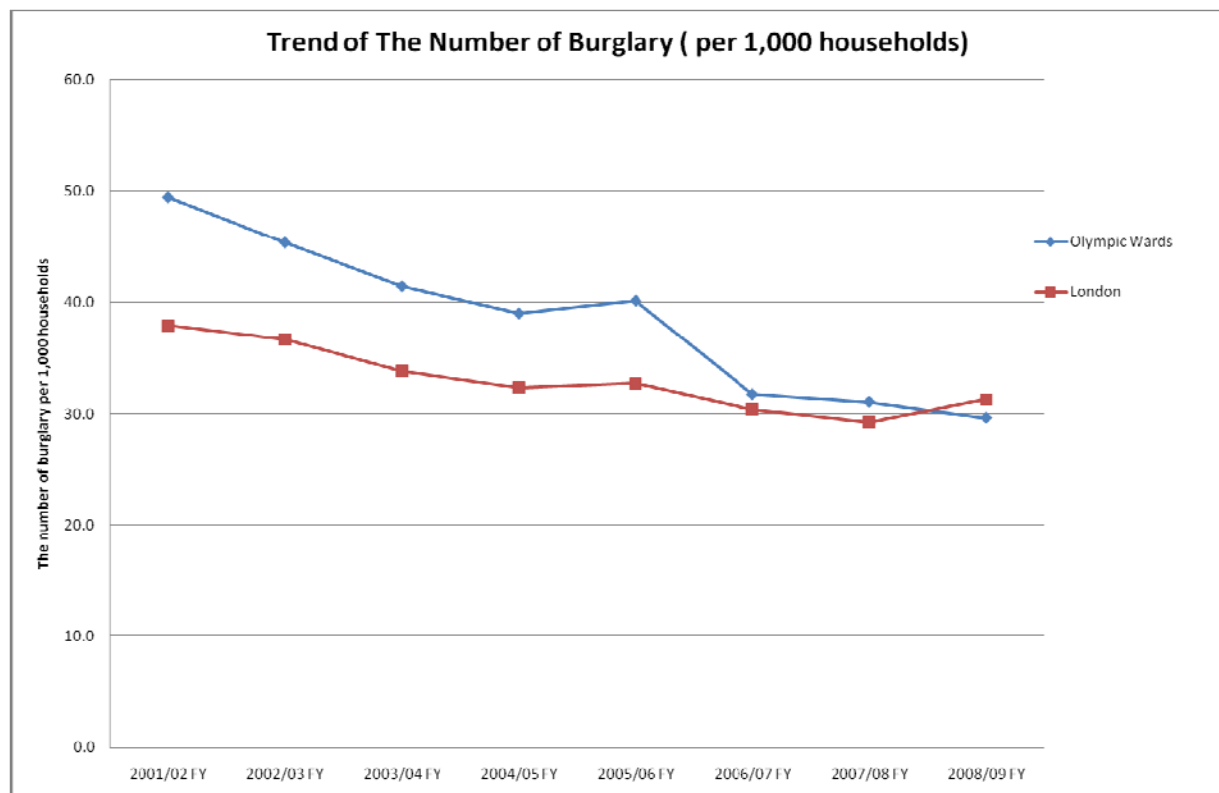
Existing baseline

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

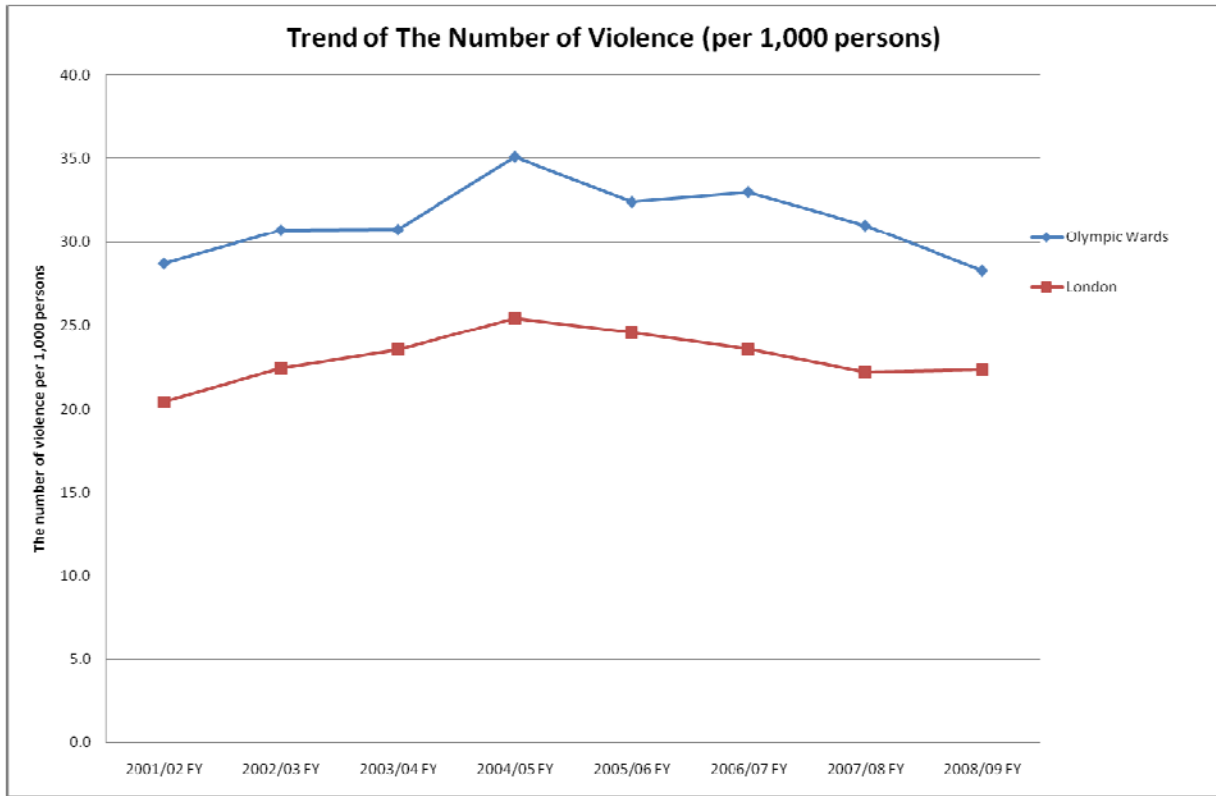
The rates of burglary, robbery and violence against the person in the OLSPG area are disproportionately higher than the average of London as a whole. In the OLSPG area, 28 of 1,000 people experienced violence against the person, ranging from harassment through varying degrees of assault in 2008 compared with 24 people in London. The data presented is based on ward level MPS dataset.²⁰

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 the OLSPG area in 2008/2009.

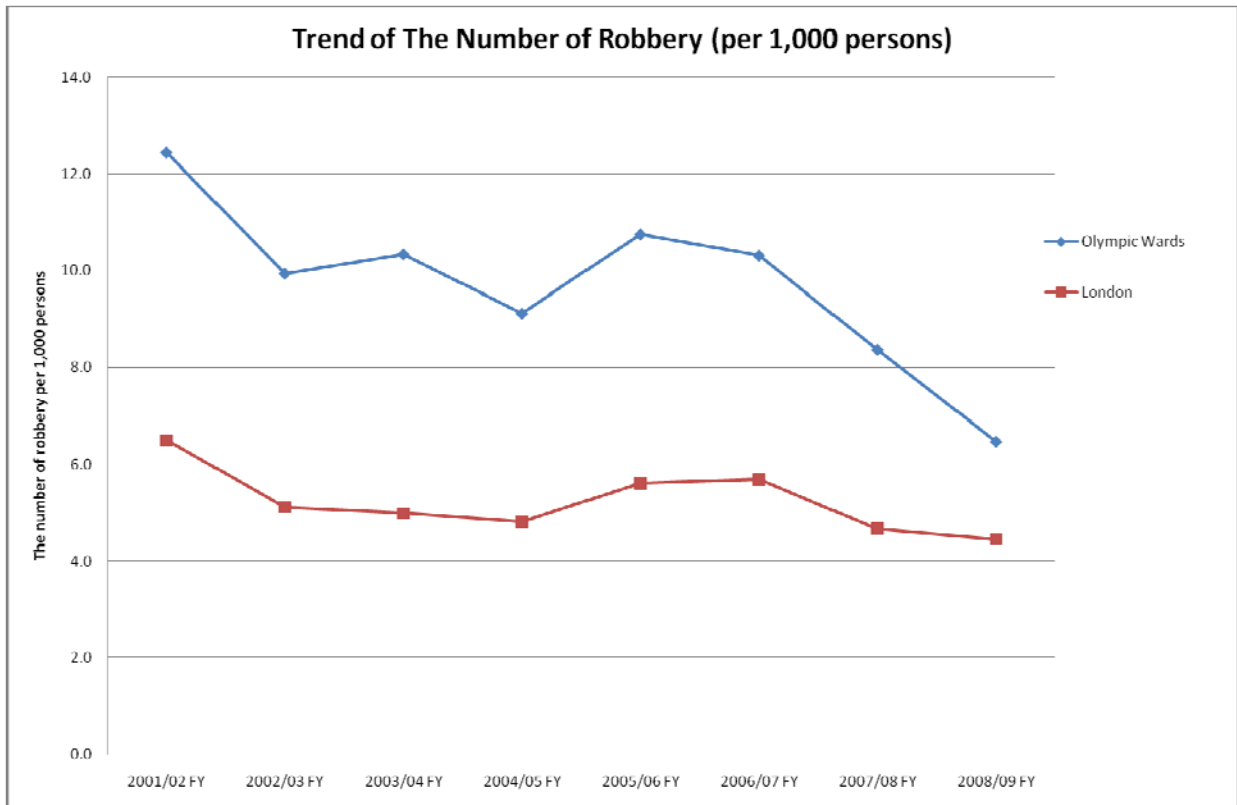
People and households in Stratford and New Town (Newham) are more likely to be victimised by crimes than other areas, showing the highest rates of crimes. In this area, 48 of 1,000 people, 48 of 1,000 households and 9 of 1,000 people were victimised in Violence Against in Person, Burglary and Robbery 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.



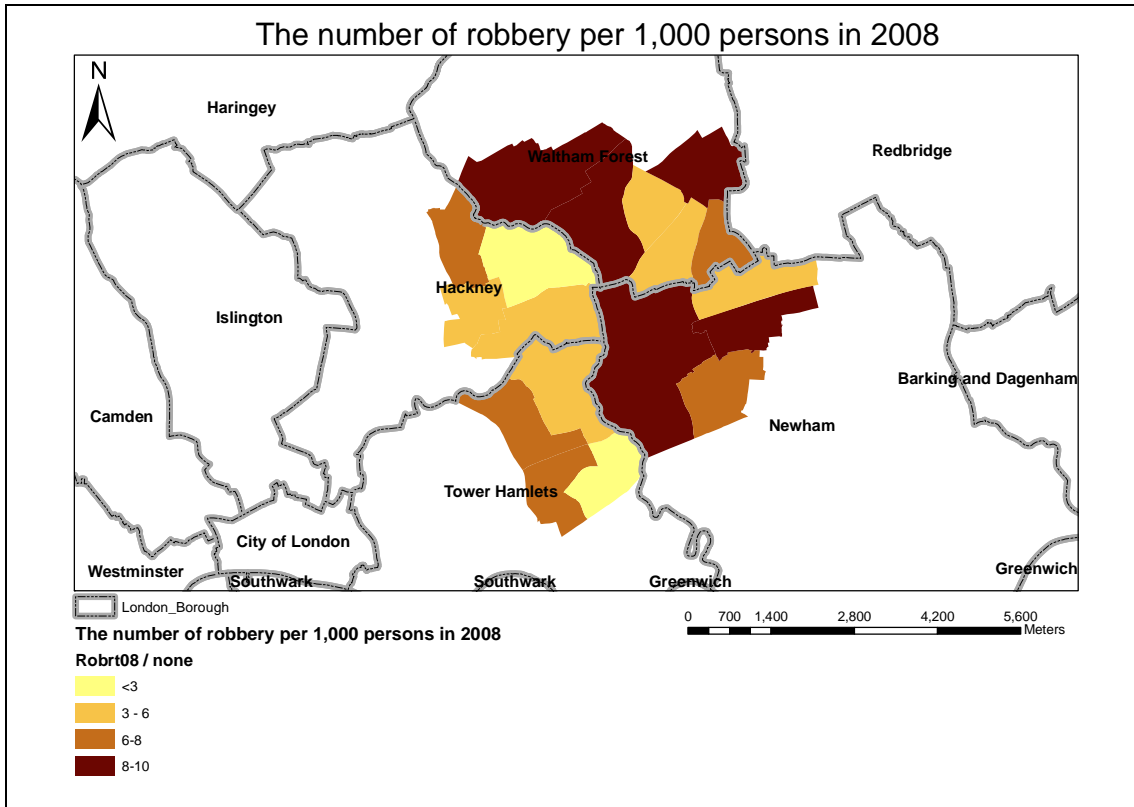
[Trend of the number of burglary \(per 1,000 households\) within the Olympic Borough wards compared to London](#)



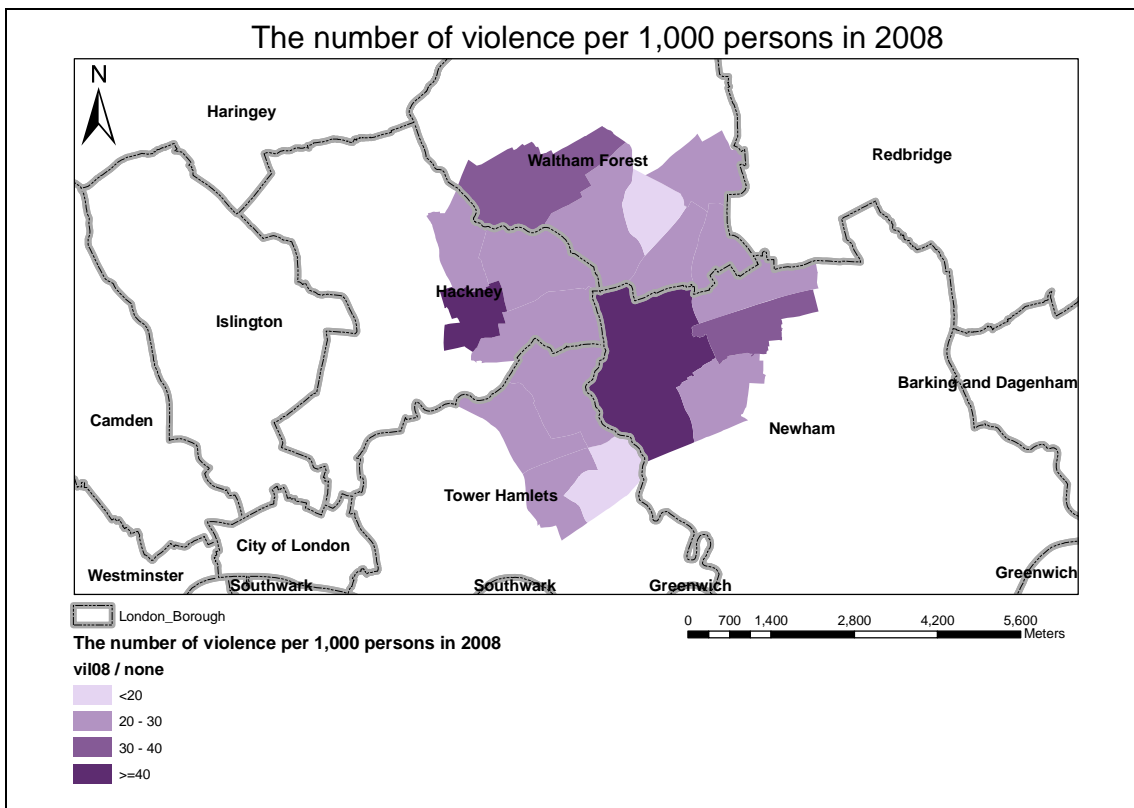
[Trend of the number of violence \(per 1,000 persons\) within the Olympic Borough wards compared to London](#)



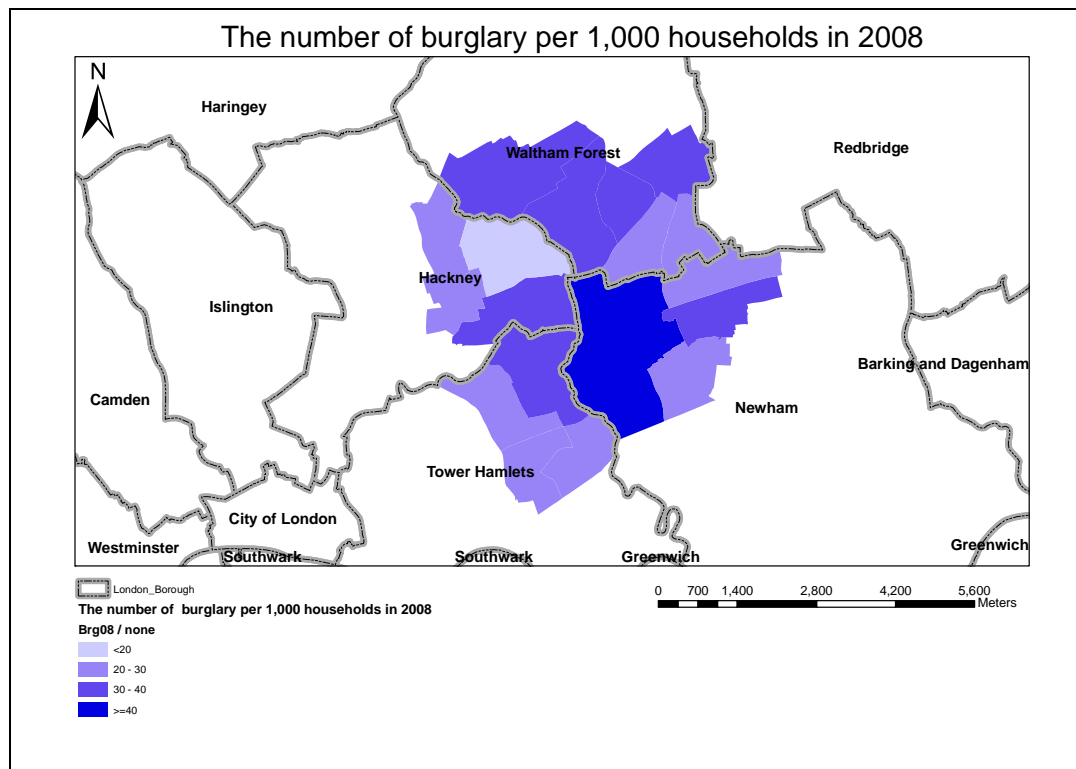
[Trend of the number of violence \(per 1,000 persons\) within the Olympic Borough wards compared to London](#)



[Trend of the number of robbery per 1,000 persons in 2008 within the Olympic Borough wards compared to London](#)



[Trend of the number of violence per 1,000 persons in 2008 within the Olympic Borough wards compared to London](#)



[Trend of the number of burglary 1,000 persons in 2008 within the Olympic Borough wards compared to London](#)

Likely evolution of the baseline

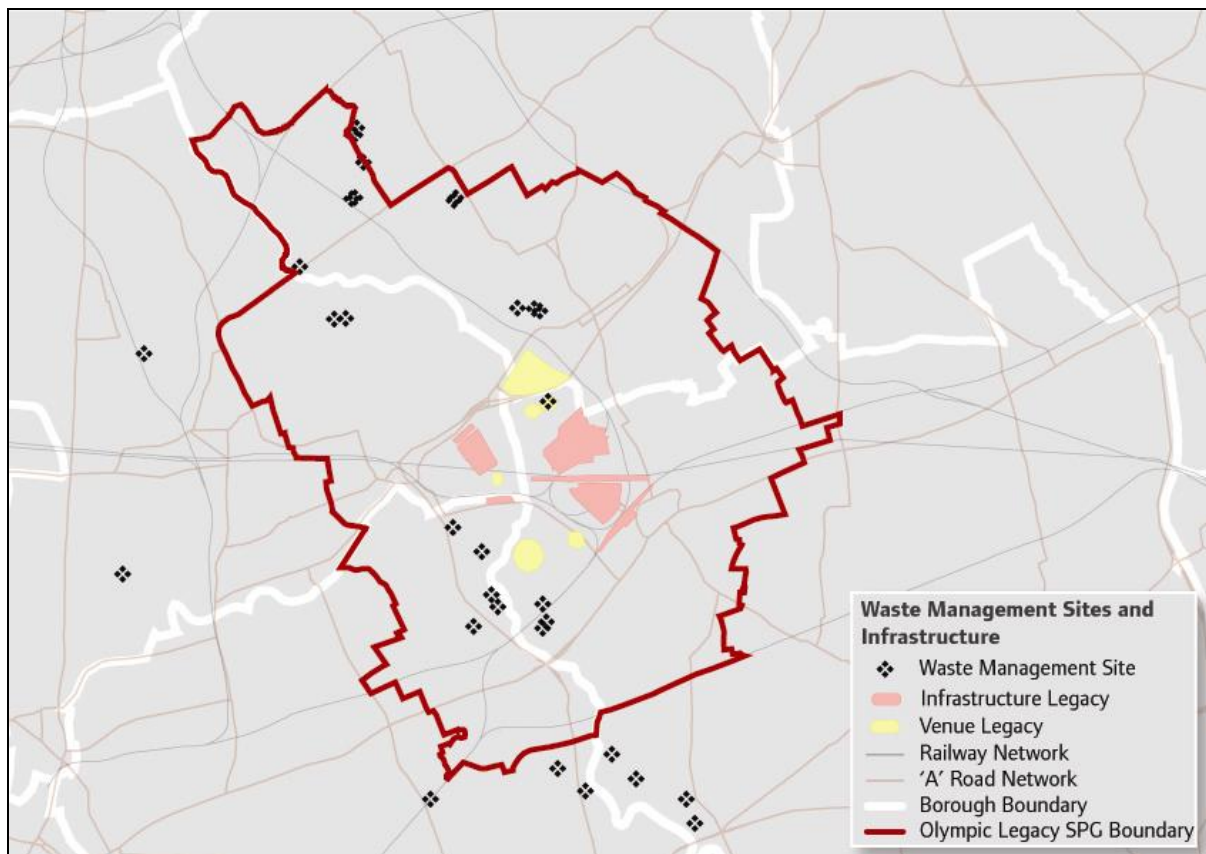
The OLSPG area as a whole has consistently exhibited higher rates of crime across a number of different indicators than the averages for London and the UK. Particular crimes, which have been increasing over the last decade in the OLSPG area, include robbery, vehicle, domestic burglary, and racial incidents.

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 OLSPG 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.

5.24 Waste resources and management



[Waste management sites and infrastructure within the OLSPG area \(2010\)](#)

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 OLSPG area, of which the majority of are located within industrial locations.

The presence of such businesses reflects the land values in the OLSPG 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.

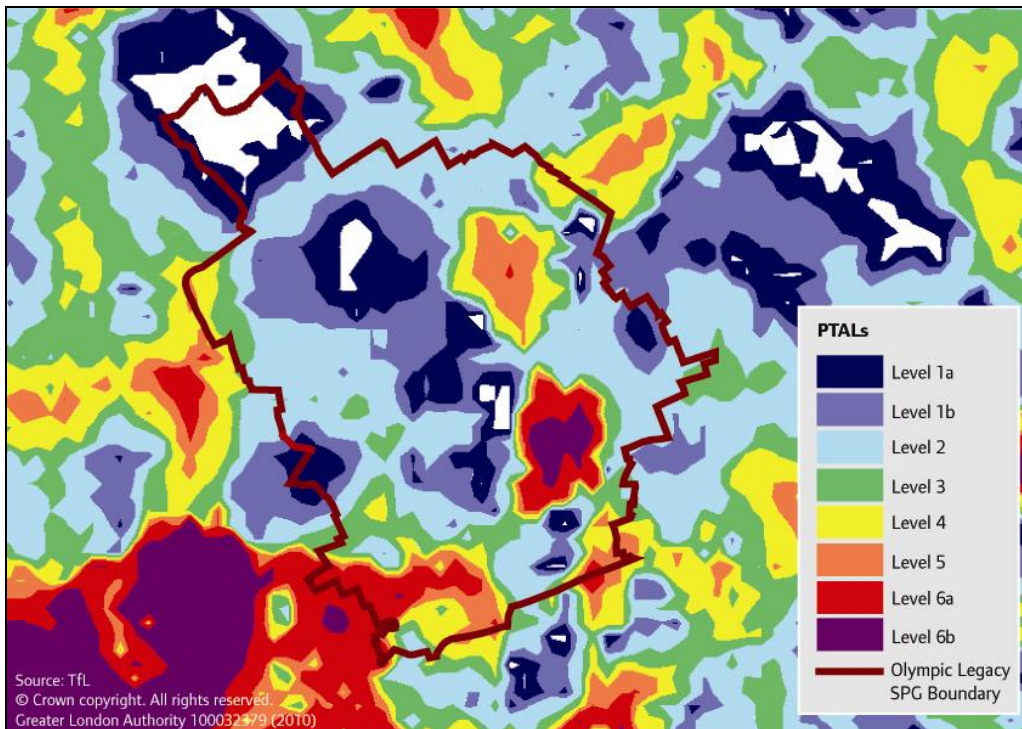
Waste that cannot be recycled should be used for generation of heat and power, in accordance with London Plan policy. New technologies such as gasification and anaerobic digestion, that have the ability to produce renewable hydrogen, should be used in preference to any increase in conventional incineration.

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.

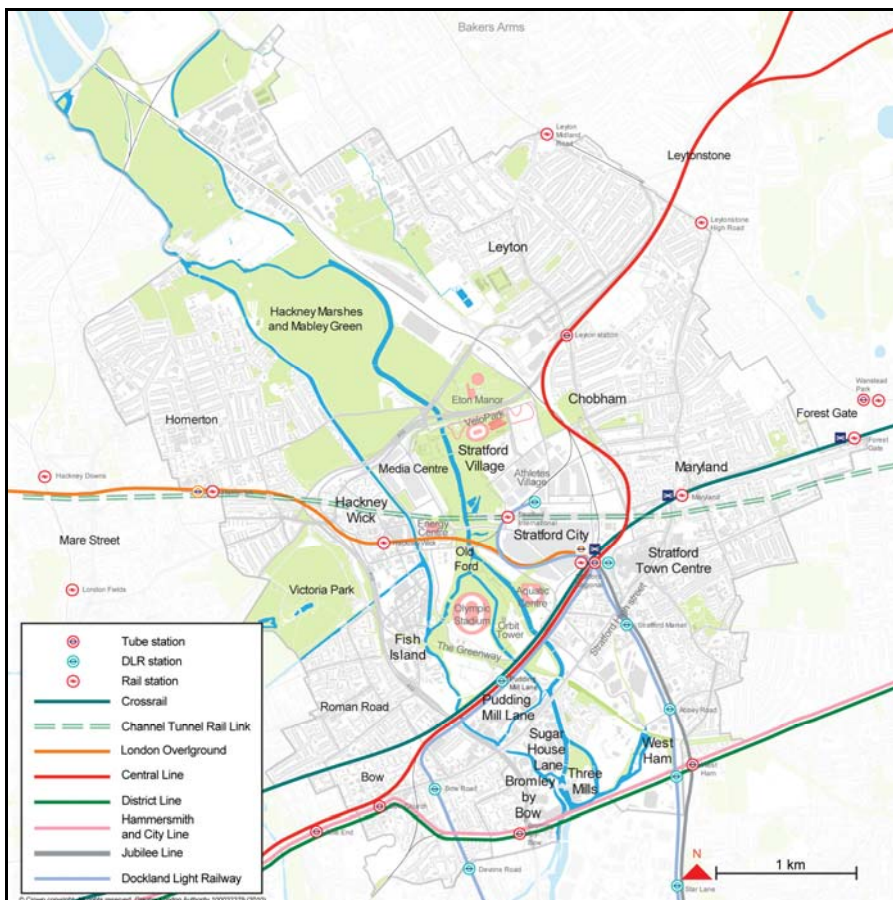
Potential issues for consideration in the IIA:

- 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.

5.25 Traffic and transport



PTAL levels within the OLSPG area



Key transport infrastructure within the OLSPG 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.

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 OLSPG 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})²¹, 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.

6. Stage B1 - Testing the plan objectives against the IIA framework

6.1 Introduction

Establishing appropriate issues, objectives and guide questions is central to the IIA process and provided a way in which the performance and effect of the draft and published OLSPG could be identified and described. Using objectives can also ensure that all areas were addressed, and provided a framework which guided the assessment and enabled the likely effects of its implementation to be identified.

The sustainability objectives described in this section were informed by the review of plans and programmes, the examination of the baseline information, and the identified key sustainability issues set out in the OLSPG’s IIA Scoping Report.²²

They were developed to allow for a comprehensive appraisal of the likely effects of the implementation of the OLSPG by covering relevant social, economic and environmental aspects and help identify the preferred social, economic or environmental outcome and means to minimise detrimental effects and the enhancement of positive effects.

6.2 Key sustainability issues

The OLSPG’s IIA Scoping Report identified the following 24 key sustainability issues for the OLSPG area.²³

Key sustainability issues
<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.
<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.

Key sustainability issues

C. Climate Change Adaptation (including Flood Risk)

- 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 study 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.

D. Water

Water resources and supply:

- 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.

Water quality:

- 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 OLSPG 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.

E. Biodiversity

- 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 OLSPG area.

Key sustainability issues
<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.
<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.
<p>H. Land use (derelict / vacant land)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>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 OLSPG 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.
<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.

Key sustainability issues

K. Noise & vibration

- 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.

L. Historic & Cultural Environment

- 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 OLSPG 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.

M. Public Realm

- 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.
- There are currently many areas of the public realm and infrastructure that are inadequately maintained, with complaints about litter, flowerbeds, pavements, road signs, etc.

N. Traffic & transport

- 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.

Key sustainability issues
<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 study 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>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>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>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 OLSPG 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 OLSPG area.
<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 OLSPG 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. <p>Cycle and walkways suffer from minimal surveillance.</p>
<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.

Key sustainability issues

U. Education & Skills

- 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.

V. Access to key services

- 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 through 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.

W. Businesses

- 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.

Key sustainability issues

X. Employment

- 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.

6.3 IIA objectives

The OLSPG’s IIA Scoping Report also identified the following 24 objectives for the IIA.²⁴ The compatibility of the objectives is set out in the IIA Scoping Report and attached as Appendix 1 of this assessment. These are:

IIA 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.
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.

IIA Objectives
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.

6.4 Guide questions

Finally, the IIA Scoping Report identified the following 24 guide questions for the IIA.²⁵

IAA objective	Guide questions
<p>1. Energy: Reduce energy consumption and emissions of greenhouse gases whilst increasing the use of renewable sustainable energy resources.</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the demand and need for energy? • Promote and improve energy efficiency? • Help minimise emissions of greenhouse gases? • Contribute towards helping London meet its emission targets? • Avoid exacerbating the impacts of climate change? • Will it increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and sustainable resources.
<p>2. Water: Promote more efficient use of water resources and improve water quality (biological, physical, chemical and ecological) and amenity quality.</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce discharges to surface and ground waters? • Promote sustainable urban drainage? • Improve water systems infrastructure? • Reduce abstraction from surface and ground water sources? • Reduce water consumption? • Adopt SUDS and water conservation techniques? • Improve the quality of water bodies? • Improve the quality of nearby and indirectly affected waters?
<p>3. Biodiversity: Create, protect and enhance suitable wildlife habitats wherever possible, protect species and diversity and manage woodlands.</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance habitats and species and provide for the long-term management of natural habitats and wildlife? • Improve the quality and extent of designated and non-designated sites? • Provide opportunities to enhance the environment and create new conservation assets (or restore existing wildlife habitats)? • Protect and enhance the area’s water bodies to achieve a good ecological status? • Promote, educate and raise awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment? • Bring nature closer to people by improving access to areas of biodiversity interest? • Enhance the ecological function and carrying capacity of the green space network? • Encourage protection of trees?
<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>Will the OLSPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the amount of derelict land? • Encourage new development on brownfield land? • Encourage regeneration of derelict and vacant property? • Remediate contaminated land?

IAA objective	Guide questions
<p>5. Air Quality: Improve air quality.</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve air quality? • Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? • Help to reduce emissions of PM10 and NO2? • Reduce emissions of ozone depleting substances? • Help to achieve national and international standards for air quality (for example, those set out in the Air Quality Regulations 2000 and (Amendment) Regulations 2002)? • Reduce the number of days where air pollution is higher than the national standard?
<p>6. Waste and resources: Minimise waste and increase recycling, composting and recovery rates.</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce consumption of material and resources. • Minimise the production of waste? • Encourage the re-use and recycling of demolition and construction waste including aggregates? • Reduce household waste? • Reduce hazardous waste?
<p>7. Noise: Mitigate ambient noise pollution.</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the impact of development noise (construction and demolition)? • Reduce the impact of noise from traffic and transport? • Reduce the impact of noise from the night-time economy or heavy industry?
<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>Will the OLSPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise the risk of tidal (sea) and fluvial (rivers and watercourses) flooding to people and property? • Reduce the risk of damage to property from storm events, including surface water flooding and discharges? • Help minimise the effects during periods of drought? • Help avoid overheating in the built environment?
<p>9. Open Space: Create, protect, maintain, restore and enhance open spaces and ensure public access is provided.</p> <p>Relates to Sustainability Issue</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance neighbouring park and open space areas? • Ensure easy accessibility to open space? • Create a variety of functional open space to meet community and environmental needs? • Improve opportunities for recreation and play?
<p>10. Archaeological and Historic Environment: Conserve and enhance heritage assets, their settings, and the wider historic and cultural environment.</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological and cultural value/potential? • Maintain the visual character of the area? • Will key views and relationships be preserved and enhanced? • Conserve and enhance the local area? • Conserve and enhance features of cultural importance?

IAA objective	Guide questions
<p>11. Public Realm: Promote a clean well-maintained public realm.</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the amount of fly posting / fly-tipping? • Discourage the fly posting and littering?
<p>12. Accessibility: To promote and enhance the accessibility of the area.</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the amount of wheelchair accessible buildings? • Will the OLSPG improve accessibility of the general area?
<p>13. Urban Design: Promote a high quality of sustainable urban design.</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the development of buildings prepared for the impacts of climate change? • Improve the functionality and form of urban spaces? • Enhance the relationship between buildings and pedestrians? • Promote sustainable homes? • Promote Standard Assessment Procedure (SPA) ratings?
<p>14. Health: Improve health and well being through enhancing access to health facilities for local residents and promoting healthy lifestyles.</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce health inequalities? • Improve access to primary healthcare facilities? • Encourage healthy lifestyles and provide the necessary facilities to promote this, such as open spaces, sport facilities and active travel (walking and cycling)? • 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. • Help reduce obesity.
<p>15. Crime: Create safe and secure environments and reduce crime and the fear of crime.</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce levels of crime? • Reduce the fear of crime and make local people feel safer in their community / neighbourhood? • Improve environmental safety (street lighting, visibility etc)? • Avoid the creation of isolated places during day and night? • Improve safety for children and young people? • Promote the landuse change to create safer neighbourhoods increasing activity and surveillance. • Promote safer walking and cycling routes as well as vehicle parking areas. • People feel safer whenever and wherever they are in the OLSPG London.

IAA objective	Guide questions
<p>16. Housing: Wider access to good quality, well-located, affordable housing as well as a higher proportion of family sized housing.</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups within the OLSPG area? • Increase the amount of family housing within the OLSPG area? • Meet the needs of the older and vulnerable? • Reduce homelessness and overcrowding? • Reduce the number of unfit homes? • Reduce the number of households in temporary accommodation. • Ensure that appropriate social and environmental infrastructure is in place for new residents? • Promote lifetime homes? • Improve design quality?
<p>17. Poverty and Social exclusion: Reduce poverty and social exclusion whilst promoting social inclusiveness and equality.</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce multiple deprivation and social exclusion in those areas most affected? • Improve social cohesion, and establish mixed & balanced communities? • Foster a sense of pride in the neighbourhood? • Promote social inclusiveness and equality? • Support vulnerable groups and disadvantaged groups to enable engage fully in community activities? • Sets mechanisms for local people not to loose out the benefits of the legacy?
<p>18. Education: Improve educational attainment and the provision and access to educational facilities.</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the qualifications and skills of the local community, particularly young people and the long-term unemployed? • Set mechanisms in tackling lower levels of attainment and specific barriers to certain disadvantaged groups pursuing higher education? • Increase learning participation and access to adult education and funding?

IAA objective	Guide questions
<p>19. Travel: Reduce the need to travel and encourage the use of public transport, walking and cycling</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve accessibility to work and services by public transport, walking and cycling? • Promote safe walking and cycling routes? • Reduce the effect of traffic congestion on the economy and the wider road network? • Facilitate efficiency in freight distribution? • Will it encourage a modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel as well as encourage greater efficiency (e.g. through car-sharing)? • Will it reduce the overall need for people to travel by improving their access to the services, jobs, leisure and amenities in the place in which they live? • Will it reduce the length of commuting journeys? • Will it help to provide a more integrated transport service from start to finish (i.e. place of residence to point of service use or place of employment)? • Will it reduce road traffic accidents?
<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>Will the OLSPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase satisfaction with local services? • Improve the range of key services within easy access of the population? • Improve access to cultural, recreational and leisure facilities? • Will relevant facilities be developed concurrently with new residential development? • Facilitate the development of sustainable cultural and leisure spaces that deliver longevity and community meaning?
<p>21. Community well being: Ensure that the plan does not negatively affect existing residents and encourages community participation.</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage engagement in community activities? • Respond to community needs and desires? • Tackle barriers to participation?
<p>22. Equality and diversity: To ensure positive outcomes for all communities and celebrate the unique ethnic and cultural diversity of London’s citizens as London’s key strength.</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affect any specific equality target groups, or sub-groups of an equality group? (i.e. a negative 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). • Ensure equitable outcomes for all communities, particularly those most liable to discrimination, poverty and social exclusion?

IAA objective	Guide questions
<p>23. Economic Growth: Increase inward investment into the local area boosting sustainable economic growth.</p> <p>Relates to Sustainability Issue</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage indigenous business? • Encourage inward investment? • Make land and property available for business development? • Encourage new and improve business development and opportunities? • Improve the resilience of business and the economy? • Promote growth in key sectors or clusters? • Enhance the image of the areas as a business location? • Improve job density? • Reduce skill shortages? • Reduce poverty and help improve earnings? • Reduce unemployment overall as well as long-term employment? • Provide job opportunities and improve quality of life to the most deprived sections of the community? • Improve business development and resilience, and enhance business competitiveness? • Improve sustainable business development? • Help to diversify the economy? • 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>24. Employment: Increase employment opportunities for all residents in the local area.</p>	<p>Will the OLSPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the range of employment opportunities? • Provide employment opportunities for the local community and stimulate regeneration? • Help to improve earnings? • Help improve learning and the attainment of skills? • Reduce unemployment, including long-term unemployment? • Provide jobs at higher skill levels?

6.5 Compatibility with the OLSPG’s key development principles

The Consultation draft OLSPG proposed the following six overarching development principles:

Overarching development principles
<p>A. Homes and communities: To help meet London’s urgent need for new homes by creating a network of well-connected Lifetime Neighbourhoods across the OLSPG area as set out in the Guidance. These should be designed to meet the needs of existing and future communities, enable healthy and active lifestyles, maximise opportunities for family housing, promote community cohesion, and provide access to employment opportunities, local shops and community and social infrastructure.</p>
<p>B. Business and employment: To promote Stratford as a new Metropolitan Centre, ensure land use change leads to a wide range of new business, training and employment opportunities across the OLSPG area, and to identify and protect sites needed for social infrastructure.</p>
<p>C. Connectivity and transport: To ensure that existing and new communities across the OLSPG area are linked by a network of strategic and more fine-grained local connections, to use the area’s public transport infrastructure to achieve a lasting shift to more sustainable forms of transport and movement such as walking and cycling, and to minimise adverse impacts on the capacity and operation of the area’s public transport and highway networks.</p>
<p>D. Urban form: To use the area’s unique open spaces, waterways, heritage buildings and contemporary city scale architecture and sporting facilities to create a network of new linked, inclusively designed and revitalised Lifetime Neighbourhoods.</p>
<p>E. Sustainable development: To build on the sustainability infrastructure inherited from the 2012 Games, to promote and achieve exemplar standards of sustainable design and construction and environmental quality across the OLSPG area, and to create a new part of London which is ready to respond to the challenge of climate change.</p>
<p>F. Convergence: Planning applications that propose more than 100 residential units or 1,000 sq. m. of new floorspace or uses should include a statement setting out how they will help achieve the Convergence outcomes set out in Appendix 1 of the Guidance.</p>

Following consultation and having regard to the draft IAA, the OLSPG’s key development principles were amended as follows:

Core development principle
<p>Convergence: Planning applications in the OLSPG area should demonstrate how they will help close the deprivation gap between the Olympic host boroughs and the rest of London. One way this can be achieved is for all applications that propose more than 100 residential units or 1,000 sq.m of new floorspace or uses to include a statement setting out how they will help achieve the convergence outcomes set out in Appendix 1 of the OLSPG.</p>
Overarching development principles
<p>A. Homes and communities: To help meet London’s urgent need for new homes through the creation of a network of new neighbourhoods across the OLSPG area as set out in this guidance. These should be designed to meet the needs of existing and future communities at all stages of their lives, maximise opportunities for family housing and provide access to employment opportunities, local shops, and community, cultural and social infrastructure.</p>
<p>B. Business and employment: To promote Stratford as a new metropolitan centre, ensure land use change leads to a wide range of new business, training and employment opportunities across the OLSPG area, and to identify and protect sites needed for social infrastructure.</p>
<p>C. Connectivity and transport: To remove and overcome barriers to movement and ensure that existing and new communities across the OLSPG area are linked by a network of strategic and more fine-grained local connections, promote walking and cycling, use the area’s public transport infrastructure to achieve a lasting shift to more sustainable forms of transport and movement, and minimise adverse impacts on the capacity and operation of the area’s public transport and highway networks.</p>
<p>D. Urban form: To use the area’s unique open spaces, waterways, character, sporting facilities heritage buildings and contemporary city scale architecture, to create a network of new linked, inclusively designed and revitalised lifetime neighbourhoods.</p>
<p>E. Open space and sustainable development: To create a new part of London which is ready to respond to the challenge of climate change by improving, extending and linking the OLSPG area’s unique network of open spaces and waterways, utilising and developing the sustainability infrastructure inherited from the 2012 Games, and achieving exemplar standards of sustainable design and construction and environmental quality.</p>

The IIA Scoping Report confirmed the IIA would assess the compatibility of the OLSPG’s overarching development principles against the identified sustainability objectives. This is set out in the form of a compatibility matrix and shows that there are no identified incompatible objectives.

6.6 OLSPG Compatibility Matrix

SAAA Objective/ Key development principle	Homes and communities	Business and employment	Connectivity and transport	Urban Form	Open space & sustainable development	Convergence
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.	✓	✓			✓	

SAAA Objective/ Key development principle	Homes and communities	Business and employment	Connectivity and transport	Urban Form	Open space & sustainable development	Convergence
9. Open Space: Create, protect, maintain, restore and enhance open spaces and ensure public access is provided.	✓			✓	✓	✓
10. Archaeological and Historic Environment: Maintain and enhance the 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.	✓	✓	✓			✓

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SAAA Objective/ Key development principle	Homes and communities	Business and employment	Connectivity and transport	Urban Form	Open space & sustainable development	Convergence
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.		✓	✓		✓	✓
Key	✓ - Compatible. The OLSPG overarching development principle is compatible with the IIA objective and may help achieve it.		✘ – Incompatible. The OLSPG overarching development principle is incompatible with the IIA objective and may have a detrimental effect on it.		A blank box indicates there is no perceived direct or significant relationship between the two sets of objectives.	

7. Stage B2 – Developing options

7.1 Introduction

This section of the IIA sets out the three options (or scenarios) the GLA considered when it prepared the Consultation draft OLSPG. Scenario 3 was amended as result of public consultation. Further information on these scenarios and how they were constructed is set out in the OLSPG’s Development Capacity Methodology report.²⁶

7.2 Scenario 1 - The 2009 draft London Plan baseline estimate

Scenario 1 used the strategic land use assumptions set out in the Mayor’s 2007 Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework²⁷, and is consistent with the population and transport assumptions behind the Mayor’s 2009 draft replacement London Plan, and his 2009 draft Transport Strategy.²⁸ 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),²⁹ 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.³⁰ 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 around 16,000 new homes could be built across the OLSPG area. The methodology did not generate a commercial floorspace estimate.

Scenario 1				
Sub Area	Area of Change or SHLAA	SHLAA - Large (dwellings)	SHLAA - Small (dwellings)	Total - Scenario 1 (dwellings)
Hackney Wick/Fish Island	Fish Island	149	270	419
	Hackney Marshes and Mabley Green	0	0	0
	Hackney Wick	0	230	230
	Homerton	100	710	810
Northern Olympic Fringe	Leyton & Lea Bridge Rd	469	500	969
Olympic Park	Olympic Park	556	50	606
Southern Olympic Fringe	Bow	805	1,070	1,875
	Bridgewater Road	0	0	0
	Bromley by Bow	2,407	100	2,507
	Pudding Mill Lane	0	10	10
	Rick Roberts Way	0	0	0
	Sugarhouse Lane	799	20	819
	West Ham	119	82	201
Stratford	Maryland	299	100	399
	Metropolitan Stratford	1,404	90	1,494
	Stratford City	4,075	50	4,125
	Stratford Village	1,496	20	1,516
TOTAL		12,678	3,302	15,980

7.3 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 represented 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 38,050 new homes and 1,028,000 sq.m. of new or improved commercial floorspace across the OLSPG area which could provide around 41,000 jobs.³¹

Scenario 2							
Sub Area	Area of Change or SHLAA	SHLAA	LMF/MPS	Planning Permission	Total Scenario 2 (dwellings)	Employment Floorspace (sq.m.)	Jobs
Hackney Wick/Fish Island	Fish Island		3,475		3,475	332,693	13,308
	Hackney Marshes and Mabley Green				0	0	0
	Hackney Wick		2,000		2,000	90,000	3,600
	Homerton	810			810	0	0
Northern Olympic Fringe	Leyton & Lea Bridge Rd	509	5,176		5,685	40,000	1,600
Olympic Park	Olympic Park		4,500		4,500	23,600	944
Southern Olympic Fringe	Bow	1,875			1,875	0	0
	Bridgewater road				0	0	0
	Bromley by Bow		1,900		1,900	0	0
	Pudding Mill Lane		1,080		1,080	37,460	1,498
	Rick Roberts Way				0	0	0
	Sugarhouse Lane		2,103		2,103	12,800	512
	West Ham	182			182	0	0
Stratford	Maryland	95	1,230		1,325	25,750	1,030
	Metropolitan Stratford	76	5,648		5,724	0	0
	Stratford City			6,000	6,000	460,000	18,400
	Stratford Village		1,500		1,500	5,500	220
TOTAL		3,547	28,612	6,000	38,159	1,027,803	41,112

7.4 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 29,000 new homes and 1,355,000 sq.m. of new or improved commercial floorspace could be built across the OLSPG area, which in turn could provide around 54,000 jobs.

Scenario 3				
Sub Area	Area of Change / SHLAA	Homes (Units)	Employment Floorspace (sq.m.)	Jobs
Hackney Wick/Fish Island	Fish Island	2,584	125,230	5,009
	Hackney Marshes and Mabley Green	0	0	0
	Hackney Wick	562	47,423	1,897
	Homerton	0	0	0
	SHLAA Housing Figs	2,711	0	0
Northern Olympic Fringe	Leyton & Lea Bridge Road	2,201	19,139	766
	SHLAA Housing Figs	1,016	0	0
Olympic Park	Olympic Park	3,078	42,336	1,693
	SHLAA Housing Figs	0	0	0
Southern Olympic Fringe	Bow	0	0	0
	Bridgewater road	573	460	18
	Bromley by Bow	1,376	12,597	504
	Pudding Mill Lane	1,721	30,113	1,205
	Rick Roberts Way	482	22,525	901
	Sugarhouse Lane	1,633	83,772	3,351
	West Ham	1,178	56,373	2,255
	SHLAA Housing Figs	2,642	0	0
Stratford	Maryland	937	6,616	265
	Metropolitan Stratford	4,982	339,242	13,570
	Stratford City	0	563,761	22,550
	Stratford Village	1,022	5,101	204
	SHLAA Housing Figs	462	0	0
TOTAL		29,160	1,354,688	54,188

7.5 Scenario selection

Scenario 3 was chosen by the GLA as the preferred scenario to assess in the Draft IAA as it was considered to represent the most likely land use and development outcome and provided an appropriate balance between housing, commercial uses and jobs. It was also used to derive the land uses, outcomes and form of development set out in the Consultation Draft OLSPG.

As a result of consultation comments - in particular concerns about population and child yields and some land use assumptions, GLA officers revised Scenario 3 in the published OLSPG and now estimate that the OLSPG area could accommodate around 32,000 homes and lead to 53,000 jobs. Of particular importance is the number of children such a scale and form of development might lead to which rises from 15,700 to 18,000. This in turn reinforces the need for additional school places and social infrastructure, as well as additional costs as set out in section 4 of the published OLSPG.

7.6 Scenario 3a – OLSPG estimate

Scenario 3a				
Sub Area	Area of Change / SHLAA	Homes (Units)	Employment Floorspace (sq.m.)	Jobs
Hackney Wick/Fish Island	Fish Island	2,926	124,253	4,970
	Hackney Marshes and Mabley Green	0	0	0
	Hackney Wick	1,282	39,648	1,586
	Homerton	0	0	0
	SHLAA Housing Figs	1,824	n/a	0
Northern Olympic Fringe	Leyton & Lea Bridge Road	2,344	111,581	4,463
	SHLAA Housing Figs	653	n/a	0
Olympic Park	Olympic Park	2,154	50,773	2,031
	SHLAA Housing Figs	0	n/a	0
Southern Olympic Fringe	Bow	0	0	0
	Bridgewater road	934	10,481	419
	Bromley by Bow	1,427	30,116	1,205
	Pudding Mill Lane	2,498	82,437	3,297
	Metropolitan Stratford (Part)	786	6,650	266
	Rick Roberts Way	482	22,525	901
	Sugarhouse Lane	1,926	50,047	2,002
	West Ham	636	96,795	3,872
SHLAA Housing Figs	259	n/a	0	
Stratford	Maryland	1,153	9,758	390
	Metropolitan Stratford	3,828	297,560	11,902
	Stratford City	3,900	384,000	15,360
	Stratford Village	1,105	9,356	374
	SHLAA Housing Figs	1,906	n/a	0
TOTAL		32,023	1,325,978	53,039

8. Stages B3 and B4 - Predicting and assessing effects

This section of the IIA predicts and assesses the effects of the four scenarios and is the following *Effect prediction* and *Objective assessment* tables.

Effect prediction table						
Key + Positive, – Negative, 0 Neutral, ? Uncertain, + Minor, ++ Major.						
IIA objectives	Will the OLSPG?	Scenario				Comment /Change
		1	2	3	3a	
1: Energy Reduce energy consumption and emissions of greenhouse gases whilst increasing the use of renewable sustainable energy resources.	Reduce the demand and need for energy. Promote and improve energy efficiency. Help minimise emissions of greenhouse gases. Contribute towards helping London meet its emission targets. Avoid exacerbating the impacts of climate change. Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and sustainable resources.	+	?	++	++	++ Potential for a major positive effect The issues in the objective will be well addressed. The specific promotion of the extension to the existing energy network within the Olympic Park into the wider area and the identification and safeguarding of connection points will help reduce greenhouse gases. The promotion of the Green Enterprise District will also help achieve these objectives. <u>The importance of these matters is maintained and stressed in the published OLSPG.</u>

Effect prediction table						
Key + Positive, – Negative, 0 Neutral, ? Uncertain, + Minor, ++ Major.						
IIA objectives	Will the OLSPG?	Scenario				Comment /Change
		1	2	3	3a	
<p>2: Water</p> <p>Promote more efficient use of water resources and improve water quality (biological, physical, chemical and ecological) and amenity quality.</p>	<p>Reduce discharges to surface and ground waters.</p> <p>Promote sustainable urban drainage.</p> <p>Improve water systems infrastructure.</p> <p>Reduce abstraction from surface and ground water sources.</p> <p>Reduce water consumption.</p> <p>Adopt SUDS and water conservation techniques.</p> <p>Improve the quality of water bodies.</p> <p>Improve the quality of nearby and indirectly affected waters.</p>	+	+	+	+	<p>+ Potential for a minor positive effect</p> <p>The issues in the objective will be well addressed through the promotion of exemplar standards of sustainable design and construction; waste management and recycling; water conservation; efficient use of energy and resources; drainage and flood risk management, though most opportunities will be focussed within the OLSPG’s areas of change rather than the OLSPG area as whole. <u>The importance of these matters has been reinforced in the published OLSPG as have two key Thames Water projects (the Lea and Thames Tunnels).</u></p>

Effect prediction table						
Key + Positive, – Negative, 0 Neutral, ? Uncertain, + Minor, ++ Major.						
IIA objectives	Will the OLSPG?	Scenario				Comment /Change
		1	2	3	3a	
<p>3: Biodiversity</p> <p>Create, protect and enhance suitable wildlife habitats wherever possible, protect species and diversity and manage woodlands.</p>	<p>Conserve and enhance habitats and species and provide for the long-term management of natural habitats and wildlife.</p> <p>Improve the quality and extent of designated and non-designated sites.</p> <p>Provide opportunities to enhance the environment and create new conservation assets (or restore existing wildlife habitats).</p> <p>Protect and enhance the area’s water bodies to achieve a good ecological status.</p> <p>Promote, educate and raise awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment.</p> <p>Bring nature closer to people by improving access to areas of biodiversity interest.</p> <p>Enhance the ecological function and carrying capacity of the green infrastructure.</p> <p>Encourage protection of trees.</p>	+	+	+	+	<p>+ Potential for minor positive effect</p> <p>The importance of protecting and enhancing biodiversity is recognised and reinforced in the draft OLSPG. <u>New open space and biodiversity development principles have been introduced into the published OLSPG to help address these issues.</u></p>

Effect prediction table						
Key + Positive, – Negative, 0 Neutral, ? Uncertain, + Minor, ++ Major.						
IIA objectives	Will the OLSPG?	Scenario				Comment /Change
		1	2	3	3a	
<p>4: Land</p> <p>Encourage new development on brownfield land, the regeneration of derelict and vacant property; and ensure contaminated land is appropriately remediated.</p>	<p>Reduce the amount of derelict land.</p> <p>Encourage new development on brownfield land.</p> <p>Encourage regeneration of derelict and vacant property.</p> <p>Remediate contaminated land.</p>	+	+	++	++	<p>++ Potential for a major positive effect</p> <p>The IIA objective is well addressed by the OLSPG’s development principles. In particular the new industrial geography identifies areas of existing industrial land that may be suitable for release and promotes it for more intensive employment and residential uses. The issues of contamination and remediation are also recognised. <u>The release of suitable industrial land and promotion for compatible employment and residential uses and need to secure tangible benefits for local communities are maintained in the published OLSPG.</u></p>
<p>5: Air Quality</p> <p>Improve air quality.</p>	<p>Improve air quality.</p> <p>Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.</p> <p>Help to reduce emissions of PM10 and NO2.</p> <p>Reduce emissions of ozone depleting substances.</p> <p>Help to achieve national and international standards for air quality (for example, those set out in the Air Quality Regulations 2000 and (Amendment) Regulations 2002.</p> <p>Reduce the number of days where air pollution is higher than the national standard.</p>	0	-	-	-	<p>- Potential for a minor negative effect</p> <p>The promotion of sustainable and public transport are all measures that will assist air quality within the area, however the additional development anticipated by the OLSPG could lead to a increased risk to air quality through increased development and construction discharges as well as an increase in vehicles in the area. <u>The potential air quality impact of the growth the OLSPG promotes has been better acknowledged in the published OLSPG.</u></p>

Effect prediction table						
Key + Positive, – Negative, 0 Neutral, ? Uncertain, + Minor, ++ Major.						
IIA objectives	Will the OLSPG?	Scenario				Comment /Change
		1	2	3	3a	
<p>6: Waste and resources: Minimise waste and increase recycling, composting and recovery rates.</p>	<p>Reduce consumption of material and resources. Minimise the production of waste. Encourage the re-use and recycling of demolition and construction waste including aggregates. Reduce household waste. Reduce hazardous waste.</p>	+	?	+	+	<p>+ Potential for a minor positive effect The promotion of new waste management capacity and the continued safeguarding of existing capacity will help achieve these objectives as will promotion of the Green Enterprise District. <u>The published OLSPG has been amended to better reflect the Mayor of London’s waste hierarchy and made clearer in respect of the need to protect all waste management sites.</u></p>
<p>7: Noise Mitigate ambient noise pollution.</p>	<p>Reduce the impact of development noise (construction and demolition). Reduce the impact of noise from traffic and transport. Reduce the impact of noise from the night-time economy or heavy industry.</p>	0	-	0	0	<p>0 Neutral Focussing new family housing away from major roads and industrial activities and promoting walking and cycling will help minimise the adverse effects of noise pollution. Care will need to be taken when housing is introduced into mixed use areas. <u>Potential noise impacts now better acknowledged in the published OLSPG.</u></p>
<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 mitigate the effects of over heating and drought.</p>	<p>Minimise the risk of tidal (sea) and fluvial (rivers and watercourses) flooding to people and property. Reduce the risk of damage to property from storm events, including surface water flooding and discharges. Help minimise the effects during periods of drought. Help avoid overheating in the built environment.</p>	0	?	0	+	<p>+ Potential for a minor positive effect The extent of the OLSPG area potentially at risk of flooding is recognised in the OLSPG as are means to address this situation such as sustainable urban drainage systems, urban greening and living walls and roofs. <u>Potential flood risk impacts are better acknowledged in the published OLSPG.</u></p>

Effect prediction table						
Key + Positive, – Negative, 0 Neutral, ? Uncertain, + Minor, ++ Major.						
IIA objectives	Will the OLSPG?	Scenario				Comment /Change
		1	2	3	3a	
<p>9: Open Space Create, protect, maintain, restore and enhance open spaces and ensure public access is provided.</p>	<p>Protect and enhance neighbouring park and open space areas. Ensure easy accessibility to open space. Create a variety of functional open space to meet community and environmental needs. Improve opportunities for recreation and play.</p>	+	+	+	++	<p>++ Potential for a major positive effect The importance of well designed and connected public open spaces is recognised in the draft OLSPG. <u>New open space and biodiversity development principles have been introduced in the in the published OLSPG.</u></p>
<p>10: Archaeological and Historic Environment: Conserve and enhance heritage assets, their settings, and the wider historic and cultural environment.</p>	<p>Protect and enhance sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological and cultural value/potential. Reduce the number of assets that are currently on the Heritage at Risk Register. Maintain the visual character of the area. Will key views and relationships be preserved and enhanced. Conserve and enhance the local area. Conserve and enhance features of cultural importance.</p>	+	+	++	++	<p>++ Potential for a major positive effect The draft OLSPG recognises the importance that Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas can play in informing and guiding new development. The draft OLSPG also sets out the mayor’s views on where higher and tall buildings might be located to develop the OLSPG’s areas character, legibility and distinctiveness. <u>The need to recognise the importance of the area’s historic assets and local character, and set out where higher, taller and smaller buildings might be located is maintained in the published OLSPG.</u></p>

Effect prediction table						
Key + Positive, – Negative, 0 Neutral, ? Uncertain, + Minor, ++ Major.						
IIA objectives	Will the OLSPG?	Scenario				Comment /Change
		1	2	3	3a	
<p>11: Public Realm</p> <p>Promote a clean well-maintained public realm.</p>	<p>Reduce the amount of fly posting / fly-tipping.</p> <p>Discourage the fly posting and littering.</p> <p>Encourage the use of litters.</p>	?	?	+	++	<p>++ Potential for a major positive effect</p> <p>The importance of quality public realm is recognised in the draft OLSPG which also identifies specific areas where enhancements are needed. <u>The importance of and need for improvements to the public realm strongly referenced in the published OLSPG.</u></p>
<p>12: Accessibility</p> <p>To promote and enhance the accessibility of the area.</p>	<p>Increase the amount of wheelchair accessible buildings.</p> <p>Improve accessibility of the general area.</p>	+	+	++	++	<p>++ Potential for a major positive effect</p> <p>The draft OLSPG strongly promotes the need to create a network of well connected lifetime neighbourhoods across the OLSPG area and identifies ways by which this can be achieved, including the application of London Plan policies. This is strongly stressed in the published OLSPG.</p>
<p>13: Urban Design</p> <p>Promote a high quality of sustainable urban design.</p>	<p>Encourage the development of buildings prepared for the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Improve the functionality and form of urban spaces.</p> <p>Enhance the relationship between buildings and pedestrians.</p> <p>Promote sustainable homes.</p> <p>Promote Standard Assessment Procedure (SPA) ratings.</p>	+	+	+	+	<p>+ Potential for a minor positive effect</p> <p>The promotion of exemplar standards of design and construction will help ensure that buildings are prepared for the impacts of climate change and the draft OLSPG’s approach to urban form should ensure that the functionality of urban spaces and the relationship between buildings and pedestrians is enhanced. <u>The need to promote exemplar urban design is maintained in the published OLSPG.</u></p>

Effect prediction table						
Key + Positive, – Negative, 0 Neutral, ? Uncertain, + Minor, ++ Major.						
IIA objectives	Will the OLSPG?	Scenario				Comment /Change
		1	2	3	3a	
<p>14: Health</p> <p>Improve health and well being through enhancing access to health facilities for local residents and promoting healthy lifestyles.</p>	<p>Reduce health inequalities.</p> <p>Improve access to primary healthcare facilities.</p> <p>Encourage healthy lifestyles and provide the necessary facilities to promote this, such as open spaces, sport facilities and active travel (walking and cycling).</p> <p>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>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>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>Help reduce obesity.</p>	+	?	++	++	<p>++ Potential for a major positive effect</p> <p>The draft OLSPG requires new developments to assess the need for social and community facilities, for new development to be supported by necessary social infrastructure and for all schemes above a certain size to address convergence outcomes. <u>This is further emphasised in the published OLSPG.</u></p>

Effect prediction table						
Key + Positive, – Negative, 0 Neutral, ? Uncertain, + Minor, ++ Major.						
IIA objectives	Will the OLSPG?	Scenario				Comment /Change
		1	2	3	3a	
<p>15: Crime</p> <p>Create safe and secure environments and reduce crime and the fear of crime.</p>	<p>Reduce levels of crime.</p> <p>Reduce the fear of crime and make local people feel safer in their community / neighbourhood.</p> <p>Improve environmental safety (street lighting, visibility etc).</p> <p>Avoid the creation of isolated places during day and night.</p> <p>Improve safety for children and young people.</p> <p>Promote the landuse change to create safer neighbourhoods increasing activity and surveillance.</p> <p>Promote safer walking and cycling routes as well as vehicle parking areas.</p>	?	?	+	+	<p>+ Potential for a minor positive effect</p> <p>The issues of crime and fear of crime are recognised in the draft OLSPG as is the need to design safe buildings, connections and spaces. <u>This is now better articulated in the published OLSPG.</u></p>

Effect prediction table						
Key + Positive, – Negative, 0 Neutral, ? Uncertain, + Minor, ++ Major.						
IIA objectives	Will the OLSPG?	Scenario				Comment /Change
		1	2	3	3a	
<p>16: Housing</p> <p>Wider access to good quality, well-located, affordable housing as well as a higher proportion of family sized housing.</p>	<p>Increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups within the OLSPG area.</p> <p>Increase the amount of family housing within the OLSPG area.</p> <p>Meet the needs of people with special needs (older and vulnerable).</p> <p>Reduce homelessness and overcrowding.</p> <p>Reduce the number of unfit homes.</p> <p>Reduce the number of households in temporary accommodation.</p> <p>Ensure that appropriate social and environmental infrastructure is in place for new residents.</p> <p>Promote lifetime homes.</p> <p>Improve design quality.</p>	+	+	++	++	<p>++ Potential for a major positive effect</p> <p>These issues are strongly addressed in the draft OLSPG and increased levels of family and affordable housing will have significant positive cumulative effects. <u>This is maintained and stressed in the published OLSPG.</u></p>

Effect prediction table						
Key + Positive, – Negative, 0 Neutral, ? Uncertain, + Minor, ++ Major.						
IIA objectives	Will the OLSPG?	Scenario				Comment /Change
		1	2	3	3a	
<p>17: Poverty and Social exclusion: Reduce poverty and social exclusion whilst promoting social inclusiveness and equality.</p>	<p>Reduce multiple deprivation and social exclusion in those areas most affected.</p> <p>Improve social cohesion, and establish mixed & balanced communities.</p> <p>Foster a sense of pride in the neighbourhood.</p> <p>Promote social inclusiveness and equality.</p> <p>Support vulnerable groups and disadvantaged groups to enable engage fully in community activities.</p> <p>Sets mechanisms for local people not to loose out the benefits of the legacy.</p>	+	?	+	+	<p>+ Potential for a minor positive effect</p> <p>The draft OLSPG requires new developments to assess the need for social and community facilities, for new development to be supported by necessary social infrastructure and for all schemes above a certain size to address convergence outcomes. <u>This is stressed and convergence is given even higher priority in the published OLSPG.</u></p>
<p>18: Education Improve educational attainment and the provision and access to educational facilities.</p>	<p>Improve the qualifications and skills of the local community, particularly young people and the long-term unemployed.</p> <p>Set mechanisms in tackling lower levels of attainment and specific barriers to certain disadvantaged groups pursuing higher education.</p> <p>Increase learning participation and access to adult education and funding.</p>	?	?	+	+	<p>+ Potential for a minor positive effect</p> <p>The draft OLSPG requires new developments above a certain size to address convergence outcomes which include training and education attainment. <u>The GLA developed a bespoke more locally specific methodology that better estimates education needs that has been used in the published OLSPG. More detailed analysis is though still required and funding options explored.</u></p>

Effect prediction table						
Key + Positive, – Negative, 0 Neutral, ? Uncertain, + Minor, ++ Major.						
IIA objectives	Will the OLSPG?	Scenario				Comment /Change
		1	2	3	3a	
<p>19: Travel</p> <p>Reduce the need to travel and encourage the use of public transport, walking and cycling.</p>	<p>Improve accessibility to work and services by public transport, walking and cycling.</p> <p>Promote safe walking and cycling routes.</p> <p>Minimise the impact of highway congestion on the wider road network.</p> <p>Encourage a model shift to more sustainable forms of travel.</p> <p>Reduce road traffic accidents.</p> <p>Facilitate efficiency in freight distribution.</p>	+	+	++	++	<p>++ Potential for a major positive effect</p> <p>These issues are strongly addressed in the draft OLSPG and promoting alternatives to car use will have significant positive effects. <u>This is maintained and stressed in the published OLSPG.</u></p>
<p>20: Community facilities</p> <p>Provide access to an adequate range of community facilities and key services to meet the needs of local residents.</p>	<p>Increase satisfaction with local services.</p> <p>Improve the range of key services within easy access of the population.</p> <p>Improve access to cultural, recreational and leisure facilities.</p> <p>Will relevant facilities be developed concurrently with new residential development.</p> <p>Facilitate the development of sustainable cultural and leisure spaces that deliver longevity and community meaning.</p>	+	++	++	++	<p>++ Potential for a major positive effect</p> <p>The draft OLSPG requires new developments to assess the need for social and community facilities, for new development to be supported by necessary social infrastructure and for all schemes above a certain size to address convergence outcomes. <u>The need to ensure that significant new developments identify and help meet their social and community infrastructure requirement and that the OLSPG’s existing communities can access the new facilities and opportunities the OLSPG promotes is emphasised in the published OLSPG.</u></p>

Effect prediction table						
Key + Positive, – Negative, 0 Neutral, ? Uncertain, + Minor, ++ Major.						
IIA objectives	Will the OLSPG?	Scenario				Comment /Change
		1	2	3	3a	
<p>21: Community well being:</p> <p>Ensure that the plan does not negatively affect existing residents and encourages community participation.</p>	<p>Encourage engagement in community activities.</p> <p>Respond to community needs and desires.</p> <p>Tackle barriers to participation.</p>	0	+	+	++	<p>+ Potential for a minor positive effect</p> <p>The need for new development in the OLSPG area to assist the integration of the areas existing and new communities is emphasised in the draft OLSPG. <u>This has been better recognised and articulated in the published OLSPG.</u></p>
<p>22: Equality and diversity</p> <p>To ensure positive outcomes for all communities and celebrate the unique ethnic and cultural diversity of London’s citizens as London’s key strength.</p>	<p>Affect any specific equality target groups, or sub-groups of an equality group? (i.e. a negative 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>Ensure equitable outcomes for all communities, particularly those most liable to discrimination, poverty and social exclusion?</p>	?	+	+	+	<p>+ Potential for a minor positive effect</p> <p>Creating well-connected places and neighbourhoods, providing affordable & family housing, new social & community infrastructure, training and business development will enhance equality and embrace diversity. <u>The importance of this is maintained and stressed in the published OLSPG.</u></p>

Effect prediction table						
Key + Positive, – Negative, 0 Neutral, ? Uncertain, + Minor, ++ Major.						
IIA objectives	Will the OLSPG?	Scenario				Comment /Change
		1	2	3	3a	
<p>23: Economic Growth</p> <p>Increase inward investment into the local area boosting sustainable economic growth.</p>	<p>Encourage indigenous business.</p> <p>Encourage inward investment.</p> <p>Make land and property available for business development.</p> <p>Encourage new and improve business development and opportunities.</p> <p>Improve the resilience of business and the economy.</p> <p>Promote growth in key sectors or clusters.</p> <p>Enhance the image of the areas as a business location?</p> <p>Improve job density.</p> <p>Reduce skill shortages.</p> <p>Reduce poverty and help improve earnings.</p> <p>Reduce unemployment overall as well as long-term employment.</p> <p>Provide job opportunities and improve quality of life to the most deprived sections of the community.</p> <p>Improve business development and resilience, and enhance business competitiveness.</p> <p>Improve sustainable business development.</p> <p>Help to diversify the economy.</p> <p>Help maintain London as an internationally competitive city.</p>	+	?	++	++	<p>++ Potential for a major positive effect</p> <p>The draft OLSPG promotes new investment and regeneration across the OLSPG area. <u>The importance of this is maintained and stressed in the published OLSPG.</u></p>

Effect prediction table						
Key + Positive, – Negative, 0 Neutral, ? Uncertain, + Minor, ++ Major.						
IIA objectives	Will the OLSPG?	Scenario				Comment /Change
		1	2	3	3a	
<p>24: Employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase employment opportunities for all residents in the local area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the range of employment opportunities. Provide employment opportunities for the local community and stimulate regeneration. Help to improve earnings. Help improve learning and the attainment of skills. Reduce unemployment, including long-term unemployment. Provide jobs at higher skill levels. 	+	+	++	++	<p>++ Potential for a major positive effect</p> <p>The draft OLSPG promotes new investment and regeneration across the OLSPG area. <u>The importance of this is maintained and stressed in the published OLSPG.</u></p>

Objective assessment table												
+ Likely to contribute positively - Likely to detract from the achievement of the IIA objective 0 Considered to have no significant positive or negative effect												
Objective/Overarching Development principle	Homes and communities	Business and employment	Connectivity and transport	Urban Form	Open space and d sustainable development	Convergence	Olympic Park	Stratford	Southern Olympic Fringe	Hackney Wick/Fish Island	Northern Olympic Fringe	Comment
1: Energy Reduce energy consumption and emissions of greenhouse gases whilst increasing the use of renewable sustainable energy resources.	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	New development in the OLSPG area has the potential to increase energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions but the extension of the energy network within the Olympic Park into the wider area, the identification and safeguarding of connection points and incorporating sustainable modes of transport will help counter this, as will the application of improved buildings standards and the promotion of the Green Enterprise District. <u>The importance of these matters is maintained and stressed in the published OLSPG.</u>

Objective assessment table												
<p>+ Likely to contribute positively</p> <p>- Likely to detract from the achievement of the IIA objective</p> <p>0 Considered to have no significant positive or negative effect</p>												
Objective/Overarching Development principle	Homes and communities	Business and employment	Connectivity and transport	Urban Form	Open space and d sustainable development	Convergence	Olympic Park	Stratford	Southern Olympic Fringe	Hackney Wick/Fish Island	Northern Olympic Fringe	Comment
<p>2: Water</p> <p>Promote more efficient use of water resources and improve water quality (biological, physical, chemical and ecological) and amenity quality.</p>	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	<p>This objective will be well addressed through the promotion of exemplar standards of sustainable design and construction; waste management and recycling; water conservation; efficient use of energy and resources; drainage and flood risk management. though most opportunities will be focussed within the draft OLSPG’s areas of change rather than the OLSPG area as whole. <u>The importance of these matters has been reinforced in the published OLSPG as have two key Thames Water projects (the Lea and Thames Tunnels).</u></p>
<p>3: Biodiversity</p> <p>Create, protect and enhance suitable wildlife habitats wherever possible, protect species and diversity and manage woodlands.</p>	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	<p>The main opportunities to achieve this objective are within the Olympic Park, Hackney Wick and Fish Island and Northern Olympic Fringe Sub-areas where the importance of open space and biodiversity are strongly recognised and promoted. <u>New open space and biodiversity development principles have been introduced in the published OLSPG.</u></p>

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Objective/Overarching Development principle	Homes and communities	Business and employment	Connectivity and transport	Urban Form	Open space and d sustainable development	Convergence	Olympic Park	Stratford	Southern Olympic Fringe	Hackney Wick/Fish Island	Northern Olympic Fringe	Comment
<p>4: Land</p> <p>Encourage new development on brownfield land, the regeneration of derelict and vacant property; and ensure contaminated land is appropriately remediated.</p>	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>The OLSPG identifies existing industrial land that may be suitable for release and promotes it for more intensive employment and residential uses. The issues of contamination and remediation are also recognised. <u>The release of suitable industrial land and promotion for compatible employment and residential uses and need to secure tangible benefits for local communities are maintained in the published OLSPG.</u></p>
<p>5: Air Quality</p> <p>Improve air quality.</p>	0	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	<p>The additional development anticipated by the OLSPG could worsen air quality through increased development and construction discharges as well from increased vehicle movements though the promotion of sustainable and public transport could help mitigate and lessen these effects. <u>Potential adverse impacts now better recognised in the published OLSPG.</u></p>

Objective assessment table												
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Objective/Overarching Development principle	Homes and communities	Business and employment	Connectivity and transport	Urban Form	Open space and d sustainable development	Convergence	Olympic Park	Stratford	Southern Olympic Fringe	Hackney Wick/Fish Island	Northern Olympic Fringe	Comment
6: Waste and resources: Minimise waste and increase recycling, composting and recovery rates.	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	The promotion of new waste management capacity and the continued safeguarding of existing capacity will help achieve these objectives as will promotion of the Green Enterprise District and incorporating recycling infrastructure into new development at the outset. <u>The published OLSPG has been amended to better reflect the Mayor of London’s waste hierarchy as had the need to protect all waste management sites.</u>
7: Noise Mitigate ambient noise pollution.	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Focussing new family housing away from major roads and industrial activities and promoting walking and cycling will help minimise the adverse effects of noise pollution. Care will need to be taken when housing is introduced into mixed use areas to avoid possible negative impacts. <u>Potential noise impacts are now better acknowledged in the published OLSPG.</u>

Objective assessment table												
<p>+ Likely to contribute positively</p> <p>- Likely to detract from the achievement of the IIA objective</p> <p>0 Considered to have no significant positive or negative effect</p>												
Objective/Overarching Development principle	Homes and communities	Business and employment	Connectivity and transport	Urban Form	Open space and d sustainable development	Convergence	Olympic Park	Stratford	Southern Olympic Fringe	Hackney Wick/Fish Island	Northern Olympic Fringe	Comment
<p>8: Flood risk and Climate Change Adaptation</p> <p>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 mitigate the effects of over heating and drought.</p>	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	<p>The extent of the OLSPG area potentially at risk of flooding is recognised in the draft OLSPG as are means to address this situation such as sustainable urban drainage systems, urban greening and living walls and roofs. Furthermore, new homes and businesses will be required be flood resilient and the enhanced waterways and open space will help reduce flood risk an impact. <u>Potential flood risk impacts are now better acknowledged in the published OLSPG.</u></p>
<p>9: Open Space</p> <p>Create, protect, maintain, restore and enhance open spaces and ensure public access is provided.</p>	+	0	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>The importance of well designed and connected public open paces is recognised in the draft OLSPG. <u>New open space and biodiversity development principles have been introduced in the in the published OLSPG.</u></p>

Objective assessment table												
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Objective/Overarching Development principle	Homes and communities	Business and employment	Connectivity and transport	Urban Form	Open space and d sustainable development	Convergence	Olympic Park	Stratford	Southern Olympic Fringe	Hackney Wick/Fish Island	Northern Olympic Fringe	Comment
10: Archaeological and Historic Environment: Conserve and enhance heritage assets, their settings, and the wider historic and cultural environment.	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	The draft OLSPG recognises the importance that Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas can play in informing and guiding new development. The draft OLSPG also sets out the Mayor’s views on where higher and tall buildings might be located to develop the OLSPG area’s character, legibility and distinctiveness. The reuse of vacant buildings and the redevelopment of poor quality buildings and sites will also assist this objective. <u>The need to recognise the importance of the area’s historic assets and local character, and set out where higher, taller and smaller buildings might be located is maintained in the published OLSPG.</u>
11: Public Realm Promote a clean well-maintained public realm.	+	0	+	+	++	0	+	+	+	+	+	The importance of quality public realm is recognised in the draft OLSPG which also identifies specific areas where enhancements are needed. <u>The importance of and need for improvements to the public realm strongly referenced in the published OLSPG.</u>

Objective assessment table												
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Objective/Overarching Development principle	Homes and communities	Business and employment	Connectivity and transport	Urban Form	Open space and d sustainable development	Convergence	Olympic Park	Stratford	Southern Olympic Fringe	Hackney Wick/Fish Island	Northern Olympic Fringe	Comment
12: Accessibility To promote and enhance the accessibility of the area.	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	The draft OLSPG strongly promotes the need to create a network of well connected lifetime neighbourhoods across the OLSPG area and identifies ways by which this can be achieved, including the application of London Plan policies. <u>This is strongly stressed in the published OLSPG.</u>
13: Urban Design Promote a high quality of sustainable urban design.	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	The promotion of exemplar standards of design and construction will help ensure that buildings are prepared for the impacts of climate change and the draft OLSPG’s approach to urban form should ensure that the functionality of urban spaces and the relationship between buildings and pedestrians is enhanced. <u>The need to promote exemplar urban design is maintained in the published OLSPG.</u>

Objective assessment table												
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Objective/Overarching Development principle	Homes and communities	Business and employment	Connectivity and transport	Urban Form	Open space and d sustainable development	Convergence	Olympic Park	Stratford	Southern Olympic Fringe	Hackney Wick/Fish Island	Northern Olympic Fringe	Comment
<p>14: Health</p> <p>Improve health and well being through enhancing access to health facilities for local residents and promoting healthy lifestyles.</p>	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	The draft OLSPG requires new developments to assess the need for social and community facilities, for new development to be supported by necessary social infrastructure and for all schemes above a certain size to address convergence outcomes. Achieving the OLSPG’s connectivity outcomes will also assist this objective. <u>This is further emphasised in the published OLSPG.</u>
<p>15: Crime</p> <p>Create safe and secure environments and reduce crime and the fear of crime.</p>	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	The issues of crime and fear of crime are recognised in the draft OLSPG as is the need to design safe buildings, connections and spaces. <u>This is better articulated in the published OLSPG.</u>
<p>16: Housing</p> <p>Wider access to good quality, well-located, affordable housing as well as a higher proportion of family sized housing.</p>	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	These issues are strongly addressed in the draft OLSPG and increased levels of family and affordable housing will have significant positive cumulative effects. <u>This is maintained and stressed in the published OLSPG.</u>

Objective assessment table												
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Objective/Overarching Development principle	Homes and communities	Business and employment	Connectivity and transport	Urban Form	Open space and d sustainable development	Convergence	Olympic Park	Stratford	Southern Olympic Fringe	Hackney Wick/Fish Island	Northern Olympic Fringe	Comment
<p>17: Poverty and Social exclusion:</p> <p>Reduce poverty and social exclusion whilst promoting social inclusiveness and equality.</p>	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	The draft OLSPG requires new developments to assess the need for social and community facilities, for new development to be supported by necessary social infrastructure and for all schemes above a certain size to address convergence outcomes. <u>This is stressed and convergence is given higher priority in the published OLSPG.</u>
<p>18: Education</p> <p>Improve educational attainment and the provision and access to educational facilities.</p>	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	The draft OLSPG requires new developments above a certain size to address convergence outcomes which include training and education attainment. <u>The GLA developed a bespoke more locally specific methodology that better estimates education needs. This has been used in the published OLSPG.</u>
<p>19: Travel</p> <p>Reduce the need to travel and encourage the use of public transport, walking and cycling.</p>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	These issues are strongly addressed in the draft OLSPG and promoting alternatives to car use will have significant positive effects. <u>This is maintained and stressed in the published OLSPG.</u>

Objective assessment table												
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Objective/Overarching Development principle	Homes and communities	Business and employment	Connectivity and transport	Urban Form	Open space and d sustainable development	Convergence	Olympic Park	Stratford	Southern Olympic Fringe	Hackney Wick/Fish Island	Northern Olympic Fringe	Comment
20: Community facilities Provide access to an adequate range of community facilities and key services to meet the needs of local residents.	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	The draft OLSPG requires new developments to assess the need for social and community facilities, for new development to be supported by necessary social infrastructure and for all schemes above a certain size to address convergence outcomes. <u>The need to ensure that significant new developments identify and help meet their social and community infrastructure requirement and that the OLSPG’s existing communities can access the new facilities and opportunities the OLSPG promotes is emphasised in the published OLSPG.</u>
21: Community well being: Ensure that the plan does not negatively affect existing residents and encourages community participation.	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	The need for new development in the OLSPG area to assist the integration of the areas existing and new communities is emphasised in the draft OLSPG. <u>This has been better recognised and articulated in the published OLSPG.</u>

Objective assessment table												
<p>+ Likely to contribute positively</p> <p>- Likely to detract from the achievement of the IIA objective</p> <p>0 Considered to have no significant positive or negative effect</p>												
Objective/Overarching Development principle	Homes and communities	Business and employment	Connectivity and transport	Urban Form	Open space and d sustainable development	Convergence	Olympic Park	Stratford	Southern Olympic Fringe	Hackney Wick/Fish Island	Northern Olympic Fringe	Comment
<p>22: Equality and diversity</p> <p>To ensure positive outcomes for all communities and celebrate the unique ethnic and cultural diversity of London’s citizens as London’s key strength.</p>	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	Creating well-connected places and neighbourhoods, providing affordable & family housing, new social & community infrastructure, training and business development will enhance equality and embrace diversity. <u>The importance of this is maintained and stressed in the published OLSPG.</u>
<p>23: Economic Growth</p> <p>Increase inward investment into the local area boosting sustainable economic growth.</p>	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	The draft OLSPG promotes new investment and regeneration across the OLSPG area. <u>The importance of this is maintained and stressed in the published OLSPG.</u>
<p>24: Employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase employment opportunities for all residents in the local area. 	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	The draft OLSPG promotes new investment and regeneration across the OLSPG area, though the release of protected employment land without replacement business floorspace and employment opportunities could reduce economic prosperity. <u>The importance of this is maintained and stressed in the published OLSPG.</u>

9. Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA)

9.1 Introduction

The Mayor and the Greater London Authority have “general public body duties” under equalities legislation to promote equality. These stem from the 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.
 - 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. This section of the IIA assesses the effects of the OLSPG against these requirements.

9.2 Definitions

As set out above, the Mayor and the Greater London Authority have specific duties to promote equality and advancing equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic. These characteristics and their relevance to the OLSPG are set out below.

Characteristic	Comment
Age	Where age is referred to, it refers to a person belonging to a particular age (e.g. 10 year olds) or range of ages (e.g. 18 - 30 year olds).
Disability	A person has a disability if s/he has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on that person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.
Gender reassignment	Gender reassignment is the process of transitioning from one gender to another. The published OLSPG's development principles did not emerge as relevant to this protected characteristic because it is not seeking to provide a service (e.g. land use for a health or care service for those transitioning).
Pregnancy and maternity	Pregnancy is the condition of being pregnant or expecting a baby. Maternity refers to the period after the birth, and is linked to maternity leave in the employment context. In the non-work context, protection against maternity discrimination is for 26 weeks after giving birth, and this includes treating a woman unfavourably because she is breastfeeding.
Race	Race refers to the protected characteristic of race. It refers to a group of people defined by their race, colour, and nationality (including citizenship) ethnic or national origins.
Religion or belief	Religion has the meaning usually given to it but belief includes religious and philosophical beliefs including lack of belief (e.g. Atheism). Generally, a belief should affect your life choices or the way you live for it to be included in the definition.
Sex	Sex means a man or a woman.
Sexual orientation	Sexual orientation means whether a person's sexual attraction is towards their own sex, the opposite sex or to both sexes. The OLSPG is not seeking to deliver a service for lesbian, gay, bisexual, or heterosexual people and so is not directly relevant to this protected characteristic. The ability to move safely across the OLSPG area would however improve, thereby potentially reducing fear and the risk of attack that some people with this characteristic face.
Marriage and civil partnership	Marriage is defined as a 'union between a man and a woman'. Same-sex couples can have their relationships legally recognised as 'civil partnerships'. Civil partners must be treated the same as married couples on a wide range of legal matters. The law does not require service providers to take into account the impact of what they do on married people and civil partners. The OLSPG is not seeking to deliver a service for married people or people who are civil partners and so is not relevant to this protected characteristic.

9.3 Impacts

Age

Redevelopment of the OLSPG area in accordance with its development principles would help deliver an integrated, inclusive urban environment designed to accommodate the needs of people of all ages. For example - all housing would be built to Lifetime Homes standards, 10% of all housing would be built to wheelchair homes standards and Lifetime Neighbourhood Standards adopted and applied for all new housing schemes.

There would also be substantial improvements in general accessibility throughout the OLSPG area with barriers to accessibility removed and a network of new connections created to link the area's new and existing communities. This would help people at all stages of their life and particularly benefit the elderly and parents and carers with young children. New social infrastructure including health and community facilities would also directly serve the needs of the area's different age groups.

The promotion and provision of higher levels of family housing would increase housing choices and provide additional housing opportunities for the area's current population which is significantly younger than that of London as a whole. This in turn would make it easier for people to stay in the area as their family circumstances change, thereby helping community cohesion and stability.

The emphasis on training and employment would assist school leavers, as would the OLSPG's recognition of the need to emphasise and promote educational achievement and aspiration.

Disability

New development in the OLSPG area carried out in accordance with the OLSPG's development principles would help deliver an integrated, inclusive urban environment that would significantly reduced barriers for people with disabilities.

For example, the application of London Plan lifetime home standards as set out in the OLSPG would ensure that at least 10% of new homes across the OLSPG area would be designed to accommodate the needs of disabled people and the creation of new Lifetime Neighbourhoods will help disabled people travel to and through the OLSPG area and access its facilities and open spaces.

The wide range of new and improved business space and training and employment opportunities the OLSPG seeks should also be fully accessible to disabled people and the health outcomes this section of the OLSPG promotes will benefit all people, including those with disabilities.

Pregnancy and maternity

Whilst the OLSPG is not seeking to deliver a service for people who are pregnant or have just given birth there are benefits that would accrue to pregnant women and those with young children.

For example, new development in the OLSPG area in accordance with the OLSPG's development principles would require designing buildings and places so that they are accessible to all, and a wide range of affordable and accessible housing would be provided with a particular focus on family housing.

There would be a substantial improvement in general accessibility throughout the OLSPG area with barriers to accessibility removed and all footways and crossings built to safely and conveniently accommodate prams and buggies. The creation of new connections that link homes with community facilities and transport nodes will increase the ability of all people, in particular pregnant women and those with young children to navigate and move through the OLSPG area safely and directly. This would positively impact on pregnant women and women with babies and young children and new social infrastructure including health facilities, crèches and community facilities would also serve the area.

Race

As set out in section 6.16 of this IAA and below, the four boroughs covered by the OLSPG are extremely diverse. For example, 70% of Newham’s population are now estimated to be from a Black or Ethnic Minority Group, and one third of Tower Hamlets residents are of Bangladeshi descent. Newham and Waltham Forest have significant concentrations of people of Pakistani descent, and Hackney, Newham and Waltham Forest have high concentrations of Black Caribbean’s. Other ethnic groups strongly represented in the four boroughs include Indians, Black Africans and Chinese.

Table 1: GLA Ethnic Group Population Projections, London Boroughs, 2011 Hackney, Newham, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest

Borough	Total	White	Black Caribbean	Black African	Black Other	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian	Chinese	Other	BAME	BAME%
Hackney	232,000	136,300	19,900	27,800	12,400	8,200	1,800	7,400	4,300	3,100	10,700	95,700	41.2%
Newham	268,100	75,300	18,000	42,700	8,500	31,700	30,200	30,100	12,900	4,200	14,400	192,800	71.9%
Tower Hamlets	249,000	125,900	4,700	6,800	3,800	4,900	1,500	82,000	4,400	8,100	6,900	123,00	49.4%
Waltham Forest	229,200	131,600	21,000	15,600	9,500	7,800	21,800	2,800	9,300	1,900	7,800	97,600	42.6%

Table 2: GLA Ethnic Group Population Projections, London Boroughs, 2031

Borough	Total	White	Black Caribbean	Black African	Black Other	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian	Chinese	Other	BAME	BAME%
Hackney	273,500	160,400	19,500	31,900	15,700	9,600	1,800	9,200	5,500	4,100	15,800	113,200	41.4%
Newham	363,200	91,900	21,400	60,100	11,400	40,100	44,400	44,200	18,900	7,000	23,900	271,300	74.7%
Tower Hamlets	342,500	173,100	5,000	8,400	4,900	7,600	2,000	109,100	6,500	15,000	11,200	169,400	49.5%
Waltham Forest	249,000	131,400	24,600	17,500	11,400	8,400	27,400	3,500	12,200	2,500	10,300	117,700	47.2%

GLA analysis shows that Black and Ethnic Minority Households are disproportionately likely to become homeless and are also more likely to be living in overcrowded conditions. Unemployment rates are also higher than those faced by white people, particularly for younger people. The number of racist incidents increased in 2008/09 as did faith hate crime.³²

The OLSPG seeks to address existing housing and socio-economic disadvantage within the area it covers and across the Host Boroughs more generally, and redevelopment of the OLSPG area in accordance with its development principles will help deliver an integrated and inclusive urban environment that would benefit Black and Ethnic Minority Groups. For example – a wide range of new housing will be provided covering a broad range of affordability and the OLSPG strongly stresses the need to promote and secure convergence outcomes, and by good design, help integrate new and existing development. Improved connectivity and safety will also help reduce crime and the fear of crime amongst the area’s disadvantaged groups as well as the area’s population as a whole.

It will be particularly important and challenging to ensure that existing communities have access to the new facilities and opportunities, and are not excluded or displaced by the changes in the OLSPG area the Games are bringing about.

Sex

Women in London are less likely to be employment than men in London and women elsewhere in the UK, and that this is almost entirely due to the lower employment rate of women with children.³³ Furthermore, the same report notes that the overall employment rate of Black and Ethnic Minority women in London is significantly less than that of men and women in London as a whole, and that the employment rate of Bangladeshi and Pakistani women is lower than that of women from other minority ethnic groups.³⁴

Given the racial characteristics of the OLSPG area highlighted above, it is reasonable to assume that many women in the OLSPG area suffer from multiple disadvantage. The social and community benefits the OLSPG promotes, if achieved should therefore assist women, particularly those from ethnic minority backgrounds and those with children.

Furthermore, development in the OLSPG area carried out in accordance with its development principles will help deliver an integrated, inclusive and safer urban environment that would also help improve women's safety, and whilst transport and accessibility improvements will be inclusive, as men generally have more travel choices than women, improved access to public transport could further help improve women's safety, employment choices and access to community infrastructure and facilities.

Religion or belief

A GLA report in 2011 found that one of the key issues in examining faith inequality is the lack of current and accurate information, and found that there was no up to date data available on religious groups in London, with the 2001 Census providing the most accurate source of data.³⁵ The Census showed that London had a wide diversity of faiths, with Christians representing the largest group (58% of Londoners), followed by Muslims (8%), Hindus (4%), Jews (2%) and Sikhs (1%). There were also significant Baha'i, Jain and Zoroastrian communities in London and around 16% of Londoners stated that they followed no faith.

Analysis of London's faith population broken down by borough showed that London's Christian population was predominantly located in outer London boroughs, with the highest percentage based in Bromley, followed by Bexley, Barking and Dagenham, Richmond, Sutton and Havering. A large proportion of the capital's Jewish community was centred in the boroughs of Barnet, Camden and Hackney, and London's Muslim population was spread widely across several London boroughs, with significant proportions living in Newham, Tower Hamlets, Waltham Forest and Westminster.

However, since the 2001 Census, London's population has changed significantly and GLA population projections for London predict significant increases in the proportions of BAME and white 'other' groups over the next twenty years. Given the concentrations of BEMG in the four host boroughs as set out above, it is though reasonable to assume that there will continue to be specific concentrations of faith groups within the OLSPG area, in particularly Christian, Muslims, Hindus and Jews. There will also be a significant number of people with no religious belief.

Redevelopment of the OLSPG area in accordance with the OLSPG's development principles would help deliver an integrated, inclusive urban environment that could accommodate people of all (or no) faith). This will though require that all social and community infrastructure (such as new libraries and community spaces) be made available for use by faith and special interest groups. Public open space and green space should also be made available for formal and informal events.

Percentage breakdown of religions by London borough, January 2010

Area	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Any other religion	No religion at all
City of London	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barking and Dagenham	65	-	-	-	14	-	-	16
Barnet	55	-	9	15	7	-	-	13
Bexley	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Brent	51	-	15	-	18	-	-	9
Bromley	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Camden	49	-	-	6	12	-	-	31
Croydon	59	-	6	-	8	-	-	24
Ealing	45	-	8	-	22	9	-	13
Enfield	61	-	-	-	19	-	-	12
Greenwich	62	-	-	-	6	-	-	23
Hackney	49	-	-	6	12	-	-	30
Hammersmith and Fulham	64	-	-	-	9	-	-	21
Haringey	49	-	-	-	19	-	-	22
Harrow	42	-	23	-	16	-	-	8
Havering	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Hillingdon	56	-	10	-	11	11	-	15
Hounslow	50	-	10	-	12	8	-	15
Islington	51	-	-	-	10	-	-	32
Kensington and Chelsea	67	-	-	-	12	-	-	14
Kingston upon Thames	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Lambeth	58	-	-	-	11	-	-	30
Lewisham	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Merton	59	-	8	-	10	-	15	17
Newham	40	-	8	-	37	-	-	8
Redbridge	43	-	11	-	22	5	-	12
Richmond upon Thames	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Southwark	63	-	-	-	9	-	-	21
Sutton	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Tower Hamlets	34	-	-	-	46	-	-	14
Waltham Forest	60	-	-	-	18	-	-	16
Wandsworth	62	-	-	-	10	-	-	20
Westminster	46	-	-	-	22	-	-	22

Source: Annual Population Survey, September 2011

10. Habitats Regulations Assessment

10.1 Introduction

The GLA appointed *Land Use Consultants* to undertake a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance as required by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, 2010, to determine whether there may be any significant effects on European Sites designated for nature conservation in the area as a result of the OLSPG.³⁶ This was an iterative and on-going process, and *Land Use Consultants* looked at and commented on emerging drafts and the Consultation draft of the OLSPG in respect of *Natura 2000* sites within 15km of the OLSPG boundary. These are the Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar site that extends north west from the OLSPG boundary and the second designated area of the watercourse that follows the Hertfordshire-Essex border; and the Epping Forest SAC that lies north east of the OLSPG area in the London Borough of Waltham Forest, extending beyond Greater London into Essex.

Land Use Consultants interim HAA Scoping Report concluded that there was uncertainty regarding whether the Consultation draft OLSPG would result in significant effects on the identified sites and that particular uncertainty remained regarding the following issues:³⁷

- Air pollution - given significant increases in residential populations and employment facilities, and due to uncertainty regarding the success of measures to reduce use of motor vehicles which would have greatest potential to affect Epping Forest given the increased sensitivity of woodland and heathland habitats.
- Recreation pressure - given measures to increase the local population and visitor numbers, coupled with measures to improve connectivity particularly along the River Lee and associated waterways.
- Transport infrastructure enhancements - including support for increased use of the canal network, enhancement to the West Anglia Main Line and reinstatement of the Hall Farm Curve Link and Chingford-Stratford line. These have potential for impacts on the Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar site as a result of works and disturbance, as well as recreation pressure due to improved access to the Lee Valley and Epping Forest.

The HAA Scoping Report also concluded that measures built into the Consultation draft OLSPG might go some way to address these issues, but recommended that an additional Development principle and amended wording be included to further strengthen protection against these impacts and provide greater certainty that the OLSPG will not result in impacts on the European Sites. These were:

10.2 Suggested additional development principle

Sustainable Development - Inclusion of a development principle requiring protection, enhancement and management for biodiversity within the OLSPG area that should specifically require that development proposals consider, and if necessary, address potential impacts on European Sites referencing the potential requirement for HRA of specific proposals. This should reflect the supporting text to overarching Development principle 2.E and the requirement for the provision of open space for biodiversity and access to nature, including reducing recreation pressure on European Sites.

10.3 Suggested amendments to Consultation Draft OLSPG development principles

Development principle C1 - Improving strategic connectivity and capacity

- Reference to Policy 7.14 of the London Plan was welcomed but should be strengthened by inclusion of supporting text referencing that measures to reduce air pollution are required to address potential impacts on European Sites, particularly Epping Forest SAC, and that in accordance with the London Plan developments should be at least 'air quality neutral'. Along with measures to encourage sustainable transport and reduce motor vehicle use, this would provide further certainty that air pollution impacts would be addressed.
- Insert wording stating that the potential for impacts on European Sites must be considered when investigating transport enhancement options, particularly railway enhancements in the vicinity of European Sites. Detailed proposals may require HRA.

Development principle C3 - Land use, freight and servicing

- Insert wording stating that the potential for impacts on European Sites must be considered when investigating transport enhancement options. This would require assessment of enhancement works and the potential increased use of canals in the vicinity of the Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar site. Detailed proposals may require HRA.

Overarching development principle D - Urban form

- Consider inclusion of text supporting provision of green infrastructure within the built environment (such as street trees, living roofs and walls, planters and pocket parks) which may go some way to reduce recreation pressure elsewhere, whilst assisting adaptation to climate change and reduce air pollution.

10.4 Suggested amendments to Consultation Draft OLSPG text

Olympic Park Sub-area – Urban form section: potential affects as a result of proposals for this sub-area would be addressed through the inclusion of the new Development Principle(s) and implementation of recommended changes to Development Principles C1 and D.

Stratford Sub-area – Urban form section: potential affects as a result of proposals for this sub-area would be addressed through the inclusion of the new Development Principle(s) and implementation of recommended changes to Development Principles C1, C3 and D.

Hackney Wick/Fish Island Sub-area – Urban form section: Open Space sub-heading: potential affects as a result of proposals for this sub-area would be addressed through the inclusion of the new Development Principle(s) and implementation of recommended changes to Development Principles C1 and D.

Northern Olympic Fringe Sub-Area – Urban Form section: Open space and biodiversity sub-headings: potential affects as a result of proposals for this sub-area would be addressed through the inclusion of the new Development Principle(s) and implementation of recommended changes to Development principles C1, C3 and D.

Delivery Study: add to the second set of bullet points a statement requiring 'An assessment of specific proposals, particularly for transport infrastructure, for potential impacts on European sites, and the potential requirement for HRA'.

10.5 GLA response

These suggestions were considered and accepted by GLA officers when they prepared revisions to the Consultation Draft OLSPG, which in turn were agreed by the Mayor of London's Chief of Staff and Deputy Mayor for Planning and have been incorporated into the published OLSPG.

11. Key findings

This IIA carried out a number of assessments of the Mayor of London’s Consultation draft and published Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance. Overall it concludes that scenarios 3 and 3a will have a positive effect on the area it covers, while identifying a number of areas where adverse effects might be further mitigated and beneficial effects further maximised. These findings were considered and taken account of along with submitted comments on the Consultation Draft OLSPG. The changes made to the Consultation Draft OLSPG are summarised in Appendix 4 of this Assessment and this next table summarises the key findings of the OLSPG IIA process.

IIA Objective	Finding
Energy: Reduce energy consumption and emissions of greenhouse gases whilst increasing the use of renewable sustainable energy resources.	Look to strengthen approach to ensure that connections from the Olympic Park into the wider OLSPG area are secured and that Green Enterprise objectives are promoted and achieved. Identify where and how exemplar standards can be introduced.
Water: Promote more efficient use of water resources and improve water quality.	Continue to promote exemplar standards and look at ways which they can be introduced throughout the OLSPG area.
Biodiversity: Create, protect and enhance suitable wildlife habitats wherever possible, protect species and diversity and manage woodlands.	Fully reflect and incorporate the conclusions of the HRA scoping report.
Land: Encourage new development on brownfield land, the regeneration of derelict and vacant property; and ensure contaminated land is appropriately remediated.	Continue to promote the release of suitable industrial land and promote it for compatible employment and residential uses, whilst continuing to manage the transition and secure tangible benefits for local communities.
Air quality: Improve air quality.	Recognise the potential to adversely effect air quality in the OLSPG area, particularly from vehicles and construction. Ensure all new developments incorporate appropriate assessments and mitigation measures.
Waste and resources: Minimise waste and increase recycling, composting and recovery rates.	Ensure that existing waste management capacity is safeguarded, sufficient new waste management capacity is identified, and all new development maximises recycling opportunities and minimises waste production.
Noise: Mitigate ambient noise pollution.	Avoid new housing and community facilities such as schools and open spaces in areas where noise pollution may occur, and ensure that where it is acceptable, that suitable mitigation measures are incorporated. Anticipate and control new noise generating activities.

IIA Objective	Finding
<p>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.</p>	<p>Ensure all development in areas at risk of flooding fully comply with relevant standards. Look at ways that flood risk within the OLSPG can be mitigated and reduced. Minimise overheating.</p>
<p>Open space: Create, protect, maintain, restore and enhance open spaces and ensure public access is provided.</p>	<p>Ensure that new public open space of different sizes and functions are provided throughout the OLSPG area, particularly in areas of identified deficiency. In all cases ensure that open spaces are safe and accessible to the area's existing and new communities.</p>
<p>Archaeological and historic environment: Conserve and enhance heritage assets, their settings, and the wider historic and cultural environment.</p>	<p>Continue to recognise the importance of the area's historic assets and local character, and set out where higher, taller and smaller buildings might be located.</p>
<p>Public Realm: Promote a clean well-maintained public realm.</p>	<p>Ensure that all new development incorporate safe, accessible and easy to navigate and maintain public realm.</p>
<p>Accessibility: To promote and enhance the accessibility of the area.</p>	<p>Ensure that all new housing developments fully meet Lifetime Homes and Lifetime Neighbourhood standards.</p>
<p>Urban Design: Promote a high quality of sustainable urban design.</p>	<p>Continue to promote exemplar urban design.</p>
<p>Health: Improve health and well being through enhancing access to health facilities for local residents and promoting healthy lifestyles.</p>	<p>Ensure that all significant new housing developments identify and help meet their social and community infrastructure requirements and fully assess health implications, opportunities and needs.</p>
<p>Crime: Create safe and secure environments and reduce crime and the fear of crime.</p>	<p>Promote community safety in the design of buildings, connections and spaces. Better articulate London Plan policy 7.3 (Designing out crime).</p>
<p>Housing: Wider access to good quality, well-located, affordable housing as well as a higher proportion of family sized housing.</p>	<p>Continue to promote new family and affordable housing across the OLSPG area, but particularly in the areas identified as suitable for higher levels of family housing.</p>
<p>Poverty and exclusion: Reduce poverty and social exclusion whilst promoting social inclusiveness and equality.</p>	<p>Ensure that significant new developments do identify and help meet their social and community infrastructure requirements, particularly for local people so that have access to the new facilities and opportunities and are not excluded or displaced by the changes in the area the Games are bringing about.</p>
<p>Education: Improve educational attainment and the provision and access to educational facilities.</p>	<p>Ensure that sufficient land is identified and safeguarded for schools and that new development helps achieve convergence outcomes – particularly in respect of training.</p>

IIA Objective	Finding
Travel: Reduce the need to travel and encourage the use of public transport including walking and cycling.	Continue to promote alternatives car-use and ensure that the strategic and local connections and improvements the draft OLSPG identifies are secured.
Community facilities: Provide access to an adequate range of community facilities and key services to meet the needs of local residents.	Ensure that significant new developments identify and help meet their social and community infrastructure requirement and that the OLSPG's existing communities can access the new facilities and opportunities the OLSPG promotes, and are not excluded or displaced by the changes in the area the Games are bringing about..
Community well being: Ensure that the plan does not negatively affect existing residents and encourages community participation.	Ensure that significant new developments identify and help meet their social and community infrastructure requirement and that the OLSPG's existing communities can access the new facilities and opportunities the OLSPG promotes, and are not excluded or displaced by the changes in the area the Games are bringing about..
Equality and diversity: To ensure positive outcomes for all communities including the unique ethnic and cultural diversity specific to this area.	Ensure that new development in the OLSPG area benefits existing and new communities and that opportunities are available to all of the area's communities and that new community spaces and facilities are provided and accessible to local people.
Economic growth: Increase inward investment into the local area boosting sustainable economic growth.	Promote the landuse changes and strategic land use structure the OLSPG identifies. Support measures to diversify the areas employment offer, particularly at Stratford and Hackney Wick.
Employment: Increase employment opportunities for all residents in the local area.	Ensure that a range of new business floorspace and job opportunities are created across the OLSPG area that are fully accessible and available to local people, particularly women and those from Black and Ethnic Minority Groups.

12. Stage D - Consultation

The following table sets out the process that was followed and Appendix 4 of this Assessment summarises the comments that were received and how they were responded to.

Stage D: Consulting on the Draft OLSPG document and the IIA Report		
D1	Consulting on the Draft OLSPG and IIA report	The IIA was consulted on in January 2012 and all respondents who commented on the earlier consultation on the Consultation Draft OLSPG were asked to review their comments in light of this IIA and additional background documents.
D2	Appraising significant changes.	This happened between February and June 2012.
D3	Decision making and providing information.	The revised OLSPG was agreed for publication by the Mayor of London's Chief of Staff and Deputy Mayor for Planning on the 20 June 2012. All correspondents will be advised of this decision and provided with a copy of the final OLSPG.

13. Stage E - Monitoring

Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the OLSPG		
E1	Finalising aims and methods for monitoring.	This is set out in this document and the published OLSPG.
E2	Responding to adverse effects.	This will happen following monitoring.

Section 4.6 of the published OLSPG confirms that the Mayor’s vision, objectives and policies in the OLSPG are based on the best evidence available when it was prepared and whilst this provides a sound basis for the direction and objectives it contains, it is important to recognise that circumstances can change and it may be necessary to adjust these priorities as the area evolves, needs change and financial circumstances alter.

The annual monitoring reports published by the Mayor and the boroughs will therefore enable the Mayor and partners to identify emerging social, economic and environmental trends and ensure the OLSPG is kept relevant and up to date.

Appendix 1: 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.	✓	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.	✓	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.	✓	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.	✓	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.	✓	5. Air Quality: Improve air quality.	✓	6. Waste and resources: Minimise waste and increase recycling, composting and recovery rates.	✓	6. Waste and resources: Minimise waste and increase recycling, composting and recovery rates.	✓	7. Noise: Mitigate ambient noise pollution.	✓	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.	✓	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.	✓	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.	✓	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.	✓	11. Public Realm: Promote a clean well-maintained public realm.	✓	12. Accessibility: To promote and enhance the accessibility of the area.	✓	12. Accessibility: To promote and enhance the accessibility of the area.	✓	13. Urban Design: Promote a high quality of sustainable urban design.	✓	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.	✓	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.	✓	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.	✓	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.	✓	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.	✓	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.	✓	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.	x	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.	✓	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.	✓	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.	x	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.	✓	24. Employment: Increase employment opportunities for all residents in the local area.	✓
2. Water: Promote more efficient use of water resources and improve water quality. (biological, physical, chemical and ecological) and amenity quality.																																																																																															

Appendix 2: OLSPG visions

Overall vision

A great part of a great city. In 2030... the investment and change triggered by London’s hosting of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games has not only helped create a successful, new part of the city but also helped renew all the communities that surround it. It is no longer a place at the periphery of London that suffers from its industrial past, cut off from surrounding communities and a tear in the city’s urban fabric. Stratford is bustling with shoppers and office workers, busy with visitors from across London and the world. It is a destination and one of the best connected places in London – internationally, to the rest of the city, and most importantly to the revitalised neighbourhoods around it. Each of which has its own character. Hackney Wick and Fish Island are a lively mix of homes and new enterprises, in canalside apartments and revived Victorian yards. Pudding Mill Lane is a new mixed use community and Bromley by Bow and Sugar House Lane combine to make a family-oriented neighbourhood straddling the River Lee. On the north side of the park, Leyton and Leytonstone have new shops, new homes, and new links to Stratford. Twenty years after the Games, it’s now one of the best places in London to live and work – the best legacy there could be from the 2012...

Olympic Park

The Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park will become an iconic symbol of the 2012 Games, and together with Stratford, will be the catalyst for change and convergence across east London, reinforcing London’s status as one of the world’s greatest cities. The park will be framed by new developments of the highest architectural standard that relate, positively to their context. The new open spaces; retained Olympic venues and visitor attractions will offer sporting, leisure, cultural and community activities throughout the year and incorporate new learning, community, cultural and entertainment facilities, concerts, festivals and other events. New connections and bridges will make the park accessible to those who live and work across the OLSPG area, linking new and rejuvenated communities, and its waterways and open spaces will be a key element of the wider network of open spaces that that form part of the Lee Valley Regional Park and follow the River Lea and its waterways from the Thames in the south to Hertfordshire in the north.

Stratford

Stratford will become a thriving metropolitan centre that acts as a hub for new and rejuvenated communities, employment and education; having strong connections between the existing town centre and surrounding areas, finer grain retail, office, and the workspace and cultural activities and Stratford City. It will become a vibrant piece of new city supported by heritage assets, waterways and green space that will serve an international and regional community, whilst retaining the distinct heritage and character of this part of London’s East End. New and improved local centres at Maryland and West Ham will meet local community infrastructure needs and respond to development opportunities these sustainable locations offer.

<p>Southern Olympic Fringe</p>
<p>The Southern Olympic Fringe’s many heritage and water assets will be restored and used to create a network of new mixed use neighbourhoods. The existing creative employment cluster at Three Mills and Sugar House Lane will be expanded, the new district centre at Bromley by Bow established. The currently vacant and underused sites around West Ham and Pudding Mill Lane stations will be bought back into permanent use and provide much needed housing as well as community and employment uses. This managed change will provide a wide range of new family housing and employment opportunities across the sub-area, with higher density development located where public transport accessibility is the highest. New social and community infrastructure will be provided to support these new communities and a network of new pedestrian, cycling and bus connections will be established to overcome existing north-south and east-west severance, and to provide direct connections to the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park and Stratford.</p>
<p>Hackney Wick and Fish Island</p>
<p>To create a vibrant new part of east London that builds on the area’s unique heritage, open space and waterside character and Olympic inheritance to create a diverse range of new employment and housing opportunities. A new mixed use hub will be created around an improved Hackney Wick station and the MUA to provide new employment, retail, community sport and housing offers for the area’s growing communities, and the reuse or redevelopment of the IBC/MPC will support and develop the area’s cultural and creative industries. All new development will be of exemplar design quality and promote green enterprise district objectives. New and improved bridges, connections and streets will be created across the Lee Navigation and A12 to the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, the metropolitan centre at Stratford, and to existing communities in Homerton, Bow, Roman Road and Mile End.</p>
<p>Northern Olympic Fringe</p>
<p>To regenerate and to renew the neighbourhoods of Lea Bridge, Leyton, and Chobham by providing new links into the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, the wider Lee Valley Regional Park, and the new employment and retail opportunities at Stratford. This will be supported by new residential uses, enhanced open spaces, employment generators and retail opportunities. The retail centre at Leyton Mills will be revitalised by the introduction of additional town centre uses, including residential, and further public transport improvements will improve accessibility from the north.</p>

Appendix 3: Summary of consultation responses

The Consultation draft OLSPG was agreed for consultation by the Mayor of London's Chief of Staff and Deputy Mayor on the 26 July 2011 and was consulted on for 12 weeks until the 18 November 2011. The OLSPG's Habitats Regulations Assessment Interim Screening Report and Strategic Transport Study were also consulted on at this time and the OLSPG's Draft Integrated Impact Assessment, Infrastructure Delivery Study, Energy Study, Integrated Impact Assessment Scoping Report, Draft Convergence Advice Note and Draft Development Capacity Methodology Technical Report were consulted on in January and February 2012.

Around 160 organisations and individuals were invited to comment on the Consultation Draft OLSPG and its supporting documents, which were also publicised on the GLA's website. Meetings were also held with a variety of representative groups including the LTGDC's Hackney Wick and Fish Island Landowners and Developers Group, CABE/Design Council, the London Sustainable Development Commission and the London Access Forum.

In response, around 60 organisations and individuals raised approximately 900 comments. Of these, 123 comments were supportive of the OLSPG or particular sections of it and 60 general. No changes were made as a result of these comments. Two hundred and thirty six comments were accepted in full and a further 221 comments partially accepted. One hundred and fifty one suggestions were not accepted as the level of detail or content the Consultation Draft OLSPG contained was considered appropriate in order to maintain consistency with the London Plan and its strategic objectives. Fifteen comments related specifically to the OLSPG's draft Integrated Impact Assessment (IAA) raising issues relating to waste, transport impact and cycling. Appendix 4 of this assessment summarises the key changes that were made in response.

Comments of the 4 host boroughs

London Borough of Hackney

- Welcomed the opportunity to work with the GLA and the direction of the SPG.
- Provided in-principle support for the document structure and content.
- Stressed the need to verify child-yield estimates/school needs.
- Suggested more action to deal with traffic congestion.
- Stressed the need for a stronger vision.
- Suggested omitting detail such as building heights and housing quanta.
- Asked that it should better match LBH AAP and emphasise flood risk more.
- Suggested a table of infrastructure requirements.

London Borough of Newham

- Supported the basic principles, vision and release of industrial land, and the creation of high quality integrated neighbourhoods. But:
- The vision needed to be more ambitious.
- More emphasis should be included on convergence.
- Needed more references to the uniqueness of the location and opportunity.
- Concerned about infrastructure shortfalls, particularly schools.
- CIL should be given more prominence.
- Felt that it had too much detail in places – i.e. tall buildings and family housing.
- Covers too wide an area.
- Delivery and funding were not sufficiently articulated.
- Congestion issues were unexplored.
- The Council's ambition for Stratford was not sufficiently expressed.

London Borough of Tower Hamlets

- Welcomed the draft.
- Felt it was too detailed in some areas.
- Strongly supported the draft convergence principle that developers should explain how their schemes will help achieve convergence outcomes.
- Supported the approach to family and affordable housing.
- Thought more work was needed on connectivity.
- The generous approach to carparking might compromise sustainability objectives.
- The schools position should better reflect Tower Hamlets view of educational provision needs.
- The Urban Form section was poor.
- References to interim uses needed amplifying.
- The final version should expand on the MDC's role to deliver infrastructure.

London Borough of Waltham Forest

- Supported the Draft in principle, but felt that it was too focused on the core area.
- Felt that convergence should be stronger and better articulated throughout the document.
- Supported the draft OLSPG's ambition for Stratford – though concerned about potential effects on Walthamstow and Leyton.

Issues raised by other consultees

- References and approach to the main Stadium need to reflect Britain's award of the 2017 World Athletics Championships.
- Connectivity - not depicting optimum local connections.
- Design and crime - need to emphasise link.
- Need to review boundaries in light of the OPLC's LCS application.
- The factual positions in respect of the LLDC, ODA, OPLC and LTGDC needs to be updated.
- Open space and biodiversity – need to strengthen substantially throughout.
- Population estimates – need to review, particularly in respect of school projections.
- Stratford & Bromley by Bow - need to reflect the latest factual planning positions.
- Thames Tunnel/Lea Tunnel – need to factually record and depict.
- Typologies and assumptions – need to review all in light of comments.
- Retained venues – need to update to reflect latest positions.
- Waste – need to make fully consistent with the London Plan and its waste hierarchy.

These comments and proposed changes were reported to the Mayor of London's Chief of staff and Deputy Mayor for Planning on the 20 July 2012 who agreed:

- That the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance be published and that it now replaces the Mayor's Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework where the two documents overlap geographically.
- That the four Boroughs covered by the OLSPG and the London Legacy Development Corporation be invited to formally endorse the Guidance as a material planning consideration that they will use and reflect in their planning decisions and local development plan documents.

Appendix 4: Summary of changes to the Consultation Draft OLSPG

Section 1 – Introduction

- Restructured.
- Spatial context and strategy brought forward.
- More focus on east London.
- Purpose of the Guidance changed to reflect NPPG and Neighbourhood Plans.
- Relationship with LDDC added.
- Vision fine tuned.

Section 2 – Development principles

- Spatial strategy moved to Section 1.
- All overarching Development Principles updated.
- Reflect results of updated land uses, typologies and population assumptions.
- Approach to convergence reviewed and given additional prominence.

Homes and communities

- Revised land uses and scale of development to take account of comments – e.g. Pudding Mill Lane, West Ham and Northern Olympic Fringe development opportunities.
- Better accounted for Stratford City and Bromley by Bow planning permissions.
- Revised population and child yields to take account of GLA Intelligence analysis – more children/school places needed.
- Retained, but revised the focus on family housing.
- Community safety and cohesion strengthened.
- Reflects Mayor’s new housing powers and focus.
- Re-mapped all known school locations and strengthened the need for new schools in light of new population profile.

Business and employment

- Adjusted the status of Metropolitan Stratford.
- Redrafted approach to mixed-use.
- More strategically focussed: i.e. SILs – not Local Industrial areas.
- Boundaries reflect latest discussions with boroughs on SIL release.

Connectivity and transport

- Further emphasised the importance of connectivity and the impact of barriers to movement such as Stratford High Street.
- Updated projects and schemes.
- Redrawn local connections map – with additional emphasis on pedestrian and cycle movement.
- Made approach to strategic transport sites fully consistent with the London Plan.
- Updated to reflect Crossrail CIL.

Urban form

- Reworked future urban form illustrations to reflect new typology assumptions and borough Development Plan Documents.
- Similarly updated text in Sub-area sections.
- Added emerging urban form illustrations to Sub-area sections.

Open space and sustainability

- Two new Development principles - Open Space and Biodiversity.
- More recognition of the Lee Valley Regional Park, its facilities and the role of the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority.
- New map showing the area's open spaces and waterside connections.
- Approach to flood risk simplified.
- Approach to waste now consistent with London Plan – safeguarding waste management sites and waste hierarchy.

Section 3 – Sub-areas

- Taken on board the bulk of Steering Group comments.
- Adjusted visions and outputs.
- Added more “context boxes” to illustrate key issues and themes.
- Added emerging urban form illustrations.

Olympic Park Sub-area

- Updated position on retained venues.
- Changed to reflect existence of LLDC and LCS application.
- Further emphasised the importance of design and connectivity across the Park.
- Reiterated the importance of temporary and interim uses - whilst not compromising environmental, economic or social outcomes.

Stratford Sub-area

- Strengthened the need to link the old and new town centres.
- Further stressed the need to address severance caused by Stratford High Street.
- Further emphasised the potential impact of Crossrail.

Southern Olympic Fringe Sub-area

- Better referenced the LTGDC’s Sugar House Lane Design Brief.
- Refocused the emphasis of family housing at West Ham.
- Emphasised the ambition and potential of Bromley by Bow.
- Added references to the Lea Tunnel and Thames Water’s sewerage infrastructure.

Hackney Wick/Fish Island Sub-area

- Updated position on IBC/MPC.
- Updated to reflect Hackney Hub proposals.
- Amended maps and text to reflect approach to SIL release.
- Better alignment with Hackney and Tower Hamlets emerging Area Action Plans.

Northern Olympic Fringe Sub-area

- Refocused maps to take in all areas of change.

OLSPG Integrated Impact Assessment

- Stressed the importance of the LVRPA's facilities and the importance of regional open spaces.
- Stressed the importance of school places.
- Adjusted land use assumptions to better align with Waltham Forest's Northern Olympic Fringe Area Action Plan.
- Clarified the GLA's position on the Bywaters site at Leyton.

Section 4 – Delivery

- Updated to reflect the creation of the London Legacy Development Corporation and the conclusions of the OLSPG Infrastructure and Delivery Study.
- New section on the importance of schools.
- Convergence principle amended.

Appendix 5: IIA Scoping report objectives and SEA topics

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.

Source: GLA Final IAA Scoping Report

Notes

¹ OLSPG IIA Scoping Report, GLA Dec 2011.

² ODPM, November 2005 *'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents'*.

³ Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework, Mayor of London, January 2007, <http://legacy.london.gov.uk/mayor/planning/docs/lowerleavalley-pt1.pdf>

⁴ Mayor's Transport Strategy, May 2010.

<http://www.london.gov.uk/publication/mayors-transport-strategy>

⁵ 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>

⁶ The London Plan, Mayor of London, July 2011, <http://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/planning/londonplan>

⁷ The London Plan Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London, July 2011, page 32.

⁸ The London Plan Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London, July 2011, page 32.

⁹ Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework

¹⁰ <http://www.walthamforest.gov.uk/olympic-and-paralympic-legacy.pdf>, page 1.

¹¹ Policy 2.4, The 2012 Games and their Legacy.

¹² <http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/oplc-mayor-statement-post-consultation.pdf>, page 1

¹³ <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200910/cmselect/cmcomeds/416/416we28.htm>.

¹⁴ <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200910/cmselect/cmcomeds/416/416we28.htm>.

¹⁵ OLSPG Final IIA Scoping Report, GLA Dec 2011.

¹⁶ ODPM, November 2005 *'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents'*.

¹⁷ OLSPG Final IIA Scoping Report, GLA Dec 2011.

¹⁸ OLSPG Final IIA Scoping Report, GLA Dec 2011.

¹⁹ 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).

²⁰ 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.

²¹ Set out in the National Air Quality Strategy by 2015.

²² OLSPG Final IIA Scoping Report, GLA, Dec 2011.

²³ OLSPG Final IIA Scoping Report 24 key sustainability issues, GLA, Dec 2011.

²⁴ OLSPG Final IIA Scoping Report 24 objectives and questions, GLA, Dec 2011.

²⁵ OLSPG IIA Scoping Report 24 objectives and questions, GLA, Dec 2011.

²⁶ OLSPG Development Capacity Methodology Report, GLA, Jan 2012.

²⁷ Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework, Mayor of London, January 2007, <http://legacy.london.gov.uk/mayor/planning/docs/lowerleavalley-pt1.pdf>

²⁸ Mayor's Transport Strategy, May 2010.

<http://www.london.gov.uk/publication/mayors-transport-strategy>

²⁹ 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>

³⁰ The London Plan, Mayor of London, July 2011, <http://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/planning/londonplan>

³¹ The commercial floorspace estimate for Scenario 2 only covers areas where Fringe Masterplans were prepared at the time and hence does not directly equate with the Scenario 3 commercial floorspace estimate.

³² Equal Life Chances for All London's Communities. Greater London Authority Race Equality Scheme 2010-2011, GLA, May 2010.

³³ Page 11, Equal Life Chances for all Londoners – Gender Equality, Greater London Authority Draft Gender Equality Scheme 2010 - 2011, GLA, May 2010.

³⁴ Page 12, Equal Life Chances for all Londoners – Gender Equality, Greater London Authority Draft Gender Equality Scheme 2010 -2011, GLA, May 2010.

³⁵ Assessment of the Greater London Authority's Impact on Faith Equality, GLA, November 2011.

³⁶ Land Use Consultants Interim HAA Scoping Report, August 2011, <http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/OLSPG%20Habitat%20Regulations%20Assessment.pdf>

³⁷ Land Use Consultants Interim HAA Scoping Report, August 2011- <http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/OLSPG%20Habitat%20Regulations%20Assessment.pdf>