

Appendix C

Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) Thamesmead and Abbey Wood OAPF

December 2020

Integrated Impact Assessment

Thamesmead and Abbey Wood Opportunity Area Planning Framework

September 2020

This document is the final report on the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) of the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood Opportunity Area Planning Framework (OAPF).

Integrated Impact Assessment

The IIA process involves an assessment which follows the stages of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) methodology outlined in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (EAPP) 2004.

SEA guidance informs and structures the IIA components, drawing together the assessment streams to present a common and fully integrated assessment of the OAPF. The assessments forming the IIA of the OAPF are:

- Strategic Environmental Assessment
- Equality Impact Assessment
- Health Impact Assessment; and
- Community Safety Impact Assessment.

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

To confirm whether the OAPF is likely to have a significant effect on any European Sites a separate Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening Report has also been prepared by the GLA to accompany the OAPF. This demonstrates that the OAPF has been prepared in compliance with Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild

Fauna and Flora (the 'Habitats Directive') as implemented by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 as amended ('the Habitats Regulations'). There is however no direct link between the HRA Screening Report and this IIA Report prepared in respect of the OAPF.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

The SEA Directive¹ requires the assessment of the likely significant environmental effects arising from a plan or programme. This requirement has been implemented into domestic legislation in England and Wales through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

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

Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

EqIA is a tool to help meet legal duties to ensure that equality issues are fully considered as part of the decision-making process, by systematically identifying and assessing the potential effects arising from

the design and implementation of a proposed plan, policy, or project for people sharing one or more protected characteristic. The Equality Act imposes a duty on public bodies to have due regard to the

need to:

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

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

The EqIA identifies the likely effects of discriminatory practices, the potential to alter the opportunities of certain groups of people, and/or the effect on relationships between different groups of people which could arise as a result of the proposed new policies. The Equality Act identifies the following as “protected characteristics”:

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

Although low-income groups are not identified within the ‘protected characteristics’ under the Equality Act (2010), they have been included as part of this assessment because low-income and deprivation typically overlap with other equalities characteristics and form relevant considerations in the context of achieving inclusive growth. Similarly, working patterns have been included within the identified equalities groups, to ensure that adequate consideration is given for residents undertaking shift work, including night shifts. This type of working can disproportionately be undertaken by low-income communities, and forms part of the wider equalities assessment. In line with the statutory requirements of the Equality Act (2010), the IIA has given due regard to the need to remove or minimise disadvantages, discourage discriminatory practices and proactively accommodate the needs of equalities groups. This has been carried out by identification of groups, who may be disproportionately impacted as a result of policy implementation, along with recommending how policies could be strengthened to promote equitable opportunities. The key guide questions serve to assess the multiple dimensions of inequality, disadvantage and discrimination, and ensure policies are promoting inclusive, accessible and equitable opportunities across higher risk groups.

EqIA is two-stage process:

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

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

Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

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

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

Community Safety Impact Assessment (CSIA)

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

During the scoping stage, crime and disorder aspects associated with the London Plan were identified, including:

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

The Thamesmead and Abbey Wood Opportunity Area Planning Framework

The OAPF is being prepared as a long-term planning framework to support and guide emerging development in the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood Opportunity Area. It responds directly to the requirements in Policy 2.13 – Opportunity Areas and Intensification Areas of the current London Plan (2016) and Policy SD1 of the draft London Plan (2019). The new draft London Plan states that:

Housing Zone status and investment by Peabody in estate renewal in the area will improve the quality of the environment and bring new housing opportunities. To deliver wider regeneration benefits to Thamesmead, other interventions to support the growth of the Opportunity Area are needed. These include: the redevelopment and intensification of employment sites to enable a range of new activities and workspaces to be created in parallel with new housing development; a review of open space provision in the area to create better quality, publicly accessible open spaces; the creation of a new local centre around Abbey Wood station, the revitalisation of Thamesmead town centre and Plumstead High Street; and improved local transit connections. The Planning Framework should ensure that there is no net loss of industrial floorspace capacity.

Alongside the opening of the Elizabeth Line, major investments in transport infrastructure such as the proposed DLR extension from Gallions Reach are also needed to support high density development and provide access to areas of significant employment growth, such as the Royal Docks for existing and new residents of Thamesmead. To accommodate the expected growth in the area, utility infrastructure -in particular water and electricity supply, broadband and a local heat network -should be upgraded and/or planned for accordingly. In view of the low-lying nature of parts of the area, particular attention should also be given to flood risk management.

OAPF preparation process

The OAPF is being prepared by the Mayor of London (the GLA), Transport for London, the Royal Borough of Greenwich and the London Borough of Bexley. During the summer of 2019 the GLA undertook early engagement with local communities and key stakeholders to understand key priorities and challenges in the area. This work is summarised in the adoption draft OAPF and has been used to inform proposals. The adoption draft OAPF was subject to a 12-week consultation. A draft IIA scoping report was submitted to the SEA consultation bodies in October 2019 and is available alongside this report.

Form and content of the OAPF

The OAPF comprises the following linked sections:

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

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

Engagement with local communities has played an important role in compiling this consultation draft OAPF. Details of the public engagement programme and the feedback received can be found in Part 1.3 Engagement and Consultation. Key findings from the baseline analysis and evidence-base can be found in Part 1.5.

Part 2 Vision, Principles and Objectives

The OAPF sets out a long-term vision and objectives for the Opportunity Area (OA). The vision and objectives for Thamesmead and Abbey Wood have been informed by earlier engagement with stakeholders and feedback from local communities. They have also been guided by the following six Good Growth objectives that are set out in the draft London Plan.

Part 3 Unlocking Good Growth with Transport

This chapter sets out two transport and growth scenarios that have been explored through the OAPF. These scenarios consider change over the next 20 years: intermediate growth with a bus transit, and higher growth with bus transit and an extension to the Docklands Light Railway (DLR).

Part 4 Spatial Strategies

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

Part 5 Places

Ideas for the future of individual places within the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood Opportunity Area are contained in Part 5 Places. These visions for the future are set within a high-level Urban Design Framework, and build on our baseline analysis, public engagement and growth scenarios to show how strategic opportunities for new homes, jobs and infrastructure could combine at a local scale to embody Good Growth, and create places which people choose to live and work in.

Part 6 Delivery

Part 6 Delivery sets out how the strategic vision for the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood Opportunity Area contained within this OAPF could be delivered. This would involve a variety of projects and initiatives in the short, medium and long term.

Relationship with other relevant plans and programmes

The IIA scoping report listed the relevant plans and programmes. This is attached as appendix a to this IIA report. The review of relevant plans, programmes and policies has identified a number of key messages that need to be taken into consideration when developing the OAPF and IIA objectives:

- **Demography** – both boroughs’ populations are significantly increasing and their composition is changing, becoming more diverse with a significant increase in the proportion of older people.
- **Equality and Social Integration** – there is a need to reduce inequalities and promotion inclusion and participation opportunities for those groups with protected characteristics to promote social integration and cohesion.
- **Health and Health Inequalities** – there is a need to improve the overall health and healthy life expectancy of the Opportunity Area’s population and reduce inequalities in the health of the population. This includes promotion of active travel and the Mayor’s Healthy Streets approach.
- **Crime, Safety and Security** – the design of the built environment and mix of activities can significantly impact on fear and actual crime.
- **Housing** – there is a need to significantly increase the delivery of housing, including a mix of size, tenures, affordable products and choice, and address the complexity of issues around barriers to housing delivery.
- **Sustainable Land Use** – there is a need to ensure the most efficient use of land which adheres to the principles of sustainable development and considers the area’s relationship to the wider city region.
- **Connectivity** – Integration of land use and transport planning is critical to ensure growth is sustainable and optimises connectivity throughout the area and its relationship with London as a whole. The green network also provides connections which have many health and environmental benefits.
- **Accessibility** – it is important for people to be able to easily and independently access jobs, housing, public spaces, education, public transport, healthcare and amenities; and be able to easily and independently navigate their way through the built environment.
- **Economic Competitiveness** – it is important to maintain London’s position as a leading global city and to support a strong, diverse and resilient economic structure providing opportunities for all.
- **Employment** – employment growth in different sectors should ensure a diverse economy providing opportunities for all.
- **Education and Skills** – it is important to ensure adequate access to education as the local population expands quickly over time, so that locals have the right skills to access a diverse range of jobs
- **Culture** – it is important to make the most of the economic and social benefits of culture.
- **Air quality** – there is an urgent need to meet mandatory standards for air quality and meet the Mayor’s air quality priorities through the promotion of air quality neutral and positive developments.
- **Climate Change** – there is a need to design buildings and spaces to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change, including overheating, flooding, droughts and more extreme weather events. The Mayor has committed to reduce London’s CO2 emissions by 60 per cent by 2025 and achieve zero net carbon emissions by 2050.
- **Energy Use and Supply** – there is a widening supply and demand gap. There is a need to make greater efficiencies and use of renewable energy sources, and take into account the importance of the low carbon economy.
- **Water resources and quality** – there is an identified need to focus on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment.
- **Flood Risk** – there is a need to ensure that development is designed not to increase flood risk, to encourage the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) and review all elements of policy to ensure that flood risk is integrated with the management of the rest of London’s environment.
- **Natural Environment and Natural Capital** – opportunities should be facilitated to integrate biodiversity and the network of green spaces to provide a range of sustainability benefits, i.e. healthy living, improving air and water quality, cooling the urban environment, enhancing biodiversity and improving ecological resilience. This could include both enhancing existing habitats and providing new areas for biodiversity as opportunities arise.
- **Townscape, Landscape and Public Realm** – it is important to create and maintain a safe and attractive, well-designed public realm which encourages people to walk and cycle, promoting a sense of place and reducing the need to travel.
- **Historic Environment** – the social, cultural and economic benefits of the historic environment need to be taken into account, along with the importance of conserving and enhancing designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings.
- **Geology and Soils** – there is a need to focus on prevention and remediation of environmental damage, including land contamination. There is also a need to increase efforts to reduce soil degradation and remediate contaminated sites.
- **Materials and Waste** – the principles of the circular economy should be applied when aiming for waste reduction, re-use, re-manufacturing and recycling in all construction and operational practices. A review of London’s waste management capacity should be projected alongside expected waste arisings to inform infrastructure gaps and need.
- **Noise and Vibration** – there is a need to minimise noise and vibration levels and the number of people exposed to high levels of noise from development, activities and use.

Baseline Information

Scope and purpose of the baseline

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

Key issues from the baseline review are set out below. The full baseline, contained in the Scoping Report, is attached as Annex A. The Scoping Report was subject to consultation with the statutory consultation bodies in November/December 2019. Responses were received from the Environment Agency, Historic England, Port of London Authority, Sport England, Natural England, and Highways England. The Report has been updated to take account of their comments.

Demographic Change

GLA ward-level projections for the wards of Thamesmead Moorings, Thamesmead East, Glyndon, Plumstead and Abbey Wood, illustrate that the population within the OA will increase from 87,592 in 2017 to 105,923 by 2041. This represents a 21% increase over the plan period. Current data suggests the OA has a higher proportion of 0-15 year olds than the London average (26.7% vs 20.55) and lower than average proportion of over 65's (6.8% vs 11.8%). By 2041 there is estimated to be a significant increase in the cohort aged over 40 and those between the ages of 5 and 20. The 90+ population is expected to increase significantly.

Social integration and inclusion

The OA has a higher proportion of BAME residents than the London average, as well as a slightly higher proportion of residents born outside the UK. The area has a lower proportion than the London average of households where no one speaks English as a first language. It has a significantly higher proportion of Black or Black British residents (42%) than the London average (13%), the majority identifying as Black African from Nigeria or Ghana.

A higher proportion of children than the London average live in poverty in this area, from 25% in Plumstead to 31.4% in Abbey Wood. The London average is 23.7%. 10.7% of households with dependent children have no adults in employment, higher than the Bexley (4.5%), Greenwich (7.1%) and London (5.7%) averages.

Health and health inequalities

The average life expectancy for residents within the OA is lower than the London average. There are a higher proportion of children who suffer from obesity, than the London average.

There are two air quality focus areas to the west and south west of the OA. These locations not only exceed the EU annual mean limit for nitrogen dioxide, but are also locations with high human exposure. According to the London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (LAEI) the greatest contributors to NOx emissions in Bexley come from industrial processes, and Bexley experienced a significant increase in NOx between 2010 and 2016. For Greenwich, the LAEI states that the greatest source of NOx emissions were from road transport in 2016, and that overall NOx emissions have declined since 2010.

Crime, Safety and security

For the period Aug 2017 to July 2019 the crime rate in the OA was lower than the London average. Violence against the person is the most commonly reported crime, and a relatively high proportion of crimes are recorded under theft and vehicle offences.

Housing

In Bexley, according to the 2014 SHMA, net annual affordable housing need is 837 units per annum. One third is estimated to be for intermediate tenure housing. The largest demand was for 2-bed units, followed by 3-beds. Bexley had the second lowest rate of overcrowding, the second lowest number of households in temporary accommodation, and second lowest number of concealed households in South East London

In Greenwich, the 2014 SHMA identified a need for 835 units per annum, 43% for intermediate tenure housing. The largest demand in the social-rented sector was for 3-bed units, and in the intermediate sector for 2-beds. Greenwich had the second highest rate of overcrowding and highest number of concealed families in South East London.

Sustainable land use

The OA contains significant areas of designated Strategic Industrial Land. These are given strategic protection as they are critical to the effective functioning of London's economy. Both Bexley and Greenwich are defined as 'retain' boroughs in the London Plan (Intend to Publish version) and should seek to intensify industrial floorspace following the general principle of no net loss across designated SIL and LSIS.

Connectivity and accessibility

The majority of the OA has a Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL) rating of 1a to 2, the lowest categories. Accessibility improves closer to Abbey Wood and Plumstead stations. 43.5% of households do not own a car. 56.4% of individuals aged 16-74 in employment use public transport to get to work. This is higher than the London average of 47.9%. The proportion of residents within the OA who travel to work by bicycle is 1.2%, lower than the London average of 4%.

Economic competitiveness

Business data demonstrates that start-up businesses in Bexley and Greenwich generally fare better than London as a whole.

Thamesmead town centre is a vital and viable centre, but does not function as a typical traditional district centre as its offer and character is more akin to an out-of-centre shopping park. The West Thamesmead Strategic Industrial Location (SIL) comprises small to medium sized industrial units which are older stock, and larger, newer units. The SIL has good strategic road links to central London and Kent. At present Thamesmead SIL operates at a lower rental level than its competitors to the East of central London, including Essex and Kent Thames Gateway.

This may provide a competitive advantage in terms of attracting occupiers at present but signals that there may be issues which need to be addressed in order to improve the conditions for industry to thrive in the area.

Employment

56.9% (or 18,482 residents) of the working population (16 to 74) within the Opportunity Area are in employment and 8% (or 2,595 residents) are unemployed. This is lower than the borough averages for Bexley and Greenwich. The highest proportion of residents, living in the Thamesmead East and Thamesmead Moorings, are employed in the Professional sector (16.6% for Thamesmead East and 16.9% in Thamesmead Moorings). This is followed by the Elementary Occupations, Personal Services and Administrative and secretarial occupations. The lowest occupation sector is Managers and Senior Officials. Out-of-work benefit claimant rates for the local area are slightly above London averages. Thamesmead East and Thamesmead Moorings rates are 3.7% and 3.1% respectively. This compares to the London claimant average rate of 2.9% (August 2019).

Education and Skills

Greenwich school place planning for the area noted that the area experienced one of the fastest rates of growth of the population of primary school age children in the period after 2009 but is expected to fall by over 7% by 2023. The demand for school places in this part of the borough declined markedly between 2017/18 and 2018/19 and is anticipated to reduce further to 2021/22, after which it is expected to revert to an upward trend over the medium term.

Bexley noted that Thamesmead was the first area of the borough to be affected by rising birth rates and increased migration. The number of Reception places was increased by 65 in 2010/11 at Jubilee and Castilion Primary Schools (both were expanded permanently in 2011/12) and the Business Academy Bexley, and by a further 70 in 2011/12 by the opening of Willow Bank Primary School, a new Academy on the site of a closed school and a small expansion at Lessness Heath Primary School.

Culture

Peabody produced a Thamesmead Culture Plan in 2017. This was founded on extensive public engagement, and sets out three key principles to support and strengthen the existing cultural offer in Thamesmead:

- Represent and celebrate the diverse communities of Thamesmead
- Make a direct impact here and now
- Create a better Thamesmead in the future

Cultural destinations in Thamesmead include:

- Crossness Nature Reserve
- Crossness Pumping Station
- Lakeside Centre with Bow Arts
- Lesnes Abbey
- The Link Thamesmead
- Sporting Club Thamesmead
- Thamesmead Library
- Thamesmere Library Thamesmead Town Centre
- Theatre Street Performing Arts
- Tump 53

Air Quality

There are two air quality focus areas to the west and south west of the OA. These locations not only exceed the EU annual mean limit for nitrogen dioxide, but are also locations with high human exposure. According to the London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (LAEI) the greatest contributors to NOx emissions in Bexley come from industrial processes, and Bexley experienced a significant increase in NOx between 2010 and 2016. For Greenwich, the LAEI states that the greatest source of NOx emissions were from road transport in 2016, and that overall NOx emissions have declined since 2010.

Climate Change

Of the London emissions, Bexley accounted for 2.5% of the total emissions and Greenwich 2.6%. The breakdown of emissions by industry is as follows:

Breakdown of CO2 emissions:

	Domestic	Industrial and Commercial	Transport	Total emissions (CO2e) (kt)
Bexley	46%	27%	27%	770
Greenwich	41%	30%	29%	812
London	37%	37%	26%	30,870

Energy Use and supply

London consumed an estimated 131,713 GWh of energy in 2016. This is an 18 per cent reduction on 1990 levels, despite a population increase of 27 per cent. In 2016, 40 per cent of energy was for domestic use, 36 per cent for workplaces (the industrial and commercial sector) and 24

per cent for the transport sector. The table below shows that Bexley and Greenwich had larger domestic markets, given the nature of the development in the two boroughs.

Breakdown of energy use by industry

	Domestic	Industry and commercial	Transport	Total emissions GWH
Bexley	50%	25%	25%	3,382.59
Greenwich	44%	29%	27%	3,548.81
London	40%	35%	25%	131,713

Of the total amount of energy consumed in London in 2016, 61 per cent was gas with 39 per cent electricity. Bexley and Greenwich have a higher gas use than the London average, again, perhaps reflecting their predominant residential character.

Breakdown of energy consumption energy type

	Gas	Electricity	Total (kWh)
Bexley	67%	33%	2,291,721,003
Greenwich	66%	34%	2,402,313,640
London	61%	39%	96,948,958,899

Fuel poverty continues to be an issue in London, with 11.8 per cent, or 397,924 households meeting the Government’s ‘low income high cost’ definition of fuel poverty (compared to 11.1 per cent across England). Bexley and Greenwich are both below the London average with 9.8% and 11.3% household in fuel poverty, respectively.

Water resource and quality

The OA falls within the London Marsh Dykes and Thamesmead Catchment (MD&T) is included in the Thames River Basin Management Plan. The majority of waterbodies in the MD&T catchment are considered Heavily Modified or Artificial; meaning the appearance of the catchment has been significantly altered from its natural state and some of the waterbodies in the catchment are entirely artificial. The Thames river basin district river basin management plan states that the priority management issues to tackle in Marsh Dykes and Thamesmead Catchment are:

- de-silting and physical modifications to the Thamesmead canal and lake system
- water quality improvement and community engagement to accrue social and economic benefits
- addressing diffuse pollution and litter

Flood risk

Many parts of London, notably extensive areas on both north and south banks of the Thames, including the OA, are within Flood Zones 2 and 3. Most of the OA is within flood zone 3. The OA is protected by some of the 400 smaller barriers and movable flood gates downstream of the Thames Barrier and the extensive river walls and embankments stretching into Kent.

Natural environment and natural capital

The OA contains a number of Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SINC). Accessible open space is concentrated in the east and west of the OA, with large areas of green space in the centre failing to make significant contribution towards accessible open space. Despite the presence of large areas of green and open space within the area, Thamesmead and Abbey Wood does suffer from a degree of open space deficiency.

Historic environment

The OA contains a number of protected heritage assets, and Crossness Conservation Area is south east London’s most important site for industrial archaeology.

Geology and soils

Royal Greenwich's Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Site (RIGS) identifies Dog Rocks in Plumstead Common; and Greenwich's Locally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (LIGS) identifies Bleak Hill Sandpits and Wickham Valley Brickworks complex. Some soils in London have high levels of contamination from substances that are a legacy of former industry and the incorporation of rubble and waste into soils as a consequence of cyclical regeneration and renewal of London’s built environment. This includes industrial land such as old gas works, chemical plants, oil refineries, petrol stations, metal works and munitions factories as well as former landfills, waste handling and disposal facilities.

Material and waste

In 2017/18 Greenwich managed 120,575 tonnes of municipal waste, and 80% of RBG waste was managed in London:

- 20% recycled
- 16.5% composted
- 61.5% incineration with energy recovery
- 2% to landfill

In 2017/19 Bexley managed 120,869 tonnes of municipal waste of which:

- 47.89% Recycled/composted
- 51.91% Incineration (energy from waste)
- 0.15% Landfill
- 0.05% other

In the OA there are two licensed waste management sites:

- Greenwich Integrated Waste Management Facility – licensed for 411,000 tones 2017
- Former Hunter Plastics site (currently vacant)

Noise and vibration

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

Methodology

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

The IIA Framework – objectives and key guide questions

Topic	IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>
Equality and inclusion	1. To make the area inclusive by reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce poverty and social exclusion? Promote a culture of equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment? Promote an inclusive design approach ensuring a barrier-free environment for all, especially disabled people? Provide opportunities for people to choose an active, fulfilling life? –
Social integration	2. To ensure the OAPF area has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient and free of prejudice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide opportunities for Londoners to actively participate in the city's life, decision-making and communities? Provide opportunities for Londoners of every background to connect?
Health and health inequalities	3. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of local residents and to reduce health inequalities across the area and between communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve access and equity of access to health and social care services and facilities? Reduce differentials in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy across London? Promote increases in physical activity, particularly in areas of health and social deprivation? Reduce inequalities in levels of physical activity? Improve the physical and mental health and wellbeing of communities? Reduce inequalities in physical and mental health and wellbeing? Support the provision of quality, affordable and healthy food?
Crime, safety and security	4. To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce levels of crime? Reduce the opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour? Create a travel environment that feels safe to all users during the day time and night time? Increase security and resilience to major incidents? Improve perceptions of safety and fear of crime to help remove barriers to activities leading to reduced social isolation?
Housing supply, quality, choice and affordability	5. To provide a quantum, type, quality and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help to facilitate the delivery of house building that meets the needs of Londoners? Reduce homelessness and overcrowding? Increase the range and affordability of housing?

Topic	IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>
	to better meet demographic change and household demand and the needs of the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote accessible and adaptable homes, improving choice for people who require them? Improve insulation and energy efficiency in housing to reduce fuel poverty and ill-health? Provide housing that encourages a sense of community and enhances the amenity value of the community?
Sustainable land use	6. Make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make the best use of land through appropriate development on brownfield sites and use of existing transport network? Ensure that higher densities development does not adversely impact on different groups of people? Integrate land use and transport? Promote regeneration and provide benefits for existing communities?
Design	7. To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance existing. Nurturing a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorized transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve and enhance the townscape/cityscape character? Create and maintain a safe and attractive public realm which encourages people to walk and cycle? Help to make people feel positive about the area they live in and promote social integration? Encourage an inclusive design approach taking into account the needs of a variety of users Help to improve the wider built environment and create a sense of place and 'vibrancy'? Promote high quality design and sustainable design and construction methods? Improve legibility and ease of use of the built environment for people with sensory or cognitive impairments? Retain the spatial diversity of communities?
Accessibility	8. To maximise accessibility for all in and around London	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve accessibility to all public transport modes? Increase equality of access to services and facilities ? Improve links between areas, neighbourhoods and communities?
Connectivity	9. To enhance and improve connectivity for all to, from, within and around the area and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes. Improve connectivity and access to opportunities within the OA and to areas of significant employment growth, such as the Royal Docks. Overcome severance and promote safe, accessible routes for active travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve connectivity by public transport in outer London? Improve connectivity across the River Thames by all modes of transport, particularly in east London? Reduce traffic volumes and congestion on roads across all parts of London? Reduce severance and consequent inequalities for those groups who are more greatly affected by severance (e.g. people on low incomes, disabled people, children and young people, older people and people dependent on walking and using public transport for travel)? Encourage a modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel as well as encourage greater efficiency (e.g. through car-sharing)? Reduce the overall need for people to travel by improving their access to the services, jobs, leisure and amenities in the place in which they live? Encourage active travel by creating safe, attractive routes?
Economic		

Topic	IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>
Economic competitiveness and employment	10. To maintain, strengthen and support the local economy, recognising the existing and historical economic base with regard to logistics, manufacturing and the Thames Estuary Production Corridor vision and building upon this as a priority. To enhance the existing economy by improving conditions for business to thrive. Plan for efficient use of employment land and safeguard protected industrial capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help maintain London as an internationally competitive city? • Increase London's productivity? • Facilitate the provision of the right type of employment land and floorspace in the right place to ensure that London remains economically competitive? • Help generate satisfying, secure and rewarding new jobs? • Create healthy, productive workplaces? • Help to provide employment opportunities in the most deprived areas, particularly to disadvantaged groups, and stimulate regeneration? • Minimise barriers to employment (e.g. transport, financial, childcare)? • Help reduce overall unemployment, particularly long-term and youth unemployment? • Improve the resilience of business and the economy? • Help to diversify the economy? • Encourage business start-ups and support the growth of businesses, particularly SMEs? • Enable people with physical and mental health conditions and disabilities to stay in employment? • Support social enterprise, voluntary and community sectors? • Support small, local retail offers? • Support working families?
Infrastructure	11. To ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure support economic competitiveness and housing delivery? • Unlock land that has capacity for housing development? • Provide accessible infrastructure to connect new housing developments to key services? • Ensure equity of access to environmental, social and physical infrastructure?
Education and skills	12. To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of area's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to improve learning and the attainment of skills to the right employment opportunities? • Ensure provision of sufficient school places to meet growing needs across London? • Support transitions from education to work? • Support London's status as an international city of learning, research and development? • Support adult education to improve social mobility and life chances for all ages? • Support early years education and support, particularly in areas of deprivation? • Encourage education and training that meets the needs of business, including vocational training?
Culture	13. To safeguard and enhance the area's cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment and talent to benefit all Londoners while delivering new activities that strengthen and build strong and inclusive communities In Thamesmead specifically,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve accessibility for all to cultural venues? • Improve participation by all in cultural activities and support cultural activities that promote social integration? • Help to maintain and increase appropriate cultural facilities, both for consumption and production to sustain and strengthen a growing sector • Enable Londoners to develop skill and take up careers in the creative industries

Topic	IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>
	Celebrate and protect existing cultural and heritage destinations while encouraging new offers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide access to affordable cultural activities in areas of deprivation?
Environment		
Air quality	14. To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce NO_x, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emissions? • Reduce inequalities in terms of access to clean air across London, particularly for those: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who live in deprived areas? • who live, learn or work near busy roads or construction sites? • who are more vulnerable because of their age or existing medical condition? • Reduce the number of people exposed to particulates and NO₂ concentrations, particularly vulnerable people? • Improve air quality around areas which may have high concentrations of vulnerable people such as schools, outdoor play areas, care homes and hospitals? • Help to achieve national and international standards for air quality? • Reduce costs to the economy resulting from premature deaths due to poor air quality?
Climate change adaptation and mitigation	15. To ensure that the area adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks through regeneration and development opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect London from climate change impacts? • Improve the microclimate and ameliorate the impact of the heat island effect on Londoners? • Help London to function during a flood event, heavy rainfall or tidal surge? • Help London to function during periods of drought? • Reduce impacts on groups more vulnerable to the effects of climate change e.g. older people are more vulnerable to excess heat?
	16. To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to reduce London's CO₂ emission targets by 60% by 2025? • Reduce transport's contribution to CO₂ emissions? • Reduce the built environment's contribution to CO₂ emissions? • Facilitate investment in green technologies, equipment and infrastructure that reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions? • Promote the transition to a low-carbon economy? • Reduce carbon emissions by shifting to more sustainable modes of transport?
Energy use and supply	17. To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the proportion of energy both purchased and generated from renewable and sustainable resources? • Contribute to the provision of smart and affordable energy system for all? • Reduce the demand and need for energy? • Promote generation of energy locally?

Topic	IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that any supply shortages are addressed? • Promote and improve energy efficiency? • Reduce impacts of fuel poverty, particularly for vulnerable groups? • Promote the transition to a low-carbon economy?
Water resources and quality	18. To protect and enhance the area's water resources by ensuring the highest levels of water efficiency and reuse, drainage and the sewerage system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the quality of the water environment, helping to meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive? • Reduce discharges to surface and ground waters? • Support necessary improvements to the water systems infrastructure (water supply/sewerage)? • Reduce abstraction from surface and ground water sources? • Reduce water consumption through the promotion of demand management? • Protect and enhance the character and use of London's riverscapes and waterways?
Flood risk	19. To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of property and infrastructure to flooding and reduce its effects and impacts on the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise the risk of flooding from all sources of flooding to people, property and infrastructure? • Manage residual flood risks appropriately and avoid new flood risks? • Seek to minimise new development in areas prone to flood risk or mitigate the potential for such risk? • Promote the integration of sustainable urban drainage systems? • Ensure that sites in areas of high tidal flood risk include provision for the creation or improvement of flood defences? • Ensure that no development prejudices the Environment Agency's ability to improve flood defences in line with its strategic plans?
Natural capital and natural environment	20. To protect, connect and enhance the area's natural capital (including important habitats, species and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides linking it directly with the wider London green and blue network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance the character of local greenspaces? • Bring nature closer to people, particularly in most urbanised parts of the city and improve access to areas of biodiversity interest? • Help to acknowledge monetary value to natural capital of London? • Conserve, enhance or create natural and semi-natural habitats of recognised ecological value and/or the green corridors that link them enhancing the ecological function and carrying capacity of the greenspace network? • Avoid damage to sites, protected species and habitats, especially where there is a designation of international, national, regional or local importance? • Promote, educate and raise awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment to all? • Promote and support the function of the Blue Ribbon Network? • Specifically address deficiencies in access to open space? • Create green spaces that are safe and accessible to all? • Promote sensory environments and play spaces?

Topic	IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>
Historic environment	21. To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes and areas of historical, architectural, rchaeological and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and/or enhance heritage assets, their setting and the wider historic environment? • Contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Improve the quality and condition of the historic environment? • Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness? • Increase the social benefit (e.g. education, participation, citizenship, health and well-being) derived from the historic environment? • Engage communities in identifying culturally important features and areas? • Provide for increased access to and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Provide for increased understanding and interpretation of the historic environment?
Geology and soils	22. To conserve and recognise the area’s geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the use of brownfield land? • Prevent further soil degradation or erosion? • Restore degraded soil? • Minimise the risk of health impacts through contamination? • Maximise the potential benefit of access to new employment and housing as a result of remediation?
Materials and waste	23. To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the principles of circular economy when aiming for waste reduction, reuse, re-manufacturing and recycling? • Maximise use of innovative waste management techniques including smart technology? • Help develop more efficient and sustainable freight transportation? • Minimise negative impacts of waste processing and disposal on vulnerable groups?
Noise and vibration	24. To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across the opportunity area and reduce inequalities in exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the number of people exposed to high levels of noise with the potential to cause annoyance, sleep disturbance or physiological effects? • Help reduce actual noise levels and disturbances from noise? • Minimise and reduce road, rail and aviation noise and vibration levels and disruption? • Improve people’s access to quiet/ tranquil spaces? • Reduce night time noise in residential areas?

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

Major positive	
Minor positive	
Neutral	

Minor Negative	
Major Negative	
Uncertain	?

Detailed assessment of the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood OAPF

Introduction and Vision, Principles and Objectives

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>	Assessment of OAPF component
1. To make the area inclusive by reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce poverty and social exclusion? • Promote a culture of equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment? • Promote an inclusive design approach ensuring a barrier free environment for all, especially disabled people? • Provide opportunities for people to choose an active, fulfilling life? – • Provide opportunities for Londoners to actively participate in the city's life, decision making and communities? 	<p>The OAPF objectives set out a framework to guide development in the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood OA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1 aims to ensure local people have a say in their area which could be a positive opportunity for Londoners to actively participate and be involved in decision making. • Objective 3 promotes the 'Healthy Streets' approach • Objective 5 promotes facilities for further education and job training, and supports creating links between local people and employment which could reduce poverty and social exclusion.
2. To ensure the OAPF area has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient and free of prejudice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for Londoners of every background to connect? 	<p>The OAPF objectives set out a framework to guide development in the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood OA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 8 encourages early engagement and inclusion which could be a positive opportunity for Londoners to actively participate and be involved in decision making. It also refers to protecting the existing Gypsy and Traveller provision.
3. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of local residents and to reduce health inequalities across the area and between communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access and equity of access to health and social care services and facilities? • Reduce differentials in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy across London? • Promote increases in physical activity, particularly in areas of health and social deprivation? • Reduce inequalities in levels of physical activity? • Improve the physical and mental health and wellbeing of communities? • Reduce inequalities in physical and mental health and wellbeing? • Support the provision of quality, affordable and healthy food? 	<p>The OAPF objectives set out a framework to guide development in the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood OA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 2 seeks to improve connections and access within the OA, and create an active local centre with a range of amenities which could improve mental and physical health as it could encourage people out of their homes and to interact with others through the provision of local services. • Objective 3 promotes the 'Healthy Streets' approach which by improving the quality and safety of walking and cycling could improve the well-being of residents.. • Objective 4 seeks to improve the accessibility, amenity value, management and safety of open space which could encourage people out more, and especially to use open spaces which has been shown to improve wellbeing and mental health and social interaction • Objective 5 ensures social and community infrastructure supports growth
4. To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce levels of crime? • Reduce the opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour? • Create a travel environment that feels safe to all users during the day time and night time? • Increase security and resilience to major incidents? 	<p>The OAPF objectives set out a framework to guide development in the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood OA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 4 seeks to improve the accessibility, amenity value, management and safety of open space • Objective 3 promotes the 'Healthy Streets' approach, improving the quality and safety of walking and cycling

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>	Assessment of OAPF component
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve perceptions of safety and fear of crime to help remove barriers to activities leading to reduced social isolation? 	
5. To provide a quantum, type, quality and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand and the needs of the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to facilitate the delivery of house building that meets the needs of Londoners? • Reduce homelessness and overcrowding? Increase the range and affordability of housing? • Promote accessible and adaptable homes, improving choice for people who require them? • Improve insulation and energy efficiency in housing to reduce fuel poverty and ill-health? • Provide housing that encourages a sense of community and enhances the amenity value of the community? 	<p>The OAPF objectives set out a framework to guide development in the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood OA .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1 supports the delivery of homes and jobs, and ensures the area remains a mixed and inclusive place. It identifies potential for up to 15k new homes, many of which could be family homes. • Objective 4 seeks to improve the accessibility, amenity value, management and safety of open space • Objective 8 seeks to support existing communities and strengthen social integration and local character. It includes reference to the Mayor’s estate regeneration guidance, and protects existing Gypsy and Traveller plot capacity
6. To make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make the best use of land through appropriate development on brownfield sites and use of existing transport network? • Ensure that higher densities development does not adversely impact on different groups of people? • Integrate land use and transport? • Promote regeneration and provide benefits for existing communities? 	<p>The OAPF objectives set out a framework to guide development in the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood OA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1 supports the delivery of homes and jobs, and ensures the area remains a mixed and inclusive place. It identifies potential for up to 15,500 new homes, many of which could be family homes. • Objective 6 seeks to plan for efficient use of employment land and safeguard protected industrial capacity.
7. To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance existing. Nurturing a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorized transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance the townscape/cityscape character? • Create and maintain a safe and attractive public realm which encourages people to walk and cycle? • Help to make people feel positive about the area they live in and promote social integration? • Encourage an inclusive design approach taking into account the needs of a variety of users • Help to improve the wider built environment and create a sense of place and ‘vibrancy’? • Promote high quality design and sustainable design and construction methods? • Improve legibility and ease of use of the built environment for people with sensory or cognitive impairments? • Retain the spatial diversity of communities? 	<p>The OAPF objectives set out a framework to guide development in the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood OA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 3 promotes the ‘Healthy Streets’ approach, improving the quality and safety of walking and cycling • Objective 7 seeks to create vibrant, well-connected centres that support local business, commercial activity and encourage local employment • Objective 9 seeks to celebrate and protect the cultural and heritage environment while encouraging new offers. • Objective 8 seeks to support existing communities and strengthen social integration and local character
8. To maximise accessibility for all in and around London	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve accessibility to all public transport modes? • Increase equality of access to services and facilities ? • Improve links between areas, neighbourhoods and communities? 	<p>The OAPF objectives set out a framework to guide development in the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood OA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 3 promotes the ‘Healthy Streets’ approach, improving the quality and safety of walking and cycling

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>	Assessment of OAPF component
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective 5 ensures social and community infrastructure supports growth Objective 7 seeks to create vibrant, well-connected centres that support local business, commercial activity and encourage local employment
<p>9. To enhance and improve connectivity for all to, from, within and around the area and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes. To improve connectivity and access to opportunities within the OA and to areas of significant employment growth, such as the Royal Docks. To overcome severance and promote safe, accessible routes for active travel</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve connectivity by public transport in outer London? Improve connectivity across the River Thames by all modes of transport, particularly in east London? Reduce traffic volumes and congestion on roads across all parts of London? Reduce severance and consequent inequalities for those groups who are more greatly affected by severance (e.g. people on low incomes, disabled people, children and young people, older people and people dependent on walking and using public transport for travel)? Encourage a modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel as well as encourage greater efficiency (e.g. through car-sharing)? Reduce the overall need for people to travel by improving their access to the services, jobs, leisure and amenities in the place in which they live? Encourage active travel by creating safe, attractive routes? 	<p>The OAPF objectives set out a framework to guide development in the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood OA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective 2 seeks to improve connections and access within and outside the OA, and create an active local centre with a range of amenities. Objective 3 promotes the 'Healthy Streets' approach, improving the quality and safety of walking and cycling
<p>10. To maintain, strengthen and support the local economy, recognising the existing and historical economic base with regard to logistics, manufacturing and the Thames Estuary Production Corridor vision and build upon this as a priority. To enhance the existing economy by improving conditions for business to thrive. To plan for efficient use of employment land and safeguard protected industrial capacity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help maintain London as an internationally competitive city? Increase London's productivity? Facilitate the provision of the right type of employment land and floorspace in the right place to ensure that London remains economically competitive? Help generate satisfying, secure and rewarding new jobs? Create healthy, productive workplaces? Help to provide employment opportunities in the most deprived areas, particularly to disadvantaged groups, and stimulate regeneration? Minimise barriers to employment (e.g. transport, financial, childcare)? Help reduce overall unemployment, particularly long-term and youth unemployment? Improve the resilience of business and the economy? Help to diversify the economy? Encourage business start-ups and support the growth of businesses, particularly SMEs? Enable people with physical and mental health conditions and disabilities to stay in employment? Support social enterprise, voluntary and community sectors? Support small, local retail offers? Support working families? 	<p>The OAPF objectives set out a framework to guide development in the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood OA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective 6 seeks to plan for efficient use of employment land and safeguard protected industrial capacity. Objective 7 seeks to create vibrant, well-connected centres that support local business, commercial activity and encourage local employment Objective 2 seeks to improve connections and access within and outside the OA and create an active local centre with a range of amenities.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>	Assessment of OAPF component
11. To ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure support economic competitiveness and housing delivery? • Unlock land that has capacity for housing development? • Provide accessible infrastructure to connect new housing developments to key services? • Ensure equity of access to environmental, social and physical infrastructure? 	<p>The OAPF objectives set out a framework to guide development in the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood OA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1 supports the delivery of homes and jobs, and ensures the area remains a mixed and inclusive place. It identifies potential for up to 15,500 new homes, many of which could be family homes. • Objective 5 ensures social and community infrastructure supports growth
12. To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of area's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to improve learning and the attainment of skills to the right employment opportunities? • Ensure provision of sufficient school places to meet growing needs across London? • Support transitions from education to work? • Support London's status as an international city of learning, research and development? • Support adult education to improve social mobility and life chances for all ages? • Support early years education and support, particularly in areas of deprivation? • Encourage education and training that meets the needs of business, including vocational training? 	<p>The OAPF objectives set out a framework to guide development in the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood OA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 5 ensures social and community infrastructure, such as schools, support growth
13. To safeguard and enhance the area's cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment and talent to benefit all Londoners while delivering new activities that strengthen and build strong and inclusive communities. In Thamesmead specifically, to celebrate and protect existing cultural and heritage destinations while encouraging new offers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve accessibility for all to cultural venues? • Improve participation by all in cultural activities and support cultural activities that promote social integration? • Help to maintain and increase appropriate cultural facilities, both for consumption and production to sustain and strengthen a growing sector • Enable Londoners to develop skill and take up careers in the creative industries • Provide access to affordable cultural activities in areas of deprivation? 	<p>The OAPF objectives set out a framework to guide development in the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood OA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 7 seeks to create vibrant, well-connected centres that support local business, commercial activity and encourage local employment • Objective 9 seeks to celebrate and protect the cultural and heritage environment while encouraging new offers.
14. To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce NO_x, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emissions? • Reduce inequalities in terms of access to clean air across London, particularly for those: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who live in deprived areas? • who live, learn or work near busy roads or construction sites? • who are more vulnerable because of their age or existing medical condition? • Reduce the number of people exposed to particulates and NO₂ concentrations, particularly vulnerable people? 	<p>The OAPF objectives set out a framework to guide development in the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood OA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 2 seeks to improve connections and access within and outside the OA, and create an active local centre with a range of amenities. • Objective 3 promotes the 'Healthy Streets' approach, improving the quality and safety of walking and cycling

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>	Assessment of OAPF component
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve air quality around areas which may have high concentrations of vulnerable people such as schools, outdoor play areas, care homes and hospitals? • Help to achieve national and international standards for air quality? • Reduce costs to the economy resulting from premature deaths due to poor air quality? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 4 seeks to improve ecological resilience and enhance access to and quality of natural assets, including improving air quality.
15. To ensure that the area adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks through regeneration and development opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect London from climate change impacts? • Improve the microclimate and ameliorate the impact of the heat island effect on Londoners? • Help London to function during a flood event, heavy rainfall or tidal surge? • Help London to function during periods of drought? • Reduce impacts on groups more vulnerable to the effects of climate change e.g. older people are more vulnerable to excess heat? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 4 seeks to improve ecological resilience and enhance access to and quality of natural assets, including managing the impacts of climate change, and addressing flood risk.
16. To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to reduce London's CO₂ emission targets by 60% by 2025? • Reduce transport's contribution to CO₂ emissions? • Reduce the built environment's contribution to CO₂ emissions? • Facilitate investment in green technologies, equipment and infrastructure that reduce GHG emissions? • Promote the transition to a low carbon economy? <p>Reduce carbon emissions by shifting to more sustainable modes of transport?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 4 seeks to improve ecological resilience and enhance access to and quality of natural assets, including achieving zero carbon by 2050 • Objective 3 promotes the 'Healthy Streets' approach, improving the quality and safety of walking and cycling • Objective 2 seeks to improve connections and access within and outside the OA, and create an active local centre with a range of amenities.
17. To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the proportion of energy both purchased and generated from renewable and sustainable resources? • Contribute to the provision of smart and affordable energy system for all? • Reduce the demand and need for energy? • Promote generation of energy locally? • Ensure that any supply shortages are addressed? • Promote and improve energy efficiency? • Reduce impacts of fuel poverty, particularly for vulnerable groups? • Promote the transition to a low carbon economy? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 4 seeks to improve ecological resilience and enhance access to and quality of natural assets, including achieving zero carbon by 2050 and energy efficient buildings.
18. To protect and enhance the area's water resources by ensuring the highest levels of water efficiency and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the quality of the water environment, helping to meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive? • Reduce discharges to surface and ground waters? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 4 seeks to improve ecological resilience and enhance access to and quality of natural assets

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>	Assessment of OAPF component
reuse, drainage and the sewerage system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support necessary improvements to the water systems infrastructure (water supply/sewerage)? Reduce abstraction from surface and ground water sources? Reduce water consumption through the promotion of demand management? Protect and enhance the character and use of London's riverscapes and waterways? 	
19. To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of property and infrastructure to flooding and reduce its effects and impacts on the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise the risk of flooding from all sources of flooding to people, property, infrastructure ? Manage residual flood risks appropriately and avoid new flood risks? Seek to minimise new development in areas prone to flood risk or mitigate the potential for such risk? Promote the integration of sustainable urban drainage systems? Ensure that sites in areas of high tidal flood risk include provision for the creation or improvement of flood defences? Ensure that no development prejudices the Environment Agency's ability to improve flood defences in line with its strategic plans? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective 4 seeks to improve ecological resilience and enhance access to and quality of natural assets
20. To protect, connect and enhance the area's natural capital (including important habitats, species and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides linking it directly with the wider London green and blue network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and enhance the character of local greenspaces? Bring nature closer to people, particularly in most urbanised parts of the city and improve access to areas of biodiversity interest? Help to acknowledge monetary value to natural capital of London? Conserve, enhance or create natural and semi-natural habitats of recognised ecological value and/or the green corridors that link them enhancing the ecological function and carrying capacity of the greenspace network? Avoid damage to sites, protected species and habitats, especially where there is a designation of international, national, regional or local importance? Promote, educate and raise awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment to all? Promote and support the function of the Blue Ribbon Network? Specifically address deficiencies in access to open space? Create green spaces that are safe and accessible to all? Promote sensory environments and play spaces? Support the protection of the priority species identified in the Greenwich and Bexley BAP? Improve access to, and the connectivity of, the Green Chain? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective 4 seeks to improve ecological resilience and enhance access to and quality of natural assets

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>	Assessment of OAPF component
21. To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and/or enhance heritage assets, their setting and the wider historic environment? • Contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Improve the quality and condition of the historic environment? • Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness? • Increase the social benefit (e.g. education, participation, citizenship, health and well-being) derived from the historic environment? • Engage communities in identifying culturally important features and areas? • Provide for increased access to and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Provide for increased understanding and interpretation of the historic environment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 9 seeks to celebrate and protect the cultural and heritage environment while encouraging new offers
22. To conserve and recognise the area's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the use of brownfield land? • Prevent further soil degradation or erosion? • Restore degraded soil? • Minimise the risk of health impacts through contamination? • Maximise the potential benefit of access to new employment and housing as a result of remediation? 	<p>The OAPF objectives set out a framework to guide development in the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood OA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 1.5 on the environment identifies that some sites may have soil contamination, and calls for land assessments and associated remedial strategies
23. To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the principles of circular economy when aiming for waste reduction, reuse, re-manufacturing and recycling? • Maximise use of innovative waste management techniques including smart technology? • Help develop more efficient and sustainable freight transportation? • Minimise negative impacts of waste processing and disposal on vulnerable groups? 	<p>The OAPF objectives set out a framework to guide development in the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood OA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 4 seeks to improve ecological resilience and enhance access to and quality of natural assets, including seeking to reduce waste. • Objective 6 seeks to plan for efficient use of employment land and safeguard protected industrial capacity
24. To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across the opportunity area and reduce inequalities in exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the number of people exposed to high levels of noise with the potential to cause annoyance, sleep disturbance or physiological effects? • Help reduce actual noise levels and disturbances from noise? • Minimise and reduce road, rail and aviation noise and vibration levels and disruption? • Improve people's access to quiet/ tranquil spaces? • Reduce night time noise in residential areas? 	<p>The OAPF objectives set out a framework to guide development in the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood OA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 4 seeks to improve ecological resilience and enhance access to and quality of natural assets, including access to open space.

IIA Objective	Likely effects
1. To make the area inclusive by reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population	

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

21. To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	
22. To conserve and recognise the area's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	
23. To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	
24. To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across the opportunity area and reduce inequalities in exposure	

Unlocking good growth with Transport

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>	Assessment of OAPF component
<p>1. To make the area inclusive by reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce poverty and social exclusion? • Promote a culture of equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment? • Promote an inclusive design approach ensuring a barrier free environment for all, especially disabled people? • Provide opportunities for people to choose an active, fulfilling life? – • Provide opportunities for Londoners to actively participate in the city’s life, decision making and communities? • Provide opportunities for Londoners of every background to connect? 	<p>The transport chapter of the draft OAPF includes proposals which aim to improve the connectivity of the area by investing in transport solutions which are affordable, inclusive and accessible for existing and new communities. Both bus transit and DLR extension scenarios are likely to provide greater opportunities to access larger parts of London and the jobs and facilities provided in these locations improving inclusion and reducing inequality. Both proposals include accessible trains, buses and stops with real-time information provided at stops and stations which are likely to contribute to a barrier-free environment and improve opportunities to participate in London life.</p> <p>Those transport proposals are complemented by a number of measures aimed at improving the quality of local walking and cycling connections and therefore tackling severance at a local scale.</p> <p>In line with the Mayor’s Transport Strategy (MTS) and highlighted in the IIA of the draft MTS, there is a strong focus on accessibility and inclusivity resulting in increasing the transport options for all groups.</p> <p>This would be especially beneficial to older people, disabled people or those who have a long-term illness that are more likely to be socially isolated as well as some BAME groups</p>
<p>2. To ensure the OAPF area has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient and free of prejudice</p>		<p>The transport proposals would improve the connectivity of the area significantly, making it easier and quicker for existing and future residents to travel to existing and proposed social infrastructure such as those located in Thamesmead town centre, Thamesmead Waterfront and Southmere Lake. This would contribute to making communities more integrated.</p>
<p>3. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of local residents and to reduce health inequalities across the area and between communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access and equity of access to health and social care services and facilities? • Reduce differentials in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy across London? • Promote increases in physical activity, particularly in areas of health and social deprivation? • Reduce inequalities in levels of physical activity? • Improve the physical and mental health and wellbeing of communities? • Reduce inequalities in physical and mental health and wellbeing? • Support the provision of quality, affordable and healthy food? 	<p>The transport chapter contains a number of proposals which would make public transport more attractive with better connections to walking and cycle routes. Existing and new residents would be encouraged to walk or cycle to their destinations or to their local bus stop/station. An increase in physical activity directly contributes to improving the mental and physical health of residents and well-being in general.</p> <p>Improving public transport connectivity in the area makes health and social care services and facilities more accessible such as the existing health centre in Thamesmead town centre and Southmere Lake and proposed facilities in Thamesmead Waterfront.</p> <p>This would be especially beneficial to older people, disabled people or those who have a long-term illness that are more likely to be socially isolated and some minority ethnic groups.</p> <p>Better and more integrated public transport benefits residents by making it more convenient to reach a greater array of shops within the OA (Thamesmead town centre) and beyond the OA (Beckton Riverside, Plumstead High Street, Woolwich town centre and Abbey Wood)</p>
<p>4. To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce levels of crime? • Reduce the opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour? • Create a travel environment that feels safe to all users during the day time and night time? 	<p>All scenarios outlined in the transport chapter include secure and safe transport improvements. The bus transit scenario would provide new stops which would be high quality ‘platform’ type stops with CCTV and real time information.</p>

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>	Assessment of OAPF component
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase security and resilience to major incidents? • Improve perceptions of safety and fear of crime to help remove barriers to activities leading to reduced social isolation? 	<p>The new DLR station would be functional and accessible for all, it would feel safe and secure to use and bring an identity to the area improving the perception of safety.</p> <p>Access to public transport at all times would create opportunities to increase night time activities and improve safety and perceptions of safety on the main roads.</p> <p>This could be especially beneficial for elderly and LGBT+ groups who have the greatest fear of crime and BAME groups that suffer from the greatest incidents of crime</p>
<p>5. To provide a quantum, type, quality and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand and the needs of the community</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to facilitate the delivery of house building that meets the needs of Londoners? • Reduce homelessness and overcrowding? Increase the range and affordability of housing? • Promote accessible and adaptable homes, improving choice for people who require them? • Improve insulation and energy efficiency in housing to reduce fuel poverty and ill-health? • Provide housing that encourages a sense of community and enhances the amenity value of the community? 	<p>The measures proposed in the transport chapter directly support housing growth by providing high quality public transport in the OA. They would increase the transport options in existing areas which are currently less accessible by public transport. This would improve transport connectivity in the OA but also to neighbouring areas and across London enabling additional growth.</p> <p>The proposed DLR extension and proposed bus transit would considerably improve transport accessibility for developments around Thamesmead town centre, Thamesmead Waterfront and West Thamesmead. This would also enable higher development density around the new DLR station, supporting the viability of a new town centre and the delivery of housing in the area.</p> <p>As highlighted in the IAA of the draft MTS, encouraging people to use public transport, walk and cycle reduces car use and potentially frees up more space for housing when less space is used for parking.</p> <p>All transport options would support the additional provision of housing. The DLR and bus transit would support the highest housing growth. This should in turn support the greatest provision of affordable housing and specialist housing – benefiting young families, older people, disabled people, BAME groups. This option has the greatest potential to alleviate homelessness, which could benefit woman who are single parents or victims of domestic abuse and alleviate overcrowding which affects BAME families the most.</p> <p>Transport improvements can increase property values which could have a positive effect on those who already own their own homes but could increase costs for those wanting to buy or rent in the area. This would benefit older people who are most likely to own their own home but disadvantage young adults who are least likely to own their own home, but want to.</p>
<p>6. To make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make the best use of land through appropriate development on brownfield sites and use of existing transport network? • Ensure that higher densities development does not adversely impact on different groups of people? • Integrate land use and transport? • Promote regeneration and provide benefits for existing communities? 	<p>The transport options outlined in chapter 3 are fully integrated with the existing transport network to minimise cost and maximise the benefits generated by the transport improvements. Public transport is the most space efficient mode of transport and enables the release space for new infrastructure including new homes.</p> <p>Higher density developments would be enabled around the DLR station as well as the delivery of a new town centre. The DLR and bus transit would support the highest level growth, enabling the most efficient use of land and give the greatest support sustainable patterns and forms of development.</p> <p>In line with the MTS and highlighted in the IAA, the proposals are predicated on an integrated approach to land use planning and the provision of transport services based on the principle that new residential and commercial development should be as close as possible to high quality public transport. The proposed DLR station and the proposed bus transit route would serve areas where the majority of employment and housing growth is planned.</p>

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>	Assessment of OAPF component
7. To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance existing. Nurturing a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorized transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance the townscape/cityscape character? • Create and maintain a safe and attractive public realm which encourages people to walk and cycle? • Help to make people feel positive about the area they live in and promote social integration? • Encourage an inclusive design approach taking into account the needs of a variety of users • Help to improve the wider built environment and create a sense of place and 'vibrancy'? • Promote high quality design and sustainable design and construction methods? • Improve legibility and ease of use of the built environment for people with sensory or cognitive impairments? • Retain the spatial diversity of communities? 	<p>The bus transit scheme would provide an opportunity to transform some of the main arterial roads through the OA and the surrounding public realm, supporting the creation of Healthy Streets by reallocating road space to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport users.</p> <p>High-quality public realm around the station would be designed to encourage people to spend time in the local area, and to walk, cycle or take public transport to their final destination.</p> <p>Stations and stops would be integrated with their surroundings giving the opportunity to create high quality public realm and reduce severance caused by the road network.</p>
8. To maximise accessibility for all in and around London	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve accessibility to all public transport modes? • Increase equality of access to services and facilities ? • Improve links between areas, neighbourhoods and communities? 	<p>The transport chapter of the adoption draft OAPF includes proposals which aim to improve connectivity in the area and to surrounding neighbourhoods by investing in transport solutions which are affordable, inclusive and accessible for existing and new communities. Both proposals include secure and accessible trains, buses and stops with real-time information provided at stops and stations, improving sustainable travels options for those who are less mobile, such as people travelling with children and those with physical disabilities. This would also benefit young people who cannot drive.</p> <p>Those transport proposals are also complemented by a number of measures aimed at improving the quality of local walking and cycling connections and therefore tackling severance.</p>
9. To enhance and improve connectivity for all to, from, within and around the area and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes. To improve connectivity and access to opportunities within the OA and to areas of significant employment growth, such as the Royal Docks. To overcome severance and promote safe, accessible routes for active travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve connectivity by public transport in outer London? • Improve connectivity across the River Thames by all modes of transport, particularly in east London? • Reduce traffic volumes and congestion on roads across all parts of London? • Reduce severance and consequent inequalities for those groups who are more greatly affected by severance (e.g. people on low incomes, disabled people, children and young people, older people and people dependent on walking and using public transport for travel)? • Encourage a modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel as well as encourage greater efficiency (e.g. through car-sharing)? • Reduce the overall need for people to travel by improving their access to the services, jobs, leisure and amenities in the place in which they live? • Encourage active travel by creating safe, attractive routes? 	<p>The proposals included in the transport chapter would enable the provision of high quality public transport with high frequency services. This would make travelling within the OA and beyond the OA quicker and easier and therefore significantly improve the connectivity of the area.</p> <p>As explained in the IIA of the draft MTS, greater bus connectivity improves access to employment opportunities including for areas which are further away from the rail network. It also improves access to employment opportunities for lower income groups which are more dependent on bus links. Improving sustainable travels options also benefits those who are less mobile such as people travelling with children and those with physical disabilities. It also benefits young people who cannot drive</p> <p>The DLR extension proposal would provide direct access across the river reducing severance caused by the river, making it quicker to access centres of employment such as the Royal Docks and Isle of Dogs. As part of a wider strategy to build a developer-led pier in east London, there is a potential to introduce a new pier at Thamesmead. There would be an opportunity to provide new cross-river connections to central London, to the west and Kent.</p>
10. To maintain, strengthen and support the local economy, recognising the existing and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help maintain London as an internationally competitive city? • Increase London's productivity? 	<p>The transport proposals for Thamesmead form part of the wider MTS proposal to increase transport capacity which would provide significant economic benefits to businesses as noted in the IIA of the draft MTS.</p>

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>	Assessment of OAPF component
<p>historical economic base with regard to logistics, manufacturing and the Thames Estuary Production Corridor vision and build upon this as a priority. To enhance the existing economy by improving conditions for business to thrive. To plan for efficient use of employment land and safeguard protected industrial capacity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the provision of the right type of employment land and floorspace in the right place to ensure that London remains economically competitive? Help generate satisfying, secure and rewarding new jobs? Create healthy, productive workplaces? Help to provide employment opportunities in the most deprived areas, particularly to disadvantaged groups, and stimulate regeneration? Minimise barriers to employment (e.g. transport, financial, childcare)? Help reduce overall unemployment, particularly long-term and youth unemployment? Improve the resilience of business and the economy? Help to diversify the economy? Encourage business start-ups and support the growth of businesses, particularly SMEs? Enable people with physical and mental health conditions and disabilities to stay in employment? Support social enterprise, voluntary and community sectors? Support small, local retail offers? Support working families? 	<p>The proposed bus transit and DLR extension would better connect local employment centres to neighbourhood centres creating new opportunities for businesses. This could also contribute to the creation of mixed-use developments in the OA providing employment opportunities to local residents including those in the most deprived areas.</p> <p>Traffic congestion has an adverse effect on the local economy and businesses and the transport proposals of chapter 3 promote a shift from car use to the most space-efficient modes of transport. This would contribute to reducing traffic congestion and help to provide a reliable and resilient network making bus journeys and freight trips quicker and more efficient.</p>
<p>11. To ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure support economic competitiveness and housing delivery? Unlock land that has capacity for housing development? Provide accessible infrastructure to connect new housing developments to key services? Ensure equity of access to environmental, social and physical infrastructure? 	<p>The public transport proposals in Thamesmead would deliver physical infrastructure which increases connectivity in the area. They would create an integrated public transport network giving greater access to key services and enabling growth in areas which are currently isolated.</p>
<p>12. To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of area's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help to improve learning and the attainment of skills to the right employment opportunities? Ensure provision of sufficient school places to meet growing needs across London? Support transitions from education to work? Support London's status as an international city of learning, research and development? Support adult education to improve social mobility and life chances for all ages? Support early years education and support, particularly in areas of deprivation? Encourage education and training that meets the needs of business, including vocational training? 	<p>The transport proposals do not directly contribute to education provision but would provide better connectivity and accessibility to local amenities in the OA and beyond the OA. This includes, schools, adult education centre and education services in general, which would benefit young people.</p>
<p>13. To safeguard and enhance the area's cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve accessibility for all to cultural venues? 	<p>The transport proposals do not directly contribute to the provision of cultural facilities but they would provide better connectivity and accessibility to local amenities in the OA and beyond the OA. This includes places offering cultural activities and cultural venues.</p>

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>	Assessment of OAPF component
<p>environment and talent to benefit all Londoners while delivering new activities that strengthen and build strong and inclusive communities. In Thamesmead specifically, to celebrate and protect existing cultural and heritage destinations while encouraging new offers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve participation by all in cultural activities and support cultural activities that promote social integration? • Help to maintain and increase appropriate cultural facilities, both for consumption and production to sustain and strengthen a growing sector • Enable Londoners to develop skill and take up careers in the creative industries • Provide access to affordable cultural activities in areas of deprivation? 	<p>Transport improvements could provide the opportunity to provide a cultural facility in an accessible location.</p>
<p>14. To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce NO_x, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emissions? • Reduce inequalities in terms of access to clean air across London, particularly for those: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who live in deprived areas? • who live, learn or work near busy roads or construction sites? • who are more vulnerable because of their age or existing medical condition? • Reduce the number of people exposed to particulates and NO₂ concentrations, particularly vulnerable people? • Improve air quality around areas which may have high concentrations of vulnerable people such as schools, outdoor play areas, care homes and hospitals? • Help to achieve national and international standards for air quality? • Reduce costs to the economy resulting from premature deaths due to poor air quality? 	<p>The transport proposals encourage existing and new residents to use sustainable modes which reduce reliance on cars. This could lead to a decrease in the number of cars on the local network, a reduction in traffic congestion and a reduction in harmful air pollution which impacts human health and the environment. As highlighted in the IIA of the draft MTS and the London Plan, because the most vulnerable tend to be the most exposed, reduced air pollution would also reduce health inequalities in general.</p>
<p>15. To ensure that the area adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks through regeneration and development opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect London from climate change impacts? • Improve the microclimate and ameliorate the impact of the heat island effect on Londoners? • Help London to function during a flood event, heavy rainfall or tidal surge? • Help London to function during periods of drought? • Reduce impacts on groups more vulnerable to the effects of climate change e.g. older people are more vulnerable to excess heat? 	<p>The transport proposals do not directly contribute to ensuring that the area becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change.</p>
<p>16. To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to reduce London's CO₂ emission targets by 60% by 2025? • Reduce transport's contribution to CO₂ emissions? • Reduce the built environment's contribution to CO₂ emissions? 	<p>The transport proposals encourage existing and new residents to use sustainable modes which reduce reliance on cars. This could lead to a decrease in the number of cars on the local network, a reduction in traffic congestion and a reduction in CO₂ emissions.</p>

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>	Assessment of OAPF component
towards a zero carbon London by 2050	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate investment in green technologies, equipment and infrastructure that reduce GHG emissions? Promote the transition to a low carbon economy? Reduce carbon emissions by shifting to more sustainable modes of transport? 	
17. To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the proportion of energy both purchased and generated from renewable and sustainable resources? Contribute to the provision of smart and affordable energy system for all? Reduce the demand and need for energy? Promote generation of energy locally? Ensure that any supply shortages are addressed? Promote and improve energy efficiency? Reduce impacts of fuel poverty, particularly for vulnerable groups? Promote the transition to a low carbon economy? 	The transport proposals included in chapter 3 of the OAPF provide greater public transport connectivity and accessibility. This could result in fewer cars on the network reducing the level of energy required for travelling.
18. To protect and enhance the area's water resources by ensuring the highest levels of water efficiency and reuse, drainage and the sewerage system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the quality of the water environment, helping to meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive? Reduce discharges to surface and ground waters? Support necessary improvements to the water systems infrastructure (water supply/sewerage)? Reduce abstraction from surface and ground water sources? Reduce water consumption through the promotion of demand management? Protect and enhance the character and use of London's riverscapes and waterways? 	The transport proposals do not directly contribute to protecting and enhancing the area's water resources.
19. To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of property and infrastructure to flooding and reduce its effects and impacts on the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise the risk of flooding from all sources of flooding to people, property, infrastructure ? Manage residual flood risks appropriately and avoid new flood risks? Seek to minimise new development in areas prone to flood risk or mitigate the potential for such risk? Promote the integration of sustainable urban drainage systems? Ensure that sites in areas of high tidal flood risk include provision for the creation or improvement of flood defences? Ensure that no development prejudices the Environment Agency's ability to improve flood defences in line with its strategic plans? 	The transport proposals do not directly contribute to managing the risk of flooding.
20. To protect, connect and enhance the area's natural capital (including important habitats,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and enhance the character of local greenspaces? Bring nature closer to people, particularly in most urbanised parts of the city and improve access to areas of biodiversity interest? 	The proposed transport improvements do not directly contribute to enhancing the natural capital of the area. However, the proposed bus transit route would bring residents closer to the area's natural capital including Southmere and Birchmere Lakes by making those places better integrated with the surrounding neighbourhoods and by providing a high level of service along those places.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>	Assessment of OAPF component
species and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides linking it directly with the wider London green and blue network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to acknowledge monetary value to natural capital of London? • Conserve, enhance or create natural and semi-natural habitats of recognised ecological value and/or the green corridors that link them enhancing the ecological function and carrying capacity of the greenspace network? • Avoid damage to sites, protected species and habitats, especially where there is a designation of international, national, regional or local importance? • Promote, educate and raise awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment to all? • Promote and support the function of the Blue Ribbon Network? • Specifically address deficiencies in access to open space? • Create green spaces that are safe and accessible to all? • Promote sensory environments and play spaces? • Support the protection of the priority species identified in the Greenwich and Bexley BAP? • Improve access to, and the connectivity of, the Green Chain? 	The transport proposals encourage existing and new residents to use sustainable modes which reduce reliance on cars. This could lead to a decrease in the number of cars on the local network, a reduction in traffic congestion and a reduction in CO2 emissions. This could improve biodiversity and enhance the experience of open space.
21. To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and/or enhance heritage assets, their setting and the wider historic environment? • Contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? • Improve the quality and condition of the historic environment? • Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness? • Increase the social benefit (e.g. education, participation, citizenship, health and well-being) derived from the historic environment? • Engage communities in identifying culturally important features and areas? • Provide for increased access to and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Provide for increased understanding and interpretation of the historic environment? 	The proposed transport improvements do not directly contribute to enhancing the historic environment but they would provide better connections and could help residents to access places with heritage assets more quickly and more conveniently. Reduced traffic can enhance the experience of heritage assets. The delivery section recommends an Archaeological study to be undertaken and led by Historic England.
22. To conserve and recognise the area's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the use of brownfield land? • Prevent further soil degradation or erosion? • Restore degraded soil? • Minimise the risk of health impacts through contamination? • Maximise the potential benefit of access to new employment and housing as a result of remediation? 	The transport proposals do not directly contribute to conserving the area's geodiversity.
23. To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the principles of circular economy when aiming for waste reduction, reuse, re-manufacturing and recycling? 	The transport proposals do not directly contribute to keeping materials at their highest value,

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>	Assessment of OAPF component
as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise use of innovative waste management techniques including smart technology? • Help develop more efficient and sustainable freight transportation? • Minimise negative impacts of waste processing and disposal on vulnerable groups? 	
24. To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across the opportunity area and reduce inequalities in exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the number of people exposed to high levels of noise with the potential to cause annoyance, sleep disturbance or physiological effects? • Help reduce actual noise levels and disturbances from noise? • Minimise and reduce road, rail and aviation noise and vibration levels and disruption? • Improve people's access to quiet/ tranquil spaces? • Reduce night time noise in residential areas? 	The measures outlined in the transport chapter encourage the use of sustainable modes which would reduce reliance on private modes of transport. This would reduce levels of congestion in the longer term and is therefore likely to reduce the level of noise people are exposed to from road traffic.

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

20. To protect, connect and enhance the area's natural capital (including important habitats, species and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides linking it directly with the wider London green and blue network.	
21. To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	
22. To conserve and recognise the area's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	
23. To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	
24. To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across the opportunity area and reduce inequalities in exposure	

Spatial Strategies

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>	Assessment of OAPF component
1. To make the area inclusive by reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce poverty and social exclusion? • Promote a culture of equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment? • Promote an inclusive design approach ensuring a barrier free environment for all, especially disabled people? • Provide opportunities for people to choose an active, fulfilling life? – • Provide opportunities for Londoners to actively participate in the city's life, decision making and communities? • Provide opportunities for Londoners of every background to connect? 	<p>The Spatial Strategy section sets out a number of initiatives that could lead to reduced inequality and disadvantage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It promotes town and district centres to better serve the needs of the local communities and seeks a new neighbourhood centre at Southmere which would bring facilities closer to the community. Local facilities are especially beneficial to older people and disabled people who are less able to travel longer distances and as well as pregnant women and those with small children. London's high streets provide important places for people to gather, particularly for young people not in education, employment or training, and for older people, as they support social interaction and exchange that might not be available elsewhere. High streets also provide flexible job opportunities for younger and older people such as Saturday jobs for young adults and students and part-time work for older Londoners². Successful high streets also benefit BAME groups and women who are more likely to work in the retail sector. ○ It sets out how the Moorings social club and under-road arches are providing flexible spaces for local businesses. By providing business space where existing provision is lacking, it could create start-up opportunities for lower-income communities, women and BAME groups. ○ The West Thamesmead SIL section identifies the poor pedestrian environment around Plumstead gyratory, and seeks to improve the public realm, and the walking and cycling environment in this area. Improved public realm would help those who are less mobile such as disabled people and elderly people, pregnant women and those with small children. Improved public realm can also help those with visual impairments navigate their environment more easily.
2. To ensure the OAPF area has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient and free of prejudice		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Spatial Strategy section sets out a proposal to encourage low cost space for local SMEs which could help enable a broader range of local employment opportunities to accommodate a wider range of groups. By providing business space where existing provision is lacking, it could create start-up opportunities for lower-income communities, women and BAME groups. • It seeks to protect and/or replace community centres which have potential benefits for faith groups, older people, women with young children and children who tend to have meetings, coffee mornings and play groups in these spaces, encouraging social interaction.
3. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of local residents and to reduce health inequalities across the area and between communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access and equity of access to health and social care services and facilities? • Reduce differentials in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy across London? • Promote increases in physical activity, particularly in areas of health and social deprivation? • Reduce inequalities in levels of physical activity? • Improve the physical and mental health and wellbeing of communities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Spatial Strategy section sets out a number of initiatives that could improve health and well-being: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It promotes access to facilities in local centres. Local centres are especially beneficial to older people and disabled people who are less able to travel longer distances and as well as pregnant women and those with small children. London's high streets provide important places for people to gather, particularly for young people not in education, employment or training, and for older people, as they support social interaction and exchange that might not be available elsewhere. High streets also provide flexible job

² High Streets for All, GLA, September 2017

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>	Assessment of OAPF component
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce inequalities in physical and mental health and wellbeing? • Support the provision of quality, affordable and healthy food? 	<p>opportunities for younger and older people such as Saturday jobs for young adults and students and part-time work for older Londoners³. Successful high streets also benefit BAME groups and women who are more likely to work in the retail sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It seeks to provide integrated health facilities and the expansion of existing healthcare centres at Gallions Reach and Lakeside to accommodate growth. This could especially benefit older people, disabled people, those with a long-term illness, or those undergoing gender reassignment as they could be treated for a wider range of conditions in one location reducing the need to travel. ○ It proposes enhanced links with green spaces and Thames Path to increase opportunities for walking, cycling and running ○ It proposes new and expanded leisure facilities, which would contribute significantly to wider health improvements by promoting increased physical activities.
4. To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce levels of crime? • Reduce the opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour? • Create a travel environment that feels safe to all users during the day time and night time? • Increase security and resilience to major incidents? • Improve perceptions of safety and fear of crime to help remove barriers to activities leading to reduced social isolation? 	<p>The spatial strategy section sets out a number of initiatives that would contribute to safety and security:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It encourages safe and walkable public realm network linking major centres • Under green infrastructure, it encourages new public spaces and routes that are well-lit and feel safe <p>These measures are likely to represent positive impacts for older people who have a greater fear of crimes and disabled people, people who have undergone gender reassignment, BAME groups and members of religious groups who all experience a higher incidence of crime.⁴</p>
5. To provide a quantum, type, quality and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand and the needs of the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to facilitate the delivery of house building that meets the needs of Londoners? • Reduce homelessness and overcrowding? Increase the range and affordability of housing? • Promote accessible and adaptable homes, improving choice for people who require them? • Improve insulation and energy efficiency in housing to reduce fuel poverty and ill-health? • Provide housing that encourages a sense of community and enhances the amenity value of the community? 	<p>West Thamesmead could provide new affordable homes through consolidation of SIL</p> <p>Section 4.3 Energy sets out how new development is expected to optimise energy efficiency</p> <p>Plumstead bus garage is identified as a potential location for delivering housing as part of a co-location of land uses</p> <p>The increased delivery of housing would result in additional affordable housing. The delivery of affordable housing, including intermediate housing would be particularly beneficial for young people who are more likely to experience difficulties with housing costs.⁵ The average age for shared ownership properties is 32⁶. The delivery of additional affordable housing is also likely to have a positive effect for BAME Londoners who are more likely to live in households with an average annual income below £20,000 (43 per cent BAME, compared with 32 per cent White) and are twice as likely to rent privately than White British people⁷. In addition, women are more likely to be economically inactive⁸, low paid⁹, and/ or subject to the poverty that affects single parent families¹⁰. Thus, women</p>

³ High Streets for All, GLA, September 2017

⁴ EHRC (2016 update) Crime and disabled people: Measures of disability-related harassment

See assessment of the GLA impact on trans-equality https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/assessment_of_the_gla_impact_on_trans_e_quality.pdf.)

EHRC 2016. Is England Fairer? The state of equality and human rights 2016

⁵ In a London First survey of London employees, 70 per cent of respondents in the 25-39 age group said that they found the cost of living and working in London difficult and 41 per cent of these said that they would consider leaving London to work elsewhere

⁶ 2016/17 CORE Data

⁷ Office of National Statistics – 2011 Census

⁸ New Policy Institute. London's Poverty Profile 2015

⁹ 58 per cent of low paid jobs in London are carried out by women. Moreover, the biggest group among the low paid in London is female part-time employees, who account for 31 per cent of all low paid Londoners. Ibid

¹⁰ 53 per cent of all London's single parent families live in poverty, and 97 per cent of those parents are female. Ibid

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>	Assessment of OAPF component
		<p>may benefit from efforts to increase the supply of homes and particularly of genuinely affordable homes.</p> <p>The provision of new housing would also result in the provision of specialist housing such as wheelchair and adaptable housing which would benefit disabled people and the elderly.</p> <p>Colocation could potentially result in poor environmental quality for residents but there are wider policies in this OAPF and the London Plan to mitigate impacts from noise, vibrations and other nuisances.</p>
<p>6. To make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make the best use of land through appropriate development on brownfield sites and use of existing transport network? • Ensure that higher densities development does not adversely impact on different groups of people? • Integrate land use and transport? • Promote regeneration and provide benefits for existing communities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The industrial strategy seeks to intensify uses, making better use of land including providing residential development. The provision of residential development could limit the attractiveness of industrial floorspace provided in mixed-use schemes, although policies in the London Plan are designed to mitigate this risk. • The potential for new development at West Thamesmead is linked to its proximity to Plumstead station, which would encourage use of existing public transport network • The options for West Thamesmead and Veridion Park would encourage additional industrial development, including affordable workspace. This could enable a broader range of local employment opportunities to accommodate a wider range of groups. The retention and intensification of industrial uses would limit the amount of land for residential development. However, the London Plan evidence shows a need for industrial land and the jobs they provide which can have a particular benefit for men¹¹ and BAME Londoners¹². <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategy encourages the provision of Integrated health facilities This could especially benefit older people, disabled people, those with a long-term illness, or those undergoing gender reassignment as they could be treated for a wider range of conditions in one location reducing the need to travel.
<p>7. To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance existing. Nurturing a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorized transport</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance the townscape/cityscape character? • Create and maintain a safe and attractive public realm which encourages people to walk and cycle? • Help to make people feel positive about the area they live in and promote social integration? • Encourage an inclusive design approach taking into account the needs of a variety of users • Help to improve the wider built environment and create a sense of place and ‘vibrancy’? • Promote high quality design and sustainable design and construction methods? • Improve legibility and ease of use of the built environment for people with sensory or cognitive impairments? • Retain the spatial diversity of communities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategy identifies the opportunity to strengthen the identity and sense of place of Thamesmead town centre. Further detail is provided in the Places section. • The strategy encourages more diverse land-uses in local centres that can serve the needs of the local community

¹¹ GLA Economics (2016) Economic Evidence Base 2016

¹² Current Issues Note 36: Patterns of low pay, GLA Economics, July 2012

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>	Assessment of OAPF component
8. To maximise accessibility for all in and around London	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve accessibility to all public transport modes? • Increase equality of access to services and facilities ? • Improve links between areas, neighbourhoods and communities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The spatial strategy encourages a greater diversity of uses in town centres to serve the needs of the local community • It encourages safe and walkable public realm networks to link centres • The strategy identifies a lack of connections and poor accessibility in Thamesmead town centre and promotes place-making improvements to strengthen its identity and sense of place • The strategy encourages development in the most accessible locations, for example close to Plumstead station
9. To enhance and improve connectivity for all to, from, within and around the area and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes. To improve connectivity and access to opportunities within the OA and to areas of significant employment growth, such as the Royal Docks. To overcome severance and promote safe, accessible routes for active travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve connectivity by public transport in outer London? • Improve connectivity across the River Thames by all modes of transport, particularly in east London? • Reduce traffic volumes and congestion on roads across all parts of London? • Reduce severance and consequent inequalities for those groups who are more greatly affected by severance (e.g. people on low incomes, disabled people, children and young people, older people and people dependent on walking and using public transport for travel)? • Encourage a modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel as well as encourage greater efficiency (e.g. through car-sharing)? • Reduce the overall need for people to travel by improving their access to the services, jobs, leisure and amenities in the place in which they live? • Encourage active travel by creating safe, attractive routes? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategy promotes local employment opportunities in town centres and at industrial locations which could reduce the need to travel • West Thamesmead Options 2 and 3 encourage new development close to Plumstead station • The strategy sets out proposals to minimise conflict with pedestrian movement • The Healthy Streets Approach supports the delivery of high quality, inclusive spaces that should prevent and remove barriers for disabled people, and encourage many disabled Londoners to increase their use of the city's streets by making them more appealing and accessible to people with a range of impairments, for example by reducing traffic volumes and speeds, making it easier to cross roads, ensuring footways are even and wide, providing lighting and resting points, and allowing inclusive and step-free access to bus stops and Tube stations.
10. To maintain, strengthen and support the local economy, recognising the existing and historical economic base with regard to logistics, manufacturing and the Thames Estuary Production Corridor vision and build upon this as a priority. To enhance the existing economy by improving conditions for business to thrive. To plan for efficient use of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help maintain London as an internationally competitive city? • Increase London's productivity? • Facilitate the provision of the right type of employment land and floorspace in the right place to ensure that London remains economically competitive? • Help generate satisfying, secure and rewarding new jobs? • Create healthy, productive workplaces? • Help to provide employment opportunities in the most deprived areas, particularly to disadvantaged groups, and stimulate regeneration? • Minimise barriers to employment (e.g. transport, financial, childcare)? • Help reduce overall unemployment, particularly long-term and youth unemployment? • Improve the resilience of business and the economy? • Help to diversify the economy? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategy facilitates employment by promoting the intensification of SIL to provide more floorspace and local jobs. • The Good Growth Fund investment at the Moorings Hub will provide new flexible spaces for local SMEs which could help enable a broader range of local employment opportunities to accommodate a wider range of group. By providing business space where existing provision is lacking, it could create start-up opportunities for lower-income communities, women and BAME groups • The strategy promotes new town centre uses, which would provide more job opportunities in the local area • The strategy recognises that industrial land provides low-cost business space for micro, small and medium-sized businesses. • The retention of sufficient industrial capacity within London will particularly benefit men and BAME Londoners. There are significant disparities in rates of low pay between BAME and White workers in specific sectors, with BAME workers more likely to experience low pay in the wholesale and retail sector and the primary utilities and manufacturing sector¹³. Apart from most retail premises, these sectors are often accommodated in industrial locations. While the retention of industrial capacity

¹³ Current Issues Note 36: Patterns of low pay, GLA Economics, July 2012

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>	Assessment of OAPF component
employment land and safeguard protected industrial capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage business start-ups and support the growth of businesses, particularly SMEs? Enable people with physical and mental health conditions and disabilities to stay in employment? Support social enterprise, voluntary and community sectors? Support small, local retail offers? Support working families? 	<p>would be unlikely to directly address pay disparities, these policies may have a positive impact through helping to ensure that businesses that employ low-paid BAME workers can continue to operate within London.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proportion of men working in skilled trades occupations or working as process, plant and machine operatives is significantly higher than the proportion of women in these roles¹⁴. These roles are more likely to be located in industrial locations, and therefore these policies may have a greater beneficial effect for men than women. Younger people are less likely to be employed and are likely to face less secure and stable employment¹⁵ so a strong economy can provide greater opportunities for young people.
11. To ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure support economic competitiveness and housing delivery? Unlock land that has capacity for housing development? Provide accessible infrastructure to connect new housing developments to key services? Ensure equity of access to environmental, social and physical infrastructure? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> West Thamesmead would unlock additional residential development. The increased delivery of housing would result in additional affordable housing. The delivery of affordable housing, including intermediate housing would be particularly beneficial for young people who are more likely to experience difficulties with housing costs.¹⁶ The average age for shared ownership properties 32¹⁷. The delivery of additional affordable housing is also likely to have a positive effect for BAME Londoners who are more likely to live in households with an average annual income below £20,000 (43 per cent BAME, compared with 32 per cent White) and are twice as likely to rent privately than White British people¹⁸. In addition, women are more likely to be economically inactive¹⁹, low paid²⁰, and/ or subject to the poverty that affects single parent families²¹. Thus, women may benefit from efforts to increase the supply of homes and particularly of genuinely affordable homes. The provision of new housing would also result in the provision of specialist housing such as wheelchair and adaptable housing which would benefit disabled people and the elderly. Colocation could potentially result in poor environmental quality for residents but there are wider policies in this OAPF and the London Plan that aim to mitigate impacts from noise, vibrations and other nuisances. The strategy proposes public realm improvements as part of SIL intensification development The Social and Community Infrastructure section presents an assessment of uses that support each growth scenario. It sets out detailed requirements for specific infrastructure – including schools, leisure and energy. This would support a greater choice of schools and educational opportunities for all, which is particularly important for low-income communities, ethnic minority groups, disabled residents or those with existing health conditions, and Gypsy and Traveller communities The Digital Connectivity section encourages full fibre connectivity as a key infrastructure need for new development
12. To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of area's existing and future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help to improve learning and the attainment of skills to the right employment opportunities? Ensure provision of sufficient school places to meet growing needs across London? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategy proposes for Veridion Park option 1 a new construction-related further education facility. This would help provide education and training that meets the needs of business. This is

¹⁴ GLA Economics (2016) Economic Evidence Base 2016

¹⁵ EHRC (2016) 'Is England Fair: The State of Equality and Human Rights 2016

¹⁶ In a London First survey of London employees, 70 per cent of respondents in the 25-39 age group said that they found the cost of living and working in London difficult and 41 per cent of these said that they would consider leaving London to work elsewhere

¹⁷ 2016/17 CORE Data

¹⁸ Office of National Statistics – 2011 Census

¹⁹ New Policy Institute. London's Poverty Profile 2015

²⁰ 58 per cent of low paid jobs in London are carried out by women. Moreover, the biggest group among the low paid in London is female part-time employees, who account for 31 per cent of all low paid Londoners. Ibid

²¹ 53 per cent of all London's single parent families live in poverty, and 97 per cent of those parents are female. Ibid

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>	Assessment of OAPF component
labour market and improves life chances for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support transitions from education to work? • Support London's status as an international city of learning, research and development? • Support adult education to improve social mobility and life chances for all ages? • Support early years education and support, particularly in areas of deprivation? • Encourage education and training that meets the needs of business, including vocational training? 	<p>likely to benefit young people, the unemployed and lower income communities in particular, who may have more limited access to education and employment opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Social and Community Infrastructure section includes an estimated requirement for new facilities linked to the two growth options, and identifies broad locations, and expansion of existing schools. It also references the need for early years provision to be provided as part of mixed-use development. This would support a greater choice of schools and educational opportunities for all, which is particularly important for low-income communities, ethnic minority groups, disabled residents or those with existing health conditions, and Gypsy and Traveller communities • These proposals would have a positive impact on this objective and particularly for young people who are most likely to benefit from education and training that will help them into the workforce.
13. To safeguard and enhance the area's cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment and talent to benefit all Londoners while delivering new activities that strengthen and build strong and inclusive communities In Thamesmead specifically, Celebrate and protect existing cultural and heritage destinations while encouraging new offers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve accessibility for all to cultural venues? • Improve participation by all in cultural activities and support cultural activities that promote social integration? • Help to maintain and increase appropriate cultural facilities, both for consumption and production to sustain and strengthen a growing sector • Enable Londoners to develop skill and take up careers in the creative industries • Provide access to affordable cultural activities in areas of deprivation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Spatial strategy identifies the potential for Thamesmead town centre to provide cultural and social uses that serve the local community which would have potential benefits for faith groups, older people, women with young children and children who all tend to have meetings, coffee mornings and play groups in these centres, encouraging social interaction
14. To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce NO_x, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emissions? • Reduce inequalities in terms of access to clean air across London, particularly for those: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who live in deprived areas? • who live, learn or work near busy roads or construction sites? • who are more vulnerable because of their age or existing medical condition? • Reduce the number of people exposed to particulates and NO₂ concentrations, particularly vulnerable people? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The spatial strategy encourages a greater range of uses in town centres which would reduce the need to travel • The section on Air Quality identifies Air Quality Focus Areas, and Air Quality Management Areas, and sets out proposals for encouraging large developments to achieve an Air Quality Positive approach which would benefit those with respiratory conditions and other long term illnesses. • Age is an important factor in relation to susceptibility to the health effects of air pollution. Poor air quality can have particular impacts on children and older people²² and during pregnancy affecting both mother and baby resulting in babies with low birth weights²³. In addition, BAME groups can be more likely to be exposed to above EU-limit concentrations of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)²⁴.

²² Updated Analysis of Air Pollution in London, Aether, February 2017

²³ BMJ, 2017, Impact of London's road traffic air and noise pollution on birth weight: retrospective population based cohort study

²⁴ Updated Analysis of Air Pollution in London, Aether, February 2017

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>	Assessment of OAPF component
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve air quality around areas which may have high concentrations of vulnerable people such as schools, outdoor play areas, care homes and hospitals? • Help to achieve national and international standards for air quality? • Reduce costs to the economy resulting from premature deaths due to poor air quality? 	
<p>15. To ensure that the area adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks through regeneration and development opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect London from climate change impacts • Improve the microclimate and ameliorate the impact of the heat island effect on Londoners? • Help London to function during a flood event, heavy rainfall or tidal surge? • Help London to function during periods of drought? • Reduce impacts on groups more vulnerable to the effects of climate change e.g. older people are more vulnerable to excess heat? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Spatial Strategy includes a section on managing flood risk. The entire OA is in Flood Zone 2-3 and sits within the Thames Estuary 2100 action zone. The flood risk sections advises that land may have to be set aside for future flood defenses. This may reduce the amount of land available for development. • An Integrated Water Management Strategy has been prepared with recommendations for addressing constraints in the area • The section on Green Infrastructure identifies the contribution that the area's green spaces and water bodies can make to mitigating climate change. It also encourages greening the public realm to create shade and natural cooling.
<p>16. To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to reduce London's CO₂ emission targets by 60% by 2025? • Reduce transport's contribution to CO₂ emissions? • Reduce the built environment's contribution to CO₂ emissions? • Facilitate investment in green technologies, equipment and infrastructure that reduce GHG emissions? • Promote the transition to a low carbon economy? • Reduce carbon emissions by shifting to more sustainable modes of transport? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The inclusion of the objective and aim to coordinate delivery of district heating is more likely to result in the delivery of such a network and reduce carbon dioxide emissions. The mixed used nature of development is more likely to enable the use of waste heat from industrial and waste processes, reducing the need for gas heating. • The spatial strategy encourages a greater range of uses in local centres which would reduce the need to travel • West Thamesmead options 2 and 3 locate new housing close to Plumstead station
<p>17. To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the proportion of energy both purchased and generated from renewable and sustainable resources? • Contribute to the provision of smart and affordable energy system for all? • Reduce the demand and need for energy? • Promote generation of energy locally? • Ensure that any supply shortages are addressed? • Promote and improve energy efficiency? • Reduce impacts of fuel poverty, particularly for vulnerable groups? • Promote the transition to a low carbon economy? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The spatial strategy recognises the need for utilities to be provided in a timely manner, and states that discussions have taken place with utility providers to estimate requirements for the OA • It proposes delivery coordination to minimise disruption and mitigate impacts of future growth • The strategy references work being done on energy masterplanning with Bexley to create a heat network, using the Riverside Resource Recovery facility. This could also tackle fuel poverty which affects people in older, poorer housing stock. 10 per cent of households in London are fuel poor and national evidence demonstrates that there is greater proportion of BAME households in fuel poverty and a significant proportion of households that are fuel poor include children²⁵ • Whilst short term energy supply has been secured, the Development Infrastructure Funding Study identified a shortfall in capacity in the long term, and the upgrades required to meet capacity • The energy section encourages new developments to adopt energy efficient designs and be net zero carbon

²⁵ 106 www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-statistics

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>	Assessment of OAPF component
<p>18. To protect and enhance the area's water resources by ensuring the highest levels of water efficiency and reuse, drainage and the sewerage system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the quality of the water environment, helping to meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive? • Reduce discharges to surface and ground waters? • Support necessary improvements to the water systems infrastructure (water supply/sewerage)? • Reduce abstraction from surface and ground water sources? • Reduce water consumption through the promotion of demand management? • Protect and enhance the character and use of London's riverscapes and waterways? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The spatial strategy Water and Waste Water section seeks all development to be constructed to maximum achievable standards in water efficiency, and to identify alternative sources of water supply (e.g. rainwater, greywater or wastewater recycling)
<p>19. To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of property and infrastructure to flooding and reduce its effects and impacts on the community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise the risk of flooding from all sources of flooding to people, property, infrastructure ? • Manage residual flood risks appropriately and avoid new flood risks? • Seek to minimise new development in areas prone to flood risk or mitigate the potential for such risk? • Promote the integration of sustainable urban drainage systems? • Ensure that sites in areas of high tidal flood risk include provision for the creation or improvement of flood defences? • Ensure that no development prejudices the Environment Agency's ability to improve flood defences in line with its strategic plans? • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Spatial Strategy section on flood risk identifies that the area is in zone 2-3, and that the Thames Estuary 2100 Plan sets out an action plan for tidal flood risk management. • The strategy promotes the production of a Riverside Strategy that could set out requirements for updating flood defences and promotes use of SUDS
<p>20. To protect, connect and enhance the area's natural capital (including important habitats, species and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides linking it directly with the wider London green and blue network.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance the character of local greenspaces? • Bring nature closer to people, particularly in most urbanised parts of the city and improve access to areas of biodiversity interest? • Help to acknowledge monetary value to natural capital of London? • Conserve, enhance or create natural and semi-natural habitats of recognised ecological value and/or the green corridors that link them enhancing the ecological function and carrying capacity of the greenspace network? • Avoid damage to sites, protected species and habitats, especially where there is a designation of international, national, regional or local importance? • Promote, educate and raise awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment to all? • Promote and support the function of the Blue Ribbon Network? • Specifically address deficiencies in access to open space? • Create green spaces that are safe and accessible to all? • Promote sensory environments and play spaces? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The section on Veridion Park SIL identifies environmental considerations and adjacencies with the allocated SINC. Development would need to be carefully managed to protect the SINC. • Southmere lake is identified as an opportunity to provide water play areas for childfree. • The section on Green Infrastructure notes that Thamesmead has extensive areas of green space and water bodies. It seeks to protect and enhance these existing assets and sets out a set of principles for development. The map identifies areas of existing assets, improvements to green routes, SINC's and Open Space, as well as potential for urban greening which would have a positive effect on this objective. • The strategy seeks to strengthen and enhance SINC's and the natural habitat. This could have a positive effect as development and the loss of vacant land has the potential to displace existing biodiversity.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>	Assessment of OAPF component
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the protection of the priority species identified in the Greenwich and Bexley BAP? Improve access to, and the connectivity of, the Green Chain? 	
<p>21. To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve and/or enhance heritage assets, their setting and the wider historic environment? Contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? Improve the quality and condition of the historic environment? Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness? Increase the social benefit (e.g. education, participation, citizenship, health and well-being) derived from the historic environment? Engage communities in identifying culturally important features and areas? Provide for increased access to and enjoyment of the historic environment? Provide for increased understanding and interpretation of the historic environment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Spatial Strategy will not impact on, and could potentially, enhance the historic environment
<p>22. To conserve and recognise the area's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the use of brownfield land? Prevent further soil degradation or erosion? Restore degraded soil? Minimise the risk of health impacts through contamination? Maximise the potential benefit of access to new employment and housing as a result of remediation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Industrial strategy seeks to intensify uses, making better use of land including providing residential development
<p>23. To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the principles of circular economy when aiming for waste reduction, reuse, re-manufacturing and recycling? Maximise use of innovative waste management techniques including smart technology? Help develop more efficient and sustainable freight transportation? Minimise negative impacts of waste processing and disposal on vulnerable groups? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The spatial strategy identifies the designated waste sites in the area, and as SIL-compliant uses include waste, it is beneficial that industrial land is being retained. The strategy encourages circular economy principles in the design and development of proposals. Large-scale developments are encouraged to produce a Circular Economy Statement
<p>24. To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across the opportunity area and reduce inequalities in exposure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the number of people exposed to high levels of noise with the potential to cause annoyance, sleep disturbance or physiological effects? Help reduce actual noise levels and disturbances from noise? Minimise and reduce road, rail and aviation noise and vibration levels and disruption? Improve people's access to quiet/ tranquil spaces? Reduce night time noise in residential areas? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Options assessment for the industrial sites considers edge conditions and adjacent uses Access to open space would improve access to quiet/tranquil places having a positive effect on this objective. New development has the potential to provide better living conditions for residents by having better design and including better sound insulation and by providing a buffer to existing noise sensitive development

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

19. To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of property and infrastructure to flooding and reduce its effects and impacts on the community.	
20. To protect, connect and enhance the area's natural capital (including important habitats, species and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides linking it directly with the wider London green and blue network.	
21. To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	
22. To conserve and recognise the area's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	
23. To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	
24. To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across the opportunity area and reduce inequalities in exposure	

Places

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>	Assessment of OAPF component
1. To make the area inclusive by reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce poverty and social exclusion? • Promote a culture of equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment? • Promote an inclusive design approach ensuring a barrier free environment for all, especially disabled people? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Places section does not directly impact on poverty and social exclusion. However, opportunities for new development that integrates with existing communities, improving access to jobs and homes, are identified. Opportunities for new or improved local and strategic connections and areas of public realm are also identified, with a view to creating a more inclusive Thamesmead and Abbey Wood.
2. To ensure the OAPF area has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient and free of prejudice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for people to choose an active, fulfilling life? – • Provide opportunities for Londoners to actively participate in the city's life, decision making and communities? • Provide opportunities for Londoners of every background to connect? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Places section does not directly impact on socially integrated communities. However, emphasis is placed on new development acknowledging the importance of local cultural and historic assets, as well as incorporating resilience principles. The section sets out potential local connections for each area, which would improve access to local facilities. Local facilities are especially beneficial to older people and disabled people who are less able to travel longer distances and as well as pregnant women and those with small children.
3. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of local residents and to reduce health inequalities across the area and between communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access and equity of access to health and social care services and facilities? • Reduce differentials in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy across London? • Promote increases in physical activity, particularly in areas of health and social deprivation? • Reduce inequalities in levels of physical activity? • Improve the physical and mental health and wellbeing of communities? • Reduce inequalities in physical and mental health and wellbeing? • Support the provision of quality, affordable and healthy food? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Places section emphasises the importance of integrating the Healthy Streets approach into future change. This includes promoting cycling, walking and public transport, and implementing projects that improve environmental quality. The Healthy Streets approach aims to contribute to improved physical and mental health and reduce health inequalities. • New sports and leisure facilities are proposed at Thamesmead town centre and Waterfront , and North Thamesmead and The Moorings, which would contribute significantly to wider health improvements by promoting increased physical activities.
4. To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce levels of crime? • Reduce the opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour? • Create a travel environment that feels safe to all users during the day time and night time? • Increase security and resilience to major incidents? • Improve perceptions of safety and fear of crime to help remove barriers to activities leading to reduced social isolation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The environmental and connectivity improvements contained within the Places section have the potential to improve perceptions of safety and security in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood. They promote development that fosters passive surveillance of public spaces, well-lit walking and cycling routes, and more active and animated places.
5. To provide a quantum, type, quality and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand and the needs of the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to facilitate the delivery of house building that meets the needs of Londoners? • Reduce homelessness and overcrowding? Increase the range and affordability of housing? • Promote accessible and adaptable homes, improving choice for people who require them? • Improve insulation and energy efficiency in housing to reduce fuel poverty and ill-health? • Provide housing that encourages a sense of community and enhances the amenity value of the community? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Places section does not directly impact on the quantum, type, quality and tenure of housing. However, the importance of new development integrating with existing communities is emphasised. Combined with identifying potential new and improved connections, and other environmental improvements, the Places section could help encourage a sense of community and enhance the amenity value of the community

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>	Assessment of OAPF component
6. To make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make the best use of land through appropriate development on brownfield sites and use of existing transport network? • Ensure that higher densities development does not adversely impact on different groups of people? • Integrate land use and transport? • Promote regeneration and provide benefits for existing communities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Places section is clear about the potential opportunities for integrating new development with existing and potential transport infrastructure. This includes intensifying land use around transport nodes, and realising opportunities for wider environmental improvements. The importance of new development integrating with existing communities is also emphasised, ensuring that higher density development does not adversely impact on different groups of people.
7. To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance existing. Nurturing a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorized transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance the townscape/cityscape character? • Create and maintain a safe and attractive public realm which encourages people to walk and cycle? • Help to make people feel positive about the area they live in and promote social integration? • Encourage an inclusive design approach taking into account the needs of a variety of users • Help to improve the wider built environment and create a sense of place and 'vibrancy'? • Promote high quality design and sustainable design and construction methods? • Improve legibility and ease of use of the built environment for people with sensory or cognitive impairments? • Retain the spatial diversity of communities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Places section is clear about the potential opportunities for integrating new development with existing and potential transport infrastructure. This includes intensifying land use around transport nodes, and realising opportunities for wider environmental improvements. The importance of new development integrating with existing communities is also emphasised, ensuring that higher density development does not adversely impact on different groups of people. Emphasis is also placed on new development acknowledging the importance of local cultural and historic assets, as well as incorporating resilience principles. • Furthermore, The Places section emphasises the importance of integrating the Healthy Streets approach into future change. This includes promoting cycling, walking and public transport, and implementing projects that improve environmental quality. The Healthy Streets approach aims to contribute to improved physical and mental health and reduce health inequalities. The Healthy Streets Approach supports the delivery of high quality, inclusive spaces that should prevent and remove barriers for disabled people, and encourage many disabled Londoners to increase their use of the city's streets by making them more appealing and accessible to people with a range of impairments, for example by reducing traffic volumes and speeds, making it easier to cross roads, ensuring footways are even and wide, providing lighting and resting points, and allowing inclusive and step-free access to bus stops and Tube stations.
8. To maximise accessibility for all in and around London	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve accessibility to all public transport modes? • Increase equality of access to services and facilities ? • Improve links between areas, neighbourhoods and communities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Places section emphasises the importance of integrating the Healthy Streets approach into future change. This includes promoting cycling, walking and public transport, and implementing projects that improve environmental quality. The Healthy Streets approach aims to contribute to improved physical and mental health and reduce health inequalities. Potential local and strategic connections and improvements are identified, resolving historic severances caused by infrastructure and poor urban design.
9. To enhance and improve connectivity for all to, from, within and around the area and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes. To improve connectivity and access to opportunities within the OA and to areas of significant employment growth, such as the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve connectivity by public transport in outer London? • Improve connectivity across the River Thames by all modes of transport, particularly in east London? • Reduce traffic volumes and congestion on roads across all parts of London? • Reduce severance and consequent inequalities for those groups who are more greatly affected by severance (e.g. people on low incomes, disabled people, children and young people, older people and people dependent on walking and using public transport for travel)? • Encourage a modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel as well as encourage greater efficiency (e.g. through car-sharing)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Places section emphasises the importance of integrating the Healthy Streets approach into future change. This includes promoting cycling, walking and public transport, and implementing projects that improve environmental quality. The Healthy Streets approach aims to contribute to improved physical and mental health and reduce health inequalities. Potential local and strategic connections and improvements are identified, resolving historic severances caused by infrastructure and poor urban design. The Places section also adds weight to the future public transport scenarios detailed in the Transport section, by identifying opportunities for new local connections to strategic public transport connections like a new DLR extension to the Royal Docks via Beckton Riverside.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>	Assessment of OAPF component
Royal Docks. To overcome severance and promote safe, accessible routes for active travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the overall need for people to travel by improving their access to the services, jobs, leisure and amenities in the place in which they live? • Encourage active travel by creating safe, attractive routes? 	
10. To maintain, strengthen and support the local economy, recognising the existing and historical economic base with regard to logistics, manufacturing and the Thames Estuary Production Corridor vision and build upon this as a priority. To enhance the existing economy by improving conditions for business to thrive. To plan for efficient use of employment land and safeguard protected industrial capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help maintain London as an internationally competitive city? • Increase London's productivity? • Facilitate the provision of the right type of employment land and floorspace in the right place to ensure that London remains economically competitive? • Help generate satisfying, secure and rewarding new jobs? • Create healthy, productive workplaces? • Help to provide employment opportunities in the most deprived areas, particularly to disadvantaged groups, and stimulate regeneration? • Minimise barriers to employment (e.g. transport, financial, childcare)? • Help reduce overall unemployment, particularly long-term and youth unemployment? • Improve the resilience of business and the economy? • Help to diversify the economy? • Encourage business start-ups and support the growth of businesses, particularly SMEs? • Enable people with physical and mental health conditions and disabilities to stay in employment? • Support social enterprise, voluntary and community sectors? • Support small, local retail offers? • Support working families? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Places section proposes visions for the future of five places in the OA area. Some of these emphasise the importance of retaining existing industrial floorspace in accordance with draft London Plan policy. Potential new local connections and environmental improvements would also make it easier for existing and future residents to access local job opportunities. • The potential for industrial intensification is identified in West Thamesmead and Plumstead.
11. To ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure support economic competitiveness and housing delivery? • Unlock land that has capacity for housing development? • Provide accessible infrastructure to connect new housing developments to key services? • Ensure equity of access to environmental, social and physical infrastructure? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Places section emphasises the importance of integrating the Healthy Streets approach into future change. This includes promoting cycling, walking and public transport, and implementing projects that improve environmental quality. The Healthy Streets approach aims to contribute to improved physical and mental health and reduce health inequalities. Potential local and strategic connections and improvements are identified, resolving historic severances caused by infrastructure and poor urban design.
12. To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of area's existing and future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to improve learning and the attainment of skills to the right employment opportunities? • Ensure provision of sufficient school places to meet growing needs across London? • Support transitions from education to work? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Places section includes proposals for a potential new school at North Thamesmead and the Waterfront, and a construction-related further education facility at Veridion Park. This would support a greater choice of schools and educational opportunities for all, which is particularly important for low-income communities, ethnic minority groups, disabled residents or those with existing health conditions, and Gypsy and Traveller communities.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>	Assessment of OAPF component
labour market and improves life chances for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support London's status as an international city of learning, research and development? Support adult education to improve social mobility and life chances for all ages? Support early years education and support, particularly in areas of deprivation? Encourage education and training that meets the needs of business, including vocational training? 	
13. To safeguard and enhance the area's cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment and talent to benefit all Londoners while delivering new activities that strengthen and build strong and inclusive communities. In Thamesmead specifically, to celebrate and protect existing cultural and heritage destinations while encouraging new offers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve accessibility for all to cultural venues? Improve participation by all in cultural activities and support cultural activities that promote social integration? Help to maintain and increase appropriate cultural facilities, both for consumption and production to sustain and strengthen a growing sector Enable Londoners to develop skill and take up careers in the creative industries Provide access to affordable cultural activities in areas of deprivation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The potential improvements to local and strategic connections identified in the Places section could improve access to culture. The importance of heritage assets is also acknowledged.
14. To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce NO_x, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emissions? Reduce inequalities in terms of access to clean air across London, particularly for those: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> who live in deprived areas? who live, learn or work near busy roads or construction sites? who are more vulnerable because of their age or existing medical condition? Reduce the number of people exposed to particulates and NO₂ concentrations, particularly vulnerable people? Improve air quality around areas which may have high concentrations of vulnerable people such as schools, outdoor play areas, care homes and hospitals? Help to achieve national and international standards for air quality? Reduce costs to the economy resulting from premature deaths due to poor air quality? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By promoting the Healthy Streets approach, the Places section could contribute towards a modal shift towards sustainable transport and a corresponding improvement in local air quality.
15. To ensure that the area adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect London from climate change impacts? Improve the microclimate and ameliorate the impact of the heat island effect on Londoners? Help London to function during a flood event, heavy rainfall or tidal surge? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Places section will not impact directly on climate change mitigation

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>	Assessment of OAPF component
such as flood, drought and heat risks through regeneration and development opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help London to function during periods of drought? • Reduce impacts on groups more vulnerable to the effects of climate change e.g. older people are more vulnerable to excess heat? 	
16. To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to reduce London's CO₂ emission targets by 60% by 2025? • Reduce transport's contribution to CO₂ emissions? • Reduce the built environment's contribution to CO₂ emissions? • Facilitate investment in green technologies, equipment and infrastructure that reduce GHG emissions? • Promote the transition to a low carbon economy? • Reduce carbon emissions by shifting to more sustainable modes of transport? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By promoting the Healthy Streets approach, the Places section could contribute towards a modal shift towards sustainable transport and a corresponding improvement in local air quality.
17. To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the proportion of energy both purchased and generated from renewable and sustainable resources? • Contribute to the provision of smart and affordable energy system for all? • Reduce the demand and need for energy? • Promote generation of energy locally? • Ensure that any supply shortages are addressed? • Promote and improve energy efficiency? • Reduce impacts of fuel poverty, particularly for vulnerable groups? • Promote the transition to a low carbon economy? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By promoting the Healthy Streets approach, the Places section could contribute towards a modal shift towards sustainable transport and a corresponding improvement in local air quality.
18. To protect and enhance the area's water resources by ensuring the highest levels of water efficiency and reuse, drainage and the sewerage system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the quality of the water environment, helping to meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive? • Reduce discharges to surface and ground waters? • Support necessary improvements to the water systems infrastructure (water supply/sewerage)? • Reduce abstraction from surface and ground water sources? • Reduce water consumption through the promotion of demand management? • Protect and enhance the character and use of London's riverscapes and waterways? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Places section will not impact on water management.
19. To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of property and infrastructure to flooding and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise the risk of flooding from all sources of flooding to people, property, infrastructure ? • Manage residual flood risks appropriately and avoid new flood risks? • Seek to minimise new development in areas prone to flood risk or mitigate the potential for such risk? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The section on North Thamesmead and the Moorings notes that natural flood management methods can contribute to increasing flood storage and creating recreational areas and habitat.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>	Assessment of OAPF component
reduce its effects and impacts on the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the integration of sustainable urban drainage systems? Ensure that sites in areas of high tidal flood risk include provision for the creation or improvement of flood defences? Ensure that no development prejudices the Environment Agency's ability to improve flood defences in line with its strategic plans? 	
20. To protect, connect and enhance the area's natural capital (including important habitats, species and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides linking it directly with the wider London green and blue network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and enhance the character of local greenspaces? Bring nature closer to people, particularly in most urbanised parts of the city and improve access to areas of biodiversity interest? Help to acknowledge monetary value to natural capital of London? Conserve, enhance or create natural and semi-natural habitats of recognised ecological value and/or the green corridors that link them enhancing the ecological function and carrying capacity of the greenspace network? Avoid damage to sites, protected species and habitats, especially where there is a designation of international, national, regional or local importance? Promote, educate and raise awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment to all? Promote and support the function of the Blue Ribbon Network? Specifically address deficiencies in access to open space? Create green spaces that are safe and accessible to all? Promote sensory environments and play spaces? Support the protection of the priority species identified in the Greenwich and Bexley BAP? Improve access to, and the connectivity of, the Green Chain? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By promoting the Healthy Streets approach, and identifying opportunities for improved local and strategic connections, the Places section would improve access to local green spaces, support the creation of new spaces, and attract investment into local natural capital. The section on North Thamesmead and the Moorings identifies potential ecological improvements and a new publicly-accessible nature reserve at Crossway, and West Thamesmead and Plumstead identifies potential ecological improvements and wetlands at Broadwater Dock.
21. To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve and/or enhance heritage assets, their setting and the wider historic environment? Contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? Improve the quality and condition of the historic environment? Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness? Increase the social benefit (e.g. education, participation, citizenship, health and well-being) derived from the historic environment? Engage communities in identifying culturally important features and areas? Provide for increased access to and enjoyment of the historic environment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Places section acknowledges the importance of statutorily and locally designated heritage assets to the successful evolution of the OA.

IIA objective	Assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...? SEA/SA, EQIA, HIA, HRA, CSIA</i>	Assessment of OAPF component
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide for increased understanding and interpretation of the historic environment? 	
22. To conserve and recognise the area's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the use of brownfield land? • Prevent further soil degradation or erosion? • Restore degraded soil? • Minimise the risk of health impacts through contamination? • Maximise the potential benefit of access to new employment and housing as a result of remediation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Places section will not impact on the area's geodiversity.
23. To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the principles of circular economy when aiming for waste reduction, reuse, re-manufacturing and recycling? • Maximise use of innovative waste management techniques including smart technology? • Help develop more efficient and sustainable freight transportation? • Minimise negative impacts of waste processing and disposal on vulnerable groups? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Places section will not impact on local reuse and recycling rates.
24. To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across the opportunity area and reduce inequalities in exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the number of people exposed to high levels of noise with the potential to cause annoyance, sleep disturbance or physiological effects? • Help reduce actual noise levels and disturbances from noise? • Minimise and reduce road, rail and aviation noise and vibration levels and disruption? • Improve people's access to quiet/ tranquil spaces? • Reduce night time noise in residential areas? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Places section will not impact on the minimisation of noise and vibration.

IIA Objective	Likely effects
1. To make the area inclusive by reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population	
2. To ensure the OAPF area has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient and free of prejudice	
3. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of local residents and to reduce health inequalities across the area and between communities	
4. To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety	
5. To provide a quantum, type, quality and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand and the needs of the community	
6. Make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development?	

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

Conclusion

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

Overall, the OAPF is considered to have a generally positive impact in relation to the objectives, when compared to the alternative of not preparing an OAPF. There are some neutral effects, however no negative effects were identified through the assessment at this stage.

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

The draft IIA report was open for consultation alongside the draft Thamesmead and Abbey Wood OAPF December 2019 -March 2020 .