

London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham

REVISED DRAFT LOCAL PLAN

**SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
SCOPING REPORT**

January 2014

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Non – Technical Summary

Introduction

This document is the Scoping Report which will inform the development of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the London Borough of Hammersmith's principal planning policy, herein referred to as the 'Draft Local Plan'.

This Scoping Report is a consultation document for the three statutory consultees with environmental responsibilities in England and has also been sent to neighbouring local authorities and other relevant stakeholders for comment.

Once finalised, the Scoping Report will form the framework for the Sustainability Appraisal of the Draft Local Plan by setting out sustainability objectives and indicators against which the Draft Local Plan policies will be appraised and monitored respectively.

The Draft Local Plan

The London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham has commenced revision its principal planning policy documents which will guide development across the borough over the long term.

This revision involves the production of a planning policy document, termed as the Draft Local Plan which among other things, amalgamates the adopted Core Strategy (adopted in October 2011) and the Development Management Draft Local Plan (adopted in July 2013) into one document.

The policies in the Draft Local Plan document consist of:

- existing policies contained in the Core Strategy and the Development Management Draft Local Plan, which have been reviewed to ensure their relevance and applicability; and
- new regeneration policies which will focus on guiding development in five specific parts of the borough.

Upon adoption, following an examination in public, the Local Plan will comprise a key part of the suite of statutory planning policies that will guide development across the borough over the long term.

Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal

The council is legally required to prepare a 'Sustainability Appraisal' ('SA') of the Draft Local Plan in order to ensure that social, environmental and economic considerations are taken into account during all the stages of the Draft Local Plan's preparation.

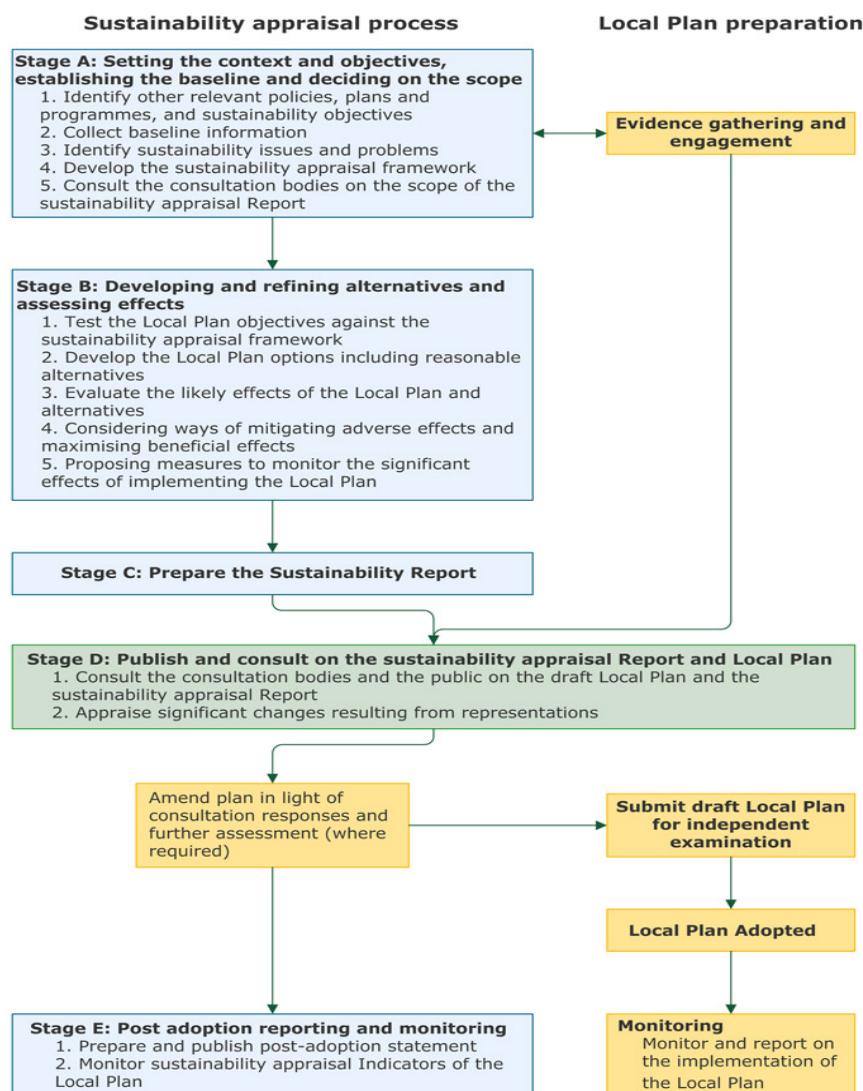
The overall purpose of the SA (incorporating SEA) is to assess the Draft Local Plan to determine whether it takes account of environmental, social and economic considerations by:

- ensuring compliance with the European SEA Directive and national regulations transposing the European Directive into UK law;

- ensuring that the Draft Local Plan takes account of relevant international and national legislation and policies;
- establishing the baseline environmental, social and economic characteristics of the area by identifying any current environmental constraints, issues and problems;
- establishing sustainability objectives based on local sustainability issues and appraising and monitoring the Draft Local Plan policies against these objectives;
- assessing viable policy options and alternatives; and
- reviewing the sustainability impacts of the options, and of the preferred policy option.

The key stages of the Local Plan preparation and their relationship with the SA process are detailed in the table below.¹

The Five Stages of Sustainability Appraisal



¹ National Planning Policy Guidance: Strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal (2013), <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/what-documents-in-a-local-plan-require-a-sustainability-appraisal/#paragraph_013> , accessed 7 January 2013.

Purpose and objectives of this Scoping Report

This document represents the first stage (Stage A) in the SA process. The purpose of this Scoping Report is to set out the framework of the sustainability appraisal, the principal element of which consists of a number of sustainability objectives that have been derived from an analysis of the specific sustainability issues facing the borough. The Scoping Report consists of five separate steps as listed in the box below:

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

A1. Identify and review other relevant plans, programmes and policies, and sustainable development objectives that will affect or influence the Draft Local Plan. **(Context Review)**

A2. Collect relevant information on the social, environmental and economic characteristics of the London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham and their likely evolution without the implementation of the Local Plan. **(Baseline)**

A3. Identify key **sustainability issues** for the SA to address.

A4. Develop the **SA framework**, consisting of the sustainability objectives, indicators and targets.

A5. Produce a **Scoping Report** (this report) and consult relevant authorities, the public and other key stakeholders on the scope of the appraisal and the key issues and possible options for solutions.

The essential elements of the five steps constituting the Scoping Report are elaborated further below.

Task A1: Identify other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives

The policies in the Draft Local Plan are likely to be influenced by other relevant international, national and regional legislation and policies. The Scoping Report lists all the relevant legislation and policies and their key objectives and details the way in which the Draft Local Plan will take these objectives into account during its preparation.

Task A2: Develop relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information

Data on relevant social, environmental and economic conditions in the borough, termed as 'baseline information' provides the basis both for identifying emerging or existing sustainability issues and determining sustainability objectives which will be used to conduct the sustainability appraisal of the Draft Local Plan. The Scoping

Report contains current data on the social, environmental and economic conditions of the borough obtained from a number of sources including the 2011 census.

Task A3: Identify key sustainability issues

The baseline information referred to above provides the evidence base from which existing and emerging sustainability (social, environmental and economic) issues in the borough are identified. Some sustainability issues are of greater significance than others and as such, attention will be drawn to these issues within the Sustainability Appraisal.

Task A4: Develop the SA framework

The sustainability issues facing the borough have formed the basis for developing a set of sustainability objectives ('SA objectives'), which will be used to appraise the Draft Local Plan. The SA objectives are a recognised way of considering the environmental effects of the Draft Local Plan and comparing the effects of identified, viable alternatives. The identified SA objectives will help show whether the objectives and policies of the Draft Local Plan will contribute towards achieving sustainability. Additionally, the SA objectives, which are expressed in the form of targets wherever possible provide the framework for the development of indicators which can measure the extent of the achievement of the sustainability objectives during the implementation of the Draft Local Plan. The SA objectives have also been tested amongst themselves to help identify any tensions and incompatibilities that may exist between these.

Task A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA

The Scoping Report will be issued to the statutory consultees and other relevant stakeholders along with a covering letter clarifying their input and requirements within the statutory five-week period. Specific consultation questions have been included within the document and on a separate form to assist consultees with their responses.

Task A6: Testing the Plan objectives against the SA framework

The Draft Local Plan contains a draft set of strategic objectives. These have been tested against the SA objectives to identify any potential tensions and incompatibilities. However, these objectives may be refined further based on progress and consultation.

1. Introduction

The London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham has commenced revision of its principal planning policy documents that will guide development across the borough over the long term.

This revision will involve the production of a planning policy document, termed as the Draft Local Plan which, among other things amalgamates the adopted Core Strategy (adopted in October 2011) and the Development Management Draft Local Plan (adopted in July 2013) into one document.

Upon adoption, the Draft Local Plan will comprise part of the suite of statutory planning policies that will guide development across the borough over the long term. All the policies that are proposed for retention in the Draft Local Plan have been reviewed to ensure their continued applicability. Additionally, the Draft Local Plan also introduces new policies that relate to specific areas identified for regeneration.

There is a statutory need to prepare a sustainability assessment of the Draft Local Plan in order to ensure that social, environmental and economic considerations are taken into account during all the stages of the plan's preparation. The sustainability appraisal process itself follows a prescribed staged approach. This document represents the first stage in this process, setting out the context, the sustainability issues facing the borough and the proposed sustainability objectives against which the policies in the Draft Local Plan will be assessed.

2. Statutory requirement to prepare Sustainability Appraisal

Both EU and national legislative provisions require local authorities to prepare sustainability appraisals of proposed land use or planning policies. The policies in the National Planning Policy Framework are also underpinned by a presumption in favour of the 'golden thread' of sustainable development.

2.1 EU Statutory framework

The (SEA) Directive 2001/42/EC (the 'SEA Directive')² states that a Strategic Environmental Assessment is mandatory for plans or programmes which are prepared for purposes including town or country planning or land use and which set the framework for future development consent of certain listed projects.

2.2 National statutory planning framework

a) Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 - S19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires local authorities to carry out an appraisal of the sustainability of the proposals within each proposed local development document and prepare a report of the findings of the appraisal.

b) Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 - The requirements of the Sustainability Appraisal process are detailed in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 ('the SEA Regulations'). The SEA Regulations transpose the provisions of the EU Strategic

² Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment ('the SEA Directive')

Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive 2001/42/EC or 'SEA Directive' into English law. However, the SEA Regulations go beyond the environmentally focussed considerations of the EU SEA Directive by also requiring an assessment of the wider social and economic effects of plans.

c) Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 ('the 2012 Planning Regulations')- Regulation 17 of The 2012 Planning Regulations states that sustainability appraisal reports are a 'proposed submission document' and must be submitted to the Secretary of State with the Local Plan.

d) National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) -

Paragraph 14 states that a presumption in favour of sustainable development lies at the heart of the NPPF.

Paragraph 165 of the NPPF states:

'A sustainability appraisal which meets the requirements of the European Directive on strategic environmental assessment should be an integral part of the plan preparation process and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors.'

3. Purpose and Function of the Sustainability Appraisal process and this Scoping Report

3.1 Purpose of Sustainability Appraisal process

The overall purpose of the sustainability appraisal process is to appraise the social, environmental and economic effects of the Draft Local Plan at all stages of its preparation. This will help ensure that upon adoption and implementation the Draft Local Plan will contribute to achieving sustainable development. As such, the sustainability appraisal is integral to the plan making process. It should:

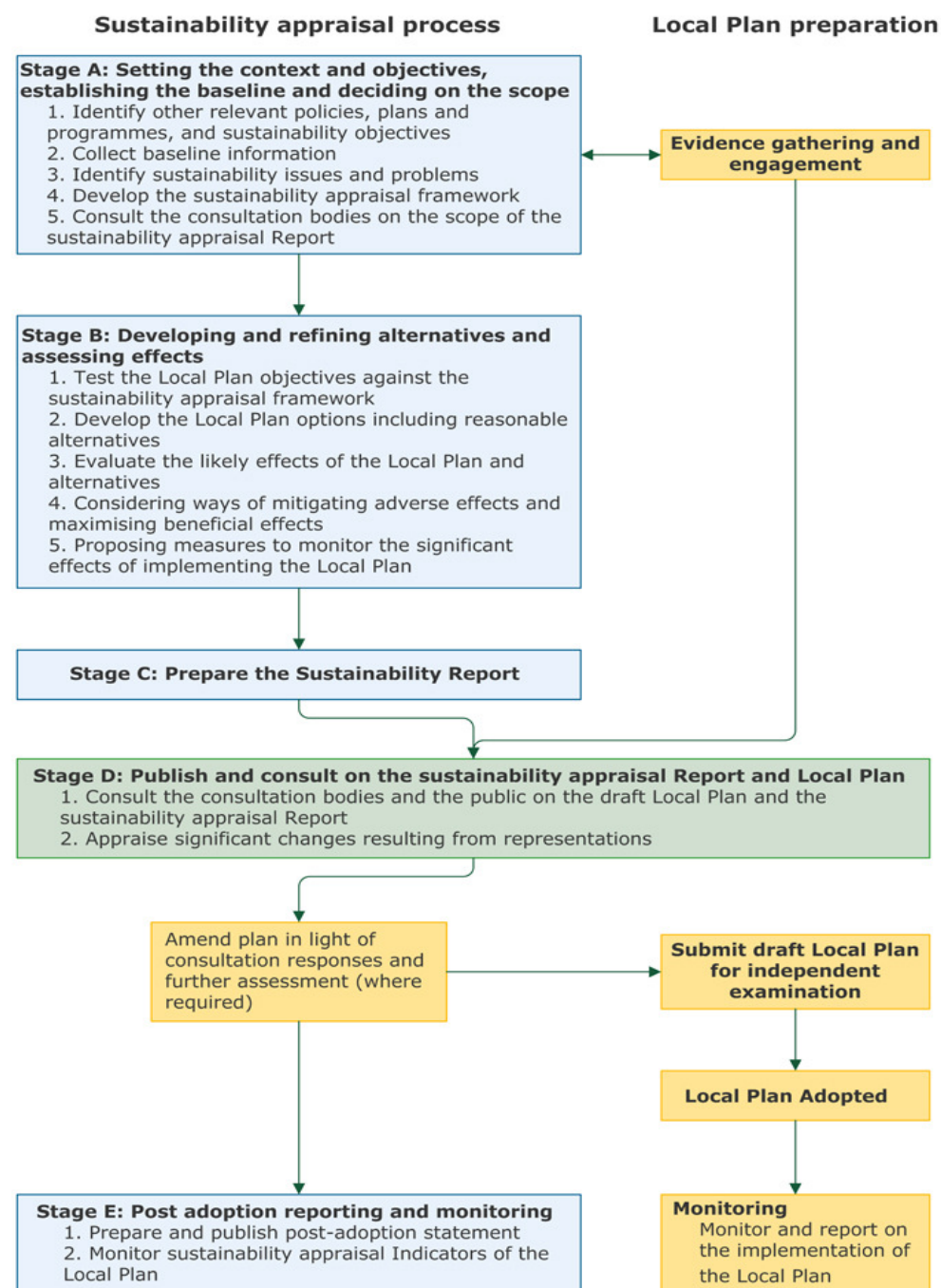
- reflect global, national and local concerns;
- form an integral part of all stages of plan preparation³;
- take a long term view of how the area covered by the Plan is expected to develop, taking account of social, environmental and economic effects of the proposed plan
- perform a key role in providing a sound evidence base for the Draft Local Plan;
- be transparent and open to public participation;
- provide a mechanism for ensuring that sustainability objectives are translated into sustainable planning policies;
- provide an audit trail of how the plan has been revised to take account the findings of the SA
- inform the decision making process to facilitate the evaluation of alternatives; and

³ Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001.

- help demonstrate that the plan is the most appropriate given the reasonable alternatives.⁴

The SEA Directive identifies five discrete stages in the preparation of a Sustainability Appraisal as detailed in Figure 1 below. This Sustainability Appraisal Scoping document constitutes Stage A in this process.

Figure 1: Stages in the SEA/SA process



⁴ PAS Sustainability Appraisal Guidance, <<http://archive.pas.gov.uk/pas/core/page.do?pageld=152450>> (accessed 20 December 2013)

3.2 Purpose of this Scoping Report

The purpose of this Scoping Report is to set out the framework of the sustainability appraisal which will be used to assess the overall sustainability of the policies in the Draft Local Plan.

Upon finalisation, following consultation with relevant stakeholders, the final Scoping Report will establish the framework for the next stages of Sustainability Appraisal by:

- assessing how the Draft Local Plan policies relate to other relevant plans and programmes;
- setting out the broad environmental, social and economic characteristics of the borough of Hammersmith and Fulham;
- identifying sustainability issues particular to the borough;
- developing sustainability objectives against which the Draft Local Plan policies may be assessed; and
- assessing the objectives of the Draft Local Plan against the identified sustainability objectives.

A SA Progress Report and a final SA report will accompany the final version of the Draft Local Plan that is submitted for examination. The Hammersmith & Fulham Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) will provide the means by which to monitor the Sustainability indicators identified in this Scoping Report on an annual basis.

3.3 Structure of the Scoping Report

The structure of this Scoping Report mirrors the key steps detailed in Stage A of the SA process above. These steps are listed below.

Task A1: Identify other relevant policies, plans, programmes (PPPs) and sustainability objectives

The policies in the Draft Local Plan are likely to be influenced by other relevant international, national and regional legislation and policies. The Scoping Report lists the relevant legislation and policies and their key objectives and details the way in which the Draft Local Plan will take these objectives into account during its preparation.

Task A2: Develop relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information

Data on relevant social, environmental and economic conditions in the borough, termed as 'baseline information' provides the basis both for identifying emerging or existing sustainability issues and determining sustainability objectives which will be used to conduct the sustainability appraisal of the Draft Local Plan. The Scoping Report contains current data on the social, environmental and economic conditions of the borough obtained from a number of sources including the 2011 census.

Task A3: Identify key sustainability issues

The baseline information referred to above provides the evidence base from which existing and emerging sustainability (social, environmental and economic) issues in the borough are identified. Some sustainability issues are of greater significance than others and as such, attention will be drawn to these issues within the Sustainability Appraisal.

Task A4: Develop the SA framework

The sustainability issues facing the borough have formed the basis for developing a set of sustainability objectives ('SA objectives'), which will be used to appraise the Draft Local Plan. The SA objectives are a recognised way of considering the environmental effects of the Draft Local Plan and comparing the effects of identified, viable alternatives. The identified SA objectives will help show whether the objectives and policies of the Draft Local Plan will contribute towards achieving sustainability. Additionally, the SA objectives, which are expressed in the form of targets wherever possible provide the framework for the development of indicators which can measure the extent of the achievement of the sustainability objectives during the implementation of the Draft Local Plan. The SA objectives have also been tested amongst themselves to help identify any tensions and incompatibilities that may exist between these.

Task A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA

The Scoping Report will be issued to the statutory consultees and other relevant stakeholders along with a covering letter clarifying their input and requirements within the statutory five-week period. Specific consultation questions have been included within the document and on a separate form to assist consultees with their responses.

Task A6: Testing the Plan objectives against the SA framework

The Draft Local Plan contains a draft set of objectives. These have been tested against the SA objectives to identify any potential tensions and incompatibilities. However, these objectives may be refined further based on progress and consultation on the SA Plan.

Task A1: Identifying other relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives

TASK A1: Identifying other relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes (PPPs) and Sustainability Objectives.

The Scoping Report should provide information on the Draft Local Plan's 'relationship with other relevant policies, plans and programmes' and their 'environmental protection objectives, established at international, (European) Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.'⁵

A list of relevant policies, plans and programmes is provided in Table 1 below. A table containing the summaries of the objectives of key policies is provided in Appendix 1. This list will be kept under review during the SA process and updated as appropriate.

TABLE 1: Related Policies, Plans and Programmes

International Policies, Plans and Programmes

Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora Directive 92/43/EEC
The Wild Birds Directive 2009/147/EC
The Convention on Biological Diversity 93/626/EEC
The EU Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC
Ambient air quality assessment and management Directive 1996/62/EC
Limit values for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead in ambient air Directive 1999/30/EC
Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC
Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC
Approval of the Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change Decision 2002/358/EC
Allocation of emission levels under the Kyoto Protocol Decision 2010/778/EU
Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC
EU Renewable Energy Directive 2001/77/EC
EU Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU
EU Floods Directive 2007/60/EC
Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy 2003
Mainstreaming sustainable development into EU policies: Review of the European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development 2009
European Spatial Development Perspective 1999
Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area – Towards a competitive and resource efficient transport system, White Paper 2011
European Landscape Convention 2000
Proposal for a new EU Environment Action Programme to 2020 - "Living well, within the limits of our planet" 2012
The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development 2002
Living Planet Report 2012 – Biodiversity, biocapacity and better choices

⁵ Regulation 12(3), Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004

National Policies, Plans and Programmes

National Planning Policy Framework 2012
Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework 2012
Planning policy for traveller sites 2012
PPS 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management 2011
Planning for Renewable Energy: A Companion Guide to PPS22 2004
Planning for Sustainable Waste Management: A Companion Guide to PPS10 2006
Planning for Town Centres: Practice guidance on need, impact and the sequential approach 2009
Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide to PPS5 2010
Planning for climate change – guidance for local authorities 2012
Practice Guide to PPS25 on Development and Flood Risk 2009
Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism 2006
Localism Act 2011
Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012
'Reuniting health with planning: healthier homes, healthier communities' 2012
UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" 2005
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services 2011
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) 1994
UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework 2012
Transport White Paper – "Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon: making sustainable local transport happen" 2011
Draft aviation policy framework 2012
The Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) 1981
Sustainable Communities Act 2007 (as amended)
UK Energy Efficiency Strategy 2012
Climate Change Act 2008
UK Climate Projections 2009
The Air Quality Strategy (Volume 2) 2007
Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate 2010
National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England
Natural England Corporate Plan 2012-2015
The Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the Sustainability Standards for new homes 2008
The Code for Sustainable Homes: Technical Guide 2012
English Heritage Corporate Plan 2011 - 2015
Suburbs and the Historic Environment 2007
Guidance on Tall Buildings 2007
The Water Resources Act 1991
The Water Act 2003
Flood Risk Regulations 2009
Flood and Water Management Act 2010
Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our Strategy for Public Health in England
CL:AIRE Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice 2011
The Plan for Growth 2011
A Practical Guide to the SEA Directive 2006
"The Natural Choice: Securing the value of nature" White Paper (2011)
Planning Practice Guidance: Advertisements (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Air quality (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Appeals (2014)

Planning Practice Guidance: Assessment of housing and economic development needs (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Assessment of land availability (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Before submitting an application (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Climate change (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Consultation and pre-decision matters (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Crown Development (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Design (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Determining a planning application (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Duty to cooperate (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Ensuring effective enforcement (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Ensuring the vitality of town centres (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Environmental Impact Assessment (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Flexible options for planning permissions (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Flood Risk and Coastal Change (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Hazardous Substances (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Land remediation (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Lawful development certificates (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Light pollution (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Local Plans (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Making an application (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Minerals (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Natural Environment (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Neighbourhood Planning (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Noise (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Open space, green space and rights of way (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Planning obligations (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Rural housing (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Travel plans, transport assessments and statements in decision-taking (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Tree Preservation Orders (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Use of Planning Conditions (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Viability (2014)
Planning Practice Guidance: Water supply, wastewater and water quality (2014)
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (March 2012)
Planning Practice Guidance for Renewable and Low Carbon Energy (July 2013)
Updated National Waste Planning Policy: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management: Consultation Draft (July 2013)
National Infrastructure Plan 2013 (December 2013)

Sub-Regional Plans and Programmes

Level: Regional Context
The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London 2011
The Mayor's Housing Strategy (draft) 2012
The Mayor's Transport Strategy (draft) 2010
The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy 2004
The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy 2010
The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy 2002
The Mayor's Cultural Strategy 2010
The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy 2010

The Mayor's Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy 2011
The Mayor's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (draft) 2010
London Biodiversity Action Plan 2001
Sub Regional Development Framework for the south sub region 2006
Thames Waterway Plan 2006-2011
Thames Corridor Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy 2004
Thames River Basin Management Plan 2009
Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan 2009
The Thames Estuary 2100 Plan 2012
The Lower Thames Flood Risk Management Strategy (draft) 2010
London Strategic Parks Project 2006
Transport Assessment Best Practice Guidance 2010
A New Way to Plan – Travel planning for new development in London 2010
Managing Freight Effectively: Delivery and Servicing Plans 2010
The Mayor's Equality Framework 2009

Local authority Policies, Plans and Programmes

Level: Local Context
Core Strategy 2011
Development Management Local Plan 2013
Planning Guidance Supplementary Planning Document 2013
Community Strategy 2007-14
Community Strategy 2014-2022 (Draft)
Housing Strategy 2012
Housing Allocation Scheme 2012
Homelessness Strategy 2012
Contaminated Land Strategy 2001
Economic Development Strategy 2007-2012
Earls Court and West Kensington Opportunity Area Joint SPD 2012
White City Opportunity Area Planning Framework 2013
South Fulham Riverside Regeneration Area SPD 2013
A Transport Plan for H & F (LIP 2) 2011-2031
Air Quality Progress Report and Air Quality Action Plan Review (April 2011)
Biodiversity Action Plan (2004)
Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2008-2018 (May 2008)
Parks Capital Programme 2013/16 (April 2013)
Hammersmith and Fulham CSPAN Physical Activity Strategy 2011-2016 (November 2011)
A Water Management Policy for Hammersmith and Fulham (September 2013)
Contaminated Land Strategy (2001)
Housing Strategy: Building a Housing Ladder of Opportunity (October 2012)
Economic Development Strategy (2007)
Third Sector Strategy (2009)
Children and Young People's Plan 2009 Review (March 2010)
Schools Organisational Strategy 2012/13 (January 2013)
Community Safety Strategy (2005)
Hammersmith and Fulham Crime Reduction Partnership Plan 2008-2011 (June 2008)
Hammersmith and Fulham Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2012-15 (April 2012)
LBHF Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2010)
Surface Water Management Plan (January 2014)
Park Royal Opportunity Area Planning Framework (January 2011)
Conservation Area Character Profiles
Thames Strategy Kew to Chelsea.(2002)

Old Oak: A Vision for the Future (June 2013)
Revised Statement of Community Involvement in Planning (October 2013)
Local Economic Assessment (pending?)
NHS Hammersmith and Fulham Strategic Plan 2009-2014 (November 2009)
Better Care Closer to Home. Our Strategy for Coordinated, High Quality Out of Hospital Care. Hammersmith and Fulham. 2012-2015. (October 2012)
Secretary of State for Health Decision on Shaping a Healthier Future (October 2013)
Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (Consultation Draft June 2013 OR January 2014)

A1.1 Key findings of the analysis of relevant policies, plans and programmes

The objectives of the abovementioned PPPs have been reviewed as part of the preparation of this Scoping Report to:

- help establish the sustainability objectives in the Scoping Report;
- ensure that these objectives do not conflict with the objectives of the PPPs; and
- highlight areas of potential conflict which may need to be addressed.

The PPPs listed above will influence the development of the policies in the Draft Local Plan in varying degrees, depending upon their relevance and applicability to the social, environmental and economic characteristics of the London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham.

The clear hierarchy between the PPPs ranging from high level international Conventions and European legislation and Directives to the sub-regional and local borough plans will also influence the degree to which the Draft Local Plan will have regard to these PPPs. Generally, national legislation and policies and regional and Draft Local Plans will have a greater direct relevance and influence on the Draft Local Plan. The higher level international conventions and European legislation and directives will exert a more indirect influence by shaping national legislation and policies themselves. To illustrate this, the requirements of International Conventions and European legislation and directives have already been considered in the preparation of national legislation and planning policy and the Mayor's London Plan and other Mayoral policies. The Draft Local Plan must conform with these national and regional statutory instruments and in so doing will thereby be consistent with the objectives of relevant high level international conventions and European legislation and policies.

Additionally, during the course of its development, the Draft Local Plan will be subjected to a rigorous statutory consultation process. The consultation will involve a number of consultees, including prescribed government agencies, neighbouring local authorities and relevant departments within Hammersmith & Fulham council itself. The agencies and other bodies that are consulted will be familiar with the requirements of both higher and lower level legislation and policies and can be expected to comment on how the Draft Local Plan takes account of these. The statutory consultation process therefore provides a useful additional mechanism to help ensure that the final version of Draft Local Plan conforms to all relevant PPPs.

Notwithstanding the above, the review of the objectives of the identified PPPs indicates that the policy framework of the Draft Local Plan should take account of the following elements and principles:

- The principles of Sustainable Development;
- The need to address climate change by aiming to reduce carbon dioxide emissions to move towards a low carbon economy in sectors including building design, transport and energy;
- Mitigating the likely harmful effects of climate change at borough level, notably by taking measures to reduce flood risk and the effects of heat waves;
- Protecting and enhancing local biodiversity wherever possible by planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure;
- Aiming to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by improving waste management and recycling and improving efficiencies in the consumption of energy, water and materials;
- Aiming to reduce and better manage all types of pollution including air, water, noise and land pollution and contamination;
- Promoting sustainable economic development by protecting viable employment sites and regenerating suitable areas;
- Aiming to provide a mixture of new housing types and tenure to allow people from diverse backgrounds better access to the housing market; and
- Conserving and enhancing the historic built environment of the borough wherever appropriate to do so.

Consultation Question

1. Are there any other relevant policies, plans or programmes, in addition to those listed that are likely to affect or influence the Sustainability Appraisal?

Task A2 – Collecting Baseline information

Task A2 Collecting Baseline Information

A2.1 The collection of baseline information

Data on relevant social, environmental and economic conditions in the borough, termed as 'baseline information' provides the basis both for identifying emerging or existing sustainability issues and determining sustainability objectives to address these issues, which will be used to conduct the sustainability appraisal of the Draft Local Plan. The data presented below provides a broad overall picture of the conditions in the borough and the key challenges that have been identified.

A2.2 Characteristics of the London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham

Hammersmith and Fulham is an Inner London borough in a strategic location on the transport routes between the City and Heathrow. The borough is oriented north-south with most major transport links, both road and rail carrying through traffic east-west across the borough. Some of the busiest road junctions in London are located in the borough at Hammersmith Broadway, Shepherd's Bush and at Savoy Circus and the borough suffers disproportionately from the effects of through traffic. However north-south movement in the borough is less well served.

The borough benefits from a long frontage along the River Thames (7km/4 ½ miles) and from a section of the Grand Union Canal in the north of the borough. These waterways enhance the environment and character of the borough and provide the potential for further benefit to the borough.

The borough is an area of contrasts, of wealth and poverty, and of attractive environments, many of which are protected by conservation designations and other areas that are less attractive and are in need of improvement. It has at least four distinct areas each with their own character - Fulham, Hammersmith, Shepherd's Bush and the area to the north of Wormwood Scrubs – the College Park/Hythe Road area. In addition, there are five designated regeneration areas which overlap with these areas:

- The White City Opportunity Area;
- The Fulham Regeneration Area (including Earls Court and West Kensington Opportunity Area);
- The Hammersmith Town Centre; and
- The South Fulham riverside and Old Oak Opportunity Area.

The council has identified these regeneration areas as offering future growth potential. It is likely that these areas will face some of the key challenges for sustainable development.

The People

The population of the borough is relatively young and ethnically diverse. It is also a highly mobile population with about half of all households having moved in the previous five years. Nearly half of the population (45%) is between the ages of 20 and 40 years old which is significantly higher than in London (32%) and the rest of the country (27%).

The borough has a high proportion of single people, the fourth highest proportion (55.9%) in London.

Three in ten (29%) of all households consist of one person (Source: 2011 Census). According to the 2012 GLA Population projections (SHLAA),⁶ the Borough population is expected to increase by 13,680 people (7.5%) between 2011 and 2021; this compares to 9.7% increase in London as a whole. The further projected increase in population between 2021 and 2031 is 6%; the same level as London average.

While there will be growth in the Borough population in all age groups, the main growth will occur for ages between 85 and over. The population of that age group is expected to increase by 1,840 by 2031, equivalent to 91%. The population aged 65 to 84 is expected to grow by 31% during the same period, and population aged 50 to 64 to grow by 27%.

The main growth in number of households will be in 'one person' households (32% up to 2026), while the number of 'couple' households will decrease by nearly 8%.

date

The Economy

Hammersmith and Fulham's economy is part of the wider London and West London economic area. The borough occupies a favourable location in west London and is attractive to a variety of businesses. It has enjoyed significant growth in employment and economic activity over the last three decades with the central Hammersmith area becoming an important sub-regional location for offices.

In 2011, 121,753 people worked in the borough which is an increase from the 107,900 people employed in the borough in 2003 (Annual Business Inquiry).

The BBC is one of the largest employers within Hammersmith and Fulham in and around the White City area, the equivalent of almost 9.4% of employment in the borough. The potential move of the BBC from the borough will have a significant impact on the local economy and competitiveness of the area.

The development of the Westfield Shopping centre has seen an increase in importance of the retail sector in the borough, and Westfield also provide approximately 8,000 jobs. Other key employers include education and health providers. The latter having expanded its research facilities in recent years.

In recent decades there has been a substantial change in the composition of businesses with a significant decline in traditional manufacturing, whilst the publishing, printing and recorded media sector has grown. Smaller firms have become much more important; 13.3% worked in the borough 'micro enterprises' (less than 10 employees) and these make up 90% of the total enterprises of the borough. At the other extreme, 58.4% of all employees work in large enterprises with more than 250 or more employees.

⁶ Linked to development trajectories from the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)

Challenges

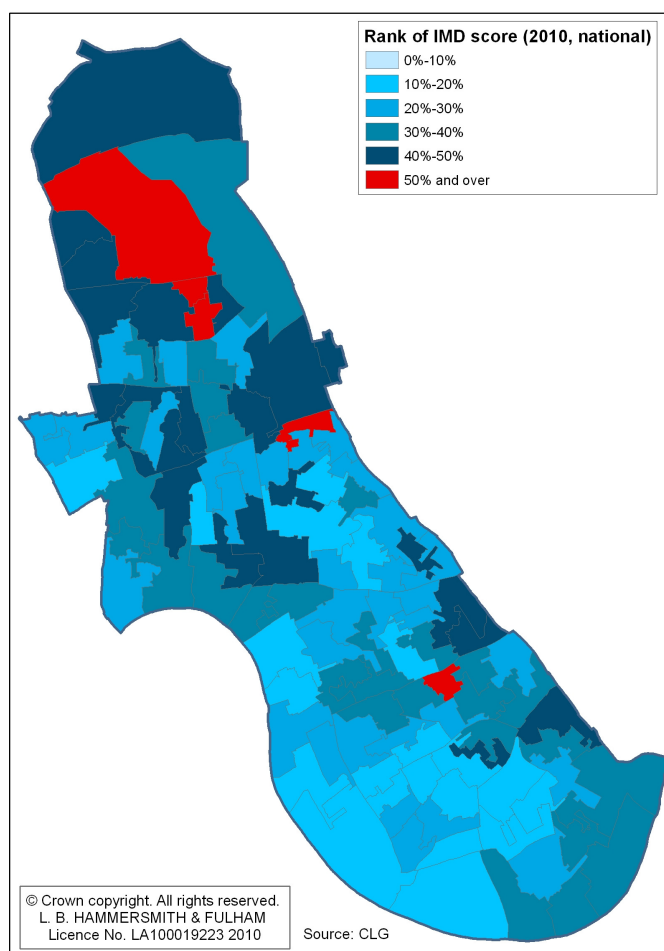
The key challenges that the Draft Local Plan aims to address are provided below:

Reducing deprivation and polarisation

The borough has high levels of deprivation and social and economic polarisation. It is ranked 31st most deprived local authority area in the country in 2010 (38th in 2007 and 42nd in 2004) and there are significant pockets of deprivation, particularly in the north of the borough. Four (4%) of the borough's Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) – Lower Super Output Areas are used by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) to identify local neighbourhoods of about 700 households) are within the top 10% most deprived nationally. Four of these comprise major public sector housing estates: White City, Wormholt, Clem Atlee and Charecroft.

A further 23% of the borough's LSOAs are in the 10-20% worst nationally. Most of these areas are in the north of the borough, but also extend into parts of Hammersmith and north Fulham (see Map 1).

Map 1 – Levels of deprivation by LSOA



H&F not only has high levels of deprivation, but it is a very polarised borough. For example, in the last census 41.6% of household heads classified themselves as “managers or professionals”, while more than a quarter said they were entirely dependent on benefit.

Some 27.1% of households in H&F depend on less than £20,000 per annum compared to 29.9% for London and 36.3% for Great Britain. Just over 40% of borough households have a unequalised household income between £20k and £50k per year and 17.5% have an income between £50k and £75k per year. Fifteen percent of households have an income greater than £75k per annum; this is equivalent to more than 12,000 households.

Until the 1970s, social housing and council estates tended to be occupied by households with a greater mix of incomes than is now the case. The mix of social housing tenants has come to include proportionally more people on lower incomes, some experiencing multiple deprivation. Approximately 70% of social housing tenants in Hammersmith & Fulham are currently workless and dependent on benefits and they make up the largest single group within the estimated 20,250 (2008) workless residents in the borough. Nearly 4,000 lone parents are dependent on benefits.

Deprivation and low household incomes also impact on health inequalities and result in high levels of child poverty. About 27% of people are in poverty in H&F compared to 51% of children in poverty. Childhood poverty in H&F does not follow the general north-south divide, but is much more scattered geographically across the borough. In 2005 over 10,000 children were living in families receiving means-tested benefits.

In 2013, 30% of nursery and primary school children and 23.8% of stated-funded secondary school children were entitled to free school meals in H&F compared to national figures of 15% and 12% respectively.

Further details of the health, wellbeing and social care needs of the borough can be found in the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2009/10 carried out by the council and NHS Hammersmith and Fulham (now NHS Hammersmith & Fulham Clinical Commissioning Group).

Increasing housing supply and diversifying tenure

The very high cost of private sector housing in the borough means that there are very few opportunities for households on low to middle incomes to progress up the housing ladder from private and social renting to homeownership. Many younger households either have to move out of the borough when they no longer want to share with others or need a larger house, or they look to be housed in social housing. This lack of opportunity for homeownership for low and middle income households increases economic and social polarisation in the borough. Hammersmith & Fulham has increased its stock of social rented housing by nearly 7% since 1981 and approximately one third of the housing stock is now social rented housing (31%) compared to an average of 24.1% in London. Social rented housing is particularly concentrated in the north of the borough, where over 40% of the housing is in this tenure. Shared ownership and other intermediate low cost housing only makes up 1.6% of housing stock in the borough (Census 2011).

Another issue in relation to housing supply is the continuing need for family size social rented housing when compared to the council's and the housing associations' stock of social rented housing. 40% of council stock is one bedroom accommodation and the Registered Provider stock is relatively small, the average size of all Registered Provider stock (12,220 units) is 3 rooms, compared to the average for private sector dwellings of 4.2 rooms.

Improving the quality of housing

About two thirds of the housing stock in H&F is owned by the private sector. About 85% of this private housing stock is over 60 years old and about two thirds of the dwellings constitute flats.

Nearly one fifth of the borough's private sector housing does not meet the government's decent homes standard. The decent homes standard considers four main factors – disrepair, unfitness, modern facilities and thermal comfort. In the private sector, improvements to energy efficiency will be mainly through government legislation and initiatives, for example through the building regulations and programmes such as Renew, Warm Front and through private investment. Planning policies can help to ensure that new housing is built to meet higher standards of energy efficiency and accessibility.

Nearly a quarter of council rented dwellings are in 66 high rise blocks and a further 60% are within 1,213 medium rise blocks. The properties are largely based within inward looking large estates with non-permeable layouts as opposed to traditional streets. Whilst amenity space is provided, this is often poorly designed and has become unattractive, underused or misused space. The council's experience of the redevelopment of a small number of social housing blocks over the past 15 years has demonstrated that the application of modern planning and design principles results in an increase in numbers of homes can be achieved, with an improvement to the communal space and environment through making better use of land previously used for pram sheds and other ancillary outbuildings.

Recent satisfaction surveys indicate that residents on the council's housing estates have significantly lower levels of satisfaction with their neighbourhood than the borough average.

The way that public housing has been funded in the past means that new housing built over the past 20 years or so has tended to be smaller sized units. This has meant that overcrowding has become an issue as families grow and cannot move on to more suitable accommodation, which can impact on the health of residents. As a result, there is need for more family sized housing in the borough both from new and existing demand; this also applies across low income households who wish to rent or purchase.

The national Decent Homes programme is ensuring that council owned housing meets a minimal quality standard. However in the long term there is an issue about the level of expenditure that will be needed to ensure that the properties are fit for purpose and will meet the changing aspirations of residents for accessible and energy efficient homes within a decent, safe environment. Current investment planning projections show that just maintaining the stock at decent homes standard will be a challenge for the council over the next 30 years. The structure and layouts of existing blocks also limits the opportunity to further improve energy efficiency and

accessibility. As a result, the properties compare unfavourably with new build homes which are achieving much higher levels of energy efficiency.

The design of the current social housing stock also makes it difficult to increase the number of dwellings that are accessible to residents who need to use a wheelchair. Of 508 medium-rise mansion or deck access blocks only 85 (17%) have lift access. Retrofitting lifts to blocks that were not designed to have such a facility is often difficult, if not impossible, and where possible, the cost of installation is prohibitive. Access ways into blocks and homes are not wide enough and there are often stairs and raised thresholds which would need to be removed to allow full access. New homes are being built to a Lifetime Homes standard which offers residents the opportunity to remain in their home regardless of their changing circumstances.

Maintaining the economy and increasing local employment

The Draft Local Plan needs to provide the conditions for businesses to thrive to ensure that there is a broad range of employment opportunities and for the qualifications and skills of local people to be improved so that the levels of worklessness can be reduced. It also needs to continue to contribute to London's world city role.

H&F has developed as a centre for a range of creative and media industries, due partly to the presence of the BBC in the White City area but also to good transport links. There is the potential to further develop these activities. Many of the sites that were previously designated for employment uses are no longer appropriate for the location of H&F's new employment activities, particularly offices and creative activities. The areas that are most appropriate for growth are those areas with high levels of public transport accessibility.

Hammersmith Hospital and Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust provide a significant potential for expansion of medical research and for related activities to be established in the borough.

The continued growth of the local economy and the regeneration of deprived and run down parts of the borough depends on improvement in access and the reduction of the adverse effects of traffic congestion, especially on north-south routes.

Regenerating town centres and local centres

The main challenge in relation to the town centres – Hammersmith, Shepherd's Bush and Fulham - is the need for their regeneration and better utilisation of sites within the designated town centres to ensure the continued provision of a wide range of high quality retailing, services, arts and cultural and other leisure facilities to serve local residents, visitors and workers.

The regeneration of the Shepherd's Bush Market is a priority as it will improve the attraction of Shepherd's Bush Town Centre and act as a catalyst for further integration of the Westfield centre with the older part of Shepherd's Bush Town Centre.

There have been public realm improvements in all three town centres and others are planned, and there is a need for regeneration to respect local context as well as

provide for further improvements to increase the vitality and quality of each centre. The economic health varies in different parts of each town centre and specific policies and intervention is needed to improve these areas.

There is also a concern that too many independent and specialist shops and services are being displaced by retail chains and that there is little difference in offer between centres.

Despite the variation between the different centres, there are common challenges which affect the centres to a greater or lesser extent including:

- Pressure to change from shopping to other uses;
- Ensuring that the network of local centres and other parades and shops are easily accessible to local residents so that they are able to reach local shops and services easily and safely
- A desire for a wider range of shops, particularly independent shops and services that are valued by local residents;
- In some centres and parades too many vacant shops and premises and poor quality environment;
- Concern about takeaways close to schools and the potential impact on children's health; and
- Underutilisation of sites and older premises.

Developing the regeneration areas

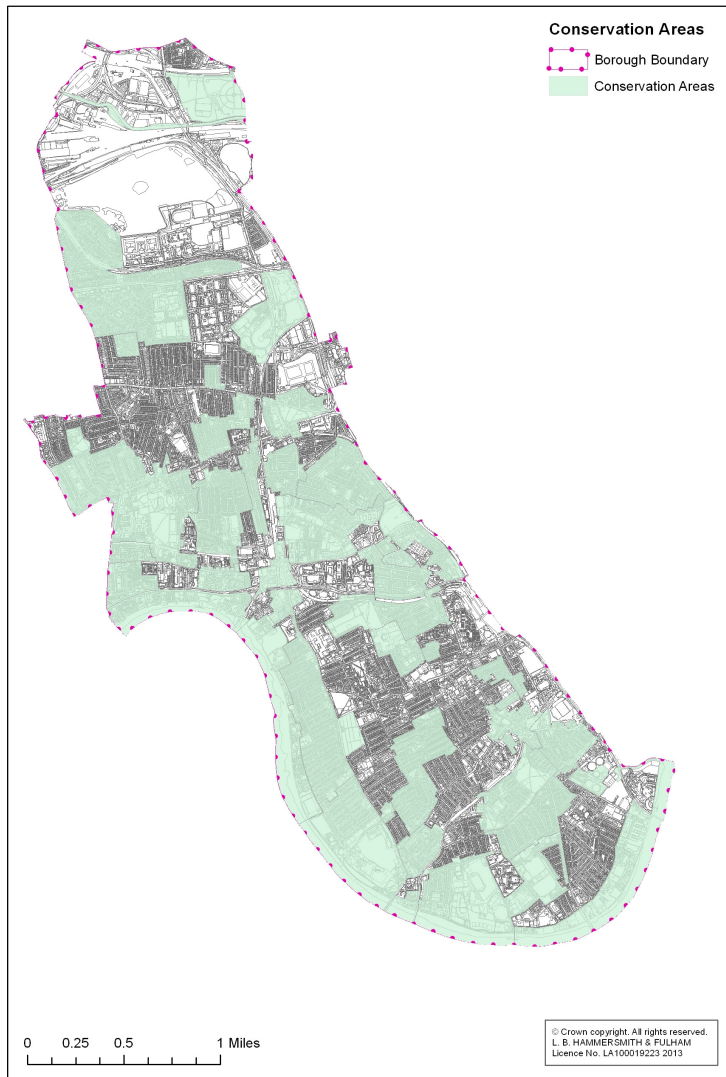
The five regeneration areas in the borough, namely Old Oak, White City, Hammersmith Town Centre, Earls Court and West Kensington and South Fulham Riverside, offer significant opportunities for growth in terms of new housing, employment and provision of supporting infrastructure. The areas are at different stages of development and will require careful management for at least the next 20 years. Plans for Earls Court and West Kensington are well advanced, but for Old Oak in particular, regeneration plans are longer term and subject to provision of much improved transport infrastructure in the form of HS2, Crossrail and associated improvements. White City is also well advanced. In all areas there will be housing to meet the borough's needs, jobs, supporting community facilities, local shopping, open space and transport provision. In all cases it will be important for the new development to integrate seamlessly with the rest of the borough and west London.

Improving the quality of the local environment

The quality of the local environment is a key issue for many local people and businesses and is influenced by many factors. The borough's heritage, streets, buildings, open spaces and waterways give H&F its character and sense of place. The borough's rich and varied townscape that is evident today is largely a result of its historical development. The River Thames was the major influence on early settlement patterns in the borough and it remains a major asset in the environmental quality of Hammersmith and Fulham. Most of the borough's built fabric dates from the extensive building programmes in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and it has maintained a much-valued built heritage, much of

which falls within the borough's 45 designated conservation areas (See Map 2). In many of these areas, the street provides a sense of scale and the setting for the consistent terraces of uniform architectural design.

Map 2 – Designated conservation areas



Within the borough, there are approximately 500 statutorily Listed Buildings and approximately 2,150 locally designated Buildings of Merit, as well as a number of archaeological priority areas and the ancient monument of the Fulham Palace moated site. The heritage assets make an important contribution to the townscape character of the borough. The town centres at Hammersmith, Fulham and Shepherd's Bush have developed from the earliest patterns of settlement, and now have their own character and sense of place. Their architectural and historic quality is reflected in their conservation area designations. Historically they developed at accessible locations, an advantage that remains today. The areas around these centres, at Fulham in the southern part of the Borough, Hammersmith in the central part of the Borough, and Shepherd's Bush in the northern part, have their own character which reflects their development over time. Each of the areas have strong, identifiable townscape characters defined by their form, grain, building

typology and architectural design. It will be important that the rich and varied character of the Borough is preserved. Any design for proposals in these areas will therefore need to be informed and inspired by careful analysis of the character and form of the specific area in order that it enhances the locality and respects its history.

Although some parts of the borough are very attractive, other areas are of very poor quality. The areas of poor quality often exist within the designated regeneration areas and include:

- Areas of vacant and underused land, such as some riverside sites, transport related sites such as railway sidings and surface level car parks;
- Public and communal areas on some housing estates which are not well used by the residents and often misused by a minority of people;
- The areas adjacent to major roads and railways.

There is the challenge of encouraging redevelopment and regeneration in the borough whilst preserving and enhancing valued local character especially in the areas that are protected by the borough's conservation areas. The provision of green infrastructure in regeneration schemes can help to improve the quality of the local environment.

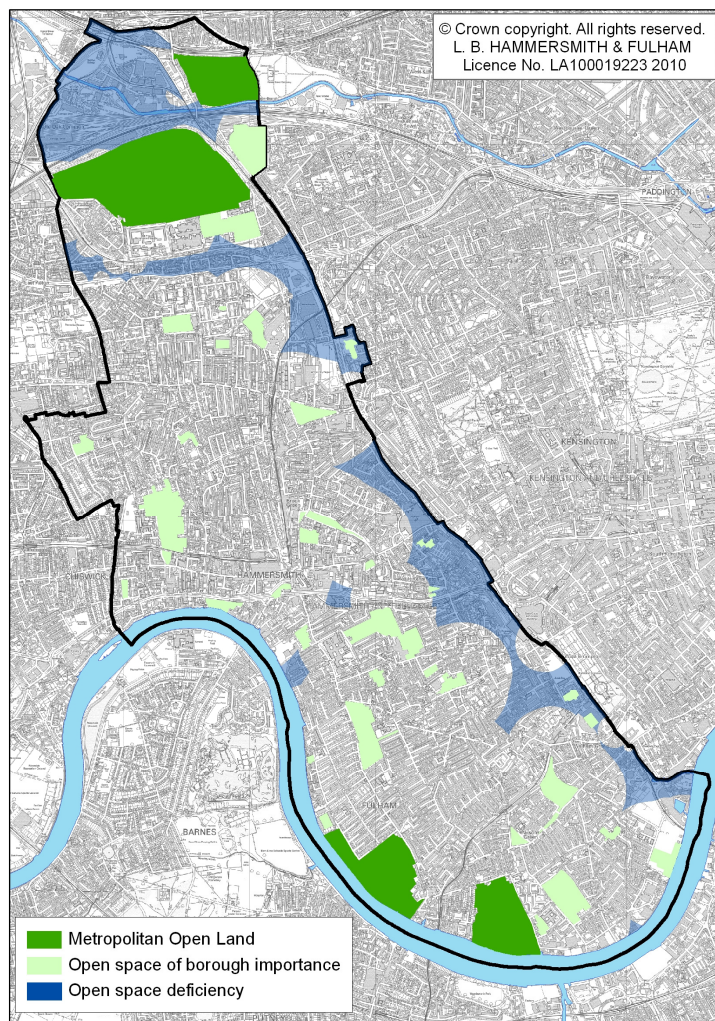
Improving parks and open spaces

H&F has relatively little open space per person, just 231 ha of public open space, or 1.3 ha of open space per 1,000 residents. In some parts of the borough, particularly to the east, many residents do not have convenient access to local parks (See Map 3).

Additional development in the borough will put further pressure on the open space that is available to local residents and visitors, unless additional open space can be created as part of new developments, such as the new park at Imperial Wharf and within the regeneration areas in general.

Parks and open spaces fulfil a number of different and sometimes conflicting roles – providing for walking and sitting, active play and recreation. Many borough parks and open spaces are also subject to nature conservation area designations.

Map 3 – Areas of poor access to open spaces



Increasing access and use of the River Thames and Grand Union Canal

There are vacant and underused sites and premises along the Thames which have significant potential for more intensive development. However, any development of riverside sites will need to respect the unique character of the river and will need to enhance the vitality of the riverfront whilst improving public access to the Thames for recreation and sporting activities. The Thames Strategy Kew to Chelsea provides detail of the riverside environment, and the Riverside Walk Enhancement Report outlines opportunities for improvement along the river.

H&F has three safeguarded wharves in the south of the borough identified in the London Plan. Only one of these wharves still uses the river for freight movements and one wharf has been vacant since 1997. The London Plan seeks to protect these wharves for cargo-handling uses and all three wharves are designated as safeguarded wharves on the Proposals Map. However, it is the council's view that vacant and under-used wharves should be comprehensively assessed to determine their longer term use as part of the Mayor of London's review of safeguarding in London. A long stretch of the Thames is in the South Fulham Riverside regeneration area.

The Grand Union Canal has many of the characteristics and environmental features of the River Thames. The stretch within the borough lies within the Old Oak Opportunity Area which will be subject to considerable change to accommodate and take advantage of HS2 and CrossRail. The canal is a designated conservation area and nature conservation area and is also a valuable recreational and transport resource which should be enhanced and improved. The challenge for this strategy will be to balance the various functions and roles of the canal and canal side.

Improving the quality of education

H&F project a 16% increase in the child population over the next 10 years. It is estimated that the borough will require 1,050 additional secondary school places by 2018. 600 of these additional school places will be provided by the new Hammersmith Academy. The remaining additional places will be provided at existing schools where some additional capacity can be created. The cancellation of the Building Schools for the Future programme means that the Council will need to ensure that there are other funding sources to ensure that these additional places are provided and the quality of the schools improved.

Additional primary schools will also be needed to support the projected population growth resulting from proposed development, particularly in the Wood Lane and Earls Court areas.

Many of the schools in H&F are built on sites with limited outdoor space and therefore it is important to improve access to and provision of sports facilities in order to improve health and to reduce child obesity levels.

Improving health and reducing health inequalities

Among the key health issues in relation to the council's spatial strategy is the health of residents as well as ensuring that health care is provided to meet the needs of local residents. Life expectancy in the north of the borough is on average 6 years less than in the south. Improving health is not just about providing better facilities, but is also about enabling residents and workers to live and to participate in healthier lifestyles. Tackling overcrowding and poor housing, improving air quality and reducing the impact of climate change can all help to reduce health inequalities in the borough.

Improving the quality and access to recreation facilities

Accessible recreation facilities are very important to local residents and workers, not only for enjoyment but because of their contribution to improving health, particularly children's health. In addition, recreation facilities can provide diversionary activities and help reduce anti-social behaviour and crime.

Of the open space in the borough, just 58.6 ha, a quarter of the public open spaces, is available as outdoor playing space. This equates to 0.34 ha of space per 1,000 residents, which is only 14% of the national standard recommended by the National Playing Fields Association. The difficulty of providing additional open space means that all opportunities to increase the provision or improve access to and the quality of outdoor playing space or other forms of sports provision need to be taken.

Improving the quality and access to leisure activities

H&F has a wide range of arts, cultural and entertainment facilities which are important to both local residents and in some cases to residents of a much wider area. Facilities such as the Apollo, Lyric Theatre, Riverside Studios, Bush Theatre and the three professional football clubs are of London-wide significance. Some of the facilities including the Riverside Studios and the Bush Theatre would benefit from upgrading to ensure that they are high quality venues in the future. The challenge is to enable their renovation or replacement without losing the uses.

Although leisure activities bring many benefits to the local area, including jobs, they can in some cases cause problems for local residents. Pubs and clubs that stay open late and serve alcohol can lead to significant environmental disadvantages including concerns over crime and disorder.

Improving access to community uses

H&F has a wide range of community uses, provided by the public, private and voluntary sectors. These are located across the borough in numerous buildings and spaces of varying quality. Although these uses are a valuable resource they often do not work in a joined up and focused way to meet the needs of vulnerable households.

Therefore as part of the development of area based social regeneration initiatives, the council is assessing whether there is the opportunity to improve the quality and access to community uses-by the co-location of services.

Mitigating the impact of climate change

Climate change is a major long term challenge that needs to be addressed in this Core Strategy and in future development in H&F. The key issue is the reduction in carbon emissions through a range of measures, including transport in the borough, energy efficiency of the building stock and the management of waste and flood risk management.

Significant areas of this borough are subject to some risk of flooding. This is an important consideration in planning for future development in the borough. Climate change, leading to more frequent extreme weather events, increases the risk of flooding in H&F, particularly from surface water and sewer flooding. Government legislation and guidance requires local authorities to plan for all levels and types of flood risk and to adopt a risk based approach to planning. Climate change could also cause impacts such as increased frequency of heatwaves that affect people's health. Consideration of how best to adapt to climate change impacts in addition to flooding, such as heatwaves and drought is also required.

Reducing congestion and improving transport accessibility

The strategic location of the borough and its position in relation to London's transport network means that H&F suffers from the worst road congestion in London. Congestion on north-south routes, particularly the Fulham Palace Road – Shepherd's Bush – Wood Lane – Scrubs Lane corridor is a major issue. The only alternative north-south route in Fulham is North End Road and that is also heavily congested.

Road traffic is one of the main causes of carbon emissions, poor air quality and noise pollution in the borough. Nearly one sixth of carbon emissions in H&F in 2011 was from road transport and pollution levels exceed air quality targets. The other main cause of noise pollution and to a lesser extent air pollution is air traffic and the flightpaths to Heathrow. In 2000 the whole borough was designated an Air Quality Management Area with the aim of meeting the government's national air quality objectives for nitrogen dioxide and particulates. Exposure to high levels of these pollutants has been shown to cause respiratory and cardiovascular diseases. Any further expansion of capacity at Heathrow will also impact on borough residents through increased surface transport congestion, as well as increased noise and air pollution.

Most of the borough has good public transport apart from pockets in the south and particularly the north of the borough, where some borough residents have relatively poor levels of personal accessibility. There is also overcrowding of passenger rail services, particularly at peak times, but increasingly at other times as well. The future growth in the demand for travel will impact on the environment of the borough, including on air quality.

There is also an issue with the lack of access to London Underground services for disabled and other less mobile people. Only 5 of the 14 stations are accessible from the street and one is accessible travelling in one direction only. The provision of a lift at Shepherd's Bush Central Line Station is particularly important in this respect, serving the major transport interchange and Westfield shopping centre; however the council recognises that due to financial constraints this will not be installed in the near future, but remains as a longer term aspiration. The council supports improved provision for cycling and walking as both are environmentally friendly means of transport and can help improve people's health. A key issue is the difficulty of providing attractive and safe routes within and through the borough. The council's Streetsmart design guide will help in the provision of such attractive routes by reducing clutter and providing high quality paving and street furniture.

Consultation Questions

1. Do you agree that the baseline data collected is appropriate in terms of its scope and coverage?
2. Do you recommend whether any additional baseline data should be added?
3. Are there any errors in the baseline data presented?

Task A3 - Identifying Sustainability Issues for the SA/Draft Local Plan to address

Task A3 - Identifying Sustainability Issues for the SA/Draft Local Plan to address

A 'sustainability issue' can consist of any environmental, social or economic problem or uncertainty which needs to be understood and addressed before the plan can be confidently considered to be sustainable. Identifying sustainability issues is critical in helping to determine an informed view on the sustainability of the plan.

Sustainability issues do not need to be precisely defined, but they can include matters which give rise to concern or controversy. On the basis of the issues identified, sustainability appraisal objectives can be defined to test how likely the proposals in the plan and alternative options are to lead to sustainable outcomes. Additionally, the sustainability objectives can also be used as a basis for testing and comparing the effects of alternative options considered in the plan.

Sustainability appraisal objectives which can be derived from these issues may be used to check and refine the plan. In particular they build on the concept of SEA objectives, which are not mandatory but are a widely used tool in SEA for comparing alternatives.

The identification of sustainability issues and problems provides an opportunity to define the key issues for the Draft Local Plan to address. Issues should be identified based on:

- evidence relating to the baseline information;
- earlier experience with issues identified in other plans and programmes;
- identification of possible tensions with other plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives;
- identification of possible tensions between current or future baseline conditions and existing objectives, targets or obligations; and
- consultation with the Consultation Bodies and the public.⁷

The sustainability issues facing the London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham have been identified from the following sources:

- Issues identified following the review of relevant plans and programmes(see task A1);
- Analysis of baseline data and trends (see task A2);
- Issues identified in the London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham's Community Strategy, 'Furthering the Borough of Opportunity – A Shared Vision for Hammersmith & Fulham 2014 - 22'(Consultation Draft); and
- Previous responses on the 2008 SA Scoping Report for the Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy.

⁷ 'A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive'(2005) Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. <
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7657/practicalguidesea.pdf> (accessed 24 December 2013)

The key sustainability issues identified have been categorised under the sub-elements of sustainability, namely environmental, social and economic issues and are set out in the table below.

Table 2 - Sustainability Issues in the London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham

Sub-Element	Sustainability issue
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce deprivation and polarisation • Improve provision of essential social infrastructure to cater to projected changes in the population(Health, education and sports and leisure facilities) • Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour • Promoting housing opportunities for all by increasing housing supply, home ownership rates and diversifying tenure • Improving housing quality • Reduce the relatively high mortality(early deaths) ratio by improving health outcomes for residents and reducing health inequalities • Reduce the polarisation of employment opportunities and reduce dependency on benefits • Improve the quality of education in state schools • Increase council support for the third sector and volunteering • Improve amenity and quality of life for residents by creating safe and pleasant environments with a strong sense of place
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce unemployment and increase investment in the borough; • Improve the level of education, training and local employment opportunities; • Prevent the loss of viable employment land • Enhance the vitality and viability of town and local centres • Identify and regenerate suitable areas to boost economic investment and employment
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the quality of the borough's public realm and green spaces and expand the borough's green infrastructure; • Conserve and enhance the borough's natural and built environment • Increase biodiversity across the borough • Reduce congestion and improve transport accessibility • Ensure a high quality public realm and design • Reduce and mitigate the local causes of climate change • Reduce flood risk • Improve efficiency in resource(water, materials and energy) consumption; • Reduction of waste generated and an increase in waste treatment and recycling; • Improving street cleanliness and environmentally responsible behaviour with regard to fly tipping and waste disposal.

Consultation Questions

1. Do you consider there are any other sustainability issues arising from the characterisation of the borough provided in this document that should be incorporated into the sustainability objectives for the Sustainability Appraisal?
2. Do you agree that section A3 of this document correctly identifies the key sustainability issues for Hammersmith & Fulham?
3. Are there any sustainability issues which, in your opinion, should be added, or any that should be removed?

Task A4 - Develop the Sustainability Appraisal Framework – Sustainability Objectives, Indicators and targets

Task A4 - Develop the Sustainability Appraisal Framework – Sustainability Objectives, Indicators and targets

Table 3 below contains the proposed Sustainability Appraisal framework which consists of Sustainability objectives, indicators to measure the achievement of these objectives and targets wherever appropriate to benchmark progress made towards the achievement of the sustainability objectives.

Sustainability objectives

Sustainability objectives are a recognised way of considering the sustainability of the Draft Local Plan's own objectives. The table below lists a number of sustainability objectives which have been derived from an analysis of the sustainability issues facing the borough and any relevant policies, plans or strategies that aim to address these identified issues. Wherever possible, these objectives have been expressed in the form of achievable targets.

Sustainability monitoring indicators and targets

Indicators that can measure the achievement of these objectives are also provided. The sustainability of the Draft Local Plan as it is implemented will be assessed using these indicators. In accordance with the Planning Regulations 2012, information monitored by the Council regarding the implementation of adopted Draft Local Plans will be published in the Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR). Any issues arising from implementation of the Draft Local Plan policies will be reviewed as part of the monitoring process. The effectiveness of the incorporation of sustainability principles as contained in the SA/SEA appraisals will also be monitored by the continued collection of baseline data based on the selected indicators. Sustainability targets have been included wherever appropriate to enable the council to monitor and benchmark progress made towards the achievement of sustainability objectives.

Table 3 – The Sustainability Appraisal Framework – Objectives, Indicators, Monitoring and Targets

Topic	Headline Sustainability Objective	Sustainability sub-objective	Indicators measuring the sustainability objective	Target	Sustainability sub-elements		
					Social	Environmental	Economic
Social justice	1. Increase equity and social justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make essential services affordable to all • Reduce differences in standards between different communities • Improve support to groups that are vulnerable and have special needs including those with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of children in poverty 		Y		
Health	2. Improve health of population overall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase expected years of health life • Enable healthy lifestyles including mode of travel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All age, all cause mortality rate • Obesity among primary school age children in Year 6 • Adult participation in sport 		Y		Y
Education and skills	3. Improve the education and skills of young	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise the standard of achievement at all ages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achievement of 5 or more A* - C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Mathematics 		Y		Y

	people and adults						
Affordable homes	4. Provide decent and affordable homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce homelessness • Increase the range and affordability of housing • Reduce the number of unfit homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net affordable housing permissions/completions by tenure (market, rented, intermediate and social rented) by regeneration areas and rest of borough • Net additional homes granted permission/completed by overall borough; regeneration areas and major developments • Proportion of conversions of two or more bedrooms • % of homes built to wheelchair standards • % of homes granted permission/completed built to Lifetime Homes standards • % of homes meeting the Code for Sustainable Homes Levels 3,4,5 and 6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 40% of all additional dwellings built between 2011/21 to be affordable - All new dwellings to be built to Lifetime Homes standards - 10% of all new dwellings to be wheelchair accessible 	Y	Y	Y
Social cohesion	5. Increase local residents' sense of community and social cohesion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase participation and voluntary activity • Reduce levels of crime and non-criminal anti-social disturbances • Increase sense of security and safety at home and in the street 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net change of use of community facilities and services (D2 use class) • Serious acquisitive crime rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No net loss of D2 uses 	Y		

Satisfying work	6. Increase the opportunities for satisfying and well paid work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce unemployment, especially long term unemployment • Improve earnings and reduce work related stress to improve health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall employment rate • Working age people on out of work benefits • Working age people claiming out of work benefits in the most deprived areas of the borough 		Y		Y
Heritage	7. Improve the local environment and heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance sites, features and areas of cultural, historical and archaeological value • Maintain and enhance sites and species of nature conservation interest • Retain and enhance the character and use of the river 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of conservation areas with up to date conservation area statements/management plans • Proportion of listed buildings at risk • Length of riverside walk • Net change in total area of public open space • net change to areas of nature conservation interest • Improved local biodiversity – active management of local sites • Number of planning applications that include any of the following measures to protect and/or enhance biodiversity: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Green or Brown roofs 2. Living walls 3. Native planting schemes 4. Bird and/or bat boxes 		Y	Y	Y
Reduce pollution	8. Reduce the level of pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve local air and water quality and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of times the level of pollution exceeds the guide limits for PM10 and NO2 		Y	Y	Y

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reduce noise levels • Reduce the amount of litter, derelict, degraded and underused land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of planning permissions granted where Health and Safety Executive (HSE) objected 				
Reduce transport impacts	9. Reduce the effect of transport on the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the need for travel and therefore reduce traffic volume • Encourage use of more sustainable modes of transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Method of children's travel to school (5-16 year olds) • Number of planning permissions involving Transport Impact Assessments • Cycle parking provision in permitted development schemes 		Y	Y	
Careful consumption	10. Responsible consumption of resources in the borough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase efficiency in use of resources in future plans • Reuse, recover and/or recycle waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amounts of household waste recycled and composted 			Y	Y
Climate change	11. Reduce climate change and its impact on the borough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and ozone depleting substances • Reduce energy and water use and increase use of renewable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per capital CO2 emissions in the borough • Renewable energy capacity permitted for installation by type • Number of permissions granted/completions of properties connected to decentralised energy systems • Number of planning applications that include 		Y	Y	Y

		<p>sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise the risk of flooding from storm events and overflow of watercourses 	<p>sustainable drainage</p>				
Sustainable economy	12. Improve the sustainability of the local economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the level of investment in community services and shopping facilities Improve access to key local services, shopping and other local facilities Encourage indigenous investment and training of local workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of frontages in A1, A2 and other use classes in frontages in prime retail frontage areas Percentage of frontages in A1, A2 and other use classes in frontages in non-prime retail frontage areas; Percentage of frontages in non A1-use; percentage in A3, A4 and A5 uses in frontages in key local centres, neighbourhood parades and satellite parades Percentage of frontages in non-A1 use; percentage in A3,A4 and A5 uses in small non-designated parades and clusters and corner shops Proportion of vacant shopping frontages in Town centres, local centres, neighbourhood parades, satellite parades and outside designated centres Employment land available by type Amount of permitted/completed employment floorspace by 		Y		Y

			type, regeneration areas and rest of the borough (gross and net) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VAT registration rate 				
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Consultation Questions

1. Are the sustainability objectives used in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework suitable in the context of Hammersmith & Fulham?
2. Are there any additional objectives that should be included or should any be removed?
3. Do the recommended indicators provide a relevant measure for the associated objective? If not, please suggest additional indicators.
4. Do you agree that the recommended indicators are appropriate for the baseline report?
5. Are there any other indicators that should be added, or any that should be deleted?
6. Which of the indicators in Table A4 are the most important for the baseline report?

A4.1 Assessing the compatibility of Sustainability objectives

The internal compatibility of the sustainability objectives has been tested to identify any conflicts that may exist between these objectives. These are set out in the table below. The purpose of the compatibility assessment is to clarify any incompatibilities that may arise between these objectives so that subsequent decisions are well based and allow mitigation measures or alternatives to be considered.

Table 3 - Testing compatibility of sustainability objectives

Objective 1												
Objective 2	++											
Objective 3	++	+										
Objective 4	++	+	?									
Objective 5	+	+	+	+								
Objective 6	++		++		+							
Objective 7	+	+		-/?	+	?						
Objective 8	++	++		+/?	++	+	++					
Objective 9	+	++	+	+			?					
Objective 10				?	+		+	++				
Objective 11	+	+	+	?	?	?	+		++	+		
Objective 12	+		+	+	+/?	++	?	-/?	+/-/?		?	
	Obj 1	Obj 2	Obj 3	Obj 4	Obj 5	Obj 6	Obj 7	Obj 8	Obj 9	Obj 10	Obj 11	Obj 12

Key	
+ / ++	Compatible/ Strong compatibility
-	Incompatible/Tensions
?	Dependent on implementation
Blank	No Links

Generally, the sustainability objectives show a broad internal compatibility. There are some inevitable tensions between the conservation of natural and heritage features and the need to increase the number of homes. There are also some uncertainties between some land uses in terms of competition for space, including potential conflicts between the objective to improve education and skill levels and that concerning the increased provision of housing. Some expected uncertainty also exists between the objective aimed at improving the local economy and those aimed at:

- conserving natural and heritage features;
- reducing the level of pollution; and
- reducing the effect of transport on the environment.

When implementing the Local Plan, it will be important that the council becomes aware of any potential conflicts between these objectives at an early stage so that any negative effects can also be recognised and mitigated as far as possible.

Task A5 – Consulting on the Scope of the SA

Task A5 – Consulting on the Scope of the SA

Consultation on the Scoping Report

In accordance with regulations (12)5 and 6 of the SEA Regulations 2004, this Scoping Report was subjected to a five week consultation with the following statutory agencies:

- English Heritage
- Natural England; and
- Environment Agency

Specific consultation questions have been included within the document and on a separate form to assist consultees with their responses.

The following organisations with a sustainability remit or local environmental interest were also consulted:

- Greater London Authority (GLA)
- Neighbouring boroughs and other councils in the area of the GLA West London Sub-Regional Development Framework.
- London Fire Service
- Hammersmith and Fulham Clinical Commissioning Group
- Metropolitan Police
- Jobcentre plus
- Community and Voluntary Sector Association
- Hammersmith London (Business Improvement District)

The Scoping Report has also been placed on the Council's website in accordance with the Council's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI).

The consultation sought views on:

- whether all relevant plans and programmes were accurately identified;
- the appropriateness of the baseline data;
- on the appropriateness of the key sustainability issues;
- the appropriateness of the identified sustainability indicators; and
- whether the identified sustainability objectives were robust and reflected the sustainability objectives contained in relevant plans and programmes and would contribute in the preparation of the sustainability appraisal of the Draft Local Plan;

Consultation Questions

1. Do you have any comments on the proposed consultation arrangements?
2. Does your organisation collect any data relevant to the monitoring of the Draft Local Plan which you would be prepared to provide to the council?
3. Do you have any other comments on the draft Scoping Report?

A5.1 Question for Consultees

The specific questions posed to consultees are set out below.

1. Are there any other relevant policies, plans or programmes, in addition to those listed in Table A1, that will affect or influence the Sustainability Appraisal?
2. Do you agree that the baseline data collected is appropriate in terms of its scope and coverage?
3. Do you recommend whether any additional baseline data should be added?
4. Are there any errors in the baseline data presented?
5. Do you consider there are any other sustainability issues arising from the characterisation of the borough provided in this document that should be incorporated into the sustainability objectives for the Sustainability Appraisal?
6. Do you agree that section A3 of this document correctly identifies the key sustainability issues for Hammersmith & Fulham?
7. Are there any issues which, in your opinion, should be added, or any that should be removed?
8. Are the sustainability objectives used in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework suitable in the context of Hammersmith & Fulham?
9. Are there any additional objectives that should be included or should any be removed?
10. Do the recommended indicators provide a relevant measure for the associated objective? If not, please suggest additional indicators.
11. Do you agree that the recommended indicators in Table A4 are appropriate for the baseline report?
12. Are there any other indicators that should be added, or any that should be deleted?
13. Which of the selected indicators are the most important for the baseline report?
14. Do you have any comments on the proposed consultation arrangements?
15. Does your organisation collect any data relevant to the monitoring of the Draft Local Plan which you would be prepared to provide to the council?
16. Do you have any other comments on the draft Scoping Report?

A5.2 Consultation Period

The statutory consultation period on the original Scoping Report runs for a five week period, from 9 January 2014 to 13 February 2014. The council will consider the representations received and based on these will make appropriate changes to the Scoping Report.

To further guide the consultees through the Scoping Report, specific questions were set out at the end of each section of this report.

Task A6 – Testing the Draft Local Plan objectives

Task A6 – Testing the Draft Local Plan objectives

Introduction

The objectives of the Draft Local Plan set out what the Plan is aiming to achieve in spatial planning terms. The compatibility testing of the Plan's objectives with the SA objectives is a formal stage in the SA Scoping process and is advocated in Sustainability Appraisal guidance. It is important that the Plan's objectives reflect sustainable development principles and for this reason, they should be 'tested' for compatibility with the SA objectives. This stage may also help in further refining the Draft Local Plan objectives. The Draft Local Plan objectives should also be tested for compatibility with one another.

It must be noted that whilst the aim should be to achieve consistency between plan objectives, in practice there may be tensions between objectives. Where win-win outcomes cannot be achieved, it is advised that decision makers will need to determine where the priorities should lie and this should be recorded explicitly as part of the SA process.

Draft SA Plan objectives

A draft set of objectives for the Draft Local Plan has been developed; however, these may be refined further based on progress and consultation on the SA Plan. The draft objectives of the Plan are as follows:

1. In particular, encourage regeneration of the most deprived parts of the borough, especially in the White City area, North Fulham area and Hammersmith town centre area.
2. Increase the supply and choice of high quality housing and ensure that the new housing meets local needs and aspirations, particularly the need for affordable home ownership and for homes for families.
3. Encourage regeneration of key council housing estates.
4. Reduce polarisation and worklessness to create more stable, mixed and balanced communities.
5. Support the local economy and inward investment to ensure that existing and new businesses can compete and flourish.
6. Support businesses so that they maximise job opportunities and recruit and maintain local people in employment
7. Build on the borough's attractions for arts and creative industries.
8. Regenerate Hammersmith & Fulham's town centres to improve their viability and vitality and sustain a network of supporting key local centres providing local services.
9. Ensure that both existing and future residents, and visitors to the borough, have access to a range of high quality facilities and services, including retail, leisure, recreation, arts, entertainment, health, education and training and other community infrastructure, such as policing facilities and places of worship.
10. Ensure that the schools in the borough meet the needs and aspirations of local parents and their children.
11. Encourage and promote healthier lifestyles and reduce health inequalities.

12. Promote the health, safety and security of those who live, work and visit Hammersmith & Fulham.
13. Improve and protect the amenity and quality of life of residents and visitors by ensuring a safe, accessible and pleasant local environment, where there is a strong sense of place.
14. Preserve and enhance the quality, character and identity of the borough's natural and built environment (including its heritage assets) through respect for local context, good quality, inclusive and sustainable design.
15. Protect and enhance the borough's open green spaces and create new parks and open spaces where there is major regeneration, promote biodiversity and protect private
16. Increase public access and use of Hammersmith & Fulham's waterways as well as enhance their environment, quality and character.
17. Reduce and mitigate the local causes of climate change, mitigate flood risk and other impacts and support the move to a low-carbon future
18. Ensure there is a high quality transport infrastructure, including a Crossrail station and a High Speed 2 rail hub to support development in the north of the borough and improve transport accessibility and reduce traffic congestion and the need to travel.
19. Ensure that regeneration meets the diverse needs of not only the Hammersmith & Fulham of today, but also all its future residents and visitors.

Testing the objectives

The starting point of the Sustainability Appraisal is to assess whether the objectives developed for the Draft Local Plan provide a sustainable basis for developing scenarios and options. The Draft Local Plan objectives were tested against the sustainability framework to ascertain how compatible the aims for the borough are with the principles of sustainable development. The results of the appraisal are shown in Table 5 below.

Table 5 – Compatibility of the Draft Local Plan objectives against the Sustainability Objectives

Draft Local Plan objectives													
1		+/?	+/?	?/+	++	+	+/?	+/?	?	?/+	+/?	+/?	+
2		+	+/?	?/+	++	+	?	+/?	?	?/+	+/?	+/?	+
3		++	+/?		++	+		+		?	+/?	+/?	+
4		+	+	+	+	+	+	?/+					+
5		+/?	+/?	+	?/+	+	+/?	?/+	?	?	+/?		++
6		+	+/?	+	?/+	+	+/?	?	?	?			++
7		?/+	?	+		+	+	?	?				+
8		+	+	?/+	+	+/?	+	+/?	?	?/+	+/?	+/?	++
9		+	+	+	+	+	+	+/?	?	?/+	?	?	++
10		++	+	++	+	+	+			+		?/+	++
11		++	++	+	+	+/?	?/+	?/+	++	++		+	+
12		+	++	+	?/+	++	?	+	+	+			+
13		+	+		?/+	++	?/+	?/+	++	+	+	?	+
14		+	+		?	++		++	+			+	?/+
15		+	++		?	++		++	+			+	?
16		+	++		+	+		+	?/+		?/+	?/+	?/+
17		+			+			?	++	++	+	++	?
18		+	+	+	+/?	+/?	+/?	?	++	+	+/?	+	+
19		+	+	?/+	+/?	+/?	?/+	?/+	?/+	+	?	?/+	+
	SA Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Key	
+/++	Compatible/ Strong compatibility
-	Incompatible/Tensions
?	Dependent on implementation
Blank	No Links

Overall, an analysis of Table 5 shows that the Draft Local Plan's strategic objectives are compatible with the Sustainability objectives. However, in many instances this compatibility will depend upon how the Local Plan policies are implemented.

Appendix 1 – Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Relevant Plan/Programme	Objectives and/or requirements of the relevant Plan/Programme
Level: International / European Context	
<p>Title: EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992</p> <p>Author: European Commission</p> <p>Status: Statutory</p> <p>Date: 1992</p> <p>http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/environment/nature_and_biodiversity/l28076_en.htm</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member States are required to take legislative and administrative measures to maintain and restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status in the Community. • An assessment of the impact and implications of any plan or project that is likely to have a significant impact on a designated site.
<p>Title: The Wild Birds Directive 2009/147/EC/</p> <p>Author: European Commission</p> <p>Status: Statutory</p> <p>Date: 2009</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.htm</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member States have a duty to sustain populations of naturally occurring wild birds by sustaining areas of habitats in order to maintain populations at ecologically and scientifically sound levels. This applies to birds, their eggs, nests and habitats. • Introduced Special Protection Areas into NATURA 2000
<p>Title: The Convention on Biological Diversity 93/626/EEC</p> <p>Author: European Commission</p> <p>Status: Statutory</p> <p>Date: 1993</p> <p>http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/development/sectoral_development_policies/l28102_en.htm</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Convention on Biological Diversity was signed by the EC and all Member States at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992; this Decision approves the Convention on behalf of the European Community. • Article 6A requires each Contracting Party to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.
Title: Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for the Community action in	

<p>the field of water policy (The EU Water Framework Directive - FWD) Author: European Commission Status: Statutory Date: 2000 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires all Member States to achieve good ecological status of inland water bodies by 2015. • Objectives to promote sustainable use of water, reduce pollution of water, lessen the effects of floods and droughts and rationalise and update existing legislation and introduce a coordinated approach to water management.
<p>Title: Directive 1996/62/EC on ambient air quality assessment and management Author: European Commission Status: Statutory Date: 1996 http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/other/l28031a_en.htm</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes mandatory standards for air quality. • Make information on air quality available to the public.
<p>Title: Directive 1999/30/EC Limit values for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead in ambient air Author: European Commission Status: Statutory Date: 1999 http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/other/l28098_en.htm</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes limit values for sulphur and nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulates and lead in air. • Up-to-date air ambient concentrations of each are to be made available to the public. • Sets limits and deadline for SO₂ for 2005 and health limit values for NO₂ and Pb to be met by 2010.
<p>Title: Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (Air Quality Directive) Author: European Commission Status: Statutory Date: 2008 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/quality/legislation/existing_leg.htm</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This new Directive has merged most of existing legislation into a single directive with no change to previous air quality objectives, except for the Framework Directive 96/62/EC, 1-3 daughter Directives 1999/30/EC, 2000/69/EC, 2002/3/EC and Decision on Exchange of Information 97/101/EC • New air quality objectives for PM_{2.5} (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives – exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target. • The possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values. • The possibility for time extensions of three years (PM₁₀) or up to five years (NO₂, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission.

<p>Title: Directive 2002/49/EC Assessment and management of environmental noise (Environmental Noise Directive – END) Author: European Commission Status: Statutory Date: 2002 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/noise/directive.htm</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires competent authorities in member states to use Strategic Noise mapping on the basis of harmonised indicators to create action plans to address noise issues. • The objective is to monitor the impact of noise on health and the environment with the use of strategic Noise Maps for major sources such as roads, railways, aircraft and agglomerations. • Informing the public on noise exposure and the action plans that have been draw up to address the issues
<p>Title: Decision 2002/358/EC concerning the approval of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the joint fulfilment of commitments thereunder Author: European Commission Status: Statutory Date: 2002 http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/environment/tackling_climate_change/l28060_en.htm</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The major feature of the Kyoto Protocol is that it sets binding targets for 37 industrialised countries and the European community for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. These amount to an average of five per cent against 1990 levels over the five-year period 2008-2012. • The Kyoto Protocol tackles emissions of six greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂); methane (CH₄); nitrous oxide (N₂O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs); sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆). • It represents an important step forward in the effort to tackle global warming as it includes binding, quantified objectives for limiting and reducing greenhouse gases. • The major feature of the Kyoto Protocol is that it sets binding targets for 37 industrialised countries and the European community for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. These amount to an average of five per cent against 1990 levels over the five-year period 2008-2012. • The Kyoto Protocol tackles emissions of six greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂); methane (CH₄); nitrous oxide (N₂O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs); sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆). • It represents an important step forward in the effort to tackle global warming as it includes binding, quantified objectives for limiting and reducing greenhouse gases.
<p>Title: Decision 2010/778/EU determining the respective emission levels allocated to the Community and each of its Member States under the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to Council Decision 2002/358/EC</p>	<p>This decision has allocated to the Union and Member States the respective emission levels in terms of tonnes of carbon dioxide, equivalent for the first quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol</p>

<p>Author: European Commission Status: Statutory Date: 2010 http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32010D0778:EN:NOT</p>	
<p>Title: Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste (Landfill Directive) Author: European Commission Status: Statutory Date: 1999 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/landfill_index.htm</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health caused by the land filling of waste. • The Directive introduces stringent technical requirements for waste and landfill sites and a standard waste acceptance procedure and a system of operating permits for landfill sites. If a site does not comply with operational requirements, they would no longer continue to operate. • Sets targets for reduction of biodegradable municipal solid waste going to landfill.
<p>Title: Directive 2001/77/EC to promote electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market Author: European Commission Status: Statutory Date: 2001 http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/energy/renewable_energy/l27035_en.htm</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive aims to promote an increase in the contribution of renewable energy sources to electricity production in the internal market for electricity and to create a basis for a future Community Framework thereof. • Member States are obliged to take steps to increase the consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources, by setting national indicative targets, in terms of a percentage of electricity consumption by 2010. • UK target is for renewables to account for 10% of UK consumption by 2010.
<p>Title: Directive 2012/27/EU on Energy Efficiency Author: European Commission Status: Statutory Date: 2012 http://ec.europa.eu/energy/efficiency/eed/eed_en.htm</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Directive establishes a common framework of measures for the promotion of energy efficiency within the European Union in order to ensure the achievement of the EU's 2020 20% headline target on energy efficiency and to pave the way for further energy efficiency improvements beyond that date. • It lays down rules designed to remove barriers in the energy market and overcome market failures that impede efficiency in the supply and use of energy, and provides

	for the establishment of indicative national energy efficiency targets for 2020.
<p>Title: Directive 2007/60/EC on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risks (EU Floods Directive) Author: European Commission Status: Statutory Date: 2007 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/flood_risk/index.htm</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Directive aims to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. • It requires Member States to assess whether all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas, and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk. • The Directive shall be carried out in co-ordination with the Water Framework Directive, most notably through flood risk management plans and river basin management plans, and also through co-ordination of the public participation procedures in the preparation of these plans.
<p>Title: Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy Author: Council of Europe, UNEP Status: Non-Statutory Date: July 2003 http://www.pebls.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aims to stop and reverse the degradation of biological and landscape diversity values in Europe. • Strategy to introduce a coordinating and unifying framework for strengthening and building on existing initiatives. The strategy assesses the strengths and weaknesses of existing initiatives, and promotes practical action where there is a lack of suitable instruments or where existing mechanisms are not implemented to their full potential.
<p>Title: Mainstreaming sustainable development into EU policies: 2009 Review of the European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development Author: European Commission Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2009 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eussd/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The review takes stock of EU policy measures in the areas covered by the EU SDS and launches a reflection on the future of the EU SDS and its relation to the Lisbon strategy. • Long-term vision and overarching policy framework for all Union policies and strategies. • A number of unsustainable trends require urgent action. Significant additional efforts are needed to curb and adapt to climate change, to decrease high energy consumption in the transport sector and to reverse the current loss of biodiversity and natural resources. • The shift to a safe and sustainable low-carbon and low-input economy will require a stronger focus in the future. • Priority actions should be more clearly specified in future reviews.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance, including implementation, monitoring and follow-up mechanisms should be reinforced for example through clearer links to the future EU 2020 strategy and other cross-cutting strategies.
<p>Title: European Spatial Development Perspective Author: EU Ministers for Spatial Planning, published by the European Commission Status: Non-Statutory Date: May 1999 http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/regional_policy/management/g24401_en.htm</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim of balanced and sustainable development of the Territory of the European Union. Emphasis is on achieving the three fundamental goals of European Policy equally in all regions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic and social cohesion Conservation and management of natural resources, and the cultural heritage. More balanced competitiveness of the European Territory.
<p>Title: Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area – Towards a competitive and resource efficient transport system Author: European Commission Status: White Paper Date: 2011 http://ec.europa.eu/transport/themes/strategies/2011_white_paper_en.htm</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The European Commission adopted a roadmap of 40 concrete initiatives for the next decade to build a competitive transport system that will increase mobility, remove major barriers in key areas and fuel growth and employment. At the same time, the proposals will dramatically reduce Europe's dependence on imported oil and cut carbon emissions in transport by 60% by 2050. By 2050, key goals will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No more conventionally-fuelled cars in cities. 40% use of sustainable low carbon fuels in aviation; at least 40% cut in shipping emissions. A 50% shift of medium distance intercity passenger and freight journeys from road to rail and waterborne transport. All of which will contribute to a 60% cut in transport emissions by the middle of the century.
<p>Title: European Landscape Convention (ELC) Author: Council of Europe Status: Statutory Date: 2000 http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/default_en.asp</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aims of this Convention are to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. It also aims to encourage public authorities to adopt policies and measures at local, regional, national and international level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes

	throughout Europe.
<p>Title: Proposal for a Decision on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2020 – “Living well, within the limits of our planet”</p> <p>Author: European Commission</p> <p>Status: Non-Statutory</p> <p>Date: 2012</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/index.htm</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed programme provides an overarching framework for environment policy to 2020, identifying nine priority objectives for the EU and its Member States to attain.
<p>Title: The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (Earth Summit 2002)</p> <p>Author: United Nations</p> <p>Status: Non-Statutory</p> <p>Date: 2002</p> <p>http://www.un-documents.net/jburgdec.htm</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States a commitment to building a humane, equitable and caring global society. Key commitments include sustainable production and consumption; renewable energy & energy efficiency; production of chemicals in ways that do not lead to significant adverse effects on human health and the environment; develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005.
<p>Title: Living Planet Report 2012 – Biodiversity, biocapacity and better choices</p> <p>Author: World Wildlife Fund in collaboration with Global Footprint Network, Zoological Society of London and the European Space Agency (ESA)</p> <p>Status: Non-Statutory</p> <p>Date: 2012</p> <p>http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/all_publications/living_planet_report/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviews and surveys the ecological state and health of the planet; it reports an alarming rate of biodiversity loss – in total 28% global reduction between 1970 and 2008. Determines the human impact on Earth's resources; the 2012 report shows that we are using 50% more resources than the Earth can provide.
National Context	
<p>Title: National Planning Policy Framework</p> <p>Author: UK Government</p> <p>Status: Government Policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The new simplified National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) has replaced Planning Policy Statements and Planning Policy Guidance except PPS10 regarding Waste. The Framework sets out planning policies for England and how they are

<p>Date: 2012 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2</p>	<p>expected to be applied. It provides guidance for Draft Local Planning authorities and decision-takers, both in drawing up plans and making decisions about planning applications. It includes a general presumption in favour of sustainable development, and requires developments to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support a genuinely plan-led system and plan positively for growth • Secure high quality design standards • Take account of the roles and character of different areas • Support transition to a low carbon future • Contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution • Prioritise the use of previously developed land • Promote mixed use development • Conserve heritage assets • Manage patterns of growth to make full use of public transport, walking and cycling • Take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing and deliver facilities and services to meet local needs. <p>• The Framework does not contain specific waste policies, since national waste planning policy will be published as part of the National Waste Management Plan for England.</p>
<p>Title: Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework Author: UK Government Status: Government Policy Date: 2012 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework-technical-guidance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This document provides additional guidance to Draft Local Planning authorities to ensure the effective implementation of the planning policy set out in the NPPF on development in areas at risk of flooding and in relation to mineral extraction.
<p>Title: Planning policy for traveller sites Author: UK Government Status: Government Policy Date: 2012 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-policy-for-traveller-sites</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government has published its new planning policy for traveller sites at the same time as the NPPF. This planning policy for traveller sites should be read in conjunction with the NPPF.

<p>Title: PPS 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management Author: Central Government, Department of Communities and Local Government. Status: Government Policy Date: 2005 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-for-sustainable-waste-management-planning-policy-statement-10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help deliver sustainable development by pushing waste up the hierarchy of Reduce, Reuse, Recycle & Compost, Energy Recovery and Disposal treating waste as a resource and encouraging communities to take responsibility for their waste. Ensure that opportunities for incorporating re-use/ recycling facilities in new developments are properly considered, whilst avoiding risks to human health, designated areas of landscape and nature conservation value and to minimise adverse environmental impacts resulting from the handling, processing, transport and disposal of waste.
<p>Title: Planning for Renewable Energy: A Companion Guide to PPS22 Author: UK Government Status: Government Guidance Date: 2004 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-for-renewable-energy-a-companion-guide-to-planning-policy-statement-22</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government's target is to generate 20% of our electricity from renewable sources by 2020. The policy context for action on renewable energy is now set out in the NPPF (this superseded PPS22), whereby the Companion Guide offers practical advice as to how these policies can be implemented on the ground. Both this Guide and the NPPF are intended to encourage the appropriate development of further renewable energy schemes, throughout England. This will include schemes in urban as well as rural locations, ranging in size from the domestic to the commercial scale.
<p>Title: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management: A Companion Guide to PPS10 Author: UK Government Status: Government Guidance Date: 2006 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-for-sustainable-waste-management-a-companion-guide-to-planning-policy-statement-10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This guide supports the implementation of PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management. The guide provides advice, ideas, examples of current practice and signposts to further sources of information that will be of relevance to planning authorities, to developers and to communities. Specifically, the guide aims to assist: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the development of regional spatial strategies; • in the preparation of local development documents; • in the consideration of planning applications; and • potential developers in understanding the requirements of the spatial planning system for waste management.
<p>Title: Planning for Town Centres: Practice guidance on need, impact and the sequential approach Author: UK Government Status: Government Guidance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the Government's overarching objective is to promote the vitality and viability of town and other centres as important places for communities. The main objectives of the practice guidance are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote the development of positive strategies to underpin the planning and

<p>Date: 2009 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-for-town-centres-practice-guidance-on-need-impact-and-the-sequential-approach</p>	<p>development of town centres.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide advice on preparing and understanding need and impact assessments to guide the development of effective town centre strategies in plans, and assist in the determination of planning applications. • To illustrate how the sequential approach can be applied when allocating sites in plans and assessing planning applications, providing some illustrations of good practice. • To encourage a greater degree of consistency and transparency in terms of the approach and key data required to assist those preparing and reviewing need and impact assessments.
<p>Title: PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide Author: UK Government, English Heritage Status: Government Guidance Date: 2010 http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/pps-practice-guide/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose of this guide is to assist local authorities, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing and interpreting Government policy on the historic environment. The Government policy and this Guide recognise the unique place the historic environment holds in England's cultural heritage and the multiple ways it supports and contributes to the economy, society and daily life. The historic environment's fragile and finite nature is a particularly important consideration in planning. Conserving this resource for future generations accords with the principles of sustainable development. Government places a priority on its conservation and has set out tests to ensure that any damage or loss is permitted only where it is properly justified.
<p>Title: Planning for climate change – guidance for local authorities 2012 Author: Planning & Climate Change Coalition Status: Guidance Date: 2012 http://www.tcpa.org.uk/pages/planning-for-climate-change-guide.htm</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This guide is designed primarily for local authorities and other bodies who want both to tackle climate change and to reap the positive economic benefits that solutions such as renewable energy, sustainable transport and flood resilience can bring. The guide has been drawn up to support planning under the Localism Act and the NPPF and has been developed through cross-sector dialogue, using the wide-ranging expertise of the members of the Planning and Climate Change Coalition.
<p>Title: Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk - Practice Guide Author: UK Government Status: Government Policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This practice guide is now complementary to the NPPF and provides guidelines on how to implement development and flood risk policies by the land use planning system. This Practice Guide also contains a checklist to help developers and applicants to prepare an appropriate, site-specific flood risk assessment in accordance with the NPPF

<p>Date: 2009 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/development-and-flood-risk-practice-guide-planning-policy-statement-25</p>	<p>and the advice in the Practice Guide.</p>
<p>Title: Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism Author: UK Government Status: Guidance Date: 2006 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-for-tourism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism makes a major contribution to the national economy and to the prosperity of many cities, towns and rural areas. Its continuing growth generates a range of economic activity and new job opportunities. • Tourism can bring broader benefits to the local community including regeneration in urban areas. • Tourism often depends on a high quality environment; it can act as a positive force for environmental protection and enhancement. It is important to identify and consider ways of protecting these, as well as to consider ways in which new development can help the industry.
<p>Title: Localism Act Author: UK Government Status: Statutory Date: 2011 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents/enacted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Localism Act has wide-ranging measures aimed at taking power away from Central Government so that local communities, through their directly elected local representatives, have more say in the provision of local services. The Act has the following key planning implications: • Abolition of Regional Spatial Strategies (with the exception of London); • Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Abolition of the Infrastructure Planning Commission; • National Planning Policy Statements: the streamlining of national planning policy guidance into a single document – the National Planning Policy Framework; • Community Infrastructure Levy: some CIL funds now have to be passed to neighbourhoods where the development has taken place; • Inspectors Reports not binding upon the Authority; • Neighbourhood Planning: This is a key component of the Act as it introduces a new tier of spatial planning concept - namely neighbourhood planning. The Act introduces the right for communities to shape their local areas by creating "Neighbourhood Planning Authority" (NPA). The NPA could be based on existing parishes - or a group of parishes or by an organisation designated by the LPA as a "Neighbourhood Forum." Neighbourhoods can also establish general policies that will steer decisions on traditional planning applications. NPA's can therefore prepare their own

	<p>"Neighbourhood Development Plan", which will form part of the statutory development plan once adopted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requirement for pre-application consultation for prospective developers; Changes specifically for London Planning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devolution of powers over housing investment from the Homes and Communities Agency to the GLA; Abolition of the London Development Agency; New powers for the Mayor of London to create Mayoral Development Corporations for regeneration.
<p>Title: Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012 Author: UK Government Status: Statutory Date: 2012 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2012/3/enacted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In accordance with the Public Services (Social Value) Act, an authority must consider: how what is proposed to be procured might improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of the relevant area, and how, in conducting the process of procurement, it might act with a view to securing that improvement. This Act therefore places a duty on public bodies to consider social value ahead of a procurement. The Act applies to the provision of services, or the provision of services together with the purchase or hire of goods or the carrying out of works.
<p>Title: Reuniting health with planning: healthier homes, healthier communities' Author: UK Government Status: Guidance Date: 2012 http://www.tcpa.org.uk/pages/reuniting-health-with-planning-healthier-homes-healthier-communities.html</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This guide is the first of its kind since the Government set out a radical reform agenda across the planning and health sectors in England, including a requirement on planners to work with public health organisations, and a new public health responsibility for local authorities. It explains the relevance of these reforms for health and planning, and gives planners and public health practitioners ideas for how they can work together. Using case studies from around England, it explores how places are using this time of change to push forward their intention to integrate their work across both sectors.
<p>Title: UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" Author: UK Government Status: Non-Statutory</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Strategy incorporates a framework to enhance the achievement of the following aims: social progress, effective protection of the environment, prudent use of natural resources and maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. The framework has a set of overarching principles, which form the basis

<p>Date: 2005 http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/03/25/securing-the-future-pb10589/</p>	<p>for policy in the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly
<p>Title: Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (Habitats Regulation) Author: UK Government Status: Statutory Date: 2010 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2010/490/contents/made</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regulations affect any proposed works within or adjacent to a Special Protected Area (SPA) or a proposed/ candidate SPA or a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) or a proposed/ candidate SAC. • The consenting authority needs to test whether the proposed works would have an adverse impact on the site. In so doing, it will have regard to the advice of the appropriate nature conservation body. Unless the conclusion is that there will be no adverse impact, the applicant will have to consider measures to mitigate these effects. If appropriate and adequate mitigation measures are not possible, the project may only be consented if the Secretary of State decides there is no alternative approach, that there are reasons of overriding public interest for it to proceed, and after a suitable compensation package has been agreed.
<p>Title: Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services Author: UK Government, DEFRA Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2011 http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/08/19/pb13583-biodiversity-strategy-2020/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This biodiversity strategy for England provides a comprehensive picture of how the UK is implementing the international and EU commitments. It sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea. • The mission for this strategy, for the next decade, is to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.
<p>Title: UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) 1992–2012 Author: UK Government Status: Statutory Date: 1994 http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5155</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK BAP was the UK Government's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which the UK signed up to in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro. The UK BAP described the biological resources of the UK and provided detailed plans for conservation of these resources. Action plans for the most threatened species and habitats were set out to aid recovery, and national reports, produced every three- to

	<p>five-years, showed how the UK BAP was contributing to the UK's progress towards the significant reduction of biodiversity loss called for by the CBD.</p>
<p>Title: UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework Author: UK Government Status: Statutory Date: 2012 http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6189</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Departments and Ministers of all four governments in the UK have signed a framework of priorities for UK-level work for the Convention on Biological Diversity. The 'UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework' covers the period from 2011 to 2020. • Most work which was previously carried out under the UK • Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) is now focussed in the countries. The UK BAP partnership no longer operates. • Many of the tools developed under UK BAP remain of use, for example, background information about the lists of priority habitats and species. The lists of priority species and habitats agreed under UK BAP still form the basis of much biodiversity work in the countries.
<p>Title: Transport White Paper "Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon: making sustainable local transport happen" Author: UK Government Status: Statutory Date: 2011 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/creating-growth-cutting-carbon-making-sustainable-local-transport-happen</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local transport white paper sets out the government's vision for a sustainable local transport system that supports the economy and reduces carbon emissions. • It explains how the government is placing localism at the heart of the transport agenda, taking measures to empower local authorities when it comes to tackling these issues in their areas. • The white paper also underlines central government's direct support to local authorities, including through the Local Sustainable Transport Fund.
<p>Title: Draft Aviation Policy Framework Author: UK Government Status: Draft for consultation Date: 2012 https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/draft-aviation-policy-framework</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government's primary objective is to achieve long-term economic growth. The aviation sector is a major contributor to the economy, and the government supports its growth within a framework that maintains a balance between the benefits of aviation and its costs, particularly climate change and noise. • The framework seeks to strengthen the arrangements for involving communities near airports in decisions, which affect them. • The aviation industry also needs to have confidence that the framework is sufficiently

	stable to underpin long-term planning and investment in aircraft and infrastructure.
<p>Title: The Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) 1981 Author: UK Government Status: Statutory Date: 1981 (as amended) http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1377</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 is an Act of Parliament in the UK implemented to comply with Directive 2009/147/EC. In short, the act gives protection to native species (especially those at threat), controls the release of non-native species, enhances the protection of Sites of Special Scientific Interests (SSSIs) and builds upon the rights of way rules in the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.
<p>Title: Sustainable Communities Act 2007: decisions on local councils' proposals to improve local areas (amended in 2010) Author: UK Government Status: Statutory Date: 2007, 2010 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2007/23/contents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Act provides a statutory framework for councils in England – working with local people and community groups – to put forward proposals on sustainable improvements to economic, environmental and social wellbeing
<p>Title: The Energy Efficiency Strategy: The Energy Efficiency Opportunity in the UK Author: UK Government Status: Statutory Date: 2012 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/65602/6927-energy-efficiency-strategy--the-energy-efficiency.pdf</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Energy Efficiency Strategy sets the direction for energy efficiency policy for the coming decades. It makes clear the government's ambition, the barriers that need to be addressed and the additional steps to be taken to stimulate the energy efficiency market. The Government's plans are aimed at changing the way energy is used in housing, transport and manufacturing. It shows that there is a clear role for ambitious Government leadership and spells out how the government will act to connect finance with demand, encourage innovation, and make energy efficiency information more accessible to the consumer. The EU Energy Efficiency Directive, which must be transposed into national laws and fully implemented by spring 2014, imposes various measures on EU member states to reduce their primary energy consumption by 20% of their 2007 business as usual projections by 2020.
<p>Title: Climate Change Act Author: UK Government</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Climate Change Act creates a new approach to managing and responding to climate change in the UK, by:

<p>Status: Statutory Date: 2008 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • setting ambitious, legally binding targets • taking powers to help meet those targets • strengthening the institutional framework • enhancing the UK's ability to adapt to the impact of climate change • establishing clear and regular accountability to the UK Parliament and to the devolved legislatures. • Legally binding targets: Green house gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline.
<p>Title: UK Climate Projections 2009 Author: UK Government Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2009 http://ukclimateprojections.defra.gov.uk/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2009 UK Climate Projections (UKCP09) describe the methodology and some key projections of future climate change for the UK over the 21st century. • The UKCP09 Projections provide a basis for studies of impacts and vulnerability and decisions on adaptation to climate change in the UK over the 21st century. • Projections are given of changes to climate, and of changes in the marine and coastal environment; recent trends in observed climate are also discussed.
<p>Title: The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Volume 2) Author: UK Government Status: Statutory Date: 2007 http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb12670-air-quality-strategy-vol2-070712.pdf</p>	<p>The strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues; • sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved; • introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles; • identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.
<p>Title: Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate Author: UK Government Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2010 http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/04/13/pb13378-air-pollution/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details the UK's plan to tackle air pollution from 2010 to 2020 • Sets out to maximise the benefits of the similar goals of reducing CO2 emissions and reducing air pollution

<p>Title: National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) Strategy for England – Understanding the risks, empowering communities, building resilience Author: Environment Agency, Defra Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2011 http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/policy/130073.aspx</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 requires the Environment Agency (EA) to 'develop, maintain, apply and monitor a strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England'. • This strategy describes what needs to be done by all organisations involved in flood and coastal erosion risk management. These include local authorities, internal drainage boards, water and sewerage companies, highways authorities and the EA. • The strategy sets out a statutory framework that will help communities, the public sector and other organisations to work together to manage flood and coastal erosion risk. It will support local decision-making and engagement in FCERM, making sure that risks are managed in a coordinated way across catchments and along each stretch of coast. This includes the development of local flood risk management strategies by lead local flood authorities, as well as the EA's strategic overview of all sources of flooding and coastal erosion.
<p>Title: Natural England Corporate Plan 2012-2015 Author: Natural England Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2012 http://naturalengland.etraderstores.com/NaturalEnglandShop/ne188</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Plan sets out Natural England's (NE) priorities for the next three years against a set of four strategic outcomes, developed in the context of the new local delivery landscape: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A healthy, well-functioning natural environment • People are inspired to value and conserve the natural environment • Sustainable use of the natural environment • A secure environmental future
<p>Title: The Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the Sustainability Standards for new homes Author: UK Government, DCLG Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2008 http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/buildingregulations/greenerbuildings/sustainablehomes/technicalguide</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Code for Sustainable Homes (CSH) is an environmental assessment method. The Code is a voluntary standard designed to improve the overall sustainability of new homes by setting a single framework within which the home building industry can design and construct homes to higher environmental standards and offers a tool for developers to differentiate themselves within the market.
<p>Title: The Code for Sustainable Homes: Technical Guide</p>	

<p>Author: UK Government, DCLG Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2010 http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/uploads/code_for_sustainable_homes_techguide.pdf</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Technical guide sets out the requirements for the Code and the process by which a Code assessment is reached. It aims to make gaining a Code assessment as simple, transparent and rigorous as possible.
<p>Title: English Heritage Corporate Plan 2011 - 2015 Author: English Heritage Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2011 http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/about/who-we-are/corporate-information/corporate-strategy/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> English Heritage has four aims, underpinned by a fifth relating to excellence. They are: Understanding: Identify and protect our most important heritage Valuing: Champion England's heritage Caring: Support owners, local authorities and voluntary organisations to look after England's heritage Enjoying: Help people appreciate and enjoy England's national story Excellence: Achieve excellence, openness and efficiency in all we do
<p>Title: Suburbs and the Historic Environment Author: English Heritage Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2007 http://www.helm.org.uk/guidance-library/suburbs-and-the-historic-environment/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In this position statement, English Heritage sets out how it sees the future planning suburbs and how local authorities can best respond to the challenges they face. It also provides a "checklist" for local authorities that can be used to ensure the adequate protection of existing conservation areas.
<p>Title: Guidance on Tall Buildings Author: English Heritage, CABE Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2007 http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/advice/advice-by-topic/setting-and-views/tall-buildings/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> English Heritage and the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) have produced a joint guidance on tall buildings. It sets out how CABE and English Heritage evaluate proposals for tall buildings and offers advice on good practice in relation to tall buildings in the planning process.
<p>Title: Water Resources Act Author: UK Government Status: Statutory Date: 1991</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Act aims to prevent and minimise pollution of water. The policing of this Act is the responsibility of the Environment Agency. Under the Act, it is an offence to cause or knowingly permit any poisonous, noxious or polluting material, or any solid waste to

http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1991/57/contents	enter any controlled water.
<p>Title: Water Act Author: UK Government Status: Statutory Date: 2003 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/37/contents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The four broad aims of the Act are the sustainable use of water resources; strengthening the voice of consumers; a measured increase in competition; and the promotion of water conservation.
<p>Title: Flood Risk Regulations 2009 Author: UK Government Status: Statutory Date: 2009 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/3042/contents/made</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduces Lead Local Flood Authorities, who gain new powers and responsibilities such as: Developing Flood Risk Management Strategies Designation and registration of assets Creation of SUDS approval bodies Investigation of flooding
<p>Title: White Paper: Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our Strategy for Public Health in England Author: Department of Health Status: Statutory Date: 2010 http://www.dh.gov.uk/health/2011/07/healthy-lives-healthy-people/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This paper seeks to address the root causes of poor health and wellbeing, reaching out to the individuals and families who need the most support – and be: Responsive – owned by communities and shaped by their needs; Resourced – with ring-fenced funding and incentives to improve; Rigorous – professionally-led and focused on evidence; efficient and effective; and Resilient – strengthening protection against current and future threats to health.
<p>Title: Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice Author: Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments (CL:AIRE) Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2011 http://www.claire.co.uk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=210&Itemid=82</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Definition of Waste Code of Practice (DoWCoP) is an initiative to improve the sustainable and cost effective development of land. It provides a clear, consistent and streamlined process which enables the legitimate reuse of excavated materials on-site or their movement between sites with a significantly reduced regulatory burden. In many instances the DoWCoP can provide an alternative to Environmental Permits or Waste Exemptions when seeking to reuse excavated materials. It enables the

	<p>direct transfer and reuse of clean naturally occurring soil materials between sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It creates the conditions to support the establishment and operation of fixed soil treatment facilities, which have a key role to play in the future of sustainable materials management. • It allows the reuse of both contaminated and uncontaminated materials on the site of production and between sites within defined Cluster projects.
<p>Title: The Plan for Growth Author: UKI Government, HM Treasury, Department for Business, Innovation and Skills Status: Government statement Date: March 2011 http://cdn.hm-treasury.gov.uk/2011budget_growth.pdf</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ambitions are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to create the most competitive tax system in the G20; 2. to make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start, finance and grow a business; 3. to encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; and 4. to create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe.
<p>Title: A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive Author: ODPM (UK Government) Status: Government Policy Date: 2006 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/strategic-environmental-assessment-directive-guidance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practical guidance on applying European Directive 2001/42/EC “on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment”.
Regional Plans and Programmes	
<p>Title: The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London Author: The Mayor of London Status: Statutory Date: 2011 http://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/planning/londonplan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan is the overall strategic plan for London. It sets out a fully integrated economic, environmental, transport and social framework for the development of the capital to 2031. • The London Plan forms part of the development plan for Greater London. London boroughs’ Draft Local Plans need to be in general conformity with the London Plan, and its policies guide decisions on planning applications by councils and the Mayor.
<p>Title: The Mayor’s Housing Strategy (draft) Author: The Mayor of London</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the Mayor published the first statutory London Housing Strategy in February 2010, a new investment period has begun. There have been major changes to the

<p>Status: Draft Date: 2012 http://www.london.gov.uk/publication/revised-london-housing-strategy-public-consultation</p>	<p>allocation of government funding for housing, including significant new housing and regeneration powers for the Mayor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2010 strategy has now been reviewed and a number of areas have been identified where change is needed, and a revised housing strategy is being produced.
<p>Title: The Mayor's Transport Strategy (draft) Author: The Mayor of London Status: Draft Date: 2010 http://www.london.gov.uk/publication/mayors-transport-strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mayor's transport vision states: 'London's transport system should excel among those of world cities, providing access to opportunities for all its people and enterprises, achieving the highest environmental standards and leading the world in its approach to tackling urban transport challenges of the 21st century.' Six goals set out how this overarching vision should be implemented. The transport strategy should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support economic development and population growth Enhance the quality of life for all Londoners Improve the safety and security of all Londoners Improve transport opportunities for all Londoners Reduce transport's contribution to climate change and improve its resilience Support delivery of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and its legacy
<p>Title: The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy: Sounder City Author: The Mayor of London Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2004 http://static.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/noise/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aim of the strategy is: 'to minimise the adverse impacts of noise on people living and working in, and visiting London using the best available practices and technology within a sustainable development framework'. It recognises the importance of London's 'Soundscape'. Three key issues have been identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Securing good, noise reducing surfaces on Transport for London's roads. Securing night aircraft ban across London. Reducing noise through better planning and design of new housing
<p>Title: The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy: Clearing the Air Author: The Mayor of London Status: Non-Statutory</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Strategy focuses on reducing PM10 and NO2 pollution levels The Mayor's aim is to improve London's air quality to the point where pollution no

<p>Date: 2010</p> <p>http://www.london.gov.uk/publication/mayors-air-quality-strategy</p>	<p>longer poses a significant risk to human health. As road traffic is one of the biggest contributors to air pollution the strategy focuses on reducing this.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures to be implemented: • Reduce the amount of traffic • Reduce emissions from individual vehicles • Reducing emissions from air travel • Adoption of more energy efficient buildings • Improving the energy efficiency of existing buildings • Improving fuel efficiency • Using renewable energy technologies • Reducing pollution from industry and construction
<p>Title: The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy: Connecting with London's Nature Author: The Mayor of London Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2002 http://legacy.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/biodiversity/index.jsp</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategy and its implementation aim to meet the biodiversity objectives within the context of the Mayor's overall vision for London. The objectives for biodiversity are: • Biodiversity for people – ensure access for all to wildlife and natural green space. • Nature for its own sake – conserve plants, animals and their habitats. Biodiversity has an intrinsic right to be conserved for its own sake. • Economic Benefits – open space attracts tourists, green space provides jobs, ensure the economic benefits of natural greenspace are fully realised. • Functional Benefits – vegetation can reduce flood risk, local climate benefits, and absorption of some pollutants. • Sustainable Development – recognise that biodiversity conservation as an essential element of sustainable development.
<p>Title: The Mayor's Cultural Strategy: Cultural Metropolis Author: The Mayor of London Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2010 http://www.london.gov.uk/who-runs-london/mayor/publications/culture/cultural-strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Strategy seeks to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain London position as a world city of culture Widen the reach to excellence Improve education, skills and careers Improve infrastructure, the environment and public realm Incorporate cultural enhancements into the 2012 Olympics plans and legacy

<p>Title: The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy for London Author: The Mayor of London Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2010</p> <p>http://www.london.gov.uk/who-runs-london/mayor/publications/business-and-economy/eds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mayors economic development objectives: • To promote London as the world capital of business, the world's top international visitor destination, and the world's leading international centre of learning and creativity. • To ensure that London has the most competitive business environment in the world. • To make London one of the world's leading low carbon capitals by 2025 and a global leader in carbon finance. • To give all Londoners the opportunity to take part in London's economic success, access sustainable employment and progress in their careers. • To attract the investment in infrastructure and regeneration which London needs, to maximise the benefits from this investment and in particular from the opportunity created by the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and their legacy.
<p>Title: Delivering London's Energy Future: The Mayor's Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy Author: The Mayor of London Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2011</p> <p>http://www.london.gov.uk/who-runs-london/mayor/publication/climate-change-mitigation-energy-strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This strategy sets out a strategic approach to limiting further climate change and securing a low carbon energy supply for London. The Mayor has set a target to reduce London's CO2 emissions by 60% of 1990 levels by 2025. Delivering London's Energy Future details the programmes and activities that are ongoing across London to achieve this. These include: • RE:NEW – retrofitting London's homes with energy efficiency measures, and helping Londoners save money off their energy bills. • RE:FIT – retrofitting London's public sector buildings, saving millions of pounds every year. • RE:CONNECT – ten low carbon zones in London aiming to reduce CO2 emissions by 20% by 2012 across the community. • Decentralised energy programme – aiming to supply 25 per cent of London's energy from secure, low carbon local sources.
<p>Title: The Mayor's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (Draft) Author: The Mayor of London Status: Draft Date: 2010</p> <p>http://www.london.gov.uk/climatechange/strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mayor's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy does three things: • identifies who and what is most at risk today • analyses how climate change will change the risk of flood, drought and heatwave through the century • describes what action is needed to manage this and who is responsible for it. • The key actions proposed in the strategy are:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve our understanding and management of surface water flood risk • An urban greening programme to increase the quality and quantity of greenspace and vegetation in London – this will buffer us from floods and hot weather • To retro-fit up to 1.2m homes by 2015 to improve the water and energy efficiency of London homes
<p>Title: London Biodiversity Action Plan Author: London Biodiversity Partnership Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2001 http://www.lbp.org.uk/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Biodiversity Action Plan is an audit of London's key habitats and species. The audit is an important foundation for the implementation of action to conserve London's biodiversity. • Also includes action plans for individual species, habitat action plans and generic action plans.
<p>Title: Thames Waterway Plan 2006-2011 Author: River Thames Alliance Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2006 http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/recreation/133175.aspx</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plan aims to achieve coordinated planning between councils on the following matters: • river front development and protecting and promoting access, transport and open spaces • protection of habitats and environment • more and better riverside leisure facilities such as moorings, toilets and tourism information • plans to regenerate old industrial and working sites • more cost effective promotion of the river, boating and leisure to encourage more visitors and support local businesses
<p>Title: Thames River Basin Management Plan Author: Environment Agency Status: Statutory Date: 2009 http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/125035.aspx</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Core objectives of the plan are: • improve and promote access and information for all users (on water and land) • improve and maintain the river infrastructure, facilities and services for all users • contribute to enhanced biodiversity, heritage, and landscape value in the waterway corridor • increase use of the river and its corridor
<p>Title: Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP) Author: Environment Agency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aids understanding of the scale and extent of flooding now and in the future, and set policies for managing flood risk within the catchment.

<p>Status: Statutory Date: 2009 http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/127387.aspx</p>	
<p>Title: Thames Estuary 2100: Managing flood risk through London and the Thames estuary (TE2100 Plan) Author: Environment Agency Status: Statutory Date: 2012 http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/floods/125045.aspx</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The TE2100 Plan sets out the strategic direction for managing flood risk in the Thames estuary to the end of the century and beyond. It sets out how we will continue to protect 1.25 million people and £200 billion worth of property from tidal flood risk. • Communities in London and along the Thames estuary already benefit from world-class defences, but flood risk is increasing. The TE2100 Plan recommends what actions the Environment Agency and others will need to take – in the short term (next 25 years), medium term (the following 15 years) and long term (to the end of the century). • The plan is based on current guidance on climate change, but is adaptable to changes in predictions for sea-level rise and climate change over the century.
<p>Title: Lower Thames Flood Risk Management Strategy (draft) Author: Environment Agency Status: Draft Date: 2010 https://consult.environment-agency.gov.uk/portal/re/flood/thames/lts?pointId=909489</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lower Thames Strategy is a long-term plan to manage flood risk in the Lower Thames area. The strategy aims to reduce the risk of river flooding to 15,000 properties with a 1% annual (1 in 100 year) chance of flooding, from Datchet to Teddington. The Strategy will be carried out in two phases. Phase 1 includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ecological surveys of the River Thames; • individual property protection measures; • capacity increases to Sunbury, Molesey and Teddington weirs; • widening and deepening the Desborough Cut; • developing outline planning proposals for the engineering channel. • Phase 2 includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the detailed engineering design; • securing detailed planning permission; • building three flood diversion channels.
<p>Title: London Strategic Parks Project Author: Mayor of London</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This project report provides guidance on how to implement a new strategic park by developing a generic methodology which is tested through four case studies. The

<p>Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2006 http://legacy.london.gov.uk/mayor/planning/parks/index.jsp</p>	<p>case studies consider the constraints, opportunities, spatial context, demography, management and funding options for two regional park areas of search and two metropolitan park opportunities.</p>
<p>Title: Transport Assessment Best Practice Guidance Author: Transport for London (TfL) Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2010 http://www.tfl.gov.uk/assets/downloads/businessandpartners/transport-assessment-best-practice-guidance.pdf</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose of the document is to provide high-level guidance to improve the process for TfL and its Land Use Planning Team • The guidance is relevant to developments that are deemed to be strategically important and which are referred to the Mayor. • This document offers advice and guidance to those producing transport assessments for referred applications.
<p>Title: New Way to Plan – Travel planning for new development in London Author: Transport for London (TfL) Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2010 http://www.lscpl.org.uk/newwaytoplan/travelplan_guidance.html#h1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This guidance provides advice on workplace, residential and other developments. It details the process, responsibilities and timescales for preparing a travel plan; content of the plan; implementation and monitoring requirements.
<p>Title: Delivery and Servicing Plans: Making freight work for you Author: Transport for London Status: Non-Statutory Date: 2010 http://www.tfl.gov.uk/microsites/freight/delivery_servicing_plans.aspx</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Delivery and Servicing Plan (DSP) will help organisation to better manage deliveries and could save you money. A DSP provides a framework to make sure that freight vehicle activity to and from a building is working effectively. It will help to: • Manage deliveries to reduce the number of trips, particularly during peak hours; • Identify where safe and legal loading can take place; • Commission delivery companies who can demonstrate their commitment to best practice; • Help to reduce CO2 emissions, congestion and collisions.
<p>Title: The Mayor's Equality Framework: Equal Life Chances for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the capital's diverse communities, particularly the most vulnerable and

<p>All</p> <p>Author: Mayor of London</p> <p>Status: Non-Statutory</p> <p>Date: 2009</p> <p>http://www.london.gov.uk/who-runs-london/mayor/publications/society/mayors-equality-framework-equal-life-chances-all</p>	<p>disadvantaged people, benefit from London's success and are protected in the economic downturn.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development across the London economy of diverse markets, workforces and suppliers, in particular through the GLA Diversity Works for London and Responsible Procurement programmes • Embed equality into the heart of business and corporate planning exemplifying the gold standard for best practice which brings real change to people's quality of life • Require working with GLA group and more widely with London councils, and the public, private, voluntary and community sectors to provide practical solutions to effectively tackle inequality • Ensure services delivered by the Functional Bodies are accessible and appropriate to all Londoners • Ensure delivery of an accessible and inclusive London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games with a legacy to benefit all Londoners
<p>Draft Local Plans and Programmes</p>	
<p>Title: Core Strategy</p> <p>Author: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham</p> <p>Status : Statutory</p> <p>Date: 2011</p> <p>http://www.lbhf.gov.uk/Directory/Environment_and_Planning/Planning/Planning_policy/164525_Core_Strategy.asp</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overarching Draft Local Planning policy document that sets out the long term vision for development in the borough. • Highlights the strategic objectives for the borough, focussing on the key issues to be addressed and includes a delivery strategy for achieving these objectives. • Identifies major regeneration areas and allocates strategic sites for development
<p>Title: Development Management Draft Local Plan ('DMLP')</p> <p>Author: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham</p> <p>Status – Statutory</p> <p>Date- 2013</p> <p>http://www.lbhf.gov.uk/Directory/Environment_and_Planning/Planning/Planning_policy/181505_Development_Management_Local_Plan.asp</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Together with the Core Strategy the DMLP the DMLP sets out the development management policies to be used by the council in helping to determine individual planning applications. • The policies in the DMLP aim to ensure development in the borough accords with the spatial vision and strategic objectives set out in the Core Strategy.
<p>Title: Planning Guidance Supplementary Planning Document</p> <p>Author: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham</p> <p>Status – Statutory</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides supplementary detail to policies contained in the Core Strategy and DMLP to guide development in the borough

<p>Date – 2013 http://www.lbhf.gov.uk/Directory/Environment_and_Planning/Planning/Planning_policy/171437_LDF_SPD.asp</p>	
<p>Title: Community Strategy 2007-14 Author: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham Status – Statutory Date – 2007 http://www.lbhf.gov.uk/Images/Community%20Strategy%202007%20to%202014_tcm21-78710.pdf</p>	<p>The Community Strategy sets out the means for delivering the following key priorities in the borough over the period 2007-14:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide a top quality education for all; • tackle crime and antisocial behaviour; • deliver a cleaner, greener borough; • promote home ownership; • set the framework for a healthier borough; • deliver high quality, value for money public services; and • regenerate the most deprived parts of the borough;
<p>Title: Housing Strategy Author: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham Author: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham Status – Non- statutory Date: 2012 http://www.lbhf.gov.uk/Images/HF_Housing_Strategy_Oct_2012_tcm21-80328.pdf</p>	<p>The Strategy aims to deliver the Community Strategy vision which is to ‘create a borough of opportunity for all’ by focusing on the contribution housing can make to deliver this vision. The key objectives of the strategy are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver major economic and housing growth; • Tackle economic and social polarisation • Manage a better, streamlined council housing service
<p>Title – Housing Allocation Scheme Author: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham Status: Non-statutory Date: 2012 http://www.lbhf.gov.uk/Images/HF_Housing_Allocation_Scheme_FINAL_Dec_2012_tcm21-63353.pdf</p>	<p>This reports sets out the council’s criteria for the allocation of council housing. These criteria are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligibility • Qualification and Reasonable Preference • Exceptional Cases including Classes of Persons who do not qualify • Local Residency Qualification • Condition and Size of Accommodation • Suitability of Housing Offers • Transfers • Local Lettings Plans

<p>Title: Homelessness Strategy Author: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham Status: Non-statutory Date: 2012</p>	<p>This Homelessness Strategy begins with a brief analysis of homelessness trends based on evidence ; a brief review of the Council's recent homelessness work to date; and based on the review and current housing policy trends, what the future direction of travel for this area of work might take; and finally, identifying future areas of homelessness work for future action.</p>
<p>Title: Contaminated Land Strategy Author: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham Status: Non-statutory Date: 2001</p>	<p>The strategy aims to identify and remediate any remaining contaminated sites in the borough. The strategy lists the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a clear, practical, accountable framework for the identification and remediation of contaminated land in the borough. • To ensure that the risks posed by contamination are effectively addressed under either the development control process when a site is subject to redevelopment, or under the new regime or other appropriate regimes where the existing use is to remain. • To set up an efficient contaminated land information management system, using information technology as effectively as possible. This will be designed to collate, analyse and output the required data, and will include the contaminated land register. This will enable clear, effective and speedy information to be provided to the public, relevant Agencies (particularly Environment Agency), developers etc. • To inspect the Council's existing and proposed land holdings in order to address any liability issues associated with current or intended land ownership. • To develop a system to deal with the Council's own liabilities as landowner and prevent the acquisition of further liabilities. • To develop an effective contaminated land risk communication strategy. • To regularly monitor and review the Strategy and Council policy in dealing with contaminated land.
<p>Title: Economic Development Strategy 2007-2012 Author: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham Status: Non-statutory Date: 2007</p>	<p>The EDS sets out a five year framework to steer the activities and actions of the Council and other partners in ensuring the sustainable and equitable development of the local economy. Overall the EDS will be used for the following purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a ladder of opportunity • To provide a framework to coordinate the achievement of the vision • To assist in determining priorities and the allocation of resources • To coordinate activity with other local, regional and sub regional strategies and bodies • To set targets and a monitoring framework to measure progress

	<p>The strategy aims to achieve these objectives by focusing on three major themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social regeneration reducing welfare benefit dependency • Creating opportunities through learning and skills • Economic regeneration – job creation
<p>Title: Earls Court and West Kensington Opportunity Area Joint SPD Author: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham Status :Statutory Date : 2012</p>	<p>The SPD sets out guidelines for future development in the Earls Court and West Kensington Opportunity Area. The document sets out a number of objectives relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Form • Employment • Retail • Social and Community Facilities • Transport • Housing • Culture • Energy; and • Environment
<p>Title: White City Opportunity Area Planning Framework Author: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham Status –Statutory Date - 2013</p>	<p>The OAPF provides guidance on the approach to future development in the eastern part of the OA (White City East). It considers how, in line with policy, development in White City East could bring social, physical and economic benefits to the western part of the OA (White City West), which largely comprises the local council estates by increasing housing choice in the area as a whole and providing further jobs and local facilities.</p>
<p>Title: South Fulham Riverside Regeneration Area SPD Author: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham Status – Statutory Date - 2013</p>	<p>The SPD sets out guidelines for development in the South Fulham riverside regeneration area.</p>

