

Local Plan

Integrated Impact Assessment Scoping Report



Purpose of this Report

The Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) process draws together the Sustainability (environmental, social and economic) Appraisal, the equality and health impact assessments to support the development of policies which meet the objectives of all. The IIA is an integral part of the development and justification for the Local Plan; the IIA tests the proposed policies of the emerging Local Plan and helps to maximise the benefits arising from policy implementation. The IIA aims to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations into plan preparation and adoption.

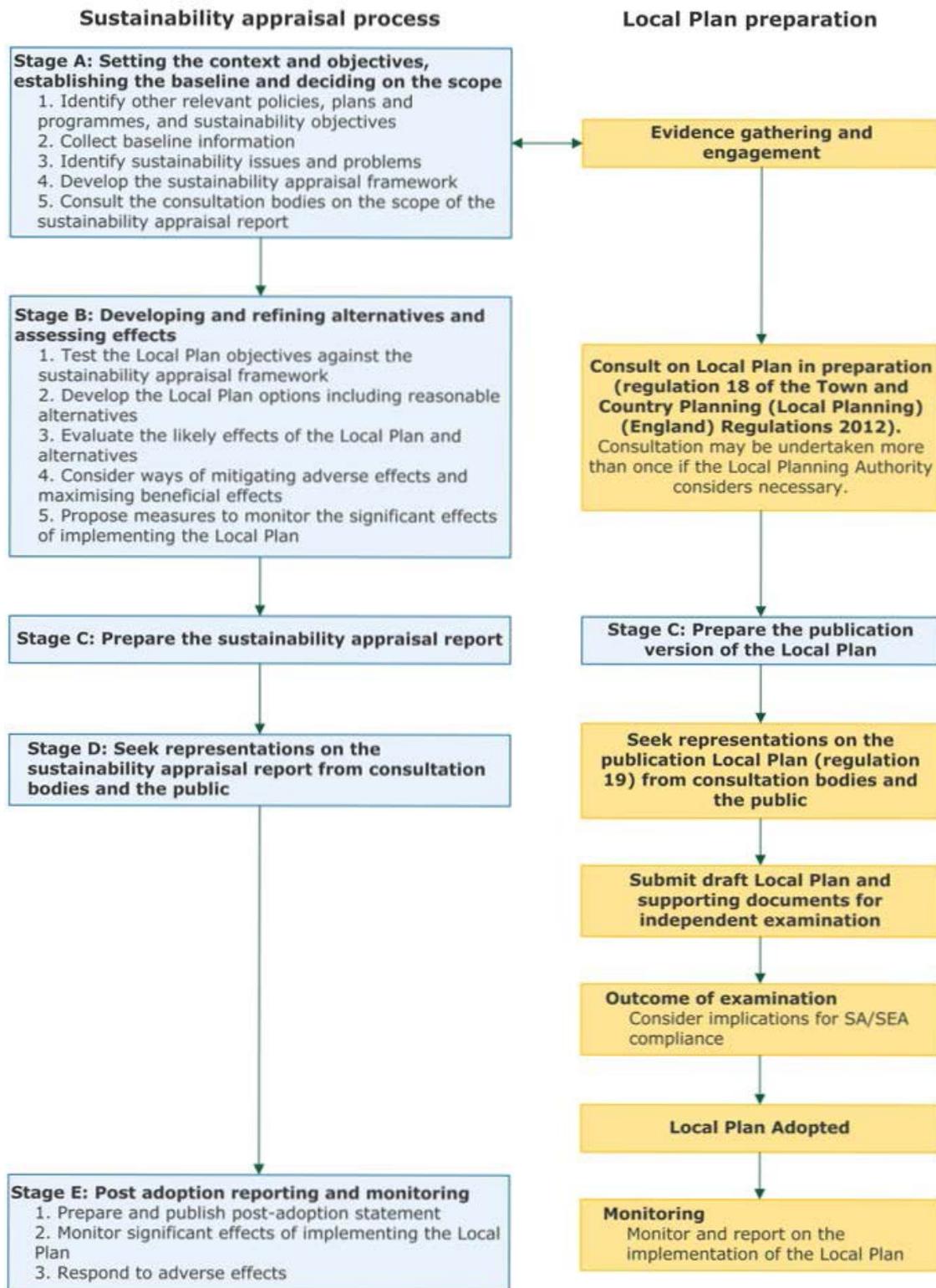
This report comprises a Scoping Report to guide the IIA to be undertaken in relation to the London Borough of Bexley's (LBB's) emerging Local Plan (LP). The Scoping Report sets the context for the IIA and outlines the methodology that will be employed to guide the assessment process.

The methodology used for the IIA process for the Bexley Local Plan review is based on the SA process to produce a single joint appraisal. The key stages and tasks for the SA process, and their relationship with the Local Plan process, are set out in Figure 1.

This document reports the scoping stage (Stage A) of the IIA. As set out in Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), the purpose of the scoping stage is to set/ identify the scope and level of detail of information to be included in the SA / IIA report. The report is structured to present information in line with the tasks identified as part of Stage A.

The introductory section of the IIA Scoping Report outlines the requirement for, and purpose of, the Local Plan, introduces the IIA process, and provides an overview of LBB's administrative area and its key challenges and issues. Further information is provided in respect of the above within the remainder of the Scoping Report.

Figure 1: Sustainability process to be used by the IIA (PPG)



Task A5 - Consultation

The Council is now consulting on this IIA Scoping Report. Feedback can be given in the following ways: 1. By emailing SP>eam@bexley.gov.uk with the words 'Local Plan IIA consultation' in the subject line; or 2. sent in writing to: Local Plan IIA Consultation, Strategic Planning and Growth, London Borough of Bexley, Civic Offices, 2 Watling Street, Bexleyheath, Kent DA6 7AT.

The closing date for responses is 23:59 on Sunday 31 March 2019

Under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004) and SEA Directive Article 5(4), three statutory consultation bodies with environmental responsibilities must be consulted on the scope and level of detail of the information included in the draft Scoping Report: Environment Agency, Historic England, Natural England. The Scoping Report will be sent to all the Statutory Consultees for a 5 week consultation period; all consultation responses received will be used to inform the IIA.

The Council will also send this report to the Greater London Authority, neighbouring boroughs and other bodies prescribed for the purposes of section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) to ensure the Council continues to meet its statutory duty to cooperate in planning of sustainable development.

In addition, this Scoping Report will be made available on the London Borough of Bexley's website alongside the draft Local Plan Regulation 18 for public consultation. Following consultation of the Scoping Report, the London Borough of Bexley will consider any comments received and revise the information accordingly. In seeking comments we are asking consultees to consider the following questions:

Chapter 3: Task A1 - Review of relevant plans, programmes, strategies and objectives

Q1. Are there any other plans, programmes, strategies or objectives that you consider might influence the preparation of the Local Plan or IIA? And, are those identified the most relevant for Bexley? See Table 1

Q2. Has the summary of objectives/requirements of the plans/programmes, strategies and objectives, and the implications on the Local Plan been accurately captured, or does this need to amended or added to? See Appendix 2

Chapter 4: Task A2 - Baseline Information

Q3. Are the identified sustainable development topics correct?

Q4. Is the baseline information collected relevant, accurate and of sufficient detail to support the emerging Local Plan? See Chapter 4: Task A2

Q5. Is there any additional relevant baseline data that should be included?

Chapter 5: Task A3 Environmental Issues and Sustainability Problems

Q6. Do any of the key environmental issues or sustainability problems need to amended or added to? If so please state why. See Chapter 5: Task A3

Q7. Do you agree that the evolution of the baseline in the absence of the new Local Plan has been accurately captured, or does it need to amended or added to? If so please state why. See Chapter 5: Task A3

Chapter 6: Task A4 IIA Framework

Q9. Do you agree that the objectives and sub criteria provide an appropriate framework for the IIA of the Local Plan? See Chapter 6: Task A4

Q10. Are the objectives consistent with national and regional guidance and appropriate for the Borough? See Chapter 6: Task A4

Q11. Do any objectives or guide questions need to be added, removed or amended? If so please state why. See Chapter 6: Task A4

Contents

Chapter 1: Introduction	7
Borough Context	7
Bexley’s Local Plan	8
Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA)	9
Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	9
Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA)	9
Heath Impact Assessment (HIA)	11
Chapter 2: IIA scope, methodology and approach	13
IIA Scope	13
Temporal scope	13
Geographic scope	13
Thematic scope	14
Methodology	15
Structure of this IIA Scoping Report	15
Chapter 3: Task A1 - Review of relevant plans, programmes, strategies and objectives	
Document review for Bexley	16
Chapter 4: Task A2 - Baseline Information	21
Social Baseline	23
Topic 1: Demographic Change	23
Population	23
Age	23
Migration and Natural Change	23
Distribution	23
Topic 2: Social Integration and Inclusion	24
Crime	24
Diversity	24
Deprivation	25
Prosperity	26
Population Churn	26
Topic 3: Health and Health Inequalities	27
Residents are living with complex health needs for longer periods	27
Inequalities	27
Health	27
Access to Health Services	27
Residents are not consistently enabled to lead healthy lifestyles	28
Social inequalities in the physical and mental health of residents	28
Air Quality	28
Topic 4: Housing Supply, Quality, Choice and Affordability	29

Housing need.....	29
Housing supply pipeline	29
Historic context – housing delivery	29
Affordable housing delivery	30
Residential density, typology and stock.....	30
Housing tenure trends.....	30
Housing affordability	30
Overcrowding.....	30
Homelessness	30
Under-occupation.....	31
Decent homes and fuel poverty.....	31
Accessibility	31
Gypsies and travellers.....	31
Topic 5: Sustainable Land Use	33
Accommodating Growth.....	33
Topic 6: Connectivity	35
Transport Modes.....	35
Public Transport.....	35
Private transport.....	36
Car Parking.....	37
Cycling.....	37
Safety / Accidents	37
Topic 7: Accessibility	39
Economic Baseline	40
Topic 8: Economic Competitiveness and Employment	40
Economic Competitiveness.....	40
Investment	40
Town Centres	40
Employment.....	41
Topic 9: Education and Skills.....	43
Schools places.....	43
Educational performance	43
Topic 10: Culture and the Historic Environment.....	45
Culture	45
Historic Environment.....	46
Environmental Baseline	49
Topic 11: Air Quality and Climate Change mitigation	49
Air Quality	49
Levels of pollutants	49

Climate Change Mitigation	51
Energy Use and Supply	52
Topic 12: Climate Change Adaptation	54
Topic 13: Water Integration	55
Water Resources	55
Flood Risk.....	55
Water Quality	56
Topic 14: Natural Environment and Natural Capital	58
Nature Conservation	58
Green ‘Wildlife’ Corridors	59
Habitats and Species	60
Open Spaces	61
Natural Capital	61
Topic 15: Townscape, Landscape and Public Realm.....	63
Topic 16: Geology and Soils.....	65
Geology and geodiversity.....	65
Soils.....	66
Topic 17: Materials and Waste	68
Wasteful economy increasing cost and environmental impact.....	68
Waste	68
Aggregates	69
Waste Apportionment	70
Landfill	71
Topic 18: Noise and Vibration.....	72
Chapter 5: Task A3 Environmental Issues and Sustainability Problems.....	74
Chapter 6: Task A4 IIA Framework	83
Establishing the IIA Framework	83
Assessing the Local Plan.....	91
Chapter 7: Next Steps.....	93
The IIA Process.....	94
Appendix 1 Legal Requirements for the IIA	96
Appendix 2 Analysis by Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes.....	97
Appendix 3: London Plan Integrated Impact Assessment review of relevant plans, and strategies.....	112

Chapter 1: Introduction

- 1.1. Bexley is an outer London Borough situated in south east London. The Council are currently undertaking a review of the Local Plan. The outcome of the review will be a single, all-encompassing document containing the Council's vision and objectives for future growth, strategic and development management policies and, site allocations for future development within the London Borough of Bexley. Alongside the new Local Plan, the Proposals Map will be updated to reflect the new policies and sites.
- 1.2. This Scoping Report represents the first stage of the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) of the review of the Local Plan. The IIA process is carried out alongside the plan production process, and will make recommendations to enhance potential positive outcomes and minimise negative impacts of a policy.
- 1.3. This first scoping stage of the process identifies relevant plans, policies, programmes and objectives that will inform the IIA and the Local Plan; identifies baseline information; identifies key sustainability issues and problems; and proposes an IIA framework consisting of objectives, against which the Local Plan can be assessed as it evolves. It is important to note that IIA is an iterative and on-going process, and therefore stages and tasks in the IIA process may be revisited and updated or revised as the plan develops, to take account of updated or new evidence as well as consultation responses.

Borough Context

- 1.4. Bexley is an outer London Borough situated at the heart of the Thames Gateway region in south east London and covers an area of about 60 square kilometres (km²). Its location in relation to other London Boroughs is shown in Figure 2. LBB's position in south east London, close to the M25, makes it a gateway to the channel ports of Dover, Folkestone and Ramsgate and the Channel Tunnel via the A2 and A20. At the same time, Bexley serves as a gateway to London from the Channel ports, as the majority of road-borne visitors from continental Europe travel through it. Bexley also provides a relatively quick access to the Thames River Crossing at Dartford and to Stansted, Gatwick, Heathrow and City Airports. Ebbsfleet International train station, which provides services through the Channel Tunnel to Europe is located approximately 8.4km from the borough.

Figure 2: London Borough of Bexley highlighted in blue¹



¹ Greater London Area (2018) London Borough Interactive Atlas

- 1.5. Land use is predominantly residential, but Bexley also has significant areas of open spaces and some large areas of industrial activity. Bexley has a five-mile frontage on the River Thames in the north, which includes the Belvedere Employment Area, one of the largest concentrations of industrial activity in London. Bexley is also one of the greenest Boroughs in London, with over 100 parks and open spaces covering in excess of 638 hectares.
- 1.6. The borough has one strategic town centre - Bexleyheath, and four major district areas – Crayford, Erith, Sidcup and Welling.

Bexley's Local Plan

Statutory Requirements

- 1.7. The Council, has a statutory role, under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) to prepare and review local planning policies in the preparation of a Local Plan for the future management of development. In addition, the Council has a responsibility to deal with planning applications for development which may be proposed.
- 1.8. As a statutory duty, the Local Plan must be positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy and guidance in accordance with Section 20 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) and the National Planning Policy Framework in order to be found legally sound.

Development Plan

- 1.9. Bexley's Development Plan includes the Mayor's London Plan and the Local Plan. These policies are guided by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The Local Plan is a key part of Bexley's Development Plan. The current Local Plan comprises the Core Strategy (adopted February 2012), the saved Unitary Development Plan (UDP) policies and proposals map (April 2004/2007).
- 1.10. The Core Strategy is Bexley's main development plan document, which sets out a spatial planning framework for the borough until 2026. It replaces a number of policies from Bexley's Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 2004 that were subsequently saved in 2007. Bexley's UDP contains a number of saved development management policies against which planning applications can be assessed.
- 1.11. The Council are currently undertaking a review of the Local Plan. The outcome of the review will be a single, all-encompassing document containing the Council's vision and objectives for future growth, strategic and development management policies and, site allocations for future development. Alongside the new Local Plan, the Proposals Map will be updated to reflect the new policies and sites.
- 1.12. The first step in updating the Council's Local Plan documents is the Bexley Growth Strategy, published in 2017, which sets out the Council's manifesto for growth.
- 1.13. The main reasons for the review are to ensure that the planning policy framework in the borough remains up to date, reflects the most recent policy and guidance, takes account of new information and changing circumstances, and so that appropriate guidance can be given as to where future development should take place.
- 1.14. The Council is responsible for producing the new Local Plan which will need to be appraised at each stage of production to ensure that the final Plan is in accordance with sustainable development principles thereby supporting 'development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'.

Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA)

- 1.15. The IIA brings together into a single framework a number of assessments of the social, environmental and economic impact of planning policies, incorporating the statutory requirements of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA), Health Impact Assessment (HIA) and Equalities Impact Assessment to present a common and fully integrated assessment of the Local Plan policies.
- 1.16. Drawing these together within an IIA contributes to a more balanced and inclusive assessment and better informed Local Plan. An overview of the individual requirements and methodologies required for each of these assessments is presented below. The IIA will be carried out as an iterative process that considers the impacts of emerging policies and proposes policy alterations or mitigation for any adverse impacts that are identified. The IIA will follow the prescribed structure for the SA process (Figure 1) as the basis of the framework while incorporating the requirements of the Equalities Analysis (EqA) and the Health Impact Assessments (HIA).
- 1.17. In addition to meeting the requirements of the IIA assessment, Under Article 6 (3) and (4) of the Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats Directive) land-use plans, including Local Plans, are subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). The purpose of HRA is to assess the impacts of a land-use plan against the conservation objectives of a European Site and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of that site. HRA for the Local Plan review will be undertaken during the production of the Local Plan and the findings of the HRA will be taken into account in the IIA, where relevant. The IIA approach therefore addresses all of the Council's legal duties to carry out comprehensive assessments of the plan and its proposed policies within one integrated process.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- 1.18. Under section 19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is mandatory for new or revised Development Plan Documents (DPDs), including Local Plans. The appraisal should include an assessment of the likely significant impacts - economic, social and environmental - of the plan. When conducting an SA of DPDs an environmental assessment must also be conducted in accordance with the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC (The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive), transposed into the UK legislation by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, Section 12.
- 1.19. The SEA Directive² requires the assessment of the likely significant environmental effects arising from a plan or programme. This requirement has been implemented in to domestic legislation in England and Wales through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. SEA allows the Local Plan to be tested as a whole and its individual objectives and policies against defined environmental topics, to identify significant effects. Where significant effects are predicted, the SEA also identifies the measures required to mitigate them and the indicators that will be used to monitor them once the new Local Plan is adopted.
- 1.20. Sustainability Appraisals should be carried out in accordance with Government Guidance A *Practical Guide to the SEA Directive* (ODPM, 2005) and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). Sustainability Appraisal, as defined under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, fully incorporates the requirements of the SEA directive. The term SA is therefore used to refer to the combined assessment.

Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA)

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

² The SEA Directive (Directive 2001/42/EC) <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/sea-legalcontext.htm>

supports decent decision making by enabling a good understanding of the need and differential impacts that policies may have on different groups.

- 1.22. The Equality Act 2010 imposes a duty on public bodies to have due regard to the need to:
- eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;
 - advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it. This means having regard in particular to the need to:
 - Remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by people who share a protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic.
 - Take steps to meet the needs of people who share a protected characteristic that are different from the needs of people who don't have that characteristic.
 - Encourage people who share a protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which their participation is disproportionately low.
- and
- foster good relations between different people between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it. This means, having regard in particular to the need to:
 - tackle prejudice; and
 - promote understanding.

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

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

- 1.24. Although low-income groups are not identified within the ‘Protected Characteristics’ under the Equality Act (2010), they will be considered as part of this assessment because low-income and deprivation typically overlap with other equalities characteristics, and form relevant considerations in the context of achieving inclusive growth. This type of working can disproportionately be undertaken by low income communities, and forms part of the wider equalities assessment.

- 1.25. In line with the statutory requirements of the Equality Act (2010), the IIA will given due regard to the need to remove or minimise disadvantages, discourage discriminatory practices and proactively accommodate the needs of equalities groups. This will include identification of sensitive receptors, who may be disproportionately impacted as a result of policy implementation, along with recommending how Policies could be strengthened to promote equitable opportunities. The key guide questions serve to assess the multiple dimensions of inequality, disadvantage and discrimination, and ensure Policies are promoting inclusive, accessible and equitable opportunities across higher risk groups.

- 1.26. EqIA is two-stage process:
- **Stage 1, Screening:** the impacts of the proposed new policies are assessed against a defined set of protected characteristics. If no negative effects are identified during screening, no further assessment is required. If there are effect that cannot easily be mitigated, a full EqIA will be undertaken.
 - **Stage 2, full EqIA:** an in-depth assessment of the impacts of any policies which cannot be mitigated, the recommendation of mitigation measures, definition of monitoring, and evaluation measures and pubic consultation.

Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

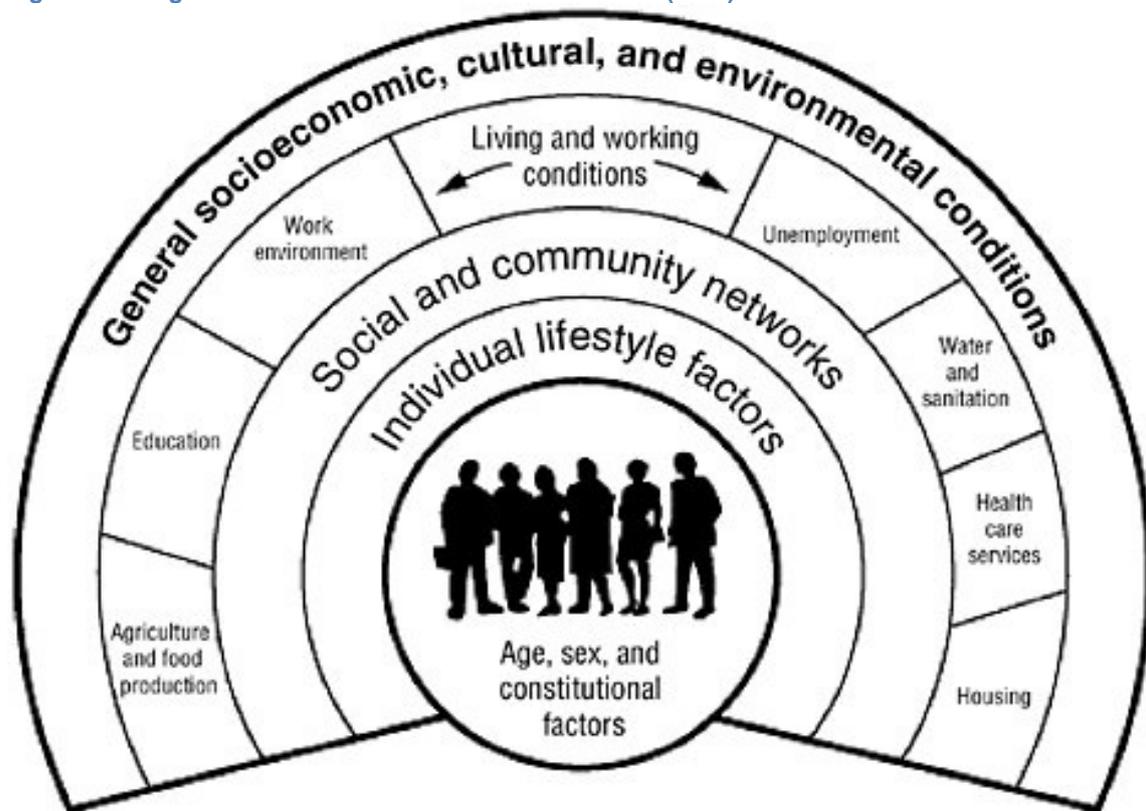
- 1.27. Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a systematic approach to predicting the magnitude and significance of the potential health and wellbeing impacts, both positive and negative, of new plans and projects. The approach ensures decision making at all levels considers the potential impacts of decisions on health and health inequalities. HIA is particularly concerned with the distribution of effects within a population (as different groups are likely to be affected in different ways) and therefore looks at how health and social inequalities might be reduced or widened by a proposed plan or project.
- 1.28. While HIA is not a statutory requirement of the Local Plan preparation process, the physical environment is shaped by planning decisions which can facilitate or deter a healthy lifestyle, affect the quality and safety of the environment, encourage or discourage employment and training opportunities, enhance or impair social networks, and nurture or neglect opportunities for a rich community life. An HIA identifies actions that can enhance positive effects on health, reduce or eliminate negative effects, and reduce health and social inequalities that may arise through planning decisions. It considers how and to what extent proposed policies are likely to affect the health of people in Islington and recommends changes to improve outcomes.
- 1.29. There is currently no statutory guidance for how to undertake an HIA. The scope, approach and methodology are therefore driven by a range of factors including non-statutory guidance and best practice.
- 1.30. The overarching aim of HIA is to ensure that plans and policies minimise negative impacts and maximise positive health impacts. The approach to the health element of the IIA has been based on appropriate guidance and health assessment tools, including:
- The London Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU)³ Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix. This sets out a framework for evaluating projects, plans and policies under 11 broad topic or determinant headings;
 - The HUDU Healthy Urban Planning Checklist which provides a checklist designed so wellbeing implications of local plans and major planning applications are taken into account. It includes four themes: health and housing, active travel, healthy environment and vibrant neighbourhoods; and
 - Department of Health's Health Impact Assessment Tools⁴. This includes the following screening questions to assist in considering potential health effects:
 - Will the proposal have an impact on health, mental health and wellbeing?
 - Will the policy have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health?
 - Will the proposal affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?
 - Will there be a change in demand for, or access to, health and social care services?
 - Will the proposal have an impact on global health (either directly or indirectly)?

³ www.healthyurbandevelopment.nhs.uk

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-impact-assessment-tools>

1.31. The Dahlgren and Whitehead model⁵ (Figure 3) illustrates the determinants of health, ranging from individual characteristics and lifestyles to wider economic, cultural, social and environmental conditions.

Figure 3: Dahlgren and Whitehead social model of health (1991)



⁵ Dahlgren G, Whitehead M. (1991) Policies and Strategies to Promote Social Equity in Health. Stockholm, Sweden: Institute for Futures Studies.

Chapter 2: IIA scope, methodology and approach

IIA Scope

Temporal scope

2.1. The effect of the policies associated with the Local Plan may change over time. The temporal effects of the policies will therefore be considered, where relevant. For the purpose of the assessment the timescales may be defined as follows:

- Short term: effects that occur within the first five years of the implementation of the Local Plan;
- Medium term: effects occurring between six and 10 years following the implementation of the Local Plan; and
- Long term: effects occurring beyond 10 years and which may arise beyond the Local Plan's lifetime of 2036.

Geographic scope

2.2. This assessment will include any areas affected by the draft replacement Local Plan within Bexley and, where appropriate, beyond the borough boundaries into the adjoining boroughs, including the London Boroughs of Havering and Barking and Dagenham (located to the north of Bexley), Greenwich (located to the east of Bexley), Bromley (located to the south of Bexley), and Dartford Borough Council, located to the East of Bexley (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Geographic scope - Bexley and the adjoining boroughs



Thematic scope

2.3. The review of relevant policies, plans, programmes highlights a number of key sustainable development themes which will be taken into account in the preparation of the IIA Framework. These social, economic, and environmental themes have been organised into 18 thematic topic areas, including:

Social

- 1 - Demographic Change;
- 2 - Social Integration and Inclusion;
- 3 - Health and Health Inequalities;
- 4 - Housing Supply, Quality, Choice and Affordability;
- 5 - Sustainable Land Use;
- 6 - Connectivity;
- 7 - Accessibility;

Economic

- 8 - Economic Competitiveness and Employment;
- 9 - Education and Skills
- 10 - Culture and the Historic Environment;

Environmental

- 11 - Air Quality and Climate Change mitigation;
- 12 - Climate Change Adaptation;
- 13 - Water Integration;
- 14 - Natural Environment and Natural Capital;
- 15 - Townscape, Landscape and Public Realm;
- 16 - Geology and Soils;
- 17 - Materials and Waste;
- 18 - Noise and Vibration.

Methodology

- 2.4. The assessment of emerging policies will require the development of a robust integrated impact assessment framework. Specific draft objectives have been developed in this scoping report for the framework, defined as statements of what is intended and specifying directions of change. These draft objectives align to international, national, regional and local plans, programmes and strategies relating to the environment, health, equality, society and the economy. A total of 18 draft objectives have been identified for inclusion within the IIA framework.
- 2.5. The IIA will assess the emerging Local Plan policies against the framework detailed in this Scoping Report, identifying likely significant effects. These effects will be presented with a description of the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of impacts. Where a significant effect is predicted, measures to mitigate against this will be identified where possible to do so, such as the refinement or rejection of particular aspects of the policy.

Structure of this IIA Scoping Report

- 2.6. The remainder of this IIA scoping report is as follows:

Chapter 3: Task A1 - Review of relevant plans, programmes, strategies and objectives: - A presentation of the plans, programmes and strategies reviewed to provide context for the IIA Scope. The purpose of this desk-based exercise was to help identify objectives for the IIA. The detailed review of these is contained in Appendix 2.

Chapter 4: Task A2 - Baseline Information: - A description of the current environmental, economic and social baseline of Bexley. This desk-based task provided an evidence base for identifying environmental issues, problems and predicting effects; and also assisted in the subsequent development of IIA objectives.

Chapter 5: Task A3 Environmental Issues and Sustainability Problems: - A summary of the key issues identified from the review of plans, programmes and strategies and baseline information that should be addressed by the Local Plan and should be considered by the IIA objectives. The purpose of this task was to help focus the IIA and streamline the subsequent assessment stages.

Chapter 6: Task A4 IIA Framework: - A presentation of the draft objectives and sub criteria used for the IIA, including how they have been developed.

Developing objectives for the IIA provides a means by which the economic, environmental, social, equalities and health performance of the Local Plan can be assessed. This task included a review of the objectives presented for the Sustainability Appraisal of the Bexley Core Strategy and London Plan Integrated Impact Assessment to determine whether they are still valid in the context of new Local Plan, together with any necessary refinements and updates to reflect the outcomes of the above tasks A1 to A3. The objectives were tightly scoped to focus on the Local Plan, and to minimise the potential for the overlap of environmental issues between objectives. Each IIA objective has been clearly referenced to the individual 'topics' within the SEA Directive.

Chapter 7: Next Steps: - A brief explanation of the next stages of the IIA process.

The Local Plan is currently being prepared, and during Stage B (Figure 1) of the IIA process the new Local Plan will be appraised by the IIA Framework and all the results, recommendations and mitigation will be incorporated into the Local Plan where appropriate.

The IIA Report will be then be prepared during IIA process stage C and made available during IIA process stage D on the Council website for consultation bodies and the public to submit representations during the Local Plan Regulation 19 consultation.

Chapter 3: Task A1 - Review of relevant plans, programmes, strategies and objectives

This chapter describes the process and the need to identify other plans and programmes relevant for the Local Plan, their objectives and targets, and provides a summary on their implications for the Local Plan. The most relevant plans that will require detailed consideration are summarised below and presented in Appendix 2.

Consultation Q1. Are there any other plans, programmes, strategies or objectives that you consider might influence the preparation of the Local Plan or IIA? And, are those identified the most relevant for Bexley? See Table 1

Consultation Q2. Has the summary of objectives/requirements of the plans/programmes, strategies and objectives, and the implications on the Local Plan been accurately captured, or does this need to amended or added to? See Appendix 2

3.1. The draft Local Plan and the IIA will be influenced by many different plans and programmes. The SEA Directive requires the review of relevant plans and programmes to be completed in the preparation of the document:

'the plan's relationship with other relevant plans and programmes' and 'the 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'. Directive 2001/42/EC SEA Annex 1 (a), (e)

3.2. The first stage of completing the IIA is to review relevant international, national, regional and local policy guidance, plans and strategies. This ensures that:

- the Local Plan and IIA framework are in line with the requirements of other relevant plans and policies;
- that inconsistencies or constraints are suitably dealt with;
- sustainability objectives, key targets and indicators are reflected in the IIA; and
- relevant baseline data is accounted for.

Document review for Bexley

3.3. In order to help identify objectives for the IIA, other policies, plans and programmes of relevance to the preparation of the Local Plan have been identified, and their key requirements reviewed. These are presented in Table 1 below, and a full summary of the key requirements is in Appendix 2. They have been scoped as of December 2018.

3.4. This IIA has considered the policy context and key requirements identified by the draft London Plan IIA when identifying objectives. Therefore, it has not been necessary to identify all plans, programmes and objectives at international, national and regional level within this IIA, where the requirements have already been identified in the London Plan IIA, or where they have been taken into account within Local level documents. The exception to this is where the higher level plans, programmes and objectives are more up to date than the draft London Plan and draft London Plan IIA, or where there are key requirements specific to Bexley, and not taken account of at the regional level or in local level documents. The list of documents identified in the London Plan IIA can be found in Appendix 3.

3.5. The identification of relevant plans, policies and programmes is an ongoing process and the list will continue to be updated in any subsequent IIA reports.

Table 1: Relevant Plans, Programmes, Strategies and Objectives that inform the IIA Process

IIA Topic	Relevant plans, programmes and strategies	Key Implications of the Plans and Programmes Review
Relevant to all Topics areas. Implications have been considered for separate topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework, 2018; • The London Plan, GLA, 2016 (consolidated with alterations since 2011); • Draft new London Plan, GLA, 2017 (including Minor suggested changes, 2018); • #BrilliantBexley, Shaping our future together (Bexley Corporate Plan for 2017-2025); • Bexley Growth Strategy, 2017 - link • Bexley Local Plan (including Bexley Core Strategy 2012 and saved Unitary Development Plan Policies, 2004/2007); 	
Demographic Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bexley's Equalities policy, Nov 2018 • Bexley Joint Strategic Needs Assessment - link 	<p>Accommodating growth must be a central objective of the new Local Plan. The emphasis should be on the London Plan opportunity areas in the north of the borough, and town centres as the focus for new development.</p>
Social integration and inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Connecting Communities 2019 to 2023: A Stronger communities strategy for Bexley • Bexley's Equalities policy, Nov 2018 • Bexley Community Safety Partnership Strategy 2018 to 2021 - link 	<p>Reducing inequalities and the promotion of inclusion for those groups with protected characteristics to promote social integration and cohesion.</p> <p>The design of the built environment can significantly impact on people's fear of and actual crime.</p>
Health and health inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Health Inequalities Strategy (2018) • Draft Prevention Strategy (currently in preparation) • Draft Obesity Prevention Strategy (currently in preparation) 	<p>A need to improve the overall health of Bexley's population and reduce inequalities in the health of the population.</p>
Housing Supply, Quality, Choice and Affordability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Housing Strategy (2018) 	<p>To significantly increase the delivery of housing, including a mix of size, tenures and affordable products</p>
Sustainable land use		<p>Ensure the most efficient use of land which adheres to the principles of sustainable development and considers Bexley's relationship with the wider area.</p> <p>The principles set out in Bexley's Growth Strategy will secure sustainable development so new places will enjoy the right mix of design, uses, and infrastructure to support the economic, social, and environmental well-being of residents and businesses.</p>

IIA Topic	Relevant plans, programmes and strategies	Key Implications of the Plans and Programmes Review
Connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Bexley Third Local Implementation Plan, 2018 - link 	Integration of land use and transport planning to ensure growth is sustainable and optimises connectivity throughout the borough. The green network also provides connections which has many health and environmental benefits
Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Health Inequalities Strategy (2018) 	The need for people to be able to easily access jobs, housing, green spaces, education, healthcare and amenities and be able to easily navigate their way through the built environment.
Economic competitiveness and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Economic Development Strategy, 2018 • Draft Bexley Town Centres Strategy 	<p>The importance of Bexley's unique location within London and the wider south east which provides huge potential to tap into the economic opportunities a global city has to offer; and to create and a broader, more resilient and higher quality economic base, providing opportunities for all.</p> <p>The importance of town centres as employment centres and focal points for future growth, and the need to ensure that town centres remain resilient and adaptive to the changing retail environment.</p> <p>Employment growth in different sectors ensuring a diverse economy providing opportunities for all. Productivity puzzle.</p>
Education and skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bexley's Equalities policy, Nov 2018 • Draft Local London Skills Strategy - link 	The Importance of making Bexley a thriving and ambitious place of opportunity through education and employment
Culture and the Historic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Culture Strategy, 2018 	<p>The economic and social benefits of culture and the historic environment.</p> <p>Conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings.</p> <p>The priority placed on culture is clear in the new Corporate plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Clean and green local places' stresses the significance of the borough's green spaces for cultural events; • 'Strong and resilient communities and families' recognises the need to combat social isolation and foster better cohesion; • 'Living well' identifies the need to address the mental ill-health epidemic

IIA Topic	Relevant plans, programmes and strategies	Key Implications of the Plans and Programmes Review
Air quality and Climate Change mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> London Environment Strategy, 2018 Bexley's Air Quality Action Plan (monitored through the Bexley Air Quality Annual Status Report for 2016, dated 2017; and, Draft Bexley Air Quality Annual Status Report for 2017, dated 2018) 	<p>Need to shift towards more sustainable transport modes</p> <p>Emissions from Developments and Buildings</p> <p>New developments will have contributed to an improved environment, including better air quality.</p> <p>Need to design buildings and spaces to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change, including overheating, flooding, droughts and more extreme weather events.</p> <p>The Mayor of London has a commitment to reduce London's CO2 emissions by 60 per cent by 2025</p>
Climate change Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> London Environment Strategy, 2018 	<p>Need to design buildings and spaces to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change, including overheating, flooding, droughts and more extreme weather events.</p>
Water Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bexley's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, 2017 	<p>Identified need to focus on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment.</p> <p>A need to ensure that development is designed not to increase flood risk.</p>
Natural environment and natural capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> London Environment Strategy, May 2018 Bexley Open Space Strategy 2008 Bexley Biodiversity Action Plan, 2011 	<p>Opportunities to integrate biodiversity and the network of green spaces</p> <p>To provide a range of sustainability benefits, i.e. healthy living, improving air and water quality, cooling the urban environment, enhancing biodiversity and ecological resilience. This could include both enhancing existing habitats and providing new areas for biodiversity as opportunities arise.</p>
Townscape, landscape and public realm		<p>Importance of creating and maintain a safe and attractive public realm which encourages people to walk and cycling, promoting a sense of place and reducing the need to travel.</p>
Geology and soils		<p>Identified need to focus on prevention and remediation of environmental damage, including land contamination. Need to increase efforts to reduce soil degradation and remediate contaminated sites.</p>

IIA Topic	Relevant plans, programmes and strategies	Key Implications of the Plans and Programmes Review
Materials and waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Environment Strategy, May 2018 • Bexley Municipal Waste Management Strategy (currently under review) • 	A need to apply principles of circular economy when aiming for waste reduction, reuse, re-manufacturing and recycling in all construction and operational practices.
Noise and vibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Environment Strategy, May 2018 	A need to minimise noise and vibration levels and the number of people exposed to high levels of noise from development, activities and use.

Chapter 4: Task A2 - Baseline Information

This chapter sets out the baseline data across all IIA topics. The baseline data has been aggregated into themes representing three dimensions of sustainable development - social, economic and environmental. Significant interlinkages exist between the thematic issues and cross-cutting issues such as air quality, health and equality which have been identified across many sustainability topics and addressed in an integrated way which can assist in the development of coherent policy guidance to inform the Local Plan review process.

Consultation Q3. Are the identified sustainable development topics correct?

Consultation Q4. Is the baseline information collected relevant, accurate and of sufficient detail to support the emerging Local Plan? See Chapter 4: Task A2

Consultation Q5. Is there any additional relevant baseline data that should be included?

- 4.1. The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 and SEA Directive 2001/42/EC require a discussion of the ‘...*relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan...*’ And ‘*the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected*’ SEA Directive Annex 1 (b), (c). For Sustainability Appraisals, and therefore IIA, the baseline and identification of key issues must also consider social and economic aspects in addition to the environmental issues specified in the SEA Directive. For this IIA, equalities and health are also included. The key issues derived from the baseline review and the likely evolution without the Local Plan have been summarised in Chapter 5.
- 4.2. The baseline information will inevitably change over time; as such it is important that it is monitored and regularly revised.
- 4.3. The baseline data for the IIA includes existing relevant environmental and sustainability information from a range of sources which is both quantitative and qualitative. This information provides the basis for assessing the potential impact of the proposed policies in the Local Plan and will aid development of appropriate mitigation measures, together with future monitoring indicators.
- 4.4. The baseline information in this chapter is set out in relation to topics relevant to each of the individual assessments which comprise the IIA. It can be seen from Table 2 that the majority of these topics are applicable to more than one of the assessments. This table is an indicative marker of different inter-relationships between sustainability topics and the individual assessments which together make up the IIA.
- 4.5. For each topic key issues have been identified, and summarised in Chapter 5. These have been used to inform the development of IIA objectives against which the emerging new Local Plan will be assessed.

Table 2: Key issues (and subsequent topic areas) for baseline

Topic	Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA)	Health Impact Assessment (HIA)
1: Demographic Change	*		*	*
2: Social Integration and Inclusion	*		*	*
3: Health and Health Inequalities	*		*	*

Topic	Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA)	Health Impact Assessment (HIA)
4: - Housing Supply, Quality, Choice and Affordability	*		*	*
5: Sustainable Land Use	*	*	*	*
6: Connectivity	*	*	*	*
7: Accessibility	*	*	*	*
8: Economic Competitiveness and Employment	*		*	*
9: Education and Skills	*		*	*
10: Culture and the Historic Environment	*	*	*	*
11: Air Quality and Climate Change mitigation	*	*	*	*
12: Climate Change Adaptation	*	*	*	*
13: Water Integration	*	*		*
14: Natural Environment and Natural Capital	*	*	*	*
15: Townscape, Landscape and Public Realm	*	*	*	*
16: Geology and Soils	*	*		*
17: Materials and Waste	*	*		*
18: Noise and Vibration	*	*	*	*

Social Baseline

Topic 1: Demographic Change

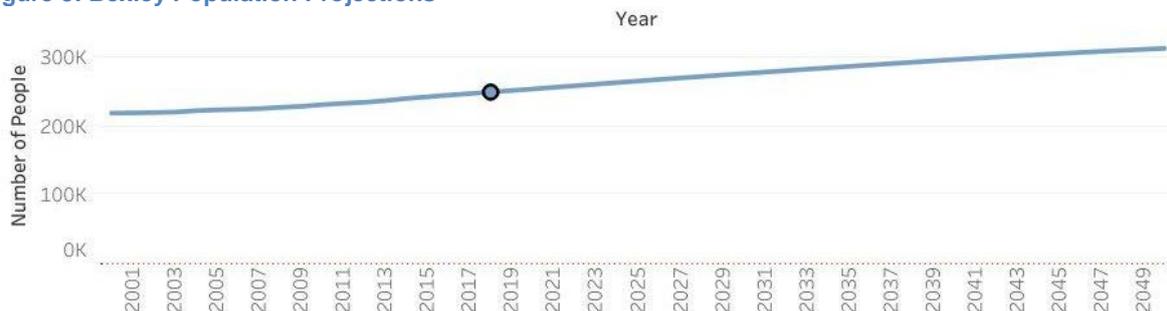
The growth and composition of the population

Population

Regionally, London's growing population is driving a renewed interest to the east. Locally, Bexley's population is also increasing significantly. Currently, this growth in the size and nature of the population has largely been accommodated by intensification in the use of the existing housing stock, creating additional pressures on local services, including education.

The ONS mid-2017 population estimate for Bexley is 246,124. This has increased from 218,300 in 2001 (Census) and is predicted to increase to around 300,000 by 2040.

Figure 5: Bexley Population Projections



Age

Bexley has an aging population, it is predicted that the population aged over 75 will almost double by 2050. The younger population will also increase, but to a much smaller extent.

Children and young people (under 25) account for almost a third of the population, whilst older people (aged 65 and over) account for a sixth. Projections up to 2050 show an aging population; over 65s will make up 22% of the population. It is predicted that over 37,000 people in Bexley will be aged 75+ by 2050, compared to almost 20,000 in 2017, a 90% increase.

Migration and Natural Change

There are approximately 3,000 live births each year and around 2,000 deaths each year. These have remained reasonably stable over time with a steady increase in births. This has led to a natural increase in population.

The 2011 Census shows the top three countries of birth for those born outside of the United Kingdom as Nigeria, India and Ireland. Natural change (births - deaths) has steadily risen. International migration has remained relatively stable, with a 2007 to 2012 peak. Internal migration has been significantly higher in recent years.

Distribution

The population of Bexley will change significantly over the next few decades. North of the borough will grow significantly and Bexley will become more diverse.

Belvedere, Erith and Thamesmead East show the larger populations in 2011 with 12,000 residents each. The Largest populations are predicted to change by 2020 to Belvedere, Crayford and Erith with over 13,500; but by 2030 Erith stands out with a much higher population of almost 17,000 and the population of Christchurch is predicted to grow to match that of Belvedere and Thamesmead East. It is predicted that by 2041 Erith will remain the highest population, with over 17,000 residents and Christchurch and Crayford following with almost 15,000. Erith has the largest growth by volume and percentage.

Opportunities	To ensure that the benefits of growth are more fairly distributed.
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Topic 2: Social Integration and Inclusion

One's ability to feel able to / want to participate in societal activities

Crime includes actual crime, perceived risk of crime, anti-social behaviour (ASB)

Quality of surroundings is an important sustainability issue. Many different small communities together form the London Borough of Bexley. It is a stable borough, with people tending to settle and establish themselves in the area. Residents are committed to the local neighbourhood and enthusiastic in their contributions to their communities. There are a wide range of active community and voluntary groups, spanning support groups, the arts, sport and the environment.

One of the characteristics of Bexley is that people who live in the borough tend to identify more strongly with their local neighbourhoods, such as Welling, Bexleyheath or Erith, than they do with the borough as a whole. Residents have provided mixed responses with regard to neighbourhood satisfaction, and to their perceptions or feelings of belonging to an area. A key challenge is to promote a sense of commitment to the wider community within Bexley's neighbourhoods. 73.9% of Bexley's residents reported that they were satisfied with their neighbourhoods as a place to live in 2008. Further, 53.5% of residents said that they felt a part of their areas, and 45% said that they felt that their neighbourhoods were a place where they felt that people would help each other in 2004.

Crime

Recorded crime statistics are published on the Metropolitan Police Service website each month, and are broken down into 32 different crime types: including violence with injury, robbery, theft from person, burglary, theft of motor vehicle, theft from motor vehicle and criminal damage⁶.

Over 70 per cent of the least vulnerable wards are located in South London, including Bexley. Bexley generally experiences low levels of crime in comparison to most other London boroughs, but there is a perception of higher levels of crime and anti-social behaviour which is a key sustainability issue that needs to be addressed. In 2008, there was a greater percentage perception of crime and anti-social behaviour in Bexley than the averages experienced for both London and England. Notwithstanding this, a high percentage of residents reported feeling 'very safe' or 'fairly safe' outside their home area during the day, and 60% reported feeling 'very safe' or 'fairly safe' outside of their home areas in the evening. Significantly fewer numbers felt safe at night, however.

There has been significant success in reducing crime rates, particularly for burglary in the borough. Safety and security are very important to local people, and fear of crime can often negatively affect people's quality of life.

The design of the build environment can help to minimise risk of criminal behaviour through passive surveillance. Sometimes there is a balance between designing a place to make it feel safe and secure and allowing places to be permeable and attractive which can aid walking and movement. Ensuring that places are appropriately lit can also help to minimise risk of crime and add to perceptions of safety.

Diversity

Bexley is becoming more ethnically diverse. In the 2011 Census, the Black and minority ethnic population accounted for 18% of the population; this is estimated at 22% in 2017 and projected to rise to 27% by 2030, and 30% by 2045. Populations of some ethnic groups (Black, Asian and Mixed) are predicted to more than double from the Census to 2050.

Religion & Belief - The most recent information on the religion / faith of people living in Bexley is also from the 2011 census. Figures show that in 2011, 62% of people living in Bexley were Christian, 2.4% Muslim, 1.84% Sikh and 1.5% Hindu. The number of people stating their religion as Buddhist, or Jewish, or other religion were much smaller. Two key statistics emerging are that 24% people said they had no religion and 7% chose not to state their religion.

⁶ <https://www.met.police.uk/sd/stats-and-data/met/crime-data-dashboard/>

Disability - Using the 2011 Census 16.0% of the Bexley population have a long-term health problem or disability where their day-to-day activities are limited.

Deprivation

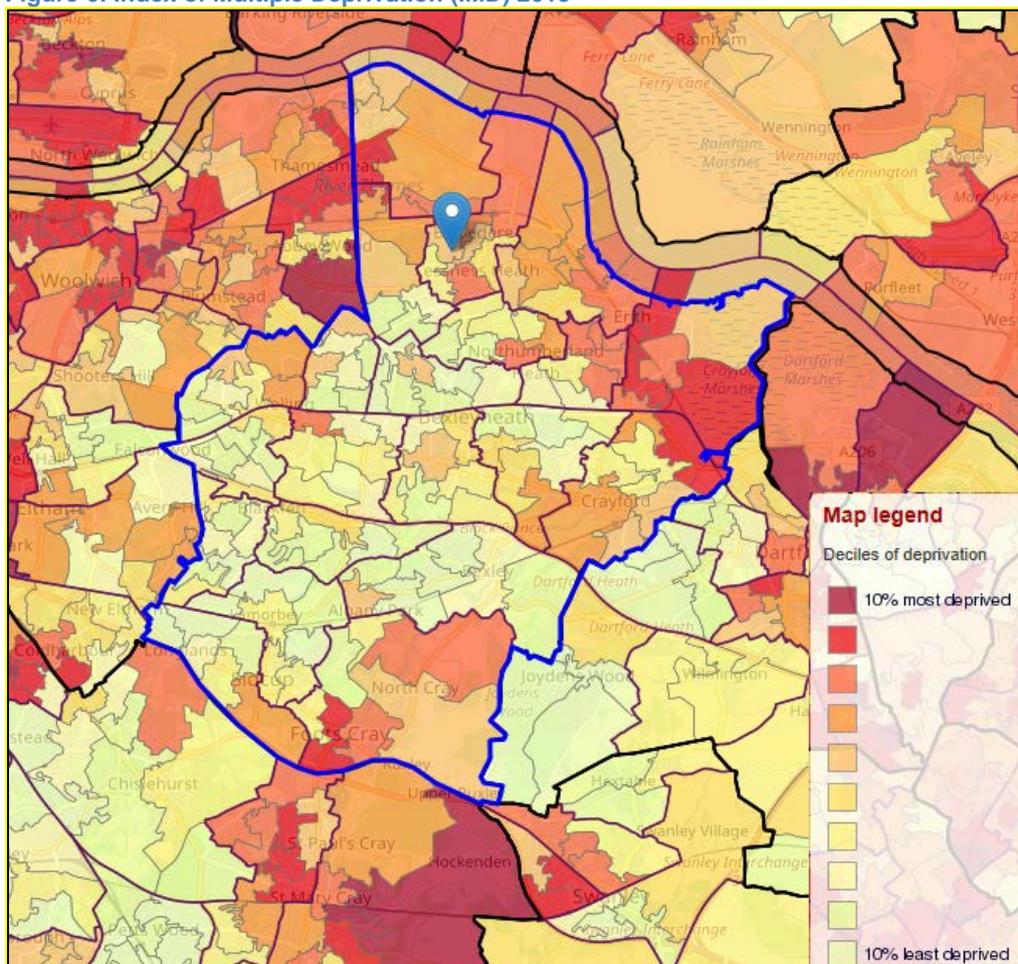
The UK Government's qualitative index of multiple deprivation (IMD) 2015 ranks every neighbourhood or Lower-layer Super Output Area (LSOA) in England from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area). The London Borough of Bexley scores as 13,505 showing that the borough has a higher than average score (lower rank) when measuring deprivation across the country.

Based on the IDM, the most deprived areas in the country mostly fall within London, the north East and the Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield and Derby area. Bexley ranks 8th in London out of the 32 London Boroughs, 1st being the least deprived borough.

There are no neighbourhoods (Lower-layer Super Output Areas) within the borough that are in the most deprived 10% of the country. There is a clear strip of deprivation across of the north of the borough particularly in Thamesmead, North End and Erith, and a patch at the south of the borough; and, to a lesser extent there are two patches of deprivation in the East (East Wickham ward) and the west (Crayford ward) as shown in Figure 6.

Overall Bexley is not a deprived borough, it has 14 neighbourhoods in the top 10% (i.e. least deprived) but the pockets of deprivation, given above, need to be considered.

Figure 6: Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015



Prosperity

The Acorn⁷ tool, shows that the majority of Bexley households are financially stable; the more financially insecure households are mainly found in the North of the Borough with some pockets elsewhere. Households described as 'Affluent Achievers', are the most prosperous, and are mainly found in the South of the Borough. For residents wellbeing, the centre of the Borough show as healthy wards, whilst the North of the Borough show more 'caution' and 'at risk' wellbeing types.

Population Churn

There is a mixture of people coming into, leaving and moving around London for all sorts of reasons: natural change through births and deaths; movements of people within an area, into or out of the area from other parts of the country or overseas on both a short-term or long-term basis all contribute to 'population churn'. This can impact on people's sense of belonging to an areas and community cohesion. In 2014, roughly 50 per cent of the 400,000 people moving to London were from abroad with the remaining 50 per cent moving from other regions within the UK⁸. Bexley, Havering, Barking & Dagenham and Bromley have all experienced the highest proportion of London's internal movements, which have seen more people leave inner London boroughs than elsewhere across the capital, being absorbed by outer eastern and some southern boroughs⁹.

Social integration and community cohesion can have a significant effect on people's well-being and mental health. The Annual London Survey, based on interviews with 3,861 adult Londoners, found that around half of the respondents agreed that there are good relations between older and younger people, and between ethnic and religious communities in their local area¹⁰. The DCLG community life survey¹¹ found that 89 per cent of correspondents believed that their local area is a place where 'people from different backgrounds get along well together' this was slightly higher than the England average of 86 per cent. However the Annual London Survey also showed that Londoners also reported having less trust in people in their neighbourhood than the rest of the country (31 per cent versus 44 per cent)¹².

Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development should meet the highest standards of inclusive design, to ensure it is suitable for the diversity of Bexley's population• Design of the built environment to encourage social cohesion and reduce isolation – inclusive neighbourhoods• Implications of an ageing and diverse population for public service delivery, urban design and housing provision.• Provision of accessible open space to encourage recreation and high quality public realm to encourage active travel.• Provision of a more accessible public transport system.• Designing out crime should be integral to development proposals and considered early in the design process• Use of lightening and passive surveillance to help improve perceptions of safety• Need to balance aspects of permeability and legibility with concerns of safety and security• Promote the use of private spaces for the public• Link with other strategies to address wider determinants of deprivation, access to jobs, good quality housing and choice, provision open space, access to amenities and services
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⁷ <https://www.bexley.gov.uk/services/council/bexley-facts-and-figures/who-lives-bexley/acorn-caci>

⁸ ONS internal migration estimates; and ONS mid-year components of change, year to mid-2014

⁹ ONS internal migration estimates, 2014 at: <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/internal-migration-by-local-authorities>

¹⁰ GLA Intelligence Unit, Annual London Survey 2015, GLA

¹¹ DCLG (2014) Community Life Survey

¹² GLA Intelligence Unit, Annual London Survey 2015, GLA

Topic 3: Health and Health Inequalities

The health of the population in terms of general health, lifestyle, life expectancies and other health determinants

Health can be influenced by a range of factors, and the quality and accessibility of the health care system is generally recognised to account for only a minority of the variation in overall health. Wider factors such as socio-economic status, the environments in which people live and the influence of these social and environmental factors on people's behaviour have a profound impact on people's physical and mental health.

Residents are living with complex health needs for longer periods.

Generally, Bexley has a healthy community and this is demonstrated through local residents living longer on average and enjoying more years without illness or disability than the London and England population.

Despite the relatively positive health situation, people living in more disadvantaged areas of the borough tend to exhibit poorer health characteristics. For example, they are more likely to suffer chronic ill health and die younger.

It is essential that health inequalities – and the social, environmental and economic factors that contribute to them – are taken into account. National health inequality targets should assist Bexley in addressing health discrepancies throughout the borough.

Inequalities

The health of people in Bexley is generally better than the England average. About 19% (8,900) of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average; however life expectancy is 6.4 years lower for men and 5.1 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Bexley than in the least deprived areas.¹³

Health

Obesity is a significant issue for Bexley; Twenty three per cent (23%) of children are classified as obese, worse than the average for England. Excess weight in adults is higher than the national average (but not significantly different). Rates are highest in regions with the highest levels of deprivation. However, there are increasing trends observed in areas in the East and West of the borough.

Respiratory disease and admission ratios for Bexley are significantly lower than the London averages, However, the emergency admission rate for children with asthma (0-18 years) and mortality from asthma (for all years) is worse than Bexley's most similar CCG's.¹⁴ It is anticipated that improving ambient health targets, reducing car dependency and encouraging higher quality sustainable design and construction in new development will provide an improving environmental health benefit to residents. At present, rates of sustainable transport to work are very low in the borough, with a disproportionate reliance on private vehicular trips, and this needs to be tackled to provide additional health and wellbeing benefits.

Access to Health Services

The Health and Wellbeing Strategy¹⁵ and Joint Strategic Needs Assessment¹⁶ indicate the methods in which LBB plan to deliver better primary and secondary health care in the area. The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment¹⁶ highlighted that given the increasing elderly population, CHD and strokes are growing major causes of death, whilst disadvantaged groups have benefitted less from improving health trends within LBB.

¹³ Public Health England (2017) Bexley: Health Profile 2017 [online] Available at: <http://fingertipsreports.phe.org.uk/health-profiles/2017/e09000004.pdf>

¹⁴ NHS England, 2016, Commissioning for Value: Where to Look, January 2016, Available: <https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/bexley-ccg-cfv.pdf>

¹⁵ London Borough of Bexley (2013) A Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Bexley

¹⁶ London Borough of Bexley (2016) Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

Residents are not consistently enabled to lead healthy lifestyles

Levels of physical activity within LBB are low, with 61.5% of adults achieving 150+ moderate intensity equivalent minutes per week, compared to the national average of 66%¹⁷. There is also an under-utilisation of outdoor space for exercise / health reasons within 13.9% of LBB's outdoor space utilised, significantly below the 17.9% national average¹⁸.

Social inequalities in the physical and mental health of residents

Health in Bexley is generally positive; however there remain concentrations of poorer health in certain areas (North End, Erith and Thamesmead East) where life expectancy is lower and Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) mortality rates are higher¹⁹. Childhood obesity has also been identified as an issue within the borough, 26.7% of children in reception year and 39.4% of children in year 6 are classified as overweight / obese, this is worse than the average for England²⁰. There is a positive trend in the rise of child obesity over the last 5 years with overweight children often going on to become overweight and obese adults²¹.

Air Quality

Improving health is not just down to individuals' lifestyle choices, but also to the environments in which they live. Pollution and other forms of environmental degradation can have a negative impact on health. Across London, for example, nearly 9,500 people die each year because of air pollution (King's College, London, 2015). Environmental improvements can play a big part in improving physical and mental health.

Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encourage people to be active through creation of walkable neighbourhoods and availability of recreation facilities• Improve the mental wellbeing of residents• Improve the environment to address its impact on health• Development should meet the needs of a wide range of people• Increased co-ordination between the provision of different service• delivery to meet requirements of an ageing and more diverse population• Design of the built environment to promote health lifestyle choices. The built environment is a contributing factor affecting the health and well-being of a local population. For example access to play space, open space, education, shopping and transport choices (e.g. healthy food and safe pedestrian and cycling environments), safe and healthy working environment and low pollution all combine to contribute to good health.• Encouraging children to integrate physical activity into their daily routine in the form of walking or cycling to school and encouraging play may help to tackle the obesity problem.• Access to housing with high sanitation levels and access to healthcare also contribute to a high standard of healthy living. Planning policy may be able influence these matters, in particular where there are significant spatial disparities as evident in Bexley• Link with other strategies to address wider determinants of health, access to jobs, good quality housing and choice, provision open space, access to amenities and services
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¹⁷ Public Health England (2017) Physical Activity

¹⁸ Utilisation of outdoor space for exercise, (2016) <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-healthoutcomes-framework>

¹⁹ London Borough of Bexley (2016) Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

²⁰ NHS Digital (2017) National Child Measurement Programme 2016/17

²¹ NHS (2018) Annual Report and Annual Accounts 2017/18

Topic 4: Housing Supply, Quality, Choice and Affordability

A person's home / shelter

Bexley has been typified as a suburban outer London borough dominated by predominantly privately owned, inter-war, low density residential neighbourhoods. This is what many residents love about the place and why many move here. Bexley is comprised of a number of local neighbourhoods and these include Belvedere, Thamesmead, Erith, Slade Green, Welling, Sidcup, Blackfen, Crayford, Bexleyheath and Old Bexley. A decent home is fundamental to maintaining a good quality of life, and it is also the most obvious way in which we belong to our local community. Housing is important in our health, our learning and work opportunities, and also to our sense of community.

Poor quality homes, insecure housing and overcrowding can significantly effect people's mental and physical health. These effects may also disproportionately impact certain vulnerable group such as older people, those on low incomes, BAME groups or disabled groups.

Housing need

Bexley's housing requirement within The London Plan (2016) has been set at 446 units per year, with 439 units identified as conventional housing supply and 9 units identified as non-conventional housing (which includes homes that were previously vacant being brought back into use and non-self-contained accommodation). Further, the London Plan divides Bexley's housing target into a non-specific 'small sites (windfall) allowance' of 109 units per year.

In addition, the Council has recently adopted a Growth Strategy for the borough, a propositional document that, assuming the delivery of key infrastructure projects, should result in major redevelopment over 30 years to 2050. The details will be set out in Bexley's Local Plan, with a particular emphasis on Bexley's London Plan Opportunity Areas and intensification of town centre and other accessible locations around the borough. This will have a positive effect on future housing supply annual assessments, reflecting the fact that the housing supply monitoring targets in the London Plan are minimum targets.

Housing supply pipeline

Bexley's 'Five year housing land supply annual assessment'²² indicates that three thousand, two hundred and twenty four (3,224) net new homes are likely to be developed via specific sites in the five year period commencing 01 April 2019. Bexley's current London Plan housing requirements for conventional housing is 2,230 units over the same period.

2,458 units will be provided via specific Strategic Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) sites. Planning approvals that are considered to be developable and that contribute to the five year housing land supply will provide 1,742 units. Development sites under construction will provide 1,363 units.

For the five-year supply, Bexley is currently meeting 88% of its housing target from identified SHLAA and other large sites, with the remaining 12% from small sites, which allows for a further 13% surplus capacity to come from the London Plan small sites' allowance of 25%.

Bexley therefore considers that it is on course to exceed its London Plan housing requirement of 2,230 units (conventional supply) during the five-year period from 01 April 2019 to 31 March 2024.

Through the 2017 SHLAA, Bexley has an identified ten-year managed supply of sites, for the period between 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2034 capable of delivering 5,946 net additional dwellings²³.

Historic context – housing delivery

Since the adoption of relevant local plan policies in 2012, the yearly average for completions is 496 new homes, and for approvals, the yearly average is 966. Since the start of the plan period to March 2018, 2,977 net additional dwellings were delivered²³. Bexley has been meeting the annualised plan target in recent years and although the 2017 to 18 reporting year reporting completions was under the

²² LBB Five year housing land supply annual assessment, for the period commencing 1 April 2019

²³ Bexley's Authority Monitoring Report 2017 to 2018, <https://www.bexley.gov.uk/services/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/technical-documents>

target, projections show Bexley to be on target overall in delivering housing, and on track in the longer term to meet or exceed its London Plan ten year housing supply monitoring target.

Affordable housing delivery

The average percentage split since the start of the Local Plan period equates to 56% social rented and 44% intermediate demonstrates that provision of shared ownership housing is higher than the target. This is however more in line, although still higher, than the recommended tenure split for Bexley of 65% social/affordable rent and 35% intermediate housing set out in the 2014 Southeast London Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2014 SEL SHMA)²³.

Since the beginning of the Plan period the percentage of approved affordable housing schemes remains above the policy threshold at 41%.

Local viability tests continue to demonstrate a difficulty in providing the minimum policy requirement of a minimum of 35% affordable housing in qualifying residential developments.

Residential density, typology and stock

The majority of new homes completed in Bexley have one or two bedrooms; with a relatively small proportion with four or more bedrooms. There is an oversupply of smaller units on a borough-wide basis relative to the current policy requirements. The totals from the beginning of the Plan period show that close to three quarters of the approvals (72%) are for 1 and 2 bedroom units, and this is even higher for the 2017 to 2018 reporting year (80%) (AMR 2017/18, Dwelling size)²³.

Since the adoption of the current Local Plan 75% of all residential development approvals have had a density of 60 dwellings per hectare or above (AMR 2017/18, Housing Density).

Housing tenure trends

The policy requirement is for a third of new homes to be for families. Bexley's AMR measures (gross) housing approvals and completions against identified need of the SEL SHMA²³.

Housing affordability

Bexley still currently remains relatively affordable compared to other locations in London in terms of property prices and low to medium income households elsewhere in the capital, that are looking to buy or rent their first home or have been affected by benefit changes, may seek to relocate here.

AMR indicator SEI AH2 monitors the average house price in Bexley to measure the need for affordable housing. At the end of the 2017 to 2018 reporting year, the average price was £338,746. This is an increase of 4%, compared with £325,794 for the previous year. However, the borough's average house price remains amongst the lowest in London²⁴.

The average house price in Bexley, in common with the rest of London and most of the UK, suffered a drop during the recession in 2008/09. House prices remained relatively static until mid-2013, and have been steadily increasing since. The new Crossrail line at Abbey Wood, scheduled to commence service in 2019, will halve journey times to many central London destinations, and is already attracting new businesses and investment to the local area²³.

Overcrowding

The borough has one of the lowest overcrowding rates in London. Around 8 per cent of households in London are in overcrowded accommodation, with higher rates of overcrowding in certain boroughs and within the private and social rented sector (around 13 per cent)²⁵. While inner London has always been more overcrowded than outer London, there is enormous variation in overcrowding rates across London at ward level and it has risen sharply in pockets of outer London.

Homelessness

In March 2015 there were 48,240 homeless households in temporary accommodation arranged by London boroughs, an increase of 11 per cent from 2014 and 35 per cent from its lowest point in mid-2010²⁶. There were 7,580 people seen sleeping rough in London in 2014/15, an increase of 16 per

²⁴ Land Registry www.landregistry.gov.uk

²⁵ Mayor of London (2015), Housing in London, GLA

²⁶ Ibid

cent or more than a thousand on the 2013/14 figure. 17,530 households were accepted as statutorily homeless in London in 2012/13, which accounts for 32 per cent of the national total²⁶.

Homelessness is a growing concern, with numbers rising every year and a shortage of suitable temporary accommodation. Homelessness is contributing to increased pressure on social housing and related housing needs.

The number of people on the housing register in this reporting year has risen from 7,011 people in 2016/17 to 7,760 people at the end of March 2018. Probable reasons for this increase in demand for housing is rising homelessness, changes in migration, a shortage of suitable private rented accommodation, and decreasing affordability²³.

Under-occupation

Under-occupied households are those with two or more bedrooms more than they require according to the bedroom standard (though this does not necessarily mean that the bedrooms are unused). Around 23 per cent of all households in the London are under-occupied.

According to the 2011 census, in Bexley, 43 per cent of households are currently under-occupying their homes to the extent that they have a surplus of two or more rooms (based on the number of recorded household residents). This compares to 34 per cent of households in outer London as a whole and just 19 per cent of households in inner London. In some other outer London boroughs the rate is between 40 per cent and 50 per cent of all households²⁷.

Decent homes and fuel poverty

The official Decent Homes standard is a composite measure of dwelling stock conditions that takes into account minimum standards, thermal comfort, kitchen and bathroom facilities and the general state of repair. London's 'non-decency' rate is not significantly different from the national average of 22 per cent or from most other regions.

Around 21 per cent of homes in London are below the official Decent Homes standard and has fallen faster in London than in the rest of England since 2006. 30 per cent of private rented homes in London are below the Decent Homes standard, compared to 18 per cent of owner occupied and 19 per cent of social rented homes.

In general, Bexley residents are living in healthy housing environments. However, there is notable fuel poverty in the northern part of the borough, and there are opportunities to better serve the needs of disabled residents and those using wheelchairs.

Accessibility

Around 30 per cent of households in London include a person with a long standing illness, disability or impairment which causes substantial difficulty with day to day activities²⁸

In terms of planning approvals, the London Plan Annual Monitoring Report shows that a very high proportion of new build units in London currently comply with Lifetime Homes standards (93 per cent)²⁹.

Gypsies and travellers

Boroughs are responsible for assessing needs at the local level and addressing these needs in light of local circumstances and in line with government guidance and the London Plan. There are three main gypsy sites in the borough, these are located in following wards: Erith, Crayford, and Sidcup. There are no known new age travellers, organised groups of travelling showpeople or circus people travelling together based in the borough.

Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create lifetime neighbourhoods• Build more new homes at higher densities across all tenures and affordable to
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²⁷ Bromley (51 per cent, Havering (45 per cent), Kingston-upon-Thames (43 per cent); Richmond upon Thames (48 per cent); Sutton (41 per cent)

²⁸ DWP, Family Resources Survey (2013/14)

²⁹ Mayor of London, London Plan, Annual Monitoring Report 11, 2013-14, GLA

	<p>households across a range of incomes and sizes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prevent homelessness• Develop a range of well-designed and managed dwellings• Meet a range of housing needs
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Topic 5: Sustainable Land Use

The use of land that is developed or undeveloped, brownfield and greenfield, agricultural or urban and the associated density of development

Bexley is a borough of contrast with large areas of popular, traditional suburban housing, served by bustling town and neighbourhood centres; significant areas of industrial activity, particularly by the River Thames; and a range of open spaces providing breaks in the built form as well as an important local amenity.

Changes in the structure of the local economy have seen a decline in large scale manufacturing industry, one of Bexley's historic employment uses, and the rise of new employment opportunities especially within new locations such as town centres. This level of change will require a new approach to employment land.

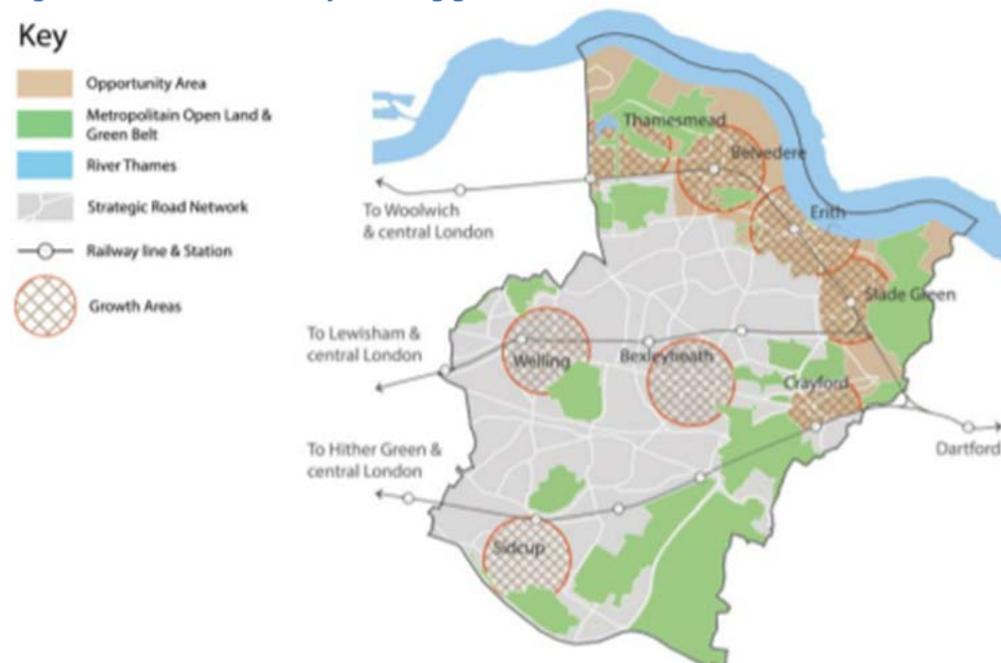
Regionally, London's growing population is driving a renewed interest to the east. Locally, Bexley's population is also increasing significantly. Currently, this growth in the size and nature of the population has largely been accommodated by intensification in the use of the existing housing stock, creating additional pressures on local services, including education.

Accommodating Growth

It is clear that growth is already taking place in Bexley and that some of it is having an adverse effect. By taking control of change, growth can be positively shaped to the advantage of the people who live and work in the borough, ensuring that it unlocks a range of benefits whilst 'planning out' any potential negative impacts.

Opportunity Areas are identified in the London Plan that offer scope for change and growth, and can provide a substantial number of new jobs and homes, as well as providing much needed local facilities such as local shops and schools. The ability of these opportunity areas to deliver such growth is strongly linked to existing or potential transport improvements. There are two such areas in Bexley, and these are the Bexley Riverside and the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood opportunity areas. In particular, growth areas at Belvedere, Erith, Thamesmead, Slade Green and Crayford hold significant development potential given the right conditions, and town centres and employment areas outside of the opportunity areas do as well³⁰. Figure 7 identifies the locations of the Bexley Growth Areas.

Figure 7: Overview of Bexley showing growth areas



³⁰ Bexley Growth Strategy, 2017

Strategies for land use and proposals for the main growth areas of Thamesmead, Belvedere, Erith, Slade Green and Crayford are set out in the Bexley Growth Strategy. The spatial elements of the Growth Strategy will inform Opportunity Area Planning Frameworks (OAPFs), which are supplementary planning guidance to the London Plan. The amounts and locations for growth, including the infrastructure necessary to support growth, will be set out in the Local Plan, along with policies that will guide development.

Growth provides an opportunity to address historic issues of poor design and places that no longer work well whilst ensuring that the best elements of existing areas are preserved and enhanced to create a sense of place born of the past, existing in the present and well placed for the future.

<p>Opportunities</p>	<p>Bexley will play a key part in helping London grow sustainably, whilst respecting the borough's overall character and identity. New and existing communities will be strong, sustainable, cohesive and prosperous. A well-connected borough, both within and beyond Bexley, provides the key to securing growth opportunities for residents and businesses. People across the borough will have a better quality of life and improved wellbeing, supported by high quality housing, rewarding employment opportunities and effective local services and facilities</p> <p>Good growth will be secured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • focussing new residential development on a series of well-connected public transport nodes, making the most of Bexley's riverside location and industrial heritage. • Core industrial areas retained for employment uses will be improved and intensified, fostering the growing movement of artisans and other manufacturers. • The borough's valued suburban heartland and quality open spaces will be preserved and enhanced. • Shopping, culture and leisure facilities will be vibrant, supported by innovative industries and businesses.
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Topic 6: Connectivity

One's ability to reach employment, education, shops, recreation, friends, family and health and social services measured by whether the infrastructure is in place and whether it is able to accommodate demand

Good transport provision links people with the goods and services they need and the places they need to go - to employment, education, shopping and leisure activities. Good transport is an essential pre requisite for good growth and is an integral part of the plans for our growth areas if its benefits for existing and future residents are to be maximised.

Bexley's location in south east London, close to the M25, makes it a gateway to the channel ports of Dover, Folkstone and Ramsgate, and the Channel Tunnel via the A2 and A20. There is also relatively quick access to the Dartford River Crossings and to Stansted, Gatwick, Heathrow and London City airports. The Channel tunnel is also located close to the borough, and Crossrail is proposed to terminate at Abbey Wood, at the boundary to the borough. The nearest Thames River crossing is currently the Dartford QEII bridge. There is a total of 348 miles of road in Bexley, of which 50 miles are A and B roads and 298 miles are classified and unclassified local roads. Some main traffic routes pass through town centres, residential and conservation areas, resulting in problems associated with congestion and environmental damage. Particular problems existing in Bexley village and Crayford town centre, where London distributor roads pass through the main shopping areas and conservation areas. Bexley also contains the Belvedere Employment Area, the second largest manufacturing area and concentration of industrial activity in London, which generates high traffic volumes, particularly of heavy goods vehicles.

Transport Modes

The current proportion of all trips by transport mode within LBB is illustrated in Table 3. However, many public transport trips do themselves involve exercise getting to and from the train or bus and at interchanges. The low density of development and topography in areas such as Belvedere and Erith provide barriers to the extensive use of walking and cycling. A number of schools and communities are sited along vehicular routes including the A2, A20 and A2016. These major roads would act as a barrier to walking or cycling due to access and safety concerns.

Table 3: Percentage usage of Transport Modes²²

Mode	LBB %	Outer London %	Greater London %
Car / motorcycle	57	47	34
Walking	24	28	33
Cycling	1	2	3
Rail	5	4	5
Tube/DLR	0	5	9
Bus/tram	12	13	14
Taxi/other	1	1	2

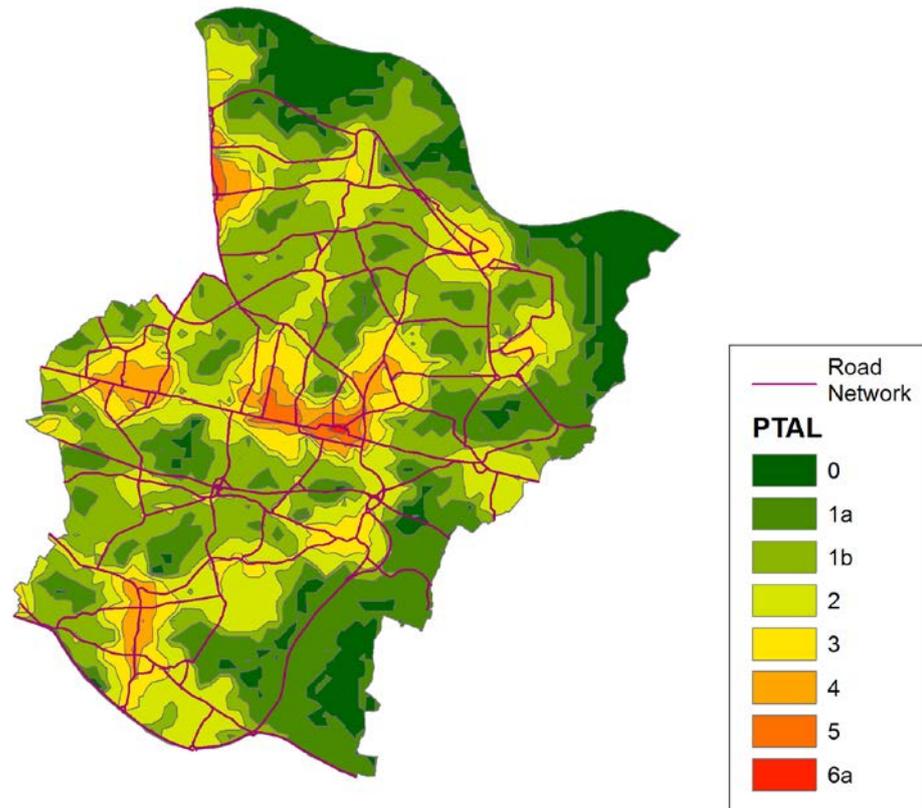
Public Transport

Public transport by rail is provided by overground rail lines. Three east-west railway lines providing services, operated by South Eastern Trains, between Dartford and central London serve the borough. There are no north-south lines. The London Underground does not serve the borough. Buses provide a significant mode of public transport in Bexley

The average Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL) rating within the Borough is low, with pockets of high accessibility near stations as shown in Figure 8. The GLA, LBB and TfL acknowledge that public transport within the Borough is in need of improvement³⁰. Public transport is predominantly bus based, and certain areas have specific problems with accessibility by public transport. Bus links between the north and south of the Borough are poor, and rail stations are not well located in relation to commercial centres (including the strategic centre of Bexleyheath), which affects access to services by public transport. This maintains the predominant use of the car, which has knock on adverse effects on congestion, air quality and noise, all of which can impact human health. PTAL ratings for the borough's district centres are listed below, ranging from a PTAL rating of 0 (worst) to 6b (best):

- Bexleyheath PTAL 5 - 6a
- Crayford PTAL 2 - 3
- Erith PTAL 3
- Sidcup PTAL 3 - 4
- Welling PTAL 3 – 4

Figure 8: Public transport connectivity within Bexley



LBB is not currently connected to the London Underground, which represents a limitation to its public transport access both to central London and locally, compared with many other parts of London. Rail links passing through LBB to central London are good, with high speed rail and the Dartford loop linking stations in LBB. To coincide with the opening of the Elizabeth line, a number of bus routes will commence in 2019, connecting Abbey Wood Station with adjacent Boroughs and Districts³¹.

The proportion of public transport trips in LBB is comparatively low, mainly due to the fact that the entire Borough is currently outside the London Underground network. Once the Elizabeth line opens in 2019, the new railway will connect the borough to central London through to Paddington, Heathrow and Reading in the west³².

Road and rail links within the Borough are poor, with particular limitations to travel between the north and south of the borough. Poor access to bus and train stations connections has repercussions for access to public services. It should be noted that road access to the national road system (outside the Borough) is generally good.

Private transport

The Travel in London Report 1020 indicates that residents of LBB have the lowest active, efficient and sustainable mode share of transport in Greater London compared to other London administrative

³¹ Mayor of London (2017) Changes to suburban bus services to support the Elizabeth line

³² Crossrail (2018) Abbey Wood Station Accessed: October 2018, <http://www.crossrail.co.uk/route/stations/abbey-wood-station/>

areas. Car transport forms the main mode of transport for journeys by borough residents at 57%. The car is the main mode of transport to work, with 40% using a car³³ compared to 30% London-wide and car ownership is above average for London with over 75% of households having access to a car. As much of the Borough is relatively uncongested (notwithstanding a perception that congestion is a major problem), for those with the use of a car, accessibility within the Borough is relatively good.

The introduction of the Elizabeth line will connect the Borough with the London Underground network; however, it will bring increased numbers of private cars from outside the Borough to park near the station, which in turn, may lead to an increase in air pollution in the Abbey Wood region.

Car Parking

The extent of car parking is illustrated by the provision of council-owned off-street car parks which have a capacity of 2,119 public parking bays, 100 disabled bays and 9 motorcycle bays across Bexley.

In addition, there are 343 on-street disabled persons parking bays located in the Borough. On-street parking restrictions apply in all the Borough's main shopping centres. Parking and loading controls facilitate bus operation and Controlled Parking Zones (CPZ) are in force at the busiest train stations. LBB has 16 CPZs and throughout the Borough, 'all day' or 'at any time' waiting restrictions are in place on many major intersections, main routes and local shopping areas. Seven CPZs are located around rail stations at Abbey Wood, Sidcup, Welling, Crayford, Falconwood, Bexleyheath and New Eltham. Additional CPZs in LBB are due to be reconsidered following the opening of the Abbey Wood Crossrail station.

Cycling

Uptake of cycling within the Borough is low (1%) compared to the Greater London average (3%).

Safety / Accidents

Road casualties in LBB are significantly below national levels and have generally reduced over the last five years. The 2017 road accidents data for LBB are not yet available, however, the number of people killed or seriously injured in LBB in 2016 was 51, with pedestrians making up 28% of those killed or seriously injured.

³³ Office of National Statistics (2011) 2011 Census

Figure 9: Key proposed and existing transport improvements and town centres



Key

	Opportunity Area		Major District Centre		Railway line & Station		Strategic Road Network
	Metropolitan Open Land & Green Belt		District Centre		Crossrail & Station		Potential Rapid Transit
	River Thames		NEW District Centre		Potential Crossrail Extension		Potential River Crossing
	Focus of new development		NEW Local Centre		Potential DLR Extension		

<p>Opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the connectivity of places • Create healthy streets and liveable neighbourhoods to provide opportunities for local living • Ensure effective connections within, between and to/from each growth area, including links with the rest of the borough and beyond • Maximise connectivity by a choice of means of travel thereby reducing reliance on the car • Secure the required transport infrastructure investment in a timely and cost-effective fashion • Design of built environment to improve green connections
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Topic 7: Accessibility

Ability of all people to access the built environment, transport system and its infrastructure, including those with physical, sensory or cognitive impairments

Everyone should be able to live, participate and work in a safe, healthy, supportive and inclusive environment and enjoy opportunities the city has to offer. They should be able to be able to access public transport and active travel modes (including walking, cycling and public transport), to services and facilities that are relevant to them that offer healthy choices, and that accommodate and provide effectively for the diversity of population.

The design of the spaces between buildings, public space, open space and amenity areas are just as important as the buildings themselves, and if designed well can enable people to navigate their way easily around their neighbourhood and the city through high quality barrier free spaces to inclusive buildings and facilities.

Access to services is a key sustainability issue, particularly for those living in deprived areas in Bexley. People within areas of relatively high multiple deprivations are characterised by low levels of educational achievement. They consequently find it difficult to access employment opportunities and services, and often experience exclusion.

There is little quantified data on access to and provision of essential services and facilities in Bexley. Access to cultural and other comparable social facilities is a very important requirement, particularly for those in areas of deprivation and also for the borough's ethnic minority population.

LBB has a 61km network of public rights of way. Whilst not extensive, this network provides useful links for pedestrians and cyclists in the more urban north of the borough. In addition, the public rights of way provide links to longer walking and cycle routes such as the London Loop, the Capital Ring, South East London Green Chain, the Cray Riverway, the Shuttle Riverway, the Thames Path and the Thames Cycle Path.

Public transport accessibility is a key factor in service accessibility. When considering access to railway station, Bexley compares relatively poorly with other London boroughs. Only 40% of the borough's population live within 800m [a relatively short walk] of a rail station, ranking Bexley 31st out of 33 boroughs. Despite the distance to stations, 25% of residents travel to work by train [Census 2011], the third highest of any London borough. There is, therefore, a clear need to improve connectivity to rail stations through bus, cycle and pedestrian links. The London Underground system does not serve the borough, and neither does Docklands Light Rail or the Croydon Tramlink. Three east-west railway lines, which provide services between Dartford and central London run through and service the borough. There are no north-south railway lines. In general, the stations are not located close to main town centres and commercial areas, and primarily serve commuters and travellers to central London. The introduction of a passenger service linking the Sidcup line to the Belvedere and/or Bexleyheath line provides a wider choice of destinations for local residents at certain times of the day. Using the 2011 Census 16.0% of the Bexley population have a long-term health problem or disability where their day-to-day activities are limited.

Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development of 'inclusive neighbourhoods'• Provision of more inclusive public transport system• making places that are physically accessible
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Economic Baseline

Topic 8: Economic Competitiveness and Employment

Economic competitiveness is the relative economic performance of Bexley with its unique location within London and the wider south east

Employment is the operation of Bexley's labour market

Economic Competitiveness

When compared to the London region, Bexley is characterised by notably higher levels of industrial activity. In particular, the Belvedere Employment area is one of the largest dedicated industrial areas in the country. The borough has a broad business base, which includes major multinational companies and award winning, innovative small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Start-up rates are higher than other boroughs.

Key sectors include logistics, construction and manufacturing. In recent years, growth has also been in education, health, scientific and technical activities. In 2017, there were 8,860 businesses in Bexley, providing some 73,000 jobs, representing a high rate of economic activity

Changes in the structure of the local economy have seen a decline in large scale manufacturing industry, one of Bexley's historic employment uses, and the rise of new employment opportunities especially within new locations such as town centres. This level of change will require a new approach to employment land.

Although Bexley's traditional employment sectors will continue to play an important role, for the economy to grow and become more resilient a broader range of activities is needed. In this context, there are other sectors (such as low carbon goods and services, and food production) that are evident in the borough but which could evolve to capitalise upon new markets and higher value added sub-sectors.

The reintroduction of manufacturing activity into the borough and the development of a high class cultural offer, capitalising on the Thames Estuary Production Corridor, are priorities. The Council is also interested in facilitating grass roots manufacturing called the Maker Movement.

The Council will look to create the right environment for those sectors that are already important to Bexley's economy, so they continue to prosper whilst also putting the necessary measures in place to make the borough attractive for new and diverse businesses.

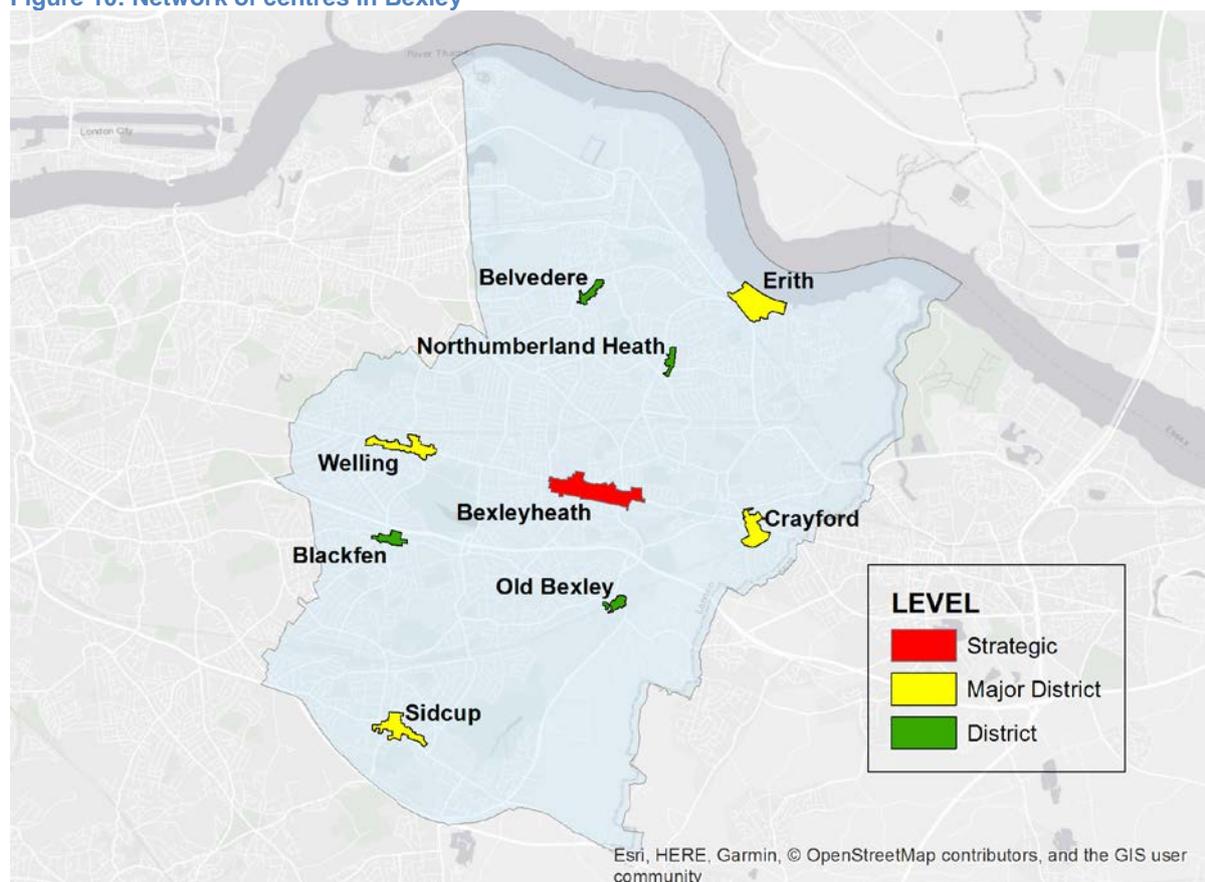
Investment

Sustainable economic growth can be facilitated by inward investment from stakeholders comprising a more diverse and wide-ranging employment sector. In particular, stakeholders include knowledge-based and high technology employers, as well as those activities offering a higher proportion of high-skill jobs. A high quality local image and environment can help ensure that Bexley provides locations that are capable of meeting the needs and requirements of higher technology and knowledge-based businesses.

Town Centres

Bexley's five main town centres function well and their offer tends to meet local needs, including one strategic centre and 4 major district centres as shown in Figure 10. Bexleyheath in particular offers a good range of uses including retail, offices, residential, leisure, entertainment (including sports and recreation), and tourism facilities. Other towns in the borough provide less comparison goods and focus more on convenience goods and services for the local communities, with a smaller cultural and leisure offer than that of Bexleyheath.

Figure 10: Network of centres in Bexley



Employment

Overall, employment in Bexley's town centres felt the impact of the recession, although retail employment remained strong despite competition from out-of town shopping centres such as Bluewater. The five main town centres have c. 23,000 employee jobs between them (excluding businesses with under 2 employees). This accounts for 32% of the borough's employment.

Bexley, like many outer London boroughs, has a high proportion of working residents who live in the borough to take advantage of the quality of life offered but commute into the City, Canary Wharf and the wider central London area to access a variety of jobs. Approximately 60% of Bexley's working residents commute out of the borough to access employment.

Local employment is concentrated in designated employment areas and in the borough's town centres. The employment areas are connected to the strategic road network, albeit unresilient, making them attractive to a range of industries.

The latest figures from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) Annual Population 2017 Survey³⁴ estimate that the population of LBB is 246,100. The ONS Survey indicates that LBB has an economically active population of 127,900 of which 122,600 are in employment. Of those in employment, just over 85% are employees and the remainder are self-employed.

The survey has also shown that the Borough has slightly fewer people in managerial and professional occupations (43.5%) than the London average (55.5%) and higher numbers of people in wholesale, motor or retail trade (17.8% compared with 11.4% in London), or administrative and support service occupations (12.3% compared with 10.5% in London). Figures show that of those employed, LBB has higher numbers of people working part time compared to the London average (35.6% compared to 26.2%).

³⁴ Office of National Statistics (2017) Annual Population 2017 Survey

Unemployment for the Borough is generally low (4.5% compared to the London average of 5.3%) but there are small pockets in the north of the Borough including Thamesmead East (8.3%), Erith (6.1%) and North End (7.9%) where the numbers are significantly higher. Unemployment amongst young people (aged 16 to 24) is slightly lower (6.2%) in LBB than London (8%), and the Borough has fewer people who are economically inactive - 21.3% unemployed for over a year compared to 21.8% for London. Unemployment and income support are therefore below the average for London, although there are some disadvantaged areas within the Borough, particularly in the north.

Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of suitable employment space to meet different sectors requirements; • Potential to boost Bexley's economy, innovation and competitiveness, support existing businesses to expand and new business to start-up (particularly SMEs); • opportunity to secure the highest rates of economic growth in London including the encouragement of high technology and creative sectors, that not only support the development of the local economy but also the on-going evolution and competitiveness of London and the wider southeast; • opportunity to enhance Bexley's image, securing a positive image to ensure the right kind of change occurs; • Opportunity to accommodate forecast growth in Bexley's employment; • Opportunity to link land use planning and transport (including intensification of highly accessible locations including the Opportunity Areas and town centres) • Opportunity to link infrastructure providers with plans for development - forward planning • Opportunity to create more mixed use environments for business and residential (where this is possible in terms of business operational requirements and residents' amenity) • Improving town centre experience through increased leisure offering is key to ensuring economic success of our town centres
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Topic 9: Education and Skills

The education system and educational and vocational attainment

Bexley is ideally placed to capitalise on the growing economy in London and the wider southeast region. If Bexley is to realise the benefits of this economic growth, the Council must ensure it has a local workforce with the right skills to meet the demands of the labour market today and in the future.

As the labour market changes there will be increased demand for higher skills, whilst intermediate level jobs are projected to decline. Without raising the skills of the workforce, local people could become trapped in a diminishing pool of lower-skilled lower-paid work as supply overtakes demand.

Schools places

Bexley's schools are popular and the borough is a net importer of children living in other areas, particularly to secondary provision (despite a large number of Bexley children attending schools in Kent). Moreover, the demand for places in recent years has been particularly volatile, linked to increased migration into the borough. Added to this is a need for nursery places, and better opportunities in further and higher education. Capacity is limited and it will also be important to plan in new provision as appropriate.

Bexley has four infant schools, four junior schools, 49 primary schools, 14 secondary schools (of which four are selective) – all of which are academies, two All-Through academies, five special schools and one Pupil Referral Unit.

Table 4: schools and school places in Bexley

Type of school	Number	Total students as of October 2016
Primary, junior, infant	57	22,843
Secondary (of which are selective)	14 (4)	17,830 (5,740)
All-through	2	2,980
Special	5	487
Pupil Referral Unit	1	49
Total	79	44,189

Across Bexley there is a diverse range of schools, settings, colleges and university for just over 60,000 children and young people aged 0-19. Many of our resident children will attend a local Bexley school, as they get older it is not unusual for them to travel further to attend school. This does mean that some young people will leave Bexley to attend school or college and later many will look across the whole of the UK and beyond for a university education.

All children in England between the ages of 5 and 16 are entitled to a free place at a state funded school. In Bexley the choice includes: community schools, controlled by the local council and not influenced by business or religious groups; foundation schools and voluntary schools, which have more freedom to change the way they do things than community schools; academies, run by a governing body, independent from the local council - they can follow a different curriculum; and, grammar schools, run a foundation body or a trust - they select all or most of their pupils based on academic ability and there is an exam to select the pupils.

Special schools with pupils aged four and older can specialise in one of the four areas of special educational needs: communication and interaction; cognition and learning; social, emotional and mental health; and, sensory and physical needs

Educational performance

At the borough level, young people's educational performance and rate of improvement are at the national average for primary schools. For post-16, educational performance is below the national average but rates are showing an improving trend. Bexley still has a comparatively lower rate of young people continuing in education after the age of 16, however.

Bexley does not compare favourably to London with regard to National Vocational Qualifications or degree qualifications, as the borough's adult population falls below London averages in higher NVQ categories. For NVQ 4+, the rate of qualification for Bexley is 22.2% as compared to a London average of 34.6% and for NVQ3, the rate of qualification for Bexley is 40.99%, as compared to a London average of 47.9%. Bexley has experienced a reduction in the levels of residents with no qualifications, and the borough's lower level NVQ ratings are comparable to both London and national averages.

<p>Opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to ensure residents have the necessary skills and qualifications to enable them to participate in new opportunities, underpinned by a new spirit of entrepreneurialism and innovation, and the knowledge that residents can stay living in the borough and have successful, rewarding careers; and, • to create more prosperity in Bexley, capitalise on the opportunities presented by growth to increase and improve employment, skills, infrastructure and participation, while at the same time, delivering a higher quality education and support offer for local people. • to ensure the right education and training pathways are available to meet the needs of all learners, with clear progression routes to employment. • to establish a Place and Making Institute in Thamesmead, as a home to a range of world class educational organisations working alongside businesses to train and upskill the people; • to develop enterprise and employability skills, to promote entrepreneurship and ensure people are 'work-ready' so they can access work, remain competitive and thrive economically.
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Topic 10: Culture and the Historic Environment

Bexley's culture and cultural tourism

London's heritage including designated heritage assets such as listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials and historic views and settings

Culture

Culture has the intrinsic benefit of developing identity, cohesion and mutual understanding. It has a symbiotic connection with education, and helps drive the visitor and creative economies.

Bexley is a borough of 'villages' - Sidcup, Welling, Crayford and Erith, alongside the major town of Bexleyheath. People are proud of the rich cultural history of their villages; strong traditions are evident and there is a desire to re-connect with the river - a livelihood in the past and a symbol of future renewal. Bexley has been a place of enterprise and endeavour, from iron working to silk printing.

Bexley's industrial and river based heritage to the north is extensive. The borough's 22 designated Conservation Areas and the many buildings of special architectural and historical interest contribute to the character of the borough. Bexley boasts many important historical assets. These include the 12th Century Lesnes Abbey, 500 year old Hall Place and its award winning gardens, 18th Century Danson Mansion, one of the finest Palladian villas in the south east and the Victorian Crossness Engines, the largest rotative beam engines in the world, and the internationally renowned William Morris' "Red House". These are discussed in more detail in the Historic Environment section.

Bexley has strong cultural associations. Sidcup is home to Rose Bruford College of Theatre and Performance, an international, world renowned drama school and specialist HE institution for theatre training, and Bird College - a HE and FE centre of excellence with a first-class international reputation in dance and theatre performance. Bexley's Music Education Hub is a fully incorporated department within Bird College. There also three amateur theatres including Erith Playhouse, Edward Alderton and Geoffrey Whitworth. Our public art offer includes The Cob (Belvedere) and Propella (Crayford) by Andy Scott. Bexley has links with famous artists such as illustrator Quentin Blake, along with Roald Dahl and Boy George.

Culture provides learning opportunities as well as a sense of local identity and community and can form the focus for growth in a broad range of creative industries. Culture also plays a role in bringing people together and generating civic pride. Bexley's night-time economy is also an element of the borough's culture.

Whilst Bexley's culture sector and the creative industries deliver both economic and social benefits for the borough, there is lower cultural engagement in Bexley than pan London. Theatre enjoys the highest engagement, at 42%. 80% of the local population visit cinema. However, the borough's cultural asset base is developing. From the GLA funded Exchange in Erith, to a cultural strategy for Thamesmead, the development of Lakeside with 40 creative workspaces, a new library in Thamesmead and the annual literary festival.

A Creative Culture Value Chain is also developing with its higher education institutes, trade associations, grant bodies, incubators, shared space and studios. The borough is growing the talent pipeline and increase participation whilst developing leadership and connecting people and places.

As Bexley's population grows, it will be more important than ever to ensure that built heritage and cultural assets are preserved and enhanced to contribute to the quality of life for existing and new residents as well as promoting economic development and acting as a catalyst for regeneration and renewal, thus ensuring that the character of Bexley's neighbourhoods retain their authenticity.

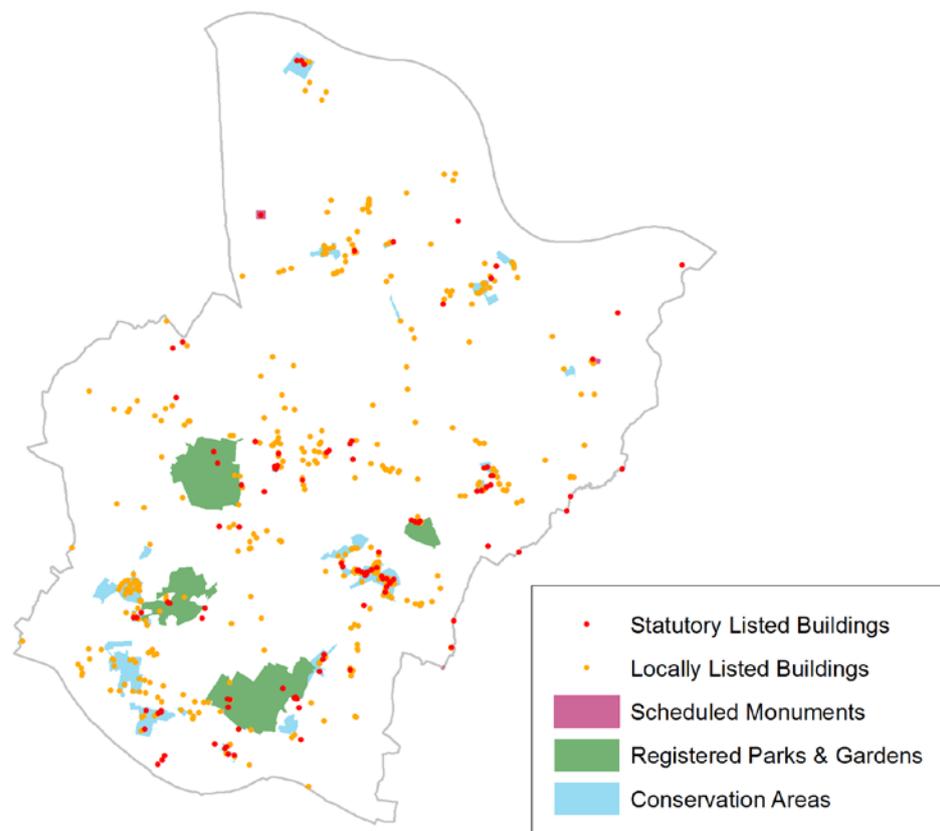
Historic Environment

Heritage brings real economic value to the borough. Heritage tourism makes a £20.2 billion contribution to national GDP (Oxford Economics, 2015) and brings tens of thousands of visitors to Bexley every year (22,000 annually to Red House alone).

Moreover, proximity to heritage assets boosts house prices, with properties within conservation areas selling for a premium of 9% on average, for example (Historic England, 2017). Access to historic buildings and sites also has social and health benefits, with evidence suggesting it can enhance people's wellbeing and even improve their life expectancy. Local heritage sites also provide significant educational opportunities – both formally through school visits, and informally via family outings.

Bexley has a rich cultural heritage, and boasts an extensive industrial and river based heritage to the north of the borough. The borough contains many above ground heritage assets, identified on Figure 11. There are seven Grade I listed, 12 Grade II* listed, 143 Grade II listed buildings and around 400 locally listed buildings and structures of local architectural interest. Furthermore, 23 conservation areas are designated within LBB.

Figure 11: Spatial distribution of designated assets in Bexley, 2018



There are number of statutory designated sites including four scheduled ancient monuments:

- Faesten Dic, Joydens Wood, Bexley (27.07 Ha);
- the 12th Century Lesnes Abbey, Abbey Road, Abbey Wood (29.16 Ha);
- 500 year old Hall Place, Bourne Road, Bexley (65 Ha); and
- Howbury Moated Side, Moat Lane, Slade Green.

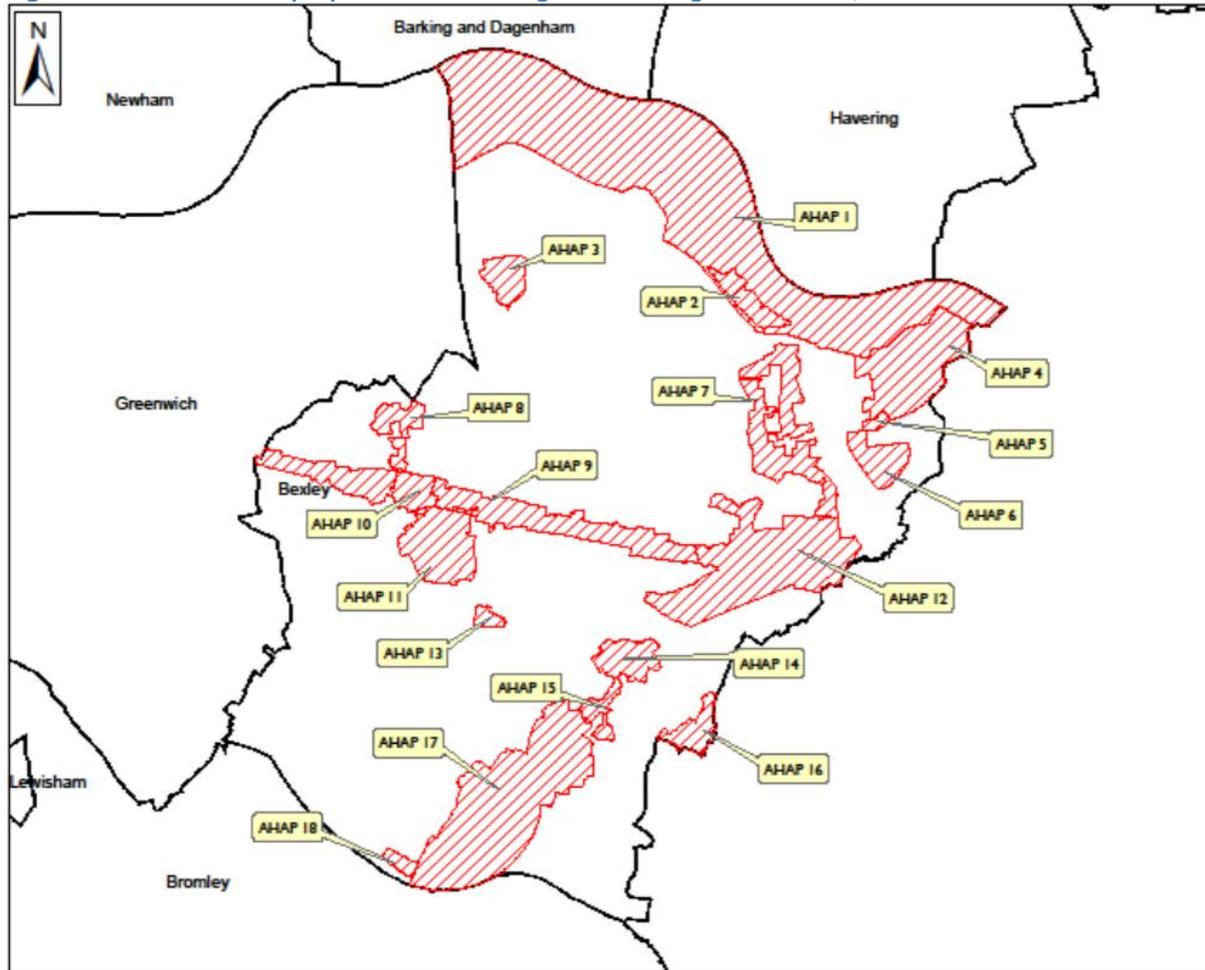
The following assets are Heritage at Risk (HAR), at risk of being lost as a result of neglect, decay or inappropriate development.

- Parish Church of St Paulinus, Perry Street, Bexley;
- Crossness Pumping Station, Belvedere Road SE28, with its Victorian Engines, the largest rotative beam engines in the world; and
- Chapel House, 497, Blackfen Road, Sidcup

Other historic assets of importance include, the 18th Century Danson Mansion; one of the finest Palladian villas in the south east; and, and the internationally renowned William Morris' 'Red House'. There are four Grade II listed historic parks and gardens: Lamborbey Park, Danson Park, Foots Cray Place and Hall Place which is a major historic complex and of historic significance, recently awarded investment from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF).

The LBB Areas of High Archaeological Potential Review Project³⁵ identified 18 areas of High Archaeological potential within LBB, amounting to 1,466 hectares, as shown in Figure 12.

Figure 12: AHAP Review proposed Areas of High Archaeological Potential, 2014



³⁵ London Borough of Bexley (2014) Areas of High Archaeological Potential Review Project, <https://www.bexley.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2020-09/Areas-of-High-Archaeological-Potential-Review-Project.pdf>

Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bexley’s cultural and heritage assets create the borough’s sense of place and provide richness in the urban fabric, as well as being an economic asset for the borough, attracting tourists, businesses and their employees. • Development provides a reason and opportunity to enhance heritage and cultural facilities. • Between 2015 and 2024, London will account for 57.3% of the creative industries job growth nationally. Fostering the cultural & creative industries in Bexley will improve Bexley’s share of this projected job growth. • support the development of a cultural quarter in Sidcup and creating a theatre production hub, through the Thames Estuary Production Corridor. • addresses cohesion issues through focussing on ‘place-based’ cultural interventions • to develop a strong local culture of entrepreneurship creating a thriving small and medium sized business sector; • support the development of pro-culture policies in planning, housing, business development, technology and infrastructure • support a thriving creative community, including creative workspace. • Promote and protect Bexley’s libraries, community centres and art venues
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Environmental Baseline

Topic 11: Air Quality and Climate Change mitigation

The condition of the air with respect to the presence (or absence) of pollutants in the air e.g. NO_x, NO₂, PM and the resulting impact this has on London's compliance with legal standards, public health and inequality.

Climate Change Mitigation refers to efforts to reduce or prevent emission of greenhouse gases. Mitigation can mean using new technologies and renewable energies, making older equipment more energy efficient, or changing management practices or consumer behaviour

Air Quality

As required by Part IV of the Environment Act³⁶ and the UK's Air Quality Strategy (AQS)³⁷, LBB continually reviews the ambient air quality within its administrative boundary. The Environment Act 1995³⁶ places an obligation on local authorities to review and assess local air quality against objectives contained in the National Air Quality Strategy (NAQS)³⁷ and associated Air Quality Regulations.

In accordance with the GLA Act 2007³⁸, the Mayor of London has also published guidance on technical and local issues; this is provided within the London Environment Strategy³⁹. The GLA has powers of direction over local authorities in relation to local air quality management including powers to require an assessment to be made and to declare Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA).

As part of LBB's review and assessment of local air quality, the entirety of LBB was declared an AQMA in 2007⁴⁰ for exceedances of the annual and daily particulate matter as (PM₁₀) NAQS objective, and for exceedances of the annual nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) NAQS objectives.

In addition, across London the GLA has declared Air Quality Focus Areas (AQFA) for locations where the EU annual mean limit value for NO₂ is exceeded and there is high human exposure. Within LBB, the GLA has declared an AQFA for the A206 Between Erith Queens Road Roundabout to Northend Roundabout.

LBB produces an annual status report⁴¹; the most recent (published in 2018) includes measures to be taken to address the identified areas of poor air quality, mainly linked to vehicle emissions from the major traffic routes in the Borough.

In 2017 LBB monitored local air quality using four automatic monitors. The latest air quality monitoring results published by LBB³⁷ show both the annual and daily concentrations of PM₁₀ met the respective NAQS objectives at all four monitoring locations. For NO₂, the annual mean NAQS objective was also met at all four of the monitoring locations in the borough. This reflected a small improvement at the air quality monitor located on the A2 at Falconwood where the annual mean air quality objective for nitrogen dioxide had previously been exceeded. The pollutants sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and particulates (as PM_{2.5}) met the respective NAQS objectives in 2017.

Levels of pollutants

NO₂ levels concentrations across London and across Bexley are shown on Figure 13 and Figure 14 respectively, below. Any area in yellow, red or purple exceeds the legal standards - including in central and Inner London, and on the major road network. The poorest air quality in Bexley, including Nitrogen Dioxide, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, is alongside the borough's main road network as shown in Figure 13 to Figure 16 below, clearly illustrating the link between road traffic and pollution levels.

³⁶ HMSO (1995) Environment Act 1995

³⁷ HMSO (2007) The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

³⁸ HMSO (2007) Greater London Authority Act 2007

³⁹ Mayor of London (2018) Environment Strategy

⁴⁰ DEFRA (2007) Air Quality Management Areas

⁴¹ London Borough of Bexley Air Quality Status Report for 2017

Figure 13: Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide concentrations [London Atmospheric Inventory 2013]

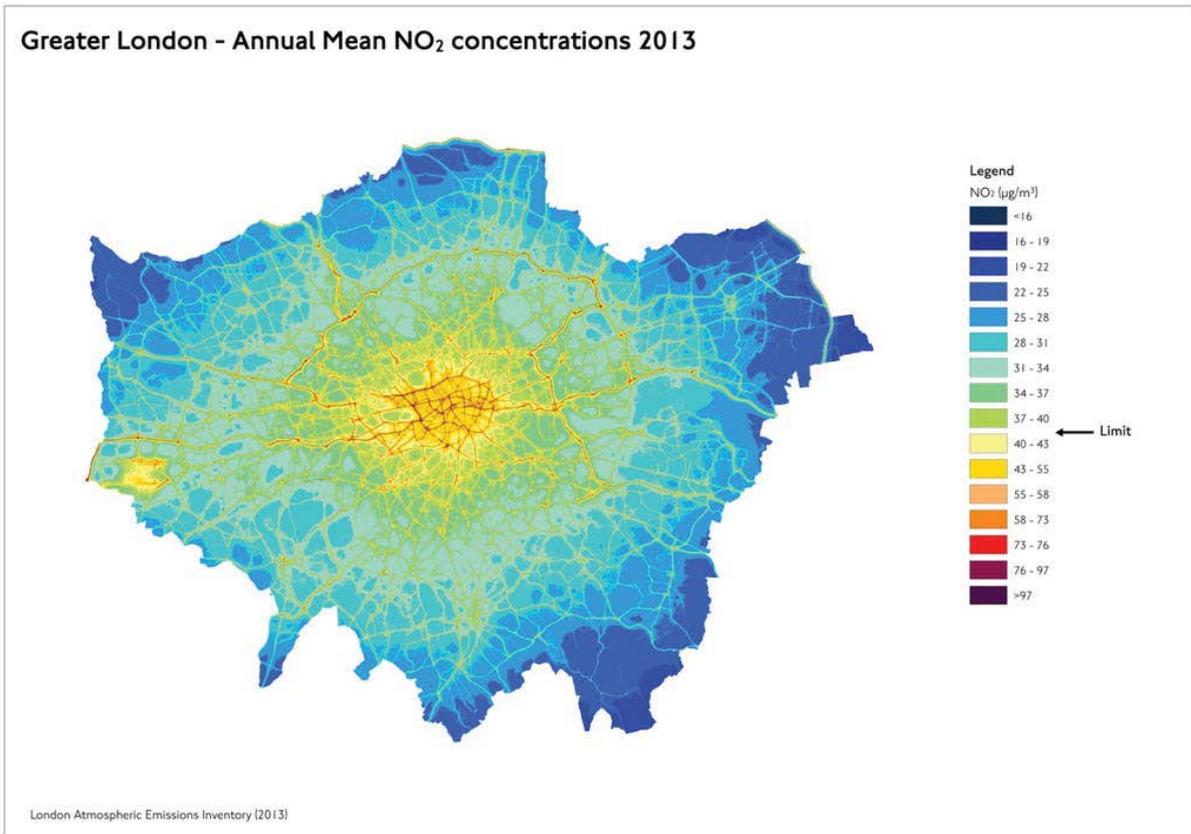


Figure 14: Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide concentrations [London Atmospheric Inventory 2013]

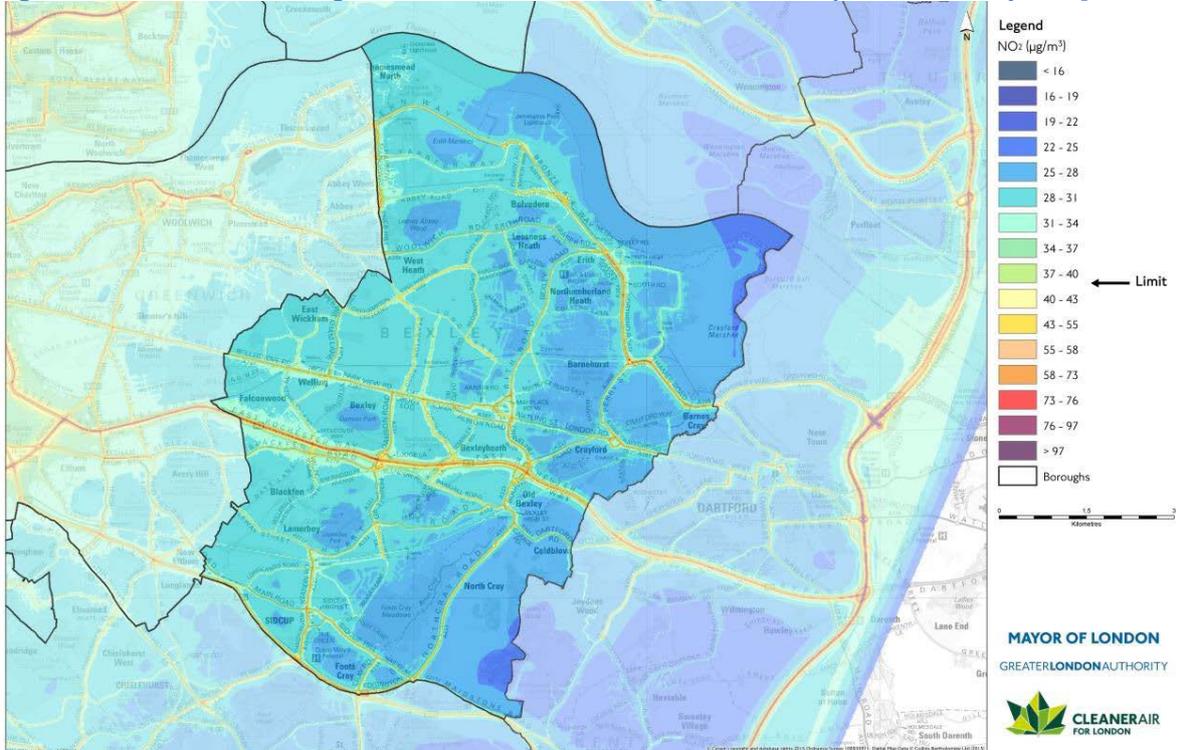


Figure 15: Annual Mean PM10 concentrations [London Atmospheric Inventory 2013]

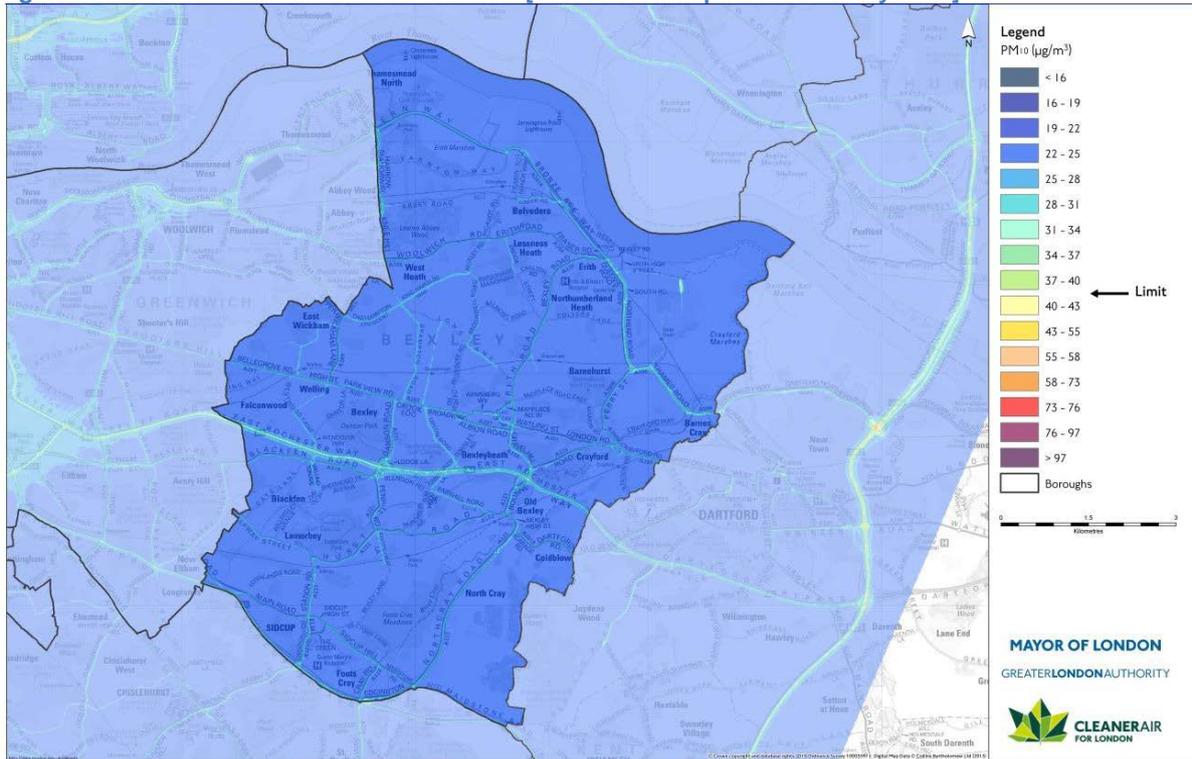
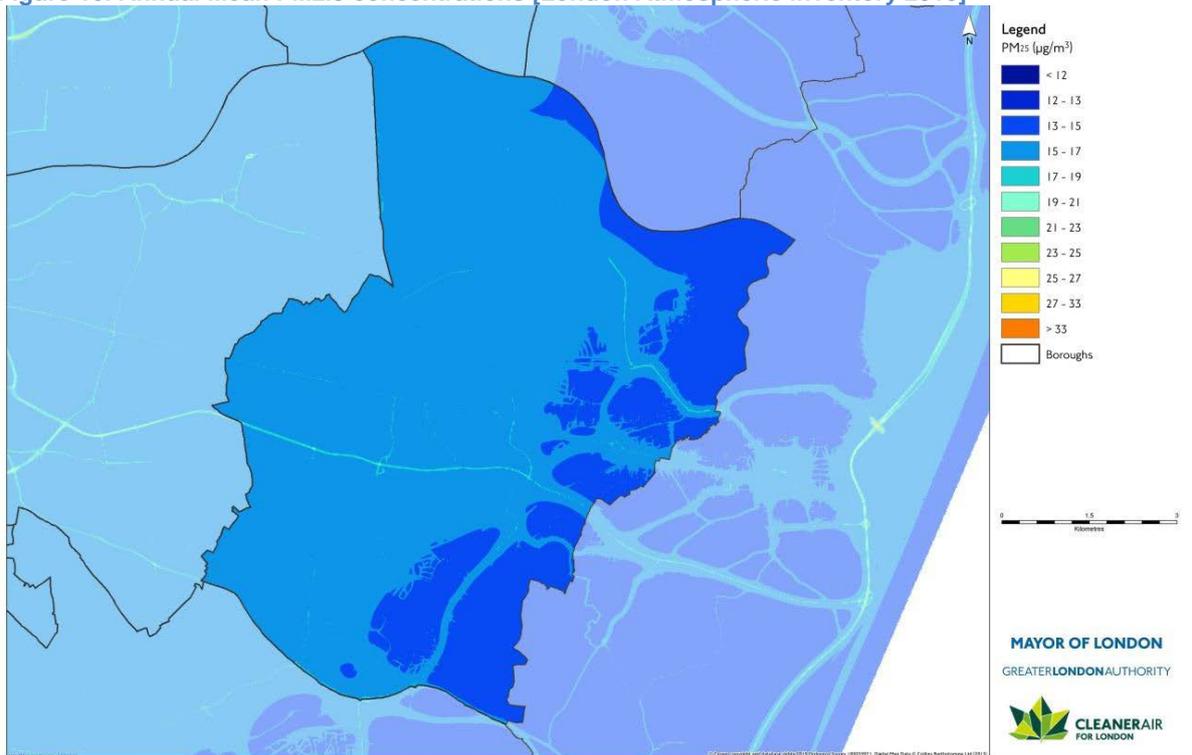


Figure 16: Annual Mean PM2.5 concentrations [London Atmospheric Inventory 2013]



Climate Change Mitigation

Climate change mitigation refers to efforts to reduce or prevent emission of greenhouse gases (GHG). These emissions are altering the composition of the atmosphere and contributing to climate change. Mitigation can mean using new technologies and renewable energies, making older equipment more energy efficient, or changing management practices or consumer behaviour. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the most abundant GHG globally, and concentrations in the atmosphere have risen from around 280 ppm in 1900 to over 400ppm in 2016. The United Nation’s Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimate that CO₂

concentrations must be stabilised at 450ppm to have a fair chance of avoiding global warming above 20C, which could carry catastrophic consequences. To help meet this global challenge, the UK is committed through the Climate Change Act (2008) to reduce CO₂ emissions by at least 80 per cent on 1990 levels. For London, alongside wider national initiatives, in 2011 the Mayor committed to reducing the capital's emissions of CO₂ by 80 per cent by 2050, relative to 1990 levels. The Mayor of London has also committed to making London a zero carbon city by 2050.

Between 2013 and 2016 there has been an overall 19% decrease in CO₂ emissions in Bexley. The latest data available is for 2016, where it is estimated the total amount to be 848kt CO₂.

In 2016, 41 percent of emissions were generated from dwellings, 33 per cent from businesses, and 26 per cent from Bexley's transport⁴². The vast majority of GHG emissions are therefore from heating and powering buildings, with 67% of domestic energy use from gas, and 31% from electricity. Not only do new buildings need to be low carbon and energy efficient, but it is important that the existing building stock is also as energy efficient as possible. There is a pressing need for Bexley residents and businesses to engage sustained efforts to mitigate their impact on climate change.

Road transport also contributes significantly to emissions of CO₂. Other forms of transport such as rail and river contribute only a small amount to CO₂ emissions in comparison to road transport, domestic, industry and commercial gas and electricity.

Energy Use and Supply

Reducing overall energy consumption and being more energy efficient is vital to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and contributing to a secure energy future. Reducing energy consumption through more efficient buildings and appliances can also help to tackle issues of energy affordability and fuel poverty⁴³

Bexley consumed an estimated 3,383 GWh of energy in 2016. 49 per cent of energy was domestic use, 26 per cent from workplaces (the industrial and commercial sector) and 25 per cent from the transport sector⁴⁴

One way of helping to tackle energy affordability (including fuel poverty) is to improve the efficiency of Bexley's buildings and transport.

Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging modal shift to electric – securing electric vehicle charging points in new development • Encouraging walking and cycling, securing cycle parking in new developments • Implement Cycle Superhighways and Quietways • Better Streets - enhancing the streetscape, encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport and improve the perception of the urban realm and therefore contribute to the 'healthy streets' agenda • Encouraging modal shift to public transport, particularly around the north of the borough where the commencement of Elizabeth line services will change the way people travel across the borough and into London⁴⁵. • Integration of green infrastructure enhancements in new development • support the transition to a low carbon economy to help meet GHG reduction targets. • reducing demand for energy • Potential for positive health benefits by helping reduce air pollution through the generation of clean (low or zero emission) energy for buildings and transport. • Reducing carbon emissions by shifting to more sustainable modes of transport
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⁴² UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics. <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2016>

⁴³ UK Government (2016) Fuel poverty statistics [online]. Available from: www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-statistics.

⁴⁴ London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory 2016 Interim (<https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/leggi>)

⁴⁵ Bexley Air Quality Action Plan

Topic 12: Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation is the adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities

Bexley's biological inventory such as the River Thames, local wildlife and borough greenery may be impacted, presenting flood and other environmental risks. More generally, climate change has wide ranging implications for London, ranging from impacts on the local/regional economy to residents' quality of life.

Climate change is one of the key challenges facing the UK and the world today. It poses many environmental risks; including extended period of dryness and heat in the summer which could lead to drought; heightened flood risk due to more intensive and prolonged rainfall, particularly in winter months; and sea level rise and changes in wave patterns and strength which may result in increased erosion of coastal areas. Such environmental effects may also have significant socio-economic and health implications, particularly for nations and regions less able to mitigate or adapt to changes.

The changing climate and associated extreme weather events such as higher summer temperatures; warmer winters; more seasonable rainfall; wetter winters; and rising sea levels are applying pressure to London's infrastructure including transport, homes, public buildings and businesses.

The impacts of climate change are set to increase with London facing the following risks:

- **Flood risk** London, including Bexley is relatively well protected against tidal flooding (subject to continued delivery of actions as part of the TE2100 Plan), but parts of the borough are vulnerable to river, surface water, groundwater and sewer flooding.
- **Drought** - if there are two consecutive dry winters, London including Bexley is at risk of drought conditions and water supply restrictions.
- **Heat risk** – London, including Bexley is getting hotter: extreme hot weather events occurring more frequently, changing demographics, increased urban development and densification are all contributing factors.

Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of sustainable building design to reduce the urban heat island effect • Maximise amount of green coverage to help reduce effects • raise awareness and promote behaviour change. • Making use of green infrastructure associated with transport networks for climate change adaptation, i.e. sustainable drainage, energy generation water conservation
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Topic 13: Water Integration

A coordinated and holistic approach to integrated water management (IWM) through land and water management, including managing water storage, supply, wastewater, flood risk, quality of watercourses and water bodies and the wider environment.

Flood Risk The probability of and potential consequences of flooding from all sources which includes flooding from rivers and the sea, directly from rainfall on the ground surface and rising groundwater, overwhelmed sewers and drainage systems and from reservoirs, canals, lakes and other artificial sources

Water Resources

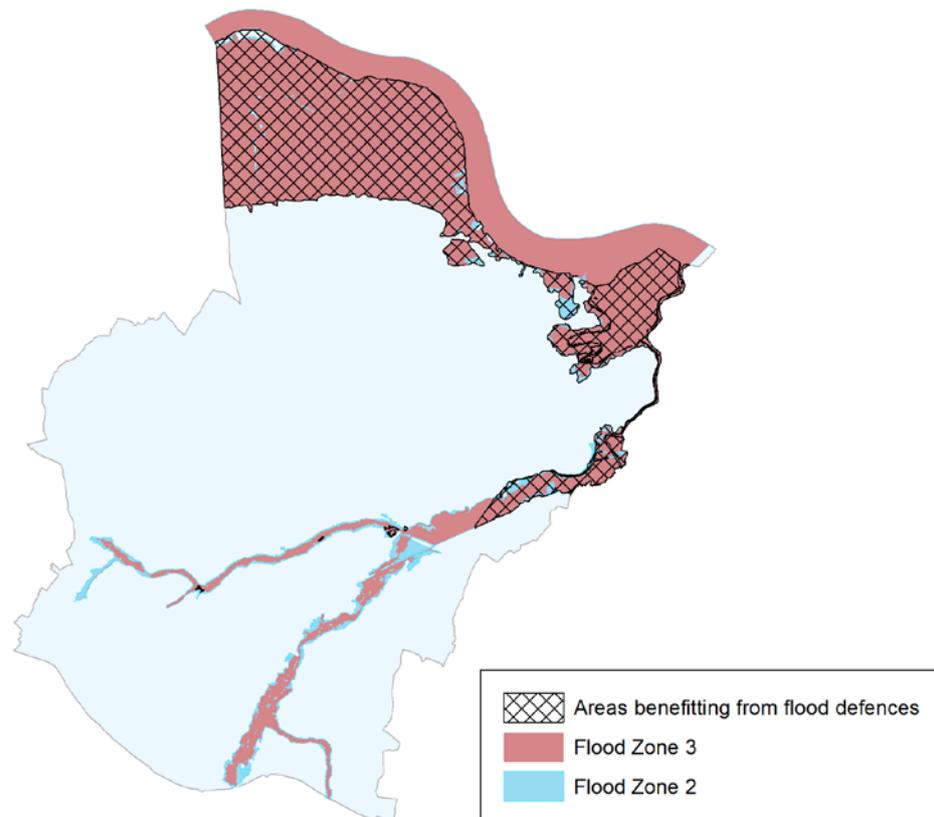
Water is supplied to customers in Bexley by Thames Water, the largest water supplier in London. Water resources are already under pressure in London and the south east with a risk of a drought if there are two consecutive dry winters. Severe droughts may have significant economic social and potentially health implications.

Flood Risk

In order to accommodate Bexley's growth, more housing and other forms of development are required, of which some will need to be built in areas with a degree of flood risk, including the opportunity areas in the north of the borough.

In Bexley flooding can be from a variety of sources such as ground water, surface water, sewer flooding and river flooding. Figure 17 shows areas at risk from river flooding only. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) for Bexley has been carried out in two distinct parts to reflect the two levels of SFRA presented by national guidance, and new SFRA is currently in preparation to support the development of this Local Plan.

Figure 17: Flood Zones in Bexley



There are two main rivers in the Borough (excluding the River Thames): The River Cray, and River Darrent, which both flow into the River Thames and have a number of tributaries within Bexley and neighbouring districts and Boroughs.

The Environment Agency's Thames Estuary 2100 Plan (TE2100)⁴⁶ sets out the Environment Agency's recommendations for flood risk management for London and the Thames estuary through to the end of the century and beyond.

The north of the borough and land adjacent to the River Cray is located within Flood Zone 3. Environment Agency records indicate both tidal and fluvial flooding in the riverside areas of the Borough and in general some parts of the Borough remain at risk from tidal flooding should the Thames Tidal Defences be breached. River defences exist along the River Cray and Thames, with a fluvial flood storage area located in Eighty Oak Wood and the Glade in Sidcup.

Water Quality

A concern is the numerous wrongly connected sewers that allow untreated waste water to discharge into rivers. In addition, Road and rail represent the predominant modes of transport within Bexley, both modes have the potential to contaminate both land and groundwater. Potential leakages, spillages of fuel oils, particulate emissions from vehicle engines and tyre dust generated may form a residue on road surfaces, which may be transferred to land and groundwater via surface run-off. In addition, potential spillage and leakage of diesel from passenger and freight trains, as well as brake dust generated, can also transfer to pollutants to watercourses and groundwater via surface run-off.

Historical uses in the borough suggest that extensive made ground is present. The source of the material is unknown, and given the historical industrial land uses and proximity to landfill, there lies the potential for contamination within the underlying soils and / or groundwater beneath the area. Figure 24 shows the landfill sites within Bexley.

The Environment Agency routinely monitors the chemical and biological quality of the River Cray and River Darrent and their tributaries, classifying the ecological quality of the river to be poor to moderate and the chemical quality of the river to be good in 2016⁴⁷.

The Local Flood Risk Management Strategy indicates that the Borough is located on Alluvium and Flood Plain Gravels, overlying the Upper Chalk. Secondary A / (undifferentiated) Aquifers have been identified in the superficial deposits, whilst Principal and Secondary A Aquifers are present in the bedrock. The Environment Agency designates Source Protection Zones (SPZs) for the protection of ground water designations. The Borough lies within both a Zone I (Inner), Zone II (Outer) and Zone III (Total) groundwater SPZ.

Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved river corridors and water quality can improve the public realm and ecological value of London's Environment • New developments in riverside locations can help reduce flood risk now and into the future and to act on the recommendations of the TE2100 Plan. • New development provides as opportunity to improve the riverside both when defences are raised and when they are repaired or replaced. • Planning for water provides opportunities to design the urban environment to be greener, healthier, more biodiverse and more resilient to climate change. Identifying the best type of and locations for integrated water management measures, such as SuDS and rainwater harvesting should inform the early design process. • Securing appropriate integrated water management interventions for new developments can provide multiple benefits, including reduced risk from flooding, increased water efficiency and reduced water stress, clean and good quality water environment, enhanced biodiversity, enhanced blue and green infrastructure, improved public spaces and places, contributing health and wellbeing, mitigating and adapting to climate change, using resources more
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⁴⁶ Environment Agency (2012) Thames Estuary 2100 Plan

⁴⁷ Environment Agency (2016) Catchment Data Explorer Accessed: July 2018 <http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB106040024222>

	sustainably and effectively, enable new housing and facilitating economic growth and regeneration
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Topic 14: Natural Environment and Natural Capital

The diversity of habitats and species, and the services provided by Bexley's green infrastructure.

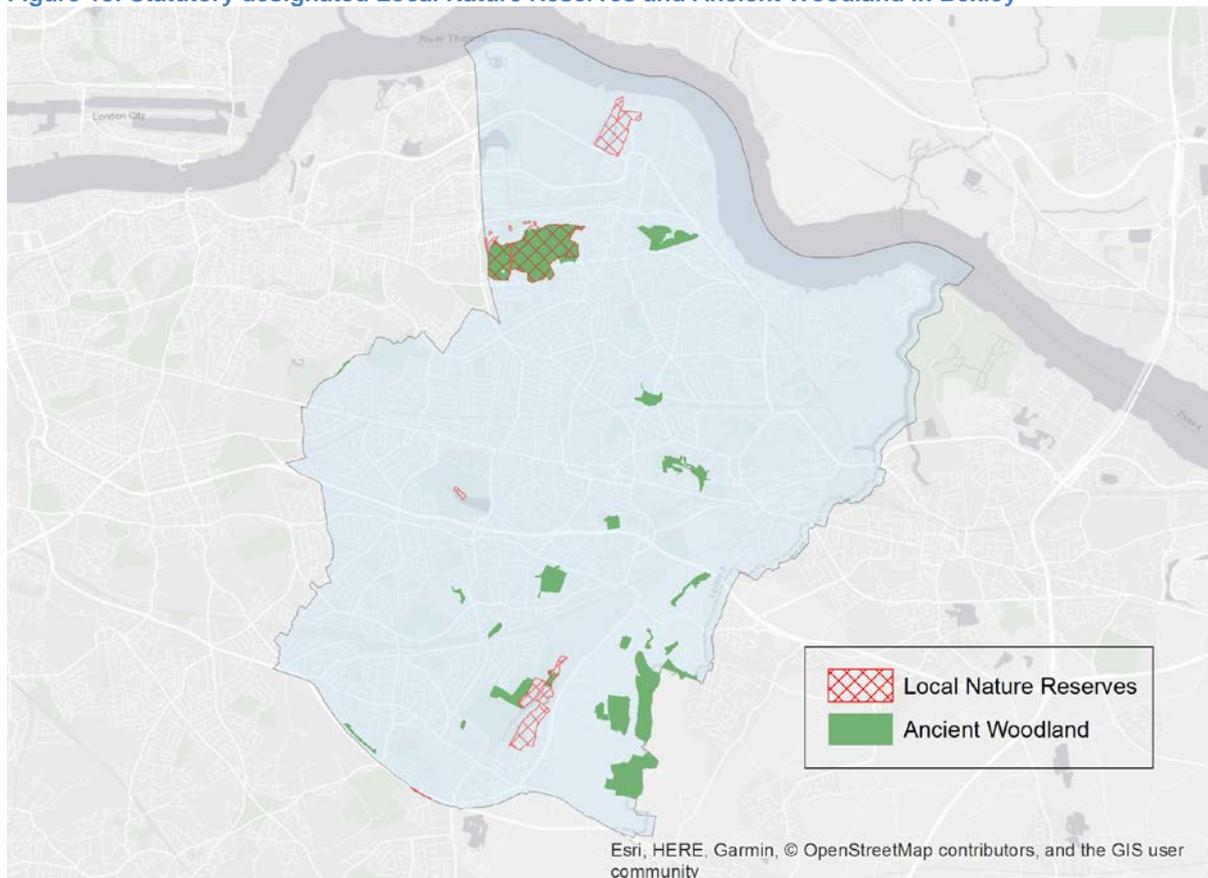
The richness of Bexley's natural environment includes private gardens, parks and open spaces and green 'wildlife' corridors along waterways and railways as well as on the River Thames and its tributaries. Bexley boasts important natural capital with its natural heritage, and the borough is one of the greenest in the London region. Bexley encompasses over 100 high quality parks and open spaces, four local nature reserves, unique grazing marshes heathland, 11,000 street trees and tens of thousands of private gardens.

There is evidence of psychological, physical and social benefits of proximity to, and engagement with, the natural environment. Vegetation, particularly trees, can contribute to air quality improvements and help to reduce the effects of the urban heat island. Increased vegetation also helps to reduce surface run-off. There is strong evidence that people with better access to the natural environment tend to be happier and less prone to mental illness: nature has positive effects on mood, concentration, self-discipline, and physiological stress. Whilst difficult to study, there is also a possible link between access to green space and increases in physical activity as well as the contribution of the natural environment to social cohesion, particularly for well design and maintained green spaces.

Nature Conservation

Provision for biodiversity is extensive, and includes 134 acres of ancient woodland, some of the last grazing marshes left in London, at Crayford and Erith; important natural habitats such as Foots Cray Meadows; and Bexley's rivers – the Thames, Darent, Cray and Shuttle. Bexley also contains within its boundaries two geological Sites of Special Scientific Interest, and four Local Nature Reserves (LNR).

Figure 18: Statutory designated Local Nature Reserves and Ancient Woodland in Bexley



Bexley has a wide range of nature conservation assets within its administrative area, as highlighted within Bexley's Open Space Strategy⁴⁸ and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)

⁴⁸ London Borough of Bexley (2008) Open Space Strategy

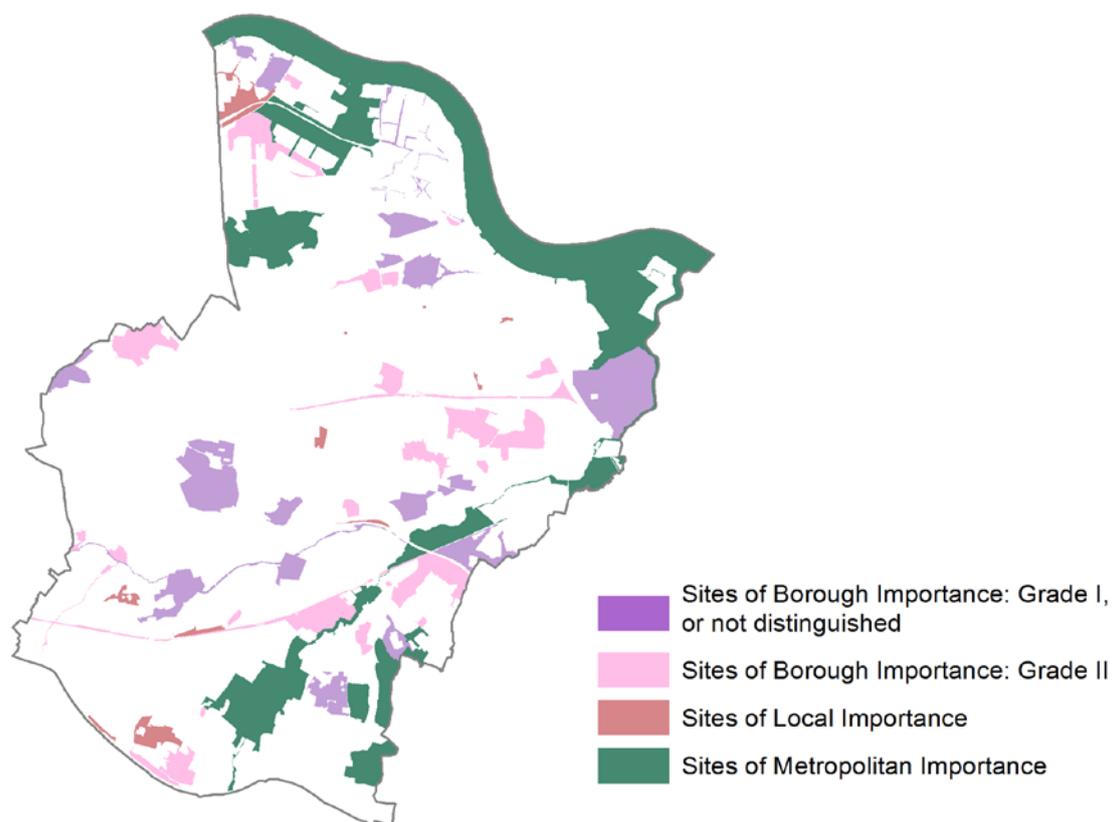
Report⁴⁹. Of all the green spaces in Bexley, 60 of these sites have been identified and designated as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs). The distribution of SINCs in Bexley is shown on Figure 19. Full details of each individual site are set out in in Bexley’s SINC Report of this document.

SINCs are identified by local authorities as being the best examples of non-statutory designated sites within the geographic region. There are three grades of sites.

- The top grade, Sites of Metropolitan Importance, includes the best sites in London. Eight Metropolitan SINCs have been identified within London Borough of Bexley, covering approximately 927.30 hectares of land within Bexley.
- The second grade comprises the Sites of Borough Importance. These are divided into two levels based on their quality, but all are important in the borough context. There are currently 17 Borough Grade I SINCs and 23 Borough Grade II SINCs designated within Bexley, covering approximately 400.65 hectares and 323.83 hectares of land, respectively.
- The third grade comprises the Sites of Local Importance, which provide people with access to nature close to home. There are currently 12 designated Local SINCs in the borough, covering approximately 58.51 hectares of land.

Additionally, the borough’s parks at Danson Park, Lesnes Abbey and Foots Cray Meadows have nature reserves. There are also four local nature reserves - Lesnes Abbey Woods, Danson Park Bog Garden, Foots Cray Meadows and Crossness.

Figure 19: Distribution of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bexley



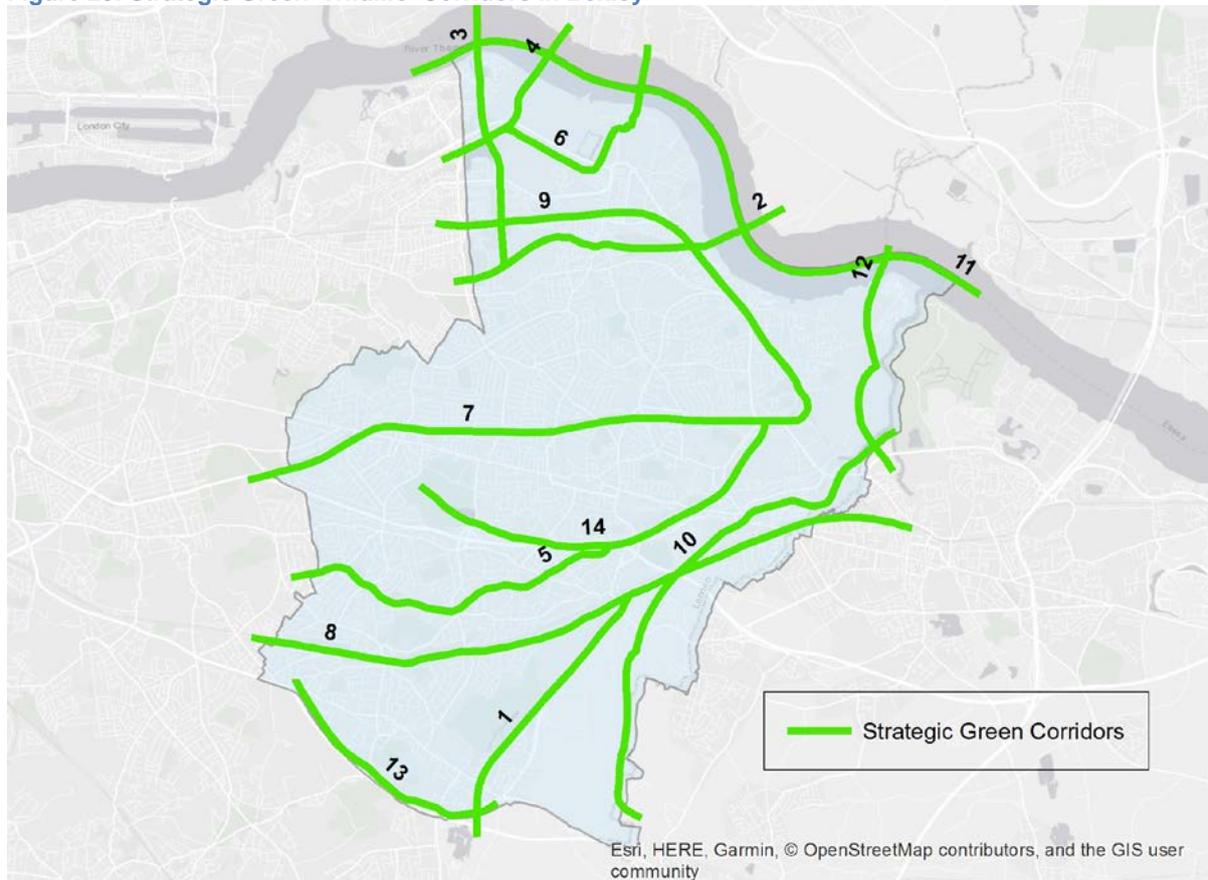
Green ‘Wildlife’ Corridors

Linking many of these sites and areas to each other and to the Green Belt is a network of green corridors, Figure 20. This network allows some species with specialised habitat requirements to extend their distribution into parts of London where they would otherwise not be seen. The rivers, canals and railside land are important components of these corridors, and are a great benefit London’s biodiversity. Bexley has fourteen adopted strategic green corridors within the borough.

⁴⁹ London Borough of Bexley (2016) Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation Report

The green corridors are as important as the spaces themselves, as they provide crucial links and connectivity for people and nature to move between places.

Figure 20: Strategic Green 'Wildlife' Corridors in Bexley



Habitats and Species

Bexley is home to a huge number of different plants and animals. Some of these are rare or declining, and Bexley's populations include those of regional or national significance. However, a species does not have to be rare or threatened to be interesting and important. They may have strong cultural significance, or simply look or sound beautiful. The Bexley Biodiversity Action Plan⁵⁰ sets out those habitats and species that London Borough of Bexley adopted as key priorities for biodiversity action, including species such as Bats, Black Poplar, Great Crested Newt, Stag Beetle and Water Vole; and habitats such as grazing marsh, heathland, parks and open spaces, ponds, reed bed, rivers and streams and Woodland.

Bexley's wide variety of wildlife habitats also includes grassland, lakes and wasteland; the latter being a term given to the open, flower-rich habitat which develops on brownfield sites. Other key species in Bexley include bluebell, common lizard, kingfisher, lesser calamint, skylark and wild daffodil.

Bexley's network of ditches and dykes, linked to the remaining parts of the Erith Marshes and Crossness, provides important habitat for one of the few remaining colonies of water vole in this part of London (certainly at 2012). Lack of active management has led to declines in suitability of habitat in some areas, resulting in populations reducing. Development and changes in land use offers opportunity to enhance these important habitats into the future, for the benefit of both wildlife and residents.

Between 1994 and 2011, 21 of the 33 bird species monitored by the British Trust for Ornithology increased significantly in London, whilst 7 species declined significantly during the same period. These largely mirror national trends. Whilst the actual causes of declines are undetermined, loss of nest sites in buildings (resulting from the trend to seal buildings for energy efficiency reasons) and the

⁵⁰ Bexley Biodiversity Action Plan 2011

loss of vegetated areas in gardens may well be a reason for the decline in species such as house sparrow, starling, blackbird and swift.

Open Spaces

There is a total of 507 individual open spaces in LBB, which are categorised into the following typology, from the adopted Open Space Strategy⁴⁸. LBB is considered to have a generally high standard of environment and good open space provisions as presented in Table 5:

Table 5: Open space within the London Borough of Bexley

Typology	Number of Sites
Metropolitan Open Land	3
District Parks	3
Local Parks	35
Natural and Semi-natural open space	71
Small Local Parks	6
Amenity green space	33
Children's play areas	49
Young people's facilities	20
Outdoor sports facilities	203
Allotments	40
Cemeteries and churchyards	20
Civic spaces	0
Green corridors	24
Total 507	507

LBB forms part of the London Green Chain⁵¹. The London Green Chain is a walking route between Thamesmead and Nunhead Cemetery consisting of 11 routes which aim to provide recreational resources and visual amenity and is an important part of the urban environment around south east London.

Natural Capital

Comprehensively valuing the services and benefits provided by the natural environments is becoming more important so that these are properly accounted for when deciding, for example, how to enhance resilience or improve public health when compared to other alternatives.

'Natural' capital is made up of the elements of nature that benefit people directly or indirectly. These assets include ecosystems, species, fresh water, land, minerals, the air and oceans, as well as natural processes and functions. Benefits can include goods (such as timber and food) and services (such as clean air and water). In an urban context, these assets are our parks, rivers, trees, and features such as green roofs that collectively form an essential green infrastructure. Designed and managed as green infrastructure, natural capital can: - promote healthier living, lessen the impacts of climate change, improve air quality and water quality, encourage walking and cycling, store carbon, improve biodiversity and ecological resilience.

Programmes of planting trees in urban areas provide a range of both environmental and wellbeing benefits. These include aesthetic improvements to areas becoming a focal point for residents; but they can also act as a means of carbon storage, improve biodiversity, help to reduce localised flooding, and potentially enable reductions in energy usage through helping to cool areas in the summer and provide insulation in the winter. The London i-Tree Assessment has looked to provide monetised costs for the environmental benefits and replacement costs of trees currently in the capital; estimating that London's existing urban forest provides total annual benefits of £132.7 million per annum, with a greater value in Outer London, being £73.16 million compared to £59.54 million for Inner London⁵².

⁵¹ Transport for London (2018) London Green Chain Accessed July 2018 <https://tfl.gov.uk/modes/walking/green-chain-walk>

⁵² Treeconomics London, (2015), "Valuing London's Urban Forest: Results of the London i-Tree Eco Project" <https://www.forestry.gov.uk/london-itree> Monetised annual benefits outlined on page 10; benefits of tree planting provided on pages 16 and 17.

Bexley is ranked as the 17th greenest out of the 33 London boroughs in terms of proportion of area under publicly accessible greenspace, equating to 1,189 hectares of greenspace in Bexley (6,429 hectares). The Natural Capital Account for London's Public Parks⁵³, includes an assessment for Bexley. The total combined economic value of public parks in Bexley is estimated to be £1.8 billion for health, amenity, recreation, property, carbon storage, and temperature regulation benefits⁵⁴.

LBB is currently undertaking a Green Infrastructure Study which will include an Open Space Assessment, and a Green Infrastructure Assessment.

Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to open space and nature • Supporting maintenance and enhancement • Ensuring existing and new green infrastructure is maintained and enhanced to a high standard • Protecting and enhancing biodiversity and strategic green corridors • Improve protection for existing sites identified as being of value for nature conservation and ecosystem services. • Opportunities for increasing integration green infrastructure into the built environment e.g. green roofs and walls, nature-based sustainable drainage. • Improvements to the design and management of parks and open spaces, and the connections between them, to ensure all of the existing network has a richer ecology and is more accessible and permeable. • Improving the choice of habitats and species in landscape design, to optimise climate change adaptation benefits and to ensure resilience of existing landscapes • Promoting investment in green infrastructure by highlighting the wider economic and social benefits
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⁵³ Vivid Economics, 2017, Natural Capital Account for London's Public Green Spaces <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/environment/parks-green-spaces-and-biodiversity/green-infrastructure/natural-capital-account-london?source=vanityurl>

⁵⁴ :vivedeconomics <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/london-plan>

Topic 15: Townscape, Landscape and Public Realm

Landscape and townscape is the visual aesthetic of the natural or built environment.

The public realm refers to the quality (including the perception) of publically accessed spaces and places between buildings (streets, footpaths, cycle paths, roads, parks, open spaces etc.)

The social, cultural, environmental and economic relationships between people and their communities are reinforced by the physical character of a place.

The landscape takes its character from a combination of elements, including topography, watercourses, land use and pattern, vegetation, open space and cultural heritage features. Landscapes vary considerably in character and quality, and are often considered a key component of the distinctiveness of any local area or region.

The topography of the borough is generally flat along the river front, the elevation of the land increases inland at Belvedere and Erith. A ridge exists between Bexleyheath and Bexley which runs south west to Fooks Cray.

Bexley possesses a wide range of parks and open space. LBB has a hierarchy for open spaces which are classified as; open spaces fulfilling the roles of local parks, local natural space and large and multi-activity open space. These are discussed in the Natural Environment section.

In addition, the eastern part of LBB forms part of the Metropolitan Green Belt. LBB also has land designated as Metropolitan open land (MOL). These designations restrict development to heavily developed areas in LBB. As a result, there are increased pressures in the form of proposals for backland development, in-fill schemes and redevelopment at high densities. The Green Belt within LBB is particularly important in maintaining the break between the outer edge of London's built up areas and the settlements of Joyce Green, Dartford, Joydens Wood and Swanley.

Townscape includes the buildings and the activities and spaces between them. The main growth of built development within LBB dates from the 19th century, prior to this it was primarily agricultural land. Development increased significantly during the 1920s and 1930s as a result of improved accessibility to London. Areas within LBB designated as conservation areas (23 in total) generally demonstrate the historic pattern of the old villages that have become engulfed by the expanding suburban development. As a result of rapid development, areas of fragmented open spaces have developed in residential areas of the borough⁵⁵. The borough's historic character is also synonymous with townscape and landscape features, the importance of which is discussed in the Historic Environment section.

The public realm is an important feature of the townscape and refers to streets, footpaths, cycle paths, roads, street furniture, public spaces and landscaping etc. Perceptions of the public realm are most commonly related to the maintenance of pavements and roads, the cleanliness of open spaces and the quality of local parks. Other elements which influence perceptions include traffic congestion, road markings, the provision of seating, suitably designed dropped kerbs, signage directions and the extent to which streets are cluttered with signs and street furniture. The quality and inclusiveness of the public realm has a significant influence on quality of life because it affects people's sense of place, security and belonging, as well as having an influence on a range of health and social factors.

The design of streets is also an important element in the improving people perception of the public realm. It can encourage active travel including walking and cycling which in turn can improve people's physical activity and helps tackle health issues such as obesity. Attractive streets can also encourage people to socialise and play, building stronger social networks and reducing social isolation, both of which are important for physical and mental health. The provision of shade through trees can help to protect people from sun damage and enables people to cool and regulate their body temperature; and the provision of resting places can help people who have mobility impairments and need places to stop and rest to break up a longer walking and/ or cycle distance.

⁵⁵ London Borough of Bexley (2017) Bexley Growth Strategy

Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To promote high quality design to create and maintain a safe, attractive and accessible public realm which encourages people to walk and cycling, promoting a sense of place and reducing the need to travel• To develop better contextual townscape design to enable new developments of greater density than existing to integrate and reflect Bexley's special character• To promote the provision and use of green linkages and connections
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Topic 16: Geology and Soils

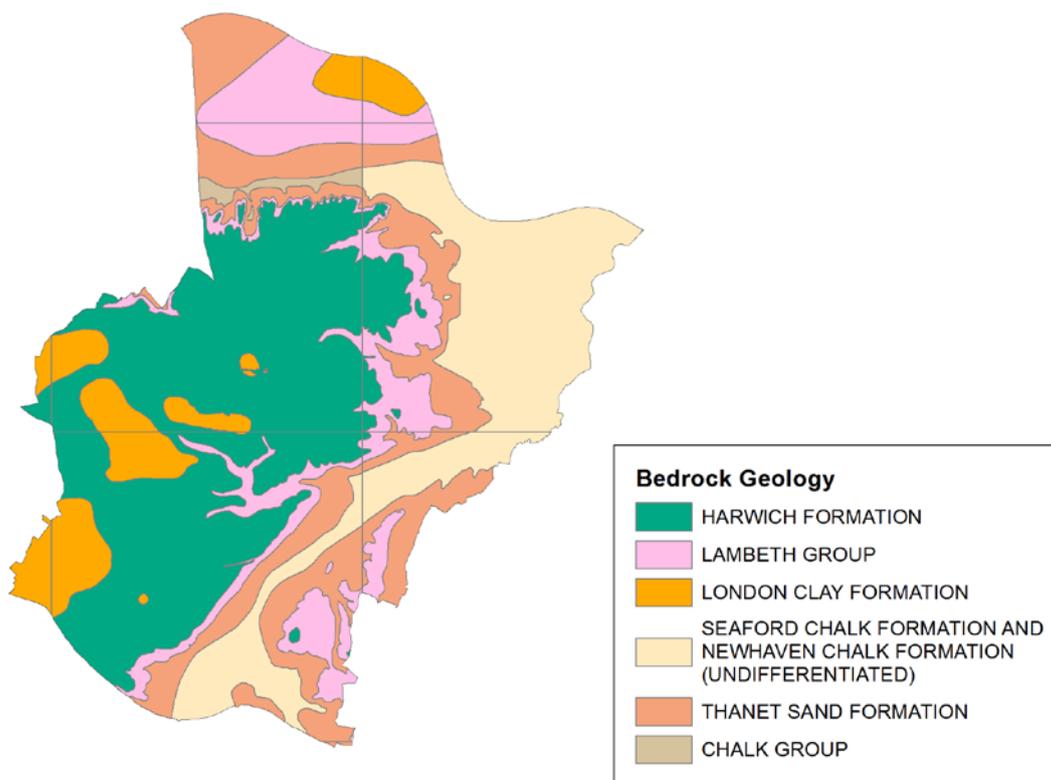
The natural and man-made geological footprint of land

The variety of rocks, minerals, landforms, and natural processes, such as weathering, erosion and sedimentation that underlie and determine the character of the landscape and issues such as flood management and food-growing.

Geology and geodiversity

The underlying geology, Figure 21, and the man-made substrates of former buildings and demolition rubble that overlays much of Bexley's underlying geology can have a profound effect on matters such as sub-surface hydrology and the types of landscapes that can be created, managed and maintained in the urban environment. The borough has a range of distinctive natural landscapes shaped by geological processes, such as undulating chalk downlands⁵⁶.

Figure 21: Bedrock Geology in Bexley



London's Geological sites are protected through their designation as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) or Locally Important Geological Sites (LIGS). Sites in Bexley are shown in Figure 22.

In Bexley, there are two geological SSSIs, including Abbey Wood in Belvedere, and Wansunt Pit in Crayford.

- Abbey Wood contains some of the most fossiliferous deposits in the Greater London area providing remains of a diverse mammal assemblage of early Eocene age. The deposits are also important for studies in the evolution of bird faunas.
- Wansunt Pit, SSSI provides exposures in the Dartford Heath Gravel deposit, with a working floor of Acheulian age discovered in loam overlying the gravel.

RIGS complement the SSSIs coverage and are the most important places for geology and geomorphology outside the statutory network. There are three potential RIGS in Bexley, including

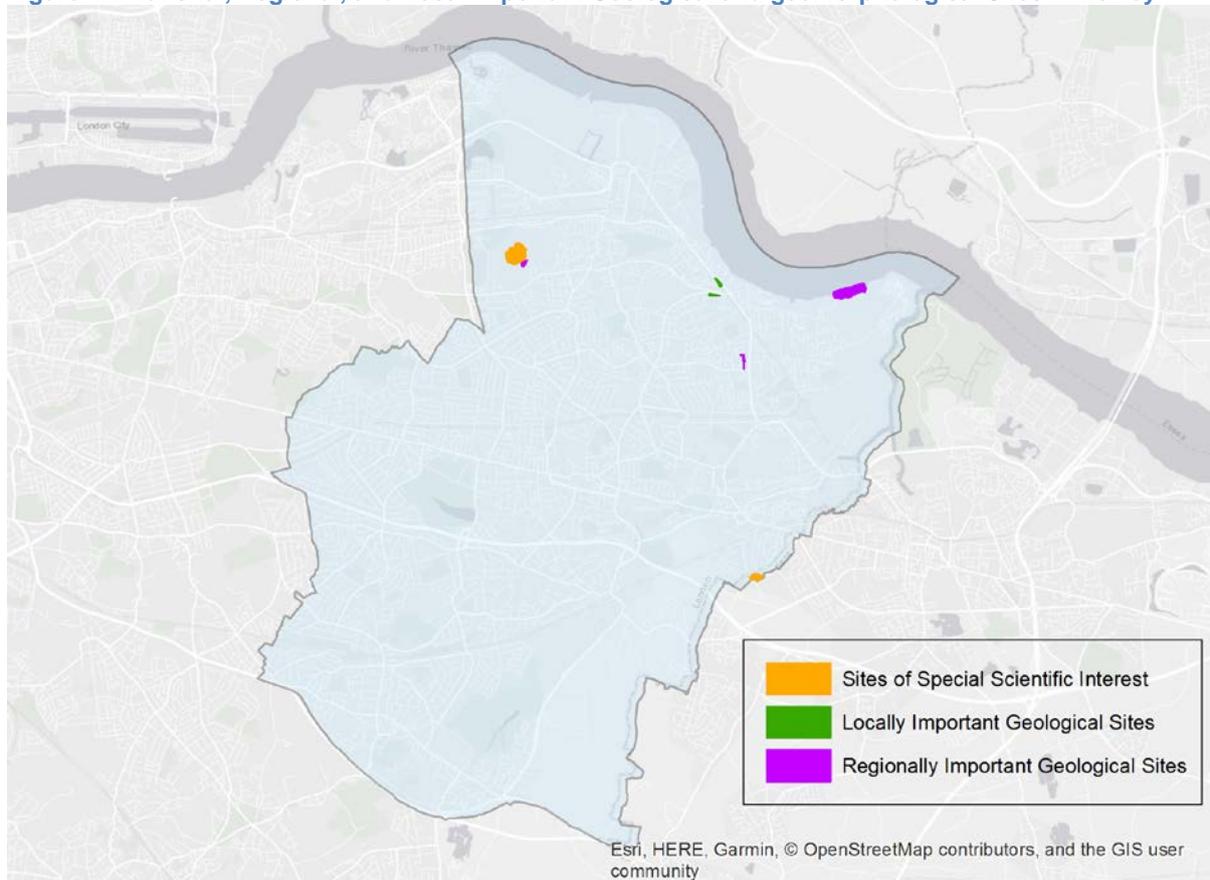
⁵⁶ Capita Symonds (2012) London Geodiversity Action Plan 2014-2018

North End Pit in the Larner Road Estate; Chalky Dell; and the Erith Submerged Forest. In addition, Parish's Pit has been identified as a potential LIGS.

- North End Pit potential RIGS contains a rare exposure of brickearth at the western end of a post war housing estate built on the site of the original brickworks.
- Chalky Dell, potential RIGS is a small, partially-overgrown Chalk pit exposing the junction with the Thanet Sand Formation above including the unweathered glauconite-covered flints of the Bullhead Beds at the base.
- Erith Submerged Forest, potential RIGS is the best place on the Thames Estuary within Greater London for viewing the Neolithic / Bronze Age submerged forest. At low tides whole tree trunks are revealed amongst the root balls and occasional nuts and seeds can also be found. At least 5 different ages of peat and trees have been dated ranging from approximately 3,000 years ago until over 5,000 years ago.
- Parish's Pit, Erith, potential LIGS a large, half a square kilometre, former pit that mainly worked Thanet Sand between 1805 and about 1970. A considerable amount of the chalk was used for constructing New Road in 1851.⁵⁷

Sustainable conservation, management and interpretation of Bexley's underlying geology is important as they provide an important resource for education and research.

Figure 22: National, Regional, and Local Important Geological and geomorphological Sites in Bexley



Soils

Soil is a fundamental natural resource and plays an important role in urban areas in supporting food growing, improving drainage and can help shape the quality of London's green spaces. Soil degradation over time from erosion, organic matter decline, pollution, compaction and direct loss caused by surface sealing by development can result in such important functions being lost. Risk of increased soil degradation is often highest during construction of new developments or infrastructure, for example, through compaction from machinery use and risk of erosion when left exposed to wind and rain.

⁵⁷ London Geodiversity Partnership <http://londongeopartnership.org.uk/londonsgeositeslist/>

Like many areas of England, Bexley has a legacy of industrial activity that may have left a number of sites containing elevated levels of potentially harmful materials and compounds. In certain circumstances these pollutants may present a significant risk of causing harm to people or the environment. In 2006/07, there were 400 'sites of potential concern' with respect to land contamination in the borough. An assessment of the risks associated with developing contaminated or potentially contaminated land is essential to inform decisions about the appropriate level of treatment, clean up or remediation that may be required.

Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on prevention and remediation of soil contamination • Co-ordinated approach to bring derelict land back into use with high abnormal costs
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Topic 17: Materials and Waste

Materials - new and used, suitable for the design, build, and operation of products, assets and infrastructure. These include primary raw materials such as aggregates and minerals as well as manufactured, reused, recycled and re-manufactured products

Waste – discarded materials substances or objects which have no further use in their present form that are prepared for reuse or recycling ahead of disposal. Disposal is the only option for some hazardous or contaminated wastes materials

Circular economy - An economic model in which resources are kept in use for as long as possible, extract the maximum value from them whilst in use, then recover and regenerate products and materials at the end their life, in order to maximise value and reduce waste, moving away from the traditional linear economic model of 'make, use, dispose'.

London is transitioning to the circular economy through waste reduction and significant improvement in reuse and recycling performance.

Wasteful economy increasing cost and environmental impact

The cost of managing London's waste is estimated to be more than £2b per year, including around £720m on managing waste in control of local authorities⁵⁸. Waste costs are expected to increase without a step change in waste reduction and performance improvement in recycling. The potential benefits of a Circular Economy extend far wider than waste reduction to include job creation, economic growth and carbon reduction. By 2036, the circular economy could provide London with net benefits of at least £7bn every year in the sectors of built environment, food, textiles, electricals and plastics, as well as 12,000 net new jobs in the areas of re-use, remanufacturing and materials innovation⁵⁹.

Waste

Bexley is a waste collection and disposal authority responsible for handling municipal waste in the borough; Bexley handled 120,869 tonnes of municipal waste in 2017 to 2018⁶⁰. In addition, the Council is also a waste planning authority responsible for planning control over waste management. Bexley residents and households have achieved significant benchmarks in terms of waste management. Bexley residents have been the highest recyclers in London for the past 14 years in a row. Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs national annual table shows 52.1% of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting and only 0.2% going to landfill.

All of the borough's landfill waste moves by road to the Cory Riverside Energy (CRE), however, Bexley does not have any rail or river transport connections to any of its facilities. The CRE Waste Facility in Belvedere has been in operation since 2012, collecting waste from across Greater London⁶¹. Waste is transferred from collection points in Wandsworth, Battersea, City of London, Tower Hamlets by tug along the River Thames to the CRE waste facility and the ash sent away via the same mode.

LBB's street services fleet (recycling and waste collection and street cleansing) will be replaced by 2020 to meet the Euro VI standard. Meeting the Euro VI standard would enable Serco (LBB's Waste contractors) to meet their ambition of a 40% reduction of waste⁶².

⁵⁸ GLA Waste modelling 2016/17.

⁵⁹ Towards a circular economy, LWARB 2015 and Employment and the circular economy – job creation through resource efficiency in London, LWARB 2015. <http://www.lwarb.gov.uk/what-wedo/accelerate-the-move-to-a-circular-economy-in-london/>

⁶⁰ Bexley's Authority Monitoring Report 2017 to 2018

⁶¹ Anord (2010) Riverside Resource Recovery Accessed at: <http://anordcpi.com/projects/energy-fromwaste/item/14/riverside/>

⁶² LBB Air Quality Status Report for 2017

Aggregates

The London Borough of Bexley is one of London's 33 mineral planning authorities, the GLA produce Local Aggregate Assessments on behalf of the London boroughs.

There are three main sources of aggregates in the UK: land-won; marine-dredged (both classed as primary aggregates); and non-primary aggregates. Non-primary aggregates are a by-product of mineral/industrial processes and recycled aggregates are materials produced by treatment of construction, demolition and excavation waste (CD&E). A rising population and high levels of construction activity will produce increasing amounts of CD&E waste for re-use as aggregate by 2031, the Local Aggregates Assessment for London forecasts CD&E waste in Bexley will rise from 214,000 tonnes in 2021 to 232,000 tonnes in 2036⁶³.

There is a low level of natural resources accessible and viable within Bexley resulting in limited ability to extract primary land-won aggregates. There are eight Recycled and secondary aggregate sites and two aggregate wharfs at Erith/Pioneer Wharf which moves marine aggregates, and Conway Wharf, Erith which moves crushed rock aggregates⁶⁴.

⁶³ Local Aggregates Assessment for London, June 2018

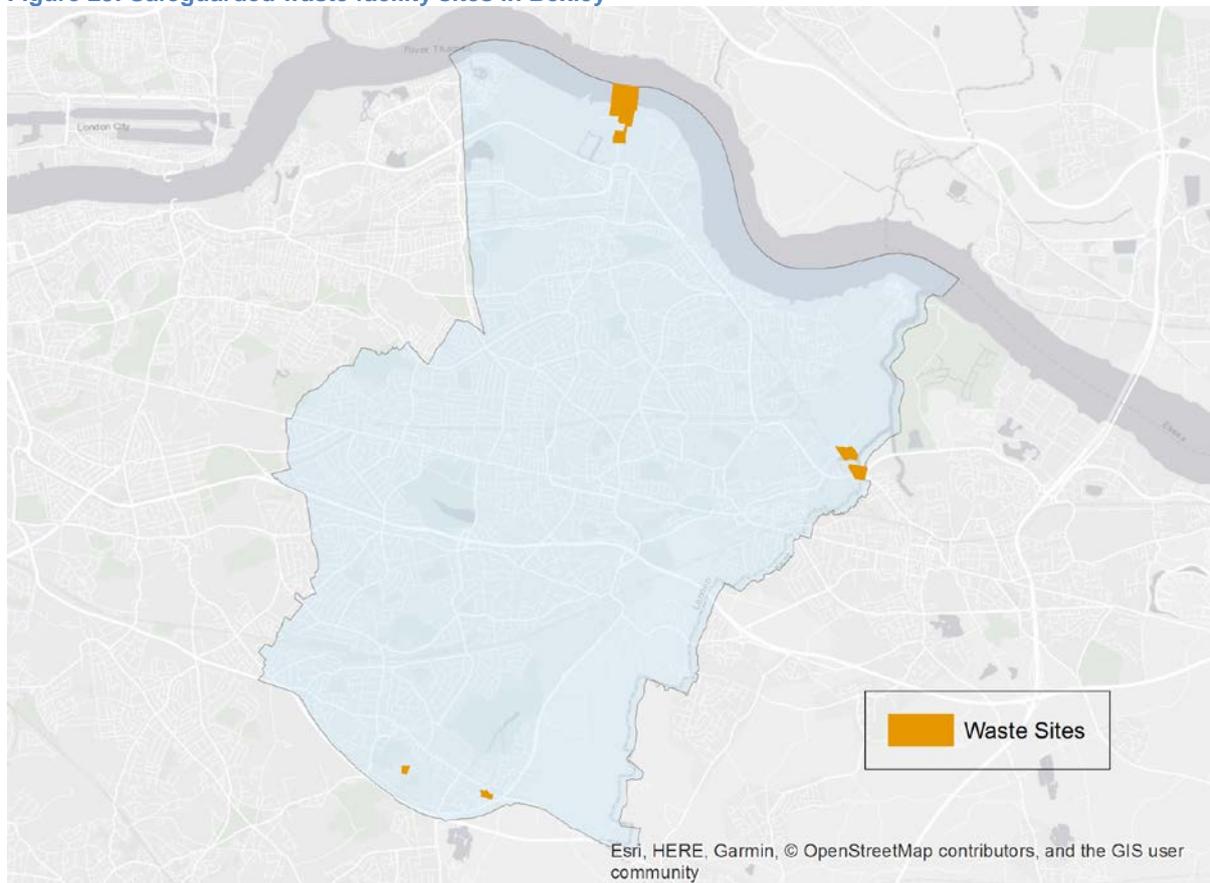
⁶⁴ London Aggregates Monitoring Report, 2016

Waste Apportionment

Waste apportionment is a waste planning methodology which recognises that for any given area, waste arisings (the amounts of waste produced) do not always match the land available for waste management (processing, transferring, landfilling). Waste apportionment in the current London Plan redistributes waste to be managed around the capital, in effect shifting the balance of waste management activity from central/inner to outer London. Boroughs have to plan for the management of their waste, and are advised in the waste NPPG to 'have regard' to London Plan apportionments.

The southeast London boroughs of Bromley, Bexley, City of London, Lewisham, Royal Greenwich and Southwark present evidence in a South East London technical paper to demonstrate that they have allocated land for strategic waste management facilities in their respective DPDs which will, in combination, meet all the apportionment requirements identified for the sub-region. As shown in Figure 23, Bexley has five operational safeguarded strategic waste management facilities with a combined capacity of 1,219,584 at 2016. The borough contributes a significant proportion of the southeast London boroughs waste capacity.

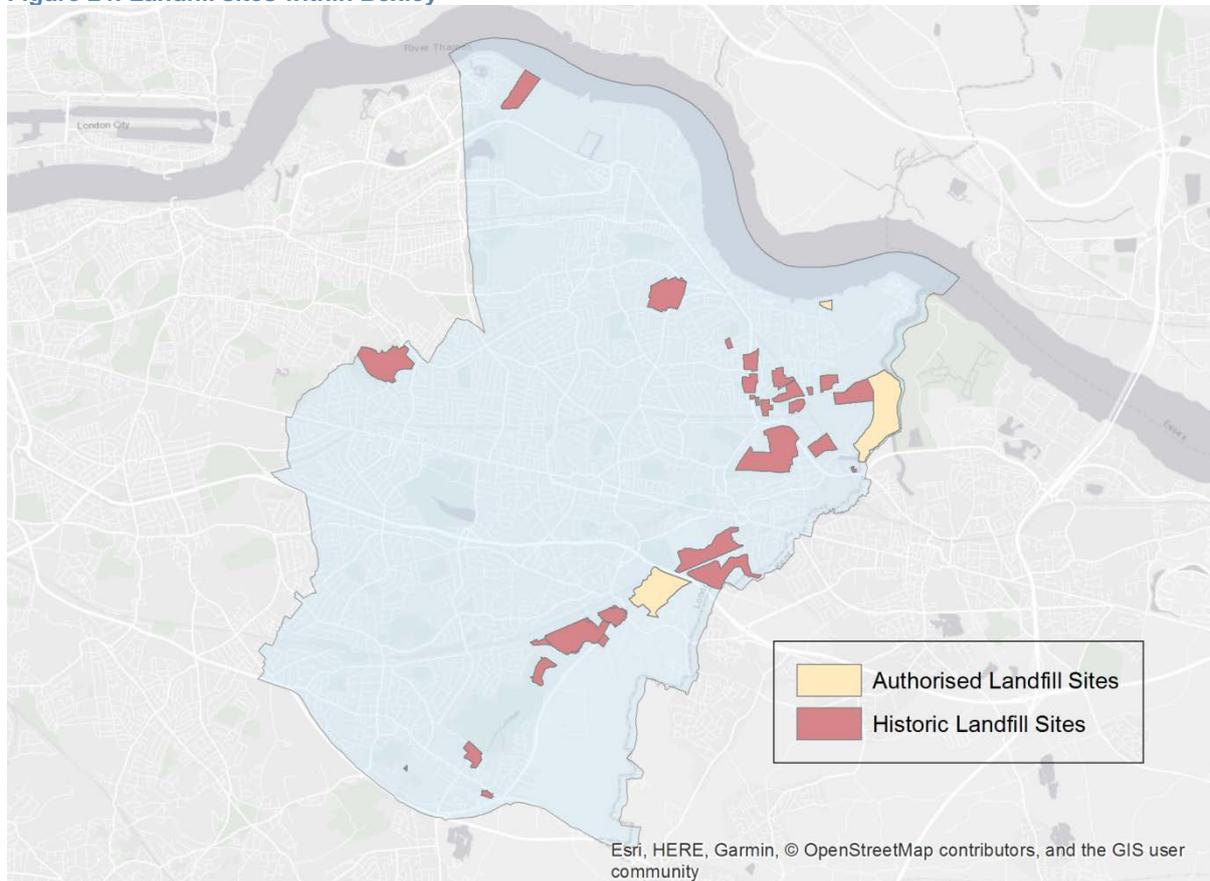
Figure 23: Safeguarded waste facility sites in Bexley



Landfill

Historical uses in the borough suggest that extensive made ground is present. The source of the material is unknown, and given the historical industrial land uses and proximity to landfill, there lies the potential for contamination within the underlying soils and / or groundwater beneath the area. Figure 24 shows the landfill sites within Bexley.

Figure 24: Landfill sites within Bexley



Opportunities

- transitioning to the circular economy
- Reducing waste and increasing recycling performance
- Managing waste more locally by optimising existing facilities and new reuse and recovery facilities, will deliver benefits to local communities in the form of new products, employment and low carbon energy.

Topic 18: Noise and Vibration

Unwanted sound and vibration that causes disturbance

Three Types of noise are defined in the Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE) (March 2010). These are:

- environmental noise - which includes noise from transportation sources;
- neighbour noise - which includes noise from inside and outside people's homes; and
- neighbourhood noise - which includes noise arising from within the community such as industrial and entertainment premises, trade and business premises, construction sites and noise in the street.

Noise disturbance can be associated with health impacts such as sleep disturbance, stress, anxiety, high blood pressure, poor mental health in adults and school performance and cognitive impairment in children. The adverse impacts of that stress are clearly documented, resulting in higher rates of cardiovascular disease and deteriorating mental health.

Changes of land uses will result in different patterns of noise. For example, a change from industrial land to other uses (residential, offices, retail, leisure etc). These newer uses are often less 'noisy' than what was there previously. However, complaints about noise tend to rise due to the proximity of competing uses. With increasing people moving into town centres and also a need to increase our night time economy, there is a potential conflict. Considering the environment into which new development will be located is an important function of the planning system and noise will obviously be a key determinant. Solutions such as triple glazing and sealed windows may 'solve' the problem but could offer poor residential amenity to new residents.

One of the indicators of a healthy street is that streets are "not too noisy"⁶⁵. The main source of ambient noise in Bexley is road traffic and rail, and road traffic noise is a consequence of private vehicle use being the dominant means of transport in the area. In urban areas, most vehicle noise comes from engines because, at low speed, engine noise dominates over the noise generated by tyres and road surfaces. However other activities such as construction, busy high streets, or a greater vibrant night time economy will also impact noise levels.

Strategic noise mapping was carried out in 2012 for 33 London Local Authorities, including LBB⁶⁶. As a result of this mapping, Road and Rail Noise Action Planning Important Areas (IAs) were plotted on to the map, indicating areas which were considered to need the most action⁶⁷. The Road and Rail Noise Action Planning IAs within the borough comprise the following: A2 East Rochester Way; A number of points along the A223; A2000 / A207; and A206.

Road transport can also be a significant source of vibration and noise. The following areas of LBB are located within the vicinity of the three rail corridors that pass east-westward through the Borough:

- North Kent Line in the north of LBB runs through Slade Green and Belvedere;
- Bexleyheath Line runs centrally through LBB through Barnehurst and Welling; and
- South-eastern Dartford Loop / Sidcup Line runs in the south of LBB through Bexley and Foots Cray.

Where the rail corridors pass through mostly residential areas these areas will be affected by railway noise, although it should also be noted that the south-eastern Dartford Loop / Sidcup Line passes through rural areas. Once the Elizabeth line is operational, this will contribute additional noise to the ambient levels of the areas surrounding the rail lines in the north west of the Borough.

It should be noted that levels of ambient noise change between day and night, with varying volumes of vehicles, percentages of HGVs and the frequency of trains.

⁶⁵ Transport for London (2017) Healthy Streets for London

⁶⁶ Defra (2012) Strategic Noise Mapping

⁶⁷ Defra (2016) Noise Action Planning Important Areas

Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bexley has implemented policy to reduce traffic noise by reduction of traffic congestion and encouraging the use of quieter vehicles;• Reduce number of people exposed to high levels of noise from roads and railways• Use of insulation to reduce noise disturbance• Applying the agents of change principle to minimise impact of noisy activities adjacent to noise sensitive receptors• Using soundscapes to create positive environments and a sense of place
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Chapter 5: Task A3 Environmental Issues and Sustainability Problems

This chapter provides a summary of the key issues identified across sustainability topics and their likely evolution in the absence of the new Local Plan.

Consultation Q6. Do any of the key environmental issues or sustainability problems need to be amended or added to? If so please state why. See Chapter 5: Task A3

Consultation Q7. Do you agree that the evolution of the baseline in the absence of the new Local Plan has been accurately captured, or does it need to be amended or added to? If so please state why. See Chapter 5: Task A3

- 5.1. The SEA Directive requires the identification of *'Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan... including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC...'* SEA Directive Annex 1 (d).
- 5.2. Following the review of relevant plans, programmes, strategies and objectives and assessment of baseline information, a number of key issues were identified through the IIA process which will help to develop the new Local Plan, these, along with the likely evolution of the baseline in the absence of the Local Plan have been summarised in the below Table 6.

Table 6: Key Environmental issues and Sustainability problems in Bexley

IIA Topic	Key Issues	Evolution in the absence of the new Local Plan
Demographic Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant increase in the population • Young profile • Ageing and more diverse population • Uncertainty of the composition of the population, including migration patterns 	<p>Increase in population and its composition will lead to increased pressure and competition for land for different types of development.</p>
Social Integration and Inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variation in multiple deprivations across the borough • Persistent causes of Multiple Deprivation • LBB ranks eighth in London for deprivation (with first being the least deprived Borough); • There is a clear strip of deprivation across the north of LBB (the highest deprivation in the Borough) including Thamesmead, North End and Erith, and a patch at the south of LBB in Foots Cray and North Cray; • The impact of poverty on access to housing, transport, healthcare and education. • Increasing aging and diverse population • Discrimination • Isolation • Population churn and impact on community cohesion • Gentrification • Perceptions of lack of safety • Fear of crime creating barrier to activities leading to increased social isolation • Relationship between crime and fear of crime effect on sense of place and community • Vulnerability of different groups of people at greater risk of crime • More vibrant night-time economy leading to increased risk of crime 	<p>Benefits / disbenefits of growth will affect groups of people differently. Wealth distribution in Bexley likely to become more polarised based on trends</p> <p>Social isolation of some groups are likely to increase as their perception or fear of crime or anti-social behaviour will make them reluctant to go out and use facilities, services, including shops, green spaces, libraries, etc. or the public transport, particularly at certain times of day.</p>
Health and Health Inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to engage socially and economically. • Increasing health inequalities across the population, with pockets of significant deprivation and patterns of health inequality mirroring the patterns of social and economic deprivation, particularly in the north of the borough. • Residents are living with complex health needs for longer period • Increasing and changing pressure on the health services and service 	<p>Obesity is a growing problem and is likely to continue. Increased pressure on the health sector to deal with complex health needs, and economic ramifications from health issues</p> <p>Bexley has developed a Health and Wellbeing Strategy setting out long term goals to improve the health and wellbeing of Bexley's residents, workers and visitors.</p>

IIA Topic	Key Issues	Evolution in the absence of the new Local Plan
	provision <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differentials in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy across Bexley • Widening social inequalities • Low levels of physical activity and increasing obesity levels across the population • Increasing rates of diabetes across the population 	
Housing Supply, Quality, Choice and Affordability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to on-going demographic change, Bexley is experiencing increased pressures across many of its services and facilities including education, and Bexley has not received the level of infrastructure investment needed to support the level of growth secured elsewhere in London. Nowhere is this felt more acutely than in housing. The growth in population has not been matched by the number of new homes built in the borough, which has resulted in an increased demand, reducing affordability, rising homelessness and an associated need for more temporary accommodation as well as issues around providing suitable dwellings for an ageing population. 	The challenges to meet housing demand (including size, type, tenure) are likely to increase.
Sustainable Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges to accommodate required growth within borough boundaries • Unsustainable patterns of development within borough boundaries • Competing pressures for land impacts on ability to provide social, physical and environmental infrastructure • Non-efficient use of land • Integration of land use and transport <p>Key character features of Bexley's growth areas include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an industrial heritage which has left a legacy of vacant or underused sites and dated structures as well as environmental issues such as land contamination and poor air quality but which also provide development opportunities and character buildings offering flexible space; • a quantity of housing stock, some in need of renewal while other areas offer popular and affordable accommodation set in pleasant surroundings with good local amenities; • Highly desirable riverside locations along the Thames, Darent and Cray, where much of the existing development fails to realise the potential of its location and provides limited access to these water features; • a public realm of inconsistent quality, with some areas lacking in 	Pressure for development and competition between different uses will increase, potentially leading to unsustainable patterns of use.

IIA Topic	Key Issues	Evolution in the absence of the new Local Plan
	<p>permeability and legibility and failing to create a sense of place;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • severe severance in places caused by a number of busy major radial transport routes with limited and constrained crossing facilities, which cut communities off from essential local services and key employment, recreational and leisure facilities; • a car dominated environment which can lead to unpleasant public spaces and large areas of characterless car parking, and can feel unwelcoming to pedestrians, particularly at key locations such as town centres and transport interchanges. 	
Connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of residents use cars as their primary source of transport, followed by walking. Car use is above average for both the outer London and Greater London regions; • The average Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL) rating within the Borough is low, with pockets of high accessibility near stations and the GLA, LBB and TfL acknowledge that public transport within the borough is in need of improvement; • LBB residents walk and cycle less than average when compared to the rest of the east London subregion and Greater London; • Increased non-LBB resident commuters driving to Abbey Wood Station for the Elizabeth line could lead to air quality and noise issues in the area; • Areas which suffer from higher levels of deprivation are also affected by limited accessibility to public transport; • Due to road traffic being the main source of noise, problem areas will therefore source from the major roads within LBB; • LBB has implemented policy to reduce traffic noise by reduction of traffic congestion and encouraging the use of quieter vehicles; and • There is a continued need to continue to improve road safety. • Reduced transport connectivity across the borough • Deficiencies in access to open space • Poor connectivity to green infrastructure for all • Road congestion 	<p>The issues of poor connectivity are likely to deteriorate further as a result of increased development or pressure on the transport system or public realm.</p> <p>The changing approach within the MTS coupled with wider funding pressures presents a new set of challenges for the Borough. Overall, car ownership per capita is stable. However, the increased use and promotion of sustainable transport modes presents an encouraging trend that can capitalise on the renewed MTS focus upon public transport and the new emphasis upon healthy streets and people.</p>
Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor design of the built environment • Barriers to using public transport • Residents walk and cycle less than average when compared to the rest 	<p>Accessibility of the built environment and public transport may not improve or could deteriorate.</p>

IIA Topic	Key Issues	Evolution in the absence of the new Local Plan
	<p>of the east London sub-region and Greater London.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • areas which suffer from higher levels of deprivation are also affected by limited accessibility to public transport 	
Economic Competitiveness and Employment	<p>The borough faces some significant economic challenges, which need to be addressed if sustainable economic development is to be achieved. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relatively poor job growth in the borough, and slower growth in employment rates generally, with the number of Bexley residents in employment now increasing at a slower rate than the rest of London; • a higher proportion of 18 to 24 year olds in Bexley claiming jobseekers allowance (JSA) than the London average and a higher proportion of Bexley's working age population being above the age of 50, compared to the London average; • very low public transport accessibility in many of Bexley's employment areas, which suffer from environmental issues such as poor air quality, flood risk and ground contamination; and, • a consolidation of retail activity, with growth tending to concentrate into larger centres and out of town locations, leading to changes in function in some small and medium sized town centres such as Sidcup and Welling.⁶⁸ <p>In addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what people want from town centres is changing from a demand for retail to more of an experience • loss in town centre workspaces to residential, resulting in jobs being pushed out of town centres • there are disparities between rates of employment among Bexley's residents, with areas in the north of the borough notably Erith, North end and Thamesmead and a patch at the south in Foots Cray and North Cray, having the highest unemployment rates in the Borough. • there will be increased pressure on Bexley's infrastructure as a result of growth and increased economic activity • a risk that infrastructure could constrain economic growth 	<p>Without investment in Bexley's infrastructure and land use policies to ensure the sufficient provision of employment and business space in terms of type, location and cost, there is a threat to Bexley's will not be able to take advantage of the economic opportunities of its unique location in London and the wider south east, as well as the ability of local economies to serve local populations.</p> <p>Disparities between wages and cost of living and lack of diversity in jobs could be a further threat to the resilience of the Bexley's economy and objectives to provide opportunities for all.</p> <p>There may also be impacts on to Bexley's competitiveness in terms of its ability to attract a flexible labour force.</p> <p>Potential threat of retail contraction (national trend) leaving a significant level of voids in town centres - with some becoming progressively less viable and attractive as centres.</p>

⁶⁸ Bexley Growth Strategy, 2017

IIA Topic	Key Issues	Evolution in the absence of the new Local Plan
Education and Skills	<p>The borough faces some significant economic challenges, which need to be addressed if sustainable economic development is to be achieved. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a low skilled population, with the percentage of Bexley's employed residents educated to NVQ level 2 or below (including no qualifications), significantly higher than the London average; • a low proportion of highly skilled population (NVQ level 4 or above) by London standards, with, as a result, higher unemployment levels, and lower income levels when compared with the London average; 	<p>Inability of residents to access jobs may compromise Bexley's economic competitiveness; and, may lead to increased levels of social deprivation and poverty.</p>
Culture and the Historic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of pubs, live music and other cultural facilities and risk of harm to heritage assets • Inequality in access to cultural venues • Low levels of participation • Lack of community led engagement in planning and development schemes for local area • Despite the wide ranging economic and social benefits it brings, culture is a low priority on national agenda. • Potential for impacts on cultural heritage assets such as historic buildings and conservation areas from transport infrastructure, such as traffic calming measures, bus priority and car parking facilities • Heritage assets at risk from neglect, decay, inappropriate development and air pollution • Views and vistas to heritage assets are at risk from increased development pressures • Potential harm to the significance of heritage assets and wider historic environment through inappropriate development. 	<p>Loss of culture infrastructure leading to reduced provision and participation.</p> <p>Heritage assets are likely to continue to be preserved through legislation. However it is their settings which will continue to be most at risk from increased pressure for development.</p>
Air Quality and Climate Change mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2007 the entire LBB was designated as an AQMA; • The GLA has declared an AQFA for the A206 Between Erith Queens Road Roundabout to Northend Roundabout; • Monitoring of NO2 has shown high pollutant concentrations around major 	<p>Increasing economic growth and development will lead to increased emissions from construction, buildings, car use and congestion leading to localized air quality issues and an increase in GHG emissions.</p>

IIA Topic	Key Issues	Evolution in the absence of the new Local Plan
	<p>transport arteries notably the A2 and A206;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The health impacts of air pollution include: an increased risk of early death as well as whole-life impacts on lung function, lung health and increased susceptibility to cardiovascular diseases, respiratory cancer, stroke, asthma and COPD; • Relatively high and ineffective use of fossil fuels contributing towards Bexley's GHG emissions and air pollution • Transport will continue to contribute significantly to CO2 emissions • CO2 emissions from buildings continue to rise 	<p>Bexley undertakes regular review and assessment⁶⁹ of local air quality, and has an action plan for the area which aims to control and reduce the pollutants.</p> <p>Climate change effects will continue including increased temperatures, potential droughts, severe storms and flooding.</p>
Climate Change Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in extreme weather events such as flood risk, drought and heat risk and associated impacts • Increase in the number of localised flooding events • Changing demographics such as an ageing population and more under five year olds increasing the number of potentially vulnerable people. 	<p>Climate change effects will continue including increased temperatures, potential droughts, severe storms and flooding. The effects of climate change will not be experienced equally among the population and are likely to increase existing inequalities.</p>
Water Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in water consumption • Risk of flooding to property and people from river, surface water, tidal, sewer, ground water and reservoir • Bexley is prone to flooding from many sources, and climate change could increase the probability of flooding. • Potential land contamination may lead to the requirement for remediation of underlying soils and groundwater before redevelopment. • An increase in hard surfaces and paving could reduce surface water runoff to groundwater and increase runoff to watercourses. Water could become contaminated with pollutants from the increased hard surfaces therefore reducing the quality of the water entering the groundwater, surface water and other systems; 	<p>Increase in demand for water and deterioration of water quality.</p> <p>Without the new Local Plan, the number of people/properties at risk from flooding will increase.</p>
Natural Environment and Natural Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of biodiversity and reduced ecological resilience as a result of increased pressure for development and intensification of existing development • increased recreational pressure on existing habitats and green spaces • Impact of climate change and threat of new pests and diseases 	<p>Increased development pressure will reduce the amount of green space available and reduce the quality of existing - with no funding / investment).</p> <p>There will be an increase in air pollution hence causing indirect negative effects on air and water quality</p>

⁶⁹ Air Quality Management Area and Reports (<https://www.bexley.gov.uk/services/environmental-issues/air-quality-management-area-and-reports>)

IIA Topic	Key Issues	Evolution in the absence of the new Local Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deficiencies in access to nature in some parts of the borough • Current patterns of growth in LBB has provided small isolated open spaces in difficult to access places; and • There are areas of open space access deficiency predominantly located in the centre and south west of LBB, it should be noted; these areas are mostly residential or employment. 	<p>leading to deterioration of natural and built environment.</p>
<p>Townscape, Landscape and Public Realm</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality public realm in some parts of the borough which can discourage active travel • Deficiencies in open spaces in some parts of the borough • Risk of poor design, harm to the distinctive character of places lack of legible neighbourhoods and sense of place • A number of areas in LBB are undergoing regeneration which may result in visual impacts to the townscape and landscape; • Poor current leisure and night time economy offer in many of Bexley's town centres 	<p>Design challenges of the built / natural environment / public realm may not be effectively addressed.</p>
<p>Geology and Soils</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat to Bexley's geodiversity as a result of increased demand for development • Modifications to the landscape and subsequently geomorphological processes • Remediation of contaminated land 	<p>Greater impacts on geology and soils from development.</p> <p>More innovative solutions to reduce the impact of the costs of remediation are also needed.</p>
<p>Materials and Waste</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bexley imports waste from London Boroughs into the borough via the Thames; • HGVs associated with waste transfer are likely to contribute to ambient vehicle noise and reduced air quality. • Increasing pressure on waste sites and infrastructure including wharves in Bexley to meet demand • Wasteful economy increasing disposal costs and climate change impact • Likely increase in waste arisings in particularly construction materials to meet the needs of Bexley's growing population 	<p>The amount of materials and waste produced is likely to increase with increased population / growth and no additional measures to help reduce it.</p>

IIA Topic	Key Issues	Evolution in the absence of the new Local Plan
Noise and Vibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased non-resident commuters driving to Abbey Wood Station for the Elizabeth line could lead to air quality and noise issues in the area; • Due to road traffic being the main source of noise, problem areas will therefore source from the major roads; • Increasing neighbourhood noise conflicts arising as more people move into town centres, an increasing night time economy, and changing in land uses giving rise to competing land uses. 	There is likely to be an increase in the population exposed to noise or noise related activity.

Chapter 6: Task A4 IIA Framework

This chapter introduces the IIA assessment framework, against which the sustainability of the proposed policies within the new Local Plan will be tested. It is structured around sustainability themes and complemented with the assessment sub criteria which have been colour coded to represent different elements of the IIA assessment.

Consultation Q9. Do you agree that the objectives and sub criteria provide an appropriate framework for the IIA of the Local Plan? See Chapter 6: Task A4

Consultation Q10. Are the objectives consistent with national and regional guidance and appropriate for the Borough? See Chapter 6: Task A4

Consultation Q11. Do any objectives or guide questions need to be added, removed or amended? If so please state why. See Chapter 6: Task A4

Establishing the IIA Framework

- 6.1. An important element of the IIA process is the determination of IIA objectives. An objective is a statement of what is intended, specifying a desired direction of change. The achievement of objectives is normally measured by using indicators and need to be specific and measurable.
- 6.2. IIA objectives are used to show whether the objectives of the Local Plan are beneficial for the achievement of sustainable development, to compare the sustainability effects of alternatives, or to suggest improvements.
- 6.3. An objectives-led approach is considered to be most appropriate to assessing the Local Plan as it enables assessment of the extent to which each aspect of the Local Plan contributes towards delivery of each objective as opposed to just meeting prescribed targets. Thus a more qualitative approach is adopted that allows for a better identification and description of effects rather than attempting to assign a quantitative value, which is more limited and restrictive at this strategic level. The plan's performance against objectives is normally measured by using indicators.
- 6.4. In preparing the draft IIA objectives presented below, a review was undertaken of the draft London Plan 2017 Integrated Impact Assessment Objectives and the Bexley Core Strategy 2012 Sustainability Appraisal Objectives to determine if they are still valid in the context of new Local Plan, and then refined and updated as necessary to reflect the outcomes of Chapter 3: Task A1 - Review of relevant plans, programmes, strategies and objectives, and the collection and update of the baseline presented in Chapter 4.
- 6.5. The draft IIA objectives have been subject to an internal cross-departmental consultation process with London Borough of Bexley Council Officers, and updated accordingly, prior to formal external consultation. Following consultation on this Scoping Report, these draft IIA objectives will be finalised and will form the basis for the IIA framework within which the evaluation of the Local Plan will be carried out.
- 6.6. Draft IIA objectives have been developed in accordance with:
 - The findings from the review of relevant plans and programmes, the baseline data and identified environmental issues and sustainability problems;
 - Consultation within the internal LB Bexley Officers;
- 6.7. Draft IIA objectives align with wider international, national and local environmental, social, health, equalities, and economic policy objectives and form the basis of what the new Local Plan will be appraised against.

6.8. A total of 18 draft IIA objectives have been derived for the assessment of the new Local Plan. Table 7 below shows the link between SEA Directive topics and IIA objectives. The 18 draft IIA objectives are listed below under their Social, Economic and Environmental theme:

Social

- 1 - Demographic Change (Infrastructure);
- 2 - Social Integration and Inclusion;
- 3 - Health and Health Inequalities;
- 4 - Housing Supply, Quality, Choice and Affordability;
- 5 - Sustainable Land Use;
- 6 - Connectivity;
- 7 - Accessibility;

Economic

- 8 - Economic Competitiveness and Employment;
- 9 - Education and Skills
- 10 - Culture and the Historic Environment;

Environmental

- 11 - Air Quality and Climate Change mitigation;
- 12 - Climate Change Adaptation;
- 13 - Water Integration;
- 14 - Natural Environment and Natural Capital;
- 15 - Townscape, Landscape and Public Realm (Design);
- 16 - Geology and Soils;
- 17 - Materials and Waste;
- 18 - Noise and Vibration.

Table 7: Link between SEA topics and IIA Objectives

SEA Directive Topic	Proposed IIA Objectives
Material Assets	1, 4, 5, 17
Climatic Factors	11, 12, 13
Biodiversity	14
Fauna	14
Flora	14
Water	13
Soil	16
Air	11
Cultural heritage, architectural and archaeological heritage	10, 16
Landscape	10, 15
Population	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
Human health	1, 2, 3, 7, 18

6.9. The detailed list of the draft IIA objectives along with the associated key guide questions are set out in Table 8. It is anticipated that these will be reviewed and revised during the IIA process, taking into account comments received during consultation on this scoping report.

6.10. Alongside each draft IIA objective is a set of key guide questions that will be used to support the assessment to help determine whether the Local Plan will achieve or conflict with the IIA objective.

6.11. Key guide questions are coloured to indicate which of the assessment elements of the IIA the question addresses (SA/SEA, EQIA, HIA) in order to fully demonstrate how these assessments have been integrated as part of the IIA and to ensure that the relevant aspects of specific assessments are easily navigable.

Table 8: The IIA Framework – objectives and key guide questions

IIA Topic	IIA Objective	Key Guide Questions (SA/SEA, EQIA, HIA)
1: Demographic Change (Infrastructure)	To ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure support economic competitiveness and housing delivery? <input type="checkbox"/> Unlock land that has capacity for housing development? <input type="checkbox"/> Provide accessible infrastructure to connect new housing developments to key services? <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure equity of access to environmental, social and physical infrastructure?
2: Social Integration and Inclusion	To improve the quality of where people live, reducing crime and the perceptions of safety, building strong and resilient socially integrated communities, where every person is able to participate, reducing inequality and disadvantage, addressing the diverse needs of the population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce poverty and social exclusion? <input type="checkbox"/> Promote a culture of equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment? <input type="checkbox"/> Promote an inclusive design approach ensuring a barrier free environment for all, especially disabled people? <input type="checkbox"/> Provide opportunities for people to choose an active, fulfilling life? <input type="checkbox"/> Provide opportunities for residents to actively participate in the borough's life, decision making and communities? <input type="checkbox"/> Provide opportunities for residents of every background to connect? <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce the opportunity for crime and antisocial behaviour? <input type="checkbox"/> Create a travel environment that feels safe to all users during the day time and night-time? <input type="checkbox"/> Improve perceptions of safety and fear of crime to help remove barriers to activities leading to reduced social isolation?
3: Health and Health Inequalities	To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of residents and to reduce health inequalities across the borough and between communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> To promote and improve health and wellbeing <input type="checkbox"/> Encourages a physically active lifestyle (helping to reduce obesity) <input type="checkbox"/> Improves access and movement <input type="checkbox"/> Improves cultural wellbeing <input type="checkbox"/> Minimises loneliness and maximises independence <input type="checkbox"/> Creates healthy workplaces <input type="checkbox"/> Improve access and equity of access to health and social care services and facilities? <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce differentials in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy across the borough? <input type="checkbox"/> Promote increases in physical activity, particularly in areas of health and social deprivation? <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce inequalities in levels of physical activity? <input type="checkbox"/> Improve the physical and mental health and wellbeing of communities? <input type="checkbox"/> Support the provision of quality, affordable and healthy food? <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce inequalities in physical and mental health and wellbeing?

IIA Topic	IIA Objective	Key Guide Questions (SA/SEA, EQIA, HIA)
4: Housing Supply, Quality, Choice and Affordability	To provide a quantum, type, quality and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand	<input type="checkbox"/> Help to facilitate the delivery of house building that meets the needs of residents? <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce homelessness and overcrowding? <input type="checkbox"/> Increase the range and affordability of housing? <input type="checkbox"/> Promote accessible and adaptable homes, improving choice for people who require them? <input type="checkbox"/> Provide housing that encourages a sense of community and enhances the amenity value of the community? <input type="checkbox"/> Improve insulation and energy efficiency in housing to reduce fuel poverty and ill-health?
5: Sustainable Land Use	To make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development.	<input type="checkbox"/> Make the best use of land through appropriate development on brownfield sites and use of existing transport network? <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure that higher densities development does not adversely impact on different groups of people? <input type="checkbox"/> Promote regeneration and provide benefits for existing communities? <input type="checkbox"/> Integrate land use and transport?
6: Connectivity	To enhance and improve connectivity for all to, from, within and around Bexley and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes	<input type="checkbox"/> Improve connectivity by public transport in and around Bexley? <input type="checkbox"/> Improve connectivity across the River Thames by all modes of transport? <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce traffic volumes and congestion on roads across all parts of the borough? <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce severance and consequent inequalities for those groups who are more greatly affected by severance (e.g. people on low incomes, disabled people, children and young people, older people and people dependent on walking and using public transport for travel)? <input type="checkbox"/> Encourage a modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel as well as encourage greater efficiency (e.g. through car-sharing)? <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce the overall need for people to travel by improving their access to the services, jobs, leisure and amenities in the place in which they live? <input type="checkbox"/> Encourage active travel by creating safe, attractive routes?
7: Accessibility	To maximise accessibility for all in and around Bexley	<input type="checkbox"/> Improve accessibility to all public transport modes? <input type="checkbox"/> Increase equality of access to services and facilities? <input type="checkbox"/> Improve links between areas, neighbourhoods and communities?
8: Economic Competitiveness and Employment	To support the strengthening of a diverse local economy including: a network of vibrant and successful town centres; increased inward investment in new high technology and creative sectors supported by state of the art digital connectivity; and, improved accessibility to jobs in London and the wider south east.	<input type="checkbox"/> maintain and boost Bexley as a competitive borough? <input type="checkbox"/> Increase Bexley's productivity? <input type="checkbox"/> Facilitate the provision of the right type of employment land and floorspace in the right place to ensure that Bexley remains economically competitive? <input type="checkbox"/> Help generate satisfying, secure and rewarding new jobs? <input type="checkbox"/> Create healthy, productive workplaces? <input type="checkbox"/> Help to provide employment opportunities in the most deprived areas, particularly to disadvantaged groups, and stimulate regeneration?

IIA Topic	IIA Objective	Key Guide Questions (SA/SEA, EQIA, HIA)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Minimise barriers to employment (e.g. transport, financial, childcare)? <input type="checkbox"/> Help reduce overall unemployment, particularly long-term and youth unemployment? <input type="checkbox"/> Improve the resilience of business and the economy? <input type="checkbox"/> Help to diversify the economy? <input type="checkbox"/> Encourage business start-ups and support the growth of businesses, particularly SMEs and independent shops? <input type="checkbox"/> Enable people with physical and mental health conditions and disabilities to stay in employment? <input type="checkbox"/> Support working families? <input type="checkbox"/> Support social enterprise, voluntary and community sectors? Discourage developments which could be harmful to the continuing vitality / viability of town centres? Helping town centres to adapt to changing trends in retail - allowing for more diverse range of uses, especially leisure, community and residential? Encouraging concentration of non-retail employment uses on the edges of town centres (e.g. office, co-working spaces, maker spaces) to boost footfall?
9: Education and Skills	To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of Bexley's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Help to improve learning and the attainment of skills to the right employment opportunities? <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure provision of sufficient school places to meet growing needs across Bexley? <input type="checkbox"/> Support transitions from education to work? <input type="checkbox"/> Support Bexley's status as a place of learning, research and development? <input type="checkbox"/> Encourage education and training that meets the needs of business, including vocational training? <input type="checkbox"/> Support adult education to improve social mobility and life chances for all ages? <input type="checkbox"/> Support early year's education and support, particularly in areas of deprivation?
10: Culture and the Historic Environment	To conserve and enhance the borough's rich cultural and historic environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> safeguard and enhance the borough's rich cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment and talent to benefit all residents while delivering new activities that strengthen Bexley's regional position. <input type="checkbox"/> conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings. <input type="checkbox"/> Improve accessibility for all to cultural venues <input type="checkbox"/> Improve participation by all in cultural activities and support cultural activities that promote social integration? <input type="checkbox"/> Provide access to affordable cultural activities in areas of deprivation? <input type="checkbox"/> Help to maintain and increase appropriate cultural facilities, both for consumption and production to sustain and strengthen a growing sector? <input type="checkbox"/> Enable residents to develop skill and take up careers in the creative industries.

IIA Topic	IIA Objective	Key Guide Questions (SA/SEA, EQIA, HIA)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Conserve and/or enhance heritage assets, their setting and the wider historic environment? <input type="checkbox"/> Contribute to the better management of heritage assets and tackle heritage at risk? <input type="checkbox"/> Improve the quality and condition of the historic environment? <input type="checkbox"/> Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness? <input type="checkbox"/> Increase the social benefit (e.g. education, participation, citizenship, health and well-being) derived from the historic environment? <input type="checkbox"/> Engage communities in identifying culturally key features and areas? <input type="checkbox"/> Provide for increased access to and enjoyment of the historic environment? <input type="checkbox"/> Provide for increased understanding and interpretation of the historic environment?
11: Air Quality and Climate Change mitigation	To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, and reduce exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce harmful atmospheric pollutants emissions? <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce inequalities in terms of access to clean air across Bexley, particularly for those: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o who live in deprived areas? o who live, learn or work near busy roads or construction sites? o who are more vulnerable because of their age or existing medical condition? <input type="checkbox"/> Improve air quality around areas which may have high concentrations of vulnerable people such as schools, outdoor play areas, care homes and hospitals? <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce the number of people exposed to particulates and NO2 concentrations, particularly vulnerable people? <input type="checkbox"/> Help to achieve national and international standards for air quality? <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce costs to the economy resulting from premature deaths due to poor air quality? <input type="checkbox"/> Help to reduce Bexley's CO2 emissions, in line with targets of 60% by 2025? <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce transport's contribution to CO2 emissions? <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce the built environment's contribution to CO2 emissions? <input type="checkbox"/> Facilitate investment in green technologies, equipment and infrastructure that reduce GHG emissions? <input type="checkbox"/> Promote the transition to a low carbon economy? <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce carbon emissions by shifting to more sustainable modes of transport? <input type="checkbox"/> Increase the proportion of energy both purchased and generated from renewable and sustainable resources? <input type="checkbox"/> Contribute to the provision of smart and affordable energy system for all? <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce the demand and need for energy? <input type="checkbox"/> Promote generation of energy locally? <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure that any supply shortages are addressed? <input type="checkbox"/> Promote and improve energy efficiency? <input type="checkbox"/> Promote the transition to a low carbon economy? <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce impacts of fuel poverty, particularly for vulnerable groups?

IIA Topic	IIA Objective	Key Guide Questions (SA/SEA, EQIA, HIA)
12: Climate Change Adaptation	To ensure Bexley adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of Climate change and extreme weather events such as, flood drought and heat risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Improve Bexley's resilience to climate change impacts? <input type="checkbox"/> Improve the micro-climate and ameliorate the impact of the heat island effect on residents? <input type="checkbox"/> Help Bexley to function during a flood event, heavy rainfall or tidal surge? <input type="checkbox"/> Help Bexley to function during periods of drought <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce impacts on groups more vulnerable to the effects of climate change e.g. older people are more vulnerable to excess heat?
13: Water Integration	To protect and enhance Bexley's water environment by ensuring a coordinated and holistic approach to integrated water management (IWM) through land and water management, including managing water storage, supply, wastewater, flood risk, quality of watercourses and water bodies and the wider environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Improve the quality of the water environment helping to meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive? <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce discharges to surface and ground waters? <input type="checkbox"/> Support necessary improvements to the water systems infrastructure (water supply/ sewerage)? <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce abstraction from surface and ground water sources? <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce water consumption through the promotion of demand management? <input type="checkbox"/> Protect and enhance the character and use of London's riverscapes and waterways? <input type="checkbox"/> Minimise the risk of flooding from all sources of flooding to people, property, infrastructure? <input type="checkbox"/> Manage residual flood risks appropriately and avoid new flood risks? <input type="checkbox"/> Seek to minimise new development in areas prone to flood risk or mitigate the potential for such risk? <input type="checkbox"/> Promote the integration of sustainable urban drainage systems?
14: Natural Environment and Natural Capital	To protect, connect and enhance Bexley's natural capital (including Important habitats, species and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides, delivering a net positive outcome for biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Protect and enhance the character of local greenspaces? <input type="checkbox"/> Bring nature closer to people, particularly in most urbanised parts of the borough and improve access to areas of biodiversity interest? <input type="checkbox"/> Help to acknowledge monetary value to natural capital of Bexley? <input type="checkbox"/> Conserve, enhance or create natural and semi-natural habitats of recognised ecological value and/or the green corridors that link them enhancing the ecological function and carrying capacity of the greenspace network? <input type="checkbox"/> Avoid damage to sites, protected species and habitats, especially where there is a designation of international, national, regional or local importance? <input type="checkbox"/> Promote, educate and raise awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment to all? <input type="checkbox"/> Promote and support the function of the Blue Ribbon Network? <input type="checkbox"/> Specifically address deficiencies in access to open space? <input type="checkbox"/> Create green spaces that are safe and accessible to all? <input type="checkbox"/> Promote sensory environments and play spaces? <input type="checkbox"/> Increase the value of Bexley's natural capital

IIA Topic	IIA Objective	Key Guide Questions (SA/SEA, EQIA, HIA)
15: Townscape, Landscape and Public Realm (Design)	To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance existing sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorized transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Conserve and enhance the townscape/borough character? <input type="checkbox"/> Create and maintain a safe and attractive public realm which encourages people to walk and cycle? <input type="checkbox"/> Help to make people feel positive about the area they live in and promote social integration? <input type="checkbox"/> Encourage an inclusive design approach taking into account the needs of a variety of users? <input type="checkbox"/> Help to improve the wider built environment and create a sense of place and 'vibrancy'? <input type="checkbox"/> Promote high quality design and sustainable design and construction methods? <input type="checkbox"/> Improve legibility and ease of use of the built environment for people with sensory or cognitive impairments? <input type="checkbox"/> Improve the experience of town centres?
16: Geology and Soils	To conserve Bexley's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Promote the use of brownfield land? <input type="checkbox"/> Prevent further soil degradation or erosion? <input type="checkbox"/> Restore degraded soil? <input type="checkbox"/> Minimise the risk of health impacts through contamination? <input type="checkbox"/> Maximise the potential benefit of access to new employment and housing as a result of remediation?
17: Materials and Waste	To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible, significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Promote the principles of circular economy when aiming for waste reduction, reuse, re-manufacturing and recycling? <input type="checkbox"/> Maximise use of innovative waste management techniques including smart technology? <input type="checkbox"/> Help develop more efficient and sustainable freight transportation? <input type="checkbox"/> Minimise negative impacts of waste processing and disposal on vulnerable groups?
18: Noise and Vibration	To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across Bexley and reduce inequalities in exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce the number of people exposed to high levels of noise with the potential to cause annoyance, sleep disturbance or physiological effects? <input type="checkbox"/> Help reduce actual noise levels and disturbances from noise? <input type="checkbox"/> Minimise and reduce road, rail and aviation noise and vibration levels and disruption? <input type="checkbox"/> Improve people's access to quiet/ tranquil spaces? <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce night-time noise in residential areas?

Assessing the Local Plan

The IIA will identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects of implementing the new Bexley Local Plan against the IIA objectives using the assessment sub criteria questions. This will be undertaken for the area within the London borough of Bexley boundary, and if considered necessary, certain places beyond the borough boundary that could be affected by the proposals in the Local Plan.

Any likely effects identified as a result of implementing the Local Plan will be described according to criteria presented within the SA guidance and SEA Regulations including a description of the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of impacts. As the new Local Plan covers a period up to 2036, the temporal scope of the IIA is proposed as follows:

- Short-term effects – those effects that occur within the first five years of implementation of the new Local Plan;
- Medium-term effects – those effects that occur between six and ten years following the adopted of the new Local Plan;
- Long-term effects – those effects that will occur beyond then years.

The IIA framework outlined above will be used to assess the likely significant effects of the Local Plan. Within each policy assessment, a description of the potential impacts will be included and the significance of the effect determined, taking into account the magnitude of the impact and sensitivity of the feature or receptor concerned. Where a significant effect is predicted, measures to mitigate the effects will be identified, so that the potentially significant effects can be avoided or the magnitude of the impact reduced to a level where there would no longer be significant effects.

In order to correctly code the policy effects, the following table will be used. The following significance criteria have been developed to assess the effects of the plan policies. Significant effects are those as defined in the SEA Directive, as illustrated below.

Where there is an effect that could have a positive or negative effect, but the magnitude is uncertain a combination of symbols will be used (e.g. - / ? signifies a potential minor adverse effect with a significant level of uncertainty associated with the predicted effect).

Table 9: Significance ratings and definitions

Significance of effect		Description of effect
++	Significant positive	Likely to benefit a large area of Bexley and wider area, or a large number of people and receptors. The effects are likely to be direct and permanent and the magnitude will be major.
+	Minor positive	The extent of predicted beneficial effects is likely to be limited to small areas within Bexley or small groups of people and receptors. The effects can be direct or indirect, temporary or reversible. The magnitude of the predicted effects will be minor.
0	Neutral	Neutral effects are predicted where the option being assessed is unlikely to alter the present or future baseline situation.
-	Minor negative	Minor negative effects are likely to be limited to small areas within Bexley, or limited to small groups of people and receptors and or those with low sensitivity to change. The effects can be direct or indirect, temporary or reversible. The importance of the receptor that is affected is likely to be minor, as is the magnitude of the predicted effect.
--	Significant negative	Likely to affect the whole, or large areas of Bexley and the wider area. Also applies to effects on nationally or internationally important assets. The effects are likely to be direct, irreversible and permanent and or those with high sensitivity to change. The magnitude of the predicted effects will also be major.
?	Unknown	This significance criterion is applied to effects where there is insufficient information to make a robust assessment. It is also applied to the assessment of options that can have both positive and negative effects and it is not clear whether the positive or negative effects outweigh each other.
N/A	Not applicable	This is applied to objectives that are clearly not affected by the option or policy being assessed.

Chapter 7: Next Steps

- 7.1. Upon completion of the consultation period, Task A5 of the IIA process, the consultation responses will be collated and analysed.
- 7.2. It is important to note that IIA is an iterative and on-going process, and therefore stages and tasks in the IIA process may be revisited and updated or revised as the plan develops, to take account of updated or new evidence as well as consultation responses.

The IIA Process

2.7. The outcome of the IIA process will provide an assessment of the draft Local Plan and its contribution towards achieving a range of environmental, economic, health, equality, social, and other objectives. The approach adopted in the IIA process follows the stages of SA, identified in the IIA flow diagram below. This approach has been expanded to include a wider range of issues normally found within sustainability appraisal (including SEA requirements), to include those relevant to HIA and EqIA.

2.8. In line with the SA process shown in Figure 1, the IIA process is comprised of the following four stages. This IIA Scoping Report fulfils Stage A of the IIA process:

Stage A: Scoping (current Stage)

The scoping stage has sought to gather information relating to the current environment and current projected changes of the environment within London borough of Bexley and the wider area. This stage has involved collating information on the economic, social and environmental aspects of the borough, identifying and reviewing the plans programmes and strategies that will impact upon the draft Local Plan. The information was collected to form a baseline from which the effects of policies considered as part of the Local Plan can be assessed. Key issues have been identified relating to the topics under the IIA, and these issues were investigated with consideration given to social and environmental aspects in addition to the environmental aspects required by the SEA Directive.

The scoping report is now being issued to the statutory consultation bodies indicated within the SEA Regulations as well as targeted stakeholders, and made available on the Council website for public consultation.

Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects (future stage)

Following completion of the Scoping stage, the assessment stage will examine the likely significant effects of the Local Plan options and policies against the IIA framework, including IIA objectives and assessment criteria (see Chapter 6: Task A4).

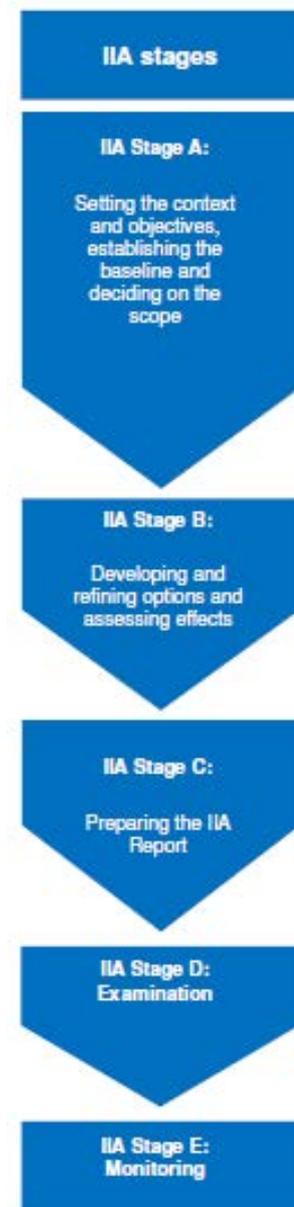
A full IIA of the Local Plan policies will be undertaken to test them against the requirements of SEA, EqIA and HIA. Where the assessment identifies significant adverse effects, measures will be identified that could be implemented to avoid or reduce this magnitude. These measures will include refinement or amendments to emerging policies and will be considered iteratively as the Local Plan policies are developed.

Stage C: Preparing the IIA Report: (future stage)

The IIA report will summarise the assessment in terms of what was done and how it was undertaken. The purpose of the IIA report is to provide sufficient environmental, economic and social information to the London Borough of Bexley in order for a fully informed decision to be made regarding how policies should be adopted. The IIA report will be produced as per the signposting of legal requirements presented in Appendix 1

Stages D and E: (future stages)

The IIA and proposed Local Plan policies will be subject to consultation under this stage. If, following consultation on the draft Local Plan, changes are required that have not been subject to an IIA, then additional IIA will be undertaken. If this is necessary, then the IIA Report will be updated, with a final IIA Report accompanying the publication of the Local Plan.



Once the Local Plan has been formally published, an IIA Post-Adoption Statement will be prepared that addresses the requirements of Stage E of the IIA process, monitoring.

The purpose of the IIA Report will be to demonstrate how:

- Environmental, social and economic considerations have been taken in to account as part of developing the Local Plan;
- The findings of the IIA report have been taken in to account;
- How the opinions expressed by consultees have been taken in to account;
- The reasons why the preferred options of the Local Plan were taken forward and why reasonable alternatives were discounted; and
- The proposed indicative regime that will be used to monitor the effects of implementing the Local Plan policies in terms of achieving the IIA objectives.

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Appendix 1 Legal Requirements for the IIA

The legal requirements for IIA are stipulated by the Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (SEA); Section 149 of the Equalities Act 2010 (EqIA); The table below sets out the particular requirements from each of these legislation requirements.

Requirements of the SEA Regulations (Schedule 2)
<i>(a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes (article 5)</i>
<i>(b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without the implementation of the plan or programmes;</i>
<i>(c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected</i>
<i>(d) Existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC</i>
<i>(e) The environmental protection objectives, established at international, community or member state level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation</i>
<i>(f) The likely significant effects on the environment including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors.</i>
<i>(g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme</i>
<i>(h) An outline of the reasons for selecting alternatives dealt with and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties encountered in compiling the required information</i>
<i>(i) A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring</i>
<i>(j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings</i>
Requirements of the Equalities Act 2010 (Part II, Ch1, Section 149)
<i>(1) A public authority must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to—</i>
<i>(a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;</i>
<i>(b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;</i>
<i>(c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.</i>
<i>(3) Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to—</i>
<i>(a) remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic;</i>
<i>(b) take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it;</i>
<i>(c) encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.</i>

Appendix 2 Analysis by Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Document Title	Summary of Objectives/requirements of the Plans/Programmes	Implications for the Local Plan and IIA
National Level		
National Planning Policy Framework, 2018	The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's requirement for the planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.	The IIA objectives to encompass economic, social and environmental sustainability principles outlined in the NPPF
Regional Level		
The London Plan, GLA, 2016 (consolidated with alterations since 2011)	<p>The London Plan sets out an integrated social, economic and environmental framework for the future development of London and deals with planning issues of strategic importance.</p> <p>The London Plan sets out the following vision <i>“Over the years to 2036 – and beyond, London should: Excel among global cities – expanding opportunities for all its people and enterprises, achieving the highest environmental standards and quality of life and leading the world in its approach to tackling the urban challenges of the 21st century, particularly that of climate change.”</i></p> <p>To achieve the over-arching vision for London, the Plan is supported by the following six objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A city that meets the challenges of economic and population growth in ways that ensure a sustainable, good and improving quality of life and sufficient high quality homes and neighbourhoods for all Londoners, and help tackle the huge issue of deprivation and inequality among Londoners, including inequality in health outcomes; and 2. An internationally competitive and successful city with a strong and diverse with a strong and diverse economy and an entrepreneurial spirit that benefit all Londoners and all parts of London; a city that is at the leading edge of innovation and research, and which is comfortable with – and makes the most of – its rich heritage and cultural resources. 3. A city of diverse, strong, secure and accessible neighbourhoods to which Londoners feel attached, which provide all of its residents, workers, visitors and students – whatever their origin, background, age or status – with opportunities to realise and express their potential and a high quality environment for individuals to enjoy, live together and thrive. 4. A city that delights the senses and takes care over its buildings and streets, having the best of modern architecture while also making the most of London's built heritage, and which makes 	<p>IIA objectives should reflect and build upon the London Plan's strategic themes and objectives.</p> <p>The emerging Local Plan must be in general conformity with the London Plan.</p>

Document Title	Summary of Objectives/requirements of the Plans/Programmes	Implications for the Local Plan and IIA
	<p>the most of and extends its wealth of open and green spaces, natural environments and waterways, realising their potential for improving Londoners' health, welfare and development.</p> <p>5. A city that becomes a world leader in improving the environment locally and globally, taking the lead in tackling climate change, reducing pollution, developing a low carbon economy, consuming fewer resources and using them more effectively.</p> <p>6. A city where it is easy, safe and convenient for everyone to access jobs, opportunities and facilities with an efficient and effective transport system which actively encourages more walking and cycling, makes better use of the Thames and supports delivery of all the objectives of this Plan</p> <p>The Policies of the London Plan are split into the following chapters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Places 2. People 3. Economy 4. Response to climate change 5. Transport 6. Living spaces and places 	
<p>Draft new London Plan, GLA, 2017 (including Minor suggested changes, 2018)</p>	<p>The Plan provides the framework to address key planning issues facing London. The Plan covers the following topic-based policy areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design 2. Housing 3. Social Infrastructure 4. Economy 5. Heritage and Culture 6. Green Infrastructure and Natural Environment 7. Sustainable Infrastructure 8. Transport <p>Each of the above policy areas in the Plan is informed by the following six Good Growth policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy GG1: Building strong and inclusive communities • Policy GG2: Making the best use of land • Policy GG3: Creating a healthy city • Policy GG4: Delivering the homes Londoners needs • Policy GG5: Growing a good economy 	<p>IIA objectives to reflect and building upon the key policy areas identified within the new London Plan.</p> <p>The emerging Local Plan must be in general conformity with the London Plan.</p>

Document Title	Summary of Objectives/requirements of the Plans/Programmes	Implications for the Local Plan and IIA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy GG6: Increasing efficiency and resilience <p>Chapter two sets out the overall spatial development pattern for London, and focuses on the growth strategies for specific places in London and how they connect to the wider South East.</p> <p>There are a number of objectives identified within the draft Plan, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering 50% of green cover across London to help it become a National Park City; • 80% of all trips in London to be made by foot, cycle, or public transport by 2041; • 20% of all new homes to be genuinely affordable; and • Major development should be net zero-carbon • Deliver an additional 66,000 homes per year between 2019/20-2028/29 	
London Health Inequalities Strategy (2018)	<p>The strategy seeks to reduce the unfair variation of health across London while also improving the overall health of Londoners.</p> <p>“The mayor’s vision is for a healthier, fairer city, with all Londoners having the best opportunities to live a long life in good health; with an aim to create a city where nobody’s health suffers because of who they are or where they live.</p> <p>The strategy outlines how the main issues of health can be managed in London. The key priority areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy children- having a healthier start in life and healthier areas to play; • Healthy minds- to improve mental health in London; • Healthy places - an environment that promotes good mental and physical health, improving London’s air quality. The quickest progress is to be made in the most polluted places, benefitting people most vulnerable to the effects of air pollution; • Healthy communities - encourage London’s diverse communities to be healthy and thriving, by supporting more Londoners in vulnerable or deprived communities to benefit from social prescribing; and • Healthy living - to make healthy choices the easy choices, supporting all Londoners to do physical activity on a daily basis, with efforts focussed on supporting the most inactive. 	<p>IIA objectives to reflect the need to improve health for all residents of the borough.</p> <p>IIA objectives should reflect the objectives of the Mayor’s draft London Health Inequalities strategy.</p> <p>The emerging Local Plan should ensure that there is sufficient social infrastructure to support the proposed developments and the current and future population of the borough.</p> <p>The plan policies should reflect the move towards a healthier city.</p>
London Housing Strategy (2018)	<p>The aim of this strategy is to address the housing shortage through an intensive use of London’s available land, focusing on more genuinely affordable housing and providing help now for people feeling the effects of the housing crisis – from private renters to rough sleepers.</p> <p>The strategy Identifies the vision for housing in London, prioritising five key areas:</p>	<p>The plan policies should reflect the priority issues set out in this strategy.</p>

Document Title	Summary of Objectives/requirements of the Plans/Programmes	Implications for the Local Plan and IIA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building more homes for Londoners; • Delivering genuinely affordable homes; • High-quality homes and inclusive neighbourhoods; • A fairer deal for private renters and leaseholders; and • Tackling homelessness and helping rough sleepers. 	
London Economic Development Strategy, 2018	<p>The strategy sets out the Mayor's vision to create a fairer, more inclusive economy. It also sets out the following aims for London's economy in 2041</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Londoners are living healthier and happier lives 2. Living standards are improving with real incomes growing year-on-year 3. London has a fairer and more inclusive economy 4. London is a more affordable city to live and work 5. Londoners who want to work and are able to, have access to quality employment 6. London has the most talented workforce in the world 7. London is a global leader in innovation and creativity 8. London is the world capital for business, trade and investment 9. London is the best city in which to start and grow a business 10. More people are walking, cycling and using public transport to travel, helping London to grow sustainably 11. London is one of the greenest, cleanest and most resource efficient economies in the world 12. London has the highest productivity among global cities <p>The Strategy outlines a number of actions which the mayor will undertake to achieve his vision.</p>	<p>The IIA should assess the impact that the policies/proposals within the Local Plan will have on Bexley's economy</p> <p>The IIA objectives should reflect the objectives of the Mayor's draft Economic Strategy.</p> <p>The emerging Local Plan should ensure that the economic growth is catered for in Bexley.</p>
Culture for all Londoners, Culture Strategy, December 2018	<p>The Culture Strategy outlines an ambitious vision to sustain a city that works for everyone. A city that is built on the principle of culture for all Londoners.</p> <p>The strategy has four priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Love London - more people experiencing and creating culture on their doorstep • Culture and Good Growth - supporting, saving and sustaining cultural places • Creative Londoners - investing in a diverse creative workforce for the future • World City - maintaining a global powerhouse in a post-Brexit world 	<p>IIA objectives should reflect the priorities of the draft Culture Strategy and translate them, as appropriate, to local level.</p>

Document Title	Summary of Objectives/requirements of the Plans/Programmes	Implications for the Local Plan and IIA
<p>London Environment Strategy, GLA, May 2018</p>	<p>The Strategy sets out a vision for London’s environment, and the Mayor’s ambition for London to be the world’s greenest global city.</p> <p>The strategy brings together a number of approaches which seek to address a number of areas which impact London’s environment, which include: air quality, green infrastructure, climate change mitigation and energy, waste, adapting to climate change, ambient noise and low carbon circular economy.</p> <p>The aims identified in the strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London to have the best air quality of any major city by 2050; • More than half of London’s area to be green, where the natural environment is protected, and where the network of green infrastructure is managed to benefit all Londoners; • London to be a zero carbon city by 2050, with energy efficient buildings, clean transport and energy; • London to be a zero waste city; • London to be resilient to severe weather and longer-term climate change impacts; and • Reducing noise and promoting more quiet and tranquil spaces to improve the quality of life. 	<p>IIA objectives should reflect the priorities of the Environment Strategy and translate them, as appropriate, to local level.</p>
Local Level		
<p>#BrilliantBexley, Shaping our future together (Bexley Corporate Plan for 2017-2025)</p>	<p>The Corporate Plan outlines our commitments to residents. The plan builds a vision of the London Borough of Bexley in 2025. From this vision flows the needs and priorities that the Council will adopt to work with partners and wider communities in order to achieve that vision for current and future generations. The five key priorities are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Growth that benefits all, includes making the best use of our land, thriving economy, specific growth areas, connected infrastructure and the right skills for jobs; 2. Clean and green local places, includes caring about our impact on others, pride in our place, quality local places and public spaces, enjoying being amongst the best green and blue spaces in London; 3. Strong and resilient communities and families. Resilient communities include a thriving voluntary sector with active volunteers, cohesive communities and families, safe communities and families. Resilient families includes children not disadvantaged by becoming looked after, working with families and keeping families safe and well. 4. Living well, includes living independently, vulnerable young people, having choice and control over your life, healthy lives and places, strong strategic role in education and learning, children with special education needs and/or disabilities, and having a place to live. 	<p>IIA objectives to reflect and building upon the key priorities areas identified within the Corporate Plan.</p>

Document Title	Summary of Objectives/requirements of the Plans/Programmes	Implications for the Local Plan and IIA
	<p>5. Innovation and self-sufficiency, includes culture of innovation, a commercial approach, increase our resources.</p>	
<p>Bexley Growth Strategy, 2017</p>	<p>The Strategy will help Bexley meet the need for new homes and jobs. It will ensure growth is managed carefully to benefit local people. It will also bring benefits to transport connectivity, economic prosperity and skills. The Growth Strategy will inform new local planning policies for the borough, and two Opportunity Area Planning Frameworks.</p> <p>Sustainable development is synonymous to growth, four sustainable development principles are set out in the strategy, including: Transport-orientated development; Safe, walkable neighbourhoods; Lifetime communities; and High quality environments.</p> <p>The strategy is supported by five objectives, including Economic sustainability, Environmental sustainability; Social sustainability; Financial impact; and, Communications. By abiding by these core objectives, the Council look to secure the following key outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • achieve a step change in strategic transport infrastructure improvements and regeneration opportunities, particularly in the north of the borough – the former radically enhancing Bexley’s connectivity to London; • enhance social and green infrastructure for the wellbeing of the borough’s residents and its environment; • secure and enhance educational, skills and employment prospects locally and on the London employment-stage including the Place and Making Institute; • create a network of flexible working spaces; • increase the flow and diversity of housing availability for all tenures, households, sizes and life stages; • increase vitality and investment opportunities; • make best use of private and public sector landholdings in a tough financial setting; and, • protect the things that already make Bexley a good place to live and work and be ambitious in seeking to develop new assets for future generations. 	<p>IIA objectives to reflect and building upon the vision and objectives identified within the Growth Strategy.</p>
<p>Bexley Local Plan (including Bexley Core Strategy 2012 and saved Unitary Development Plan Policies,2004/2007)</p>	<p>The UDP saved policies form part of the development plan for the Borough together with the Bexley Core Strategy and the London Plan</p> <p>Provides important context for new developments in the Borough that require planning permission.</p>	<p>The Local Plan and IIA should consider policies set out in the UDP and Core Strategy.</p> <p>The Local Plan will replace the UDP and Core Strategy.</p>

Document Title	Summary of Objectives/requirements of the Plans/Programmes	Implications for the Local Plan and IIA
Draft Connected Communities 2019 to 2023: A Stronger Communities Strategy for Bexley (in preparation)	Once prepared, this strategy will draw upon community strengths, local knowledge, lived experience, and skills and capacity to build cohesive, socially active, healthy and successful communities	IIA objectives to reflect and build upon the ambitions and objectives identified, where appropriate.
Bexley's Equalities policy, Nov 2018	<p>Bexley's Equalities policy sets out the Council's vision, approach, key activities and monitoring arrangements in relation to tackling inequalities in the borough, to create an environment in which everyone in Bexley can take a full part in the social, cultural and economic wealth of the Borough. The policy sets out the Council's key ambitions over the next 4 years, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible services and partnerships • Knowing our communities and providing community leadership • Equal and appropriate treatment in employment, training and recruitment opportunities <p>It also sets out the following key Measurable Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing our community leadership role and developing stronger communities • Reducing the attainment gap at KS4 between young people with special educational needs and those who do not have special educational needs. 	IIA objectives to reflect and build upon the ambitions and objectives identified, where appropriate.
Bexley Joint Strategic Needs Assessment	<p>The JSNA identifies 'the big picture' in terms of health and wellbeing needs and inequalities of a local population and informs future service planning, taking into account evidence of effectiveness.</p> <p>The JSNA also assesses the health, wellbeing and social care needs of the local community. It is an ongoing process that involves identifying present and future needs of the local population across a number of priority areas including health, education and housing.</p> <p>The JSNA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looks at the health of the population, with a focus on behaviours which affect health such as smoking, diet and exercise • Is concerned with wider social factors that have an impact on people's health and wellbeing, such as housing, poverty and employment • Provides a common view of health and care needs for the local community • Identifies health inequalities • Provides evidence of effectiveness for different health and care interventions 	IIA objectives to reflect and build upon the priorities identified, where appropriate.

Document Title	Summary of Objectives/requirements of the Plans/Programmes	Implications for the Local Plan and IIA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents current service provision Identifies gaps in health and care services, documenting unmet needs 	
Bexley Community Safety Partnership Strategy, 2018 - 2021	<p>Bexley Community Safety Partnership (BCSP) aims to keep people who live, work, study or visit the London Borough of Bexley safe - “keep crime low, feel safe.”</p> <p>The BCSP’s objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep people who live, work, study and visit Bexley safe by Reducing Crime, Disorder, Antisocial Behaviour, Reoffending and combating substance misuse; and Act upon any barriers that prevent people who live, work, study and visit Bexley from feeling safe; to be a place where people can go about their everyday lives, day or night, confident in the knowledge that this is a place where people treat each other fairly, with respect, and they are safe from harm or the effects of crime and disorder. 	IIA objectives to reflect and build upon the ambitions and objectives identified, where appropriate.
Draft Prevention Strategy (in preparation)	<p>The Prevention aims to address 4 system challenges including – Improving the health and wellbeing outcomes of Bexley Residents, organisational and financial sustainability, changing the shape of demand and reducing demand in the first place and service improvement and transformation. The strategy priorities aligned to the Local Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting communities to be connected, healthy, happy and safe so that everybody can start, live and age well. Creating a supportive culture that promotes good physical and mental wellbeing in the workplace. Using all tools and levers in the system to increase the quality and quantity of social housing and other specialist housing. Making it easier for people to adopt active and healthier lifestyles and take responsibility to ensure this for themselves and their families. Creating a built environment that facilitates and supports socially active and successful communities through design based planning. Making Bexley environmentally sustainable and healthy. Creation of quality employment areas in our town centres and industrial areas. Creating a new brand and image for Bexley, as a great place to work, live and thrive: building Lifetime communities. 	<p>There is an opportunity for the Local Plan to encourage the establishment of healthier food outlets.</p> <p>The Local Plan should seek to protect and enhance the borough’s current green and blue spaces. Accessibility to green spaces can have benefits for both physical and mental health.</p> <p>The Local Plan should seek to ensure that new developments give due regard to accessibility of green space, play opportunities, active transport throughout the planning process</p> <p>There is an opportunity for the Local Plan to promote active travel by supporting active travel,</p>

Document Title	Summary of Objectives/requirements of the Plans/Programmes	Implications for the Local Plan and IIA
		<p>promoting walking and cycling and to help its high street achieved a high score in the Healthy Streets Measure (out of 10)</p> <p>Plus: The Local Plan should ensure that new developments create a site layout for crime prevention and natural surveillance.</p> <p>The Local Plan should ensure that our places allow people to live fulfilling and independent lives as they grow older (i.e. Lifetime Neighbourhoods)</p> <p>The Local Plan should support the development of Lifetime Homes - specifically designed to support the changing needs arising through a family's lifecycle, including features to help accommodate pregnancy, prams and pushchairs, injury, disability, and old age.</p> <p>The Local Plan should protect existing health provision and support the provision of new facilities responsive to the needs of the local population</p> <p>The Local Plan should protect existing social infrastructure and support the provision of new or improved high quality social infrastructure to meet the needs of diverse communities</p>

Document Title	Summary of Objectives/requirements of the Plans/Programmes	Implications for the Local Plan and IIA
Draft Obesity Prevention Strategy (in preparation)	<p>The vision of the Obesity Prevention Strategy is to create a local environment that supports everyone to have a healthy weight, to halt the rise of excess weight in the borough and ultimately decrease rates of obesity in children and adults in Bexley.</p> <p>The aim of the Obesity Prevention Strategy is to develop a system-wide five-year obesity prevention strategy for Bexley that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduces the rate of excess weight in children in year 6 by a minimum of 2% over 5 years, with a stretch target of 5%. 2. Reduces the level of excess weight in adults by 10% from 64.6% to 54.6% 3. Increase the percentage of physically active adults by 10% over the same 5 year period (from 61.5% to 71.5%) 4. Delivers to the commitments made in Bexley's Growth Strategy which states aims to create "healthy places for all" 5. Create healthy environments at school, in workplaces and throughout the Borough 6. Embeds obesity prevention measures throughout the local health economy with all partners working together at every level. 	<p>There is an opportunity for the Local Plan to encourage the establishment of healthier food outlets</p> <p>The Local Plan should seek to protect and enhance the borough's current green and blue spaces. Accessibility to green spaces can have benefits for both physical and mental health.</p> <p>The Local Plan should seek to ensure that new developments give due regard to accessibility of green space, play opportunities, active transport throughout the planning process</p> <p>There is an opportunity for the Local Plan to promote active travel by supporting active travel, promoting walking and cycling and to help its high street achieved a high score in the Healthy Streets Measure (out of 10)</p>
Draft Bexley Third Local Implementation Plan, 2018	<p>The Plan sets out the proposed strategies that will form the basis for of improvements to the local transport system until 2041, and how the Council will work towards achieving the Mayor's Transport Strategy goals of: Healthy Streets and healthy people, A good public transport experience, and, New homes and jobs.</p> <p>It also includes transport-related objectives, and outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1: Overarching mode share aim – changing the transport mix, to make trips on foot, by cycle or by public transport 2: Healthy Streets and healthy people <p>Outcome 1: London's streets will be healthy and more Londoners will travel actively</p>	<p>IIA objectives to reflect and build upon the objectives and outcomes identified, where appropriate.</p>

Document Title	Summary of Objectives/requirements of the Plans/Programmes	Implications for the Local Plan and IIA
	<p>Outcome 2: London's streets will be safe and secure Outcome 3: London's streets will be used more efficiently and have less traffic on them Outcome 4: London's streets will be clean and green 3: A good public transport experience Outcome 5: The public transport network will meet the needs of a growing London Outcome 6: Public transport will be safe, affordable and accessible to all Outcome 7: Journeys by 4: public transport will be pleasant, fast and reliable 5: New homes and jobs Outcome 8: Active, efficient and sustainable travel will be the best options in new developments Outcome 9: Transport investment will unlock the delivery of new homes and jobs</p>	
Draft Bexley Town Centres Strategy	<p>This Strategy (currently in draft) is designed to provide an overarching framework for supporting Bexley's main town centres over the next five years. It will have a primary focus on unlocking barriers to growth and promoting economic development in town centres. The strategy will set out a direction of travel for how the Council and its partners (including business groups (e.g. BIDs), landlords and leaseholders of town centre premises and community organisations) could best work together to safeguard and enhance the borough's town centres.</p> <p>The Strategy will be mindful of the Local Development Plan - both existing and in development - for each of the priority town centres and in the context of the Bexley Growth Strategy. The Town Centres Strategy will be regularly monitored and reviewed to ensure that an appropriate rolling programme of support and improvement is maintained in the priority towns alongside the unfolding spatial development strategy.</p>	IIA objectives to reflect support the strategy approach.
Draft Local London Skills Strategy, December 2017	<p>The main purpose of the Skills Strategy is to upskill and re-skill residents in order to progress convergence between the wealthiest and poorest communities across London; closing the gap in performance and prospects of residents, supporting businesses by enabling them to access the workforce they need and creating a virtuous circle of investment and growth in Local London through a balanced and sustainable economy which works for the benefit of all.</p> <p>The key objectives of the Skills Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing local employment rates; • Increasing working age employment rates; • Reducing level of low skills and increasing level of higher skills and qualifications; • facilitate engagement between local businesses and education and training providers; 	IIA objectives to reflect and building upon the objectives identified.

Document Title	Summary of Objectives/requirements of the Plans/Programmes	Implications for the Local Plan and IIA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> work with local businesses and employers to ensure that public funding underpins employers' workforce development spend; address the low pay levels that exist within the sub-region, tackling this inequality through skills progression and employment opportunities 	
<p>Bexley's Air Quality Action Plan (monitored through the Bexley Air Quality Annual Status Report for 2016, dated 2017; and, Draft Bexley Air Quality Annual Status Report for 2017, dated 2018)</p>	<p>The Air Quality Action Plan brings together measures being taken across all areas of the Council's responsibilities in dealing with Public Health, education, urban renewal, and traffic and transportation. The Action Plan also introduces new measures aimed specifically at improving local air quality.</p> <p>The Council is committed to improving air quality and the Council's Air Quality Management Area, covers the whole of the Borough of Bexley. It is the intention of the Action Plan is to reduce pollution levels and where there are concentrations that exceed the air quality objectives the reduction will be in pursuit of the achievement of the objectives. There are key measures which are being delivered through the Local Implementation Plan for Transport Policy.</p> <p>The focus of this plan is to encourage a shift towards more sustainable transport modes. Some key policies include:- Cleaner Transport - Encouraging modal shift to electric – new developments, Encouraging walking and cycling, Cycle parking, Cycle Superhighways and Quietways, Electric vehicle charging points, Better Streets, and, Encouraging modal shift to public transport.</p> <p>Localised Solutions – air quality action plan measures to deal with - the PM10 emissions arising at Manor Road, Erith; and, the GLA identified Focus Area of A206 from Erith Queens Road Roundabout to Northend Roundabout which is fronted with residential properties, with a primary school situated within 50 metres of the road.</p> <p>Emissions from Developments and Buildings - AQ neutral policies, Non Road Mechanical Machinery, Enforcement of Smoke Control Areas</p>	<p>IIA objectives to reflect and building upon the policies identified.</p> <p>encourage a shift towards more sustainable transport modes</p> <p>Reduce emissions from Developments and Buildings</p>
<p>Bexley's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, 2017</p>	<p>The Strategy sets out how flood risk is managed in Bexley, who is responsible for water from different sources and presents an action plan to reduce flood risk. It has been produced as part of the requirements of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. The Council is a LLFA and is responsible for overseeing the strategic management of flooding from Surface Water Flooding, Ground Water Flooding, and Ordinary Watercourse Flooding.</p>	<p>IIA objectives to reflect and building upon the key priorities and local objectives identified.</p>

Document Title	Summary of Objectives/requirements of the Plans/Programmes	Implications for the Local Plan and IIA
	<p>The strategy sets out Bexley's key priorities in managing flood risk, how it will work with its partners and also gives trigger levels for flood risk processes. Local objectives have been developed from reviewing the overarching corporate priorities of the council and applying these to Flood Risk Management. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grow a thriving community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Reduce risk of flooding across the Borough and manage the residual risk, reducing the damage and disruption caused by flooding o Improve community understanding of local flood risk so they can take action to reduce the risk to themselves and their property o Manage development to ensure flood risk is not increased, and opportunities are taken to reduce flood risk through well planned and designed developments • Living long, fulfilling and independent lives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Ensure flood risk works are designed to achieve multiple benefits and enhance the location by adding amenity and biodiversity value • Providing value for money <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Take opportunities to apply for external flood risk funding, and use any funds in the most efficient way to reduce flood risk. 	
<p>Bexley Open Space Strategy 2008; and, Open Space Strategy Technical Paper, 2008</p>	<p>Bexley's Open Space Strategy, sets a framework for the future planning and management of open spaces, outdoor sport and recreation facilities by encouraging various service areas to effectively plan for the future delivery and implementation of improvements. The London Borough of Bexley has formally adopted both this Open Space Strategy and the Open Space Strategy Technical Paper.</p> <p>Short term objectives for the future delivery of open space, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the quality of open spaces in the Borough in terms of both recreation and biodiversity • Ensure the quantity of open space is sufficient to meet local needs • Maximise access to existing open spaces • Maximise the use of open space, sport and recreation facilities. <p>Long-term objectives for the future delivery of open space, include:</p>	<p>IIA objectives to reflect and building upon the objectives identified.</p>

Document Title	Summary of Objectives/requirements of the Plans/Programmes	Implications for the Local Plan and IIA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate stronger, sustainable communities – the Council recognises that open space can play a key role in the development of stronger and sustainable communities and seeks to improve the provision and quality of open space with this in mind. • Create a safe and secure environment – the Council recognises the importance of the provision of safe open space to contribute to the overall environment. Provision of safe and appropriate spaces will encourage more visitors to use them. • Ensure that changes in population, new employment sites and regeneration initiatives can act as a catalyst for improvement – the impact that change has on both existing provision, and on demand for provision is highlighted. It is important that this is proactively integrated and addressed within long term strategies. This supports the key principles of national government guidance contained in Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 (PPG17). • Provide a linked network of open spaces that meet the needs of all residents – linkages between and within open spaces will be as important as the spaces themselves in maximising the wider benefits derived from open space, sport and recreation facilities. 	
Bexley Biodiversity Action Plan, 2011	<p>Details the priorities for habitats and species and offers practical measures which can be implemented to achieve the conservation of the areas biodiversity heritage. The content of the plan is informed and guided by national targets so that its implementation is firmly linked to national priorities.</p> <p>An additional Habitat Action Plan for Rivers, Riverine Corridors and Associated Habitats has been produced that sets objectives for these particular habitats</p>	Objectives include the improvement of water quality, removal of barriers to aquatic species and enhancement of wetland and riverine habitats and connectivity and the issue of invasive species.
Bexley's Municipal Waste Management Strategy (currently under review)	<p>Bexley is a Waste Disposal Authority and has responsibilities for its own contracts in the collection and disposal of waste. Bexley has an adopted Municipal Waste Management Strategy that is currently under review.</p> <p>Bexley has an even bigger challenge with this next generation waste strategy as it seeks to tackle the more difficult materials remaining in the waste stream within a demanding financial landscape. The Council must further develop the future of waste management in its area to comply with new European obligations and national targets.</p> <p>Long term strategic planning is vital to all authorities in securing both the infrastructure and service developments necessary to deliver more sustainable waste management. It is of vital importance that the management of waste is driven up the waste hierarchy with prevention</p>	IIA objectives to reflect and building upon the key priorities identified.

Document Title	Summary of Objectives/requirements of the Plans/Programmes	Implications for the Local Plan and IIA
	<p>being at the top and disposal being at the bottom.</p> <p>In order to meet declared policies and objectives and to address the demands made by statutory and other drivers, the Council is committed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce waste growth: raise awareness of waste issues and the importance of waste reduction in order to slow the future growth in waste arisings; • sustainable waste management: by using the waste hierarchy as a sensible framework ensure that all waste arisings in Bexley's area are dealt with in the best practicable and environmentally friendly way to continue Bexley's reputation for being a green borough; • meet recycling targets: increase as far as is practicably possible and economically viable the amount of waste that is recycled and composted in Bexley to maintain our historical high level of recycling; • deliver best value: develop integrated and complementary collection methods so as to maximise the economies of scale and maintain a high service standard to the public; • be flexible: Bexley will make sure that it is ready to respond to change in regulatory and relevant market conditions and emerging technologies; and, • improve inclusion: engaging with the public, local businesses and community organisations to ensure that objectives described above can be achieved. <p>The overall themes of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preventing waste at source; • enhancing recycling services to maximise recycling as close to source as possible and achieve a 60% recycling rate by 2020; • maximising the value of the remaining waste; • driving efficiencies across the service; and, • engaging communities. 	

Appendix 3: London Plan Integrated Impact Assessment review of relevant plans, and strategies

Below is an extract from the London Plan Integrated Impact Assessment, which includes the list of relevant Plans, programmes, strategies and objectives considered⁷⁰.

⁷⁰ London Plan Integrated Impact Assessment, November 2017 https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/draft_london_plan_iaa.pdf

4 Review of relevant plans, programmes, strategies and objectives

4.1 Introduction

The London Plan and the IIA were influenced by many different plans and programmes. This is in accordance with the SEA Directive which requires the review of relevant plans and programmes to be completed in the preparation of the document:

‘the plan’s relationship with other relevant plans and programmes’ and ‘the 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’. Directive 2001/42/EC SEA Annex 1 (a), (e)

The first stage of completing the IIA was to review relevant international, national, regional and local policy guidance, plans and strategies. This ensures that:

- the London Plan and IIA framework are in line with the requirements of other relevant plans and policies;
- that inconsistencies or constraints are suitably dealt with;
- sustainability objectives, key targets and indicators are reflected in the IIA; and
- relevant baseline data is accounted for.

4.2 Document review for London

The relevant plans, policies and programmes that were reviewed in the Scoping Report are summarised in Table 9. The identification of relevant plans, policies and programmes is an ongoing process and the list will continue to be updated in any subsequent IIA reports. The full Scoping Report context review is in Appendix C.

Table 9: Relevant plans and programmes that inform the IIA process

Social integration and inclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality Act, 2010 • GLA’s equal life chances for all, 2014
Health and health inequalities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework, 2012 • Child Obesity Plan, 2016 • London health and care collaboration agreement and London devolution deal, 2015 • Better health for London: next steps, 2014 • Mayor’s health inequalities strategy delivery plan, 2015-2015 Indicator report • The London health inequalities Strategy
Crime, safety and security
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime and Disorder Act, 1998 • Police and Justice Act, 2006

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework, 2012 • Mayor’s office for policing and crime’s (MOPAC) Police and crime plan, 2013-16 • Mayor’s safer streets for London plan, 2013 • London assembly police and crime committee report, policing the night-time economy, 2016
Housing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing and planning bill, 2015 • National planning policy framework, 2012 • Outer London commission sixth report: Barrier to housing delivery, 2016 • Outer London commission seventh report: Accommodating London’s growth, 2016 • GLA equal life chances for all, 2014 • GLA housing strategy, 2014
Sustainable land use
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National planning policy framework, 2012 • Airport commission’s final report, 2015 • Outer London commission seventh report: Accommodating London’s growth, 2016
Accessibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National planning policy framework, 2012 • GLA’s equal life chances for all, 2014 • London health inequalities strategy, 2010 • Your accessible transport network, 2015
Connectivity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National planning policy framework, 2012 • Airport commission’s final report, 2015 • Freight 2010-15 government policy (DfT) • Rail network 2010-2015 Government policy (DfT) • London infrastructure plan, 2015 • Local transport 2010-2014 Government policy (DfT), 2015 • Connecting the capital, 2015 • More residents more jobs, 2015
Economic competitiveness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fixing the foundations: creating a more prosperous nation, 2015 • National planning policy framework, 2012 • Jobs and growth plan for London, 2013 • Outer London commission seventh report: Accommodating London’s growth, 2016 • London infrastructure plan update, 2015 • London in comparison with other global cities, 2016 • The changing spatial nature of business and employment in London, 2016 • London’s digital economy, 2012 • Growing together II: London and the UK economy, 2014
Culture
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World cities culture report 2015- measures and cultural assets • Cultural white paper, 2016

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open studios network and artist studios report, 2014 • Arts council England strategy • The Mayor's A-Z of planning and culture, 2015 • Mayor's cultural strategy, cultural metropolis, 2010 • Mayor's cultural strategy-achievements and next steps • Mayor's cultural tourism for London 2015-2017, take a closer look • GLA night-time economy commission, strategic case and investment proposal, 2016 • London's grassroots music venues rescue plan, 2015
Employment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London's changing economy since 2008, 2015 • Part-time employment in London, 2015 • Patterns of low pay, 2012
Education and skills
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GLA equal life chances for all, 2014 • Mayor's academic forum recommendations, 2015
Air quality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU ambient air quality directive, 2008 • EU thematic strategy on air pollution, 2005 • Air quality standards regulation, 2010 • Environment Act, 1995 • Air quality strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland • National planning policy framework, 2012 • UK's air quality action plan, 2016 • London air quality network summary report, 2014 • Transport emissions roadmap (TERM), cleaner transport for cleaner London, 2014 • Transport action plan, improving the health of Londoners, 2014 • Cleaning the air, the Mayor's air quality strategy, 2010 • Cleaner air for London, the progress report on the delivery of the Mayor's air quality strategy, 2015 • WHO air quality guidelines • Clean air Act, 1993 • Mayor's transport strategy, 2010
Climate change
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kyoto climate change protocol and UK climate change programme • Climate change Act, 2008 • UK low carbon transition plan, 2009 • London climate change mitigation and energy strategy, 2011 • Mayor's climate change adaptation strategy, managing risk and increasing resilience, 2011 • Transport emissions roadmap (TERM), cleaner transport for cleaner London, 2014 • EC white paper: adapting to climate change • Climate change risk assessment • National adaptation programme • The carbon plan • Promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources directive, 2009 • Arup's reducing urban heat risk, 2014 • Joseph Rowntree Foundation's vulnerability to heatwaves and drought- adaptation to climate change, 2011

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Climate Change Partnership overheating thresholds report, 2012
Energy use and supply
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scenarios to 2050- London energy plan • UK renewable energy strategy, 2015 • Energy white paper: meeting the energy challenge, 2007 • Mayor's climate change mitigation and energy annual report, 2013-2014 • London's zero carbon energy resource, 2013 • London infrastructure plan, 2050 • London energy plan scenarios to, 2050
Water resources and quality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water framework directive, 2000 • Water Act, 2003 • River basin management plan for the Thames River Basin District, 2009 • Mayor's water strategy • London abstraction licencing strategy, 2013
Geology and soils
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU soil strategy, 2016 • Seventh environment action programme, 2014 • EU environmental liability directive 99/31/EC • Safeguarding our soils- a strategy for England 2009
Flood risk
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood and water management Act, 2010 • UK water strategy, 2008 • National planning policy framework, 2012 • London's regional flood risk appraisal, 2014 • Thames catchment flood management plan, 2009 • Securing London's water future, the Mayor's water strategy, 2011 • Thames Estuary 2100 plan, 2014 • London resilience partnership strategic flood response framework, 2015
Natural environment and natural capital
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive on the conservation of wild birds 79/409/EEC • EC Directive on the conservation of habitats and wild fauna and flora 92/43/EEC • Conservation of habitats and species regulations, 2010 • Wildlife and countryside Act, 1981 • Natural environment and rural communities Act, 2006 • England biodiversity strategy: climate change adaptation principles • The guidance for local authorities on implementing the biodiversity duty, 2007 • UK post-2010 biodiversity framework • Biodiversity, 2020 • The natural choice- securing the value of nature, 2011 • National planning policy framework, 2012 • Mayor's biodiversity strategy, connecting with London's nature • Mayor's biodiversity strategy update, a review of progress and priorities for action, 2015 • London underground biodiversity action plan 2010, connecting nature, 2010 • Green capital. Green infrastructure for a future city, 2016

Townscape and landscape
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National planning policy framework, 2012 European landscape convention, 2000 Countryside and rights of way Act, 2000 Streetscape guidance, 2016 Publicly accessible space, 2011
Historic environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National planning policy framework, 2012 Planning (listed buildings and conservation) Act, 1990 Ancient monuments and archaeological areas Act ,1979 UNESCO guidelines on World Heritage Sites Palace of Westminster and Westminster Abbey, including St Margaret's Church World Heritage sites management plan, 2007 Tower of London World Heritage site draft management plan, 2016 Maritime Greenwich World Heritage site management plan, 2014 Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, World Heritage site management plan, 2011 Historic environment good practice advice planning, 2015 Conservation area designation, appraisal and management, Historic England Advice Mayor's cultural strategy, cultural metropolis, 2010 Mayor's cultural tourism vision for London 2014, Take a closer look World cities culture report 2015- measures and cultural assets
Materials and waste
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU waste framework directive 2008/98/EC Waste (England and Wales) regulations, 2014 National planning policy for waste, 2014 UK waste strategy for England, 2007 Mayor's municipal waste strategy, London's waste resources, 2011 Mayor's business waste management strategy, 2011
Noise and vibration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EC noise directive 2000/14/EC Noise policy statement for England, 2010 National planning policy framework, 2012 Mayor's ambient noise strategy, 2004

Since the publication of the scoping report, the following documents have been published which are relevant to the London Plan.

Table 10: Additional relevant plans and programmes

Topic	Document Title	Key objectives, targets, and indicators relevant to the London Plan and IIA	Implications for the IIA
Connectivity	Draft Mayor's Transport Strategy (2017)	Supports the Healthy Streets Approach to encourage sustainable forms of transport, such as walking and cycling. Aims to reduce private vehicle use in London and plan growth around the transport network.	The plan policies should reflect the priority issues set out in this strategy. IIA Objective 3, 9 and 11

Topic	Document Title	Key objectives, targets, and indicators relevant to the London Plan and IIA	Implications for the IIA
Natural environment and natural capital	Draft London Environment Strategy (2017)	Identifies the key environmental challenges in London including air quality, biodiversity, greenhouse gas emissions, green space, energy use, waste, heat risk, flood risk, water scarcity, water quality and ambient noise. The aims identified in the strategy include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> London to have the best air quality of any major city by 2050; More than half of London's area to be green and to increase tree cover by 10% by 2050; London to be a zero carbon city by 2050; London to be a zero waste city; London to be resilient to climate change impacts; and Reduce noise to improve the quality of life of Londoners. 	The plan policies should reflect the move towards a more environmentally-sound city. IIA Objective 14, 15, 16, 20, 23 and 24
Housing	Draft London Housing Strategy (2017)	Identifies the vision for housing in London, prioritising issues including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building homes for Londoners; Delivering genuinely affordable homes; High quality homes and inclusive neighbourhoods; A fairer deal for private renters and leaseholders; and Tackling homelessness and helping rough sleepers. 	The plan policies should reflect the priority issues set out in this strategy. IIA Objective 5
Health	Draft London Health Inequalities Strategy (2017)	Outlines how the main issues of health can be managed in London. The key priority areas are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy children- having a healthier start in life and healthier areas to play; Healthy minds- to improve mental health in London and inspire more Londoners to have mental health first aid training; Healthy places- an environment that promotes healthy living and improving London's air quality; Healthy communities- encourage London's diverse communities to be healthy and thriving; and Healthy habits- to make healthy choices the easy choices in London and reduce childhood obesity rates. 	The plan policies should reflect the move towards a healthier city. IIA Objective 1 2, 3 and 14

Appendix C

Context Review

SUMMARY OF THE MOST RELEVANT PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Topic	Document Title	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the London Plan and IIA	Implications for IIA
Social Integration and Inclusion	Equality Act 2010	This Act brings together over 116 separate pieces of legislation providing a legal framework to protect the rights of individuals and advance equality of opportunity for all. Requires public bodies to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities; requiring the assessment of emerging strategies policies and programmes' impact on equality and consider what actions, if any, may be appropriate to improve upon any identified adverse impacts.	Ensure that potential impacts on all protected characteristics are taken into account in developing the IIA Framework IIA Objectives 1, 2
Social Integration and Inclusion	GLA's Equal life chances for all (revised 2014)	Sets out an approach that aims to bring Londoners together rather than dividing them. The framework promotes outcomes which will be delivered through the Mayoral Strategies.	Ensure that the framework and the strategies objectives are reflected throughout the IIA framework. IIA Objectives 1, 2
Health and Health Inequalities	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)	Paragraph 69 states that the planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. Local planning authorities should create a shared vision with communities of the residential environment and facilities they wish to see. It sets out the key priorities in achieving healthy communities in regards to access to open space, social infrastructure, safe and accessible environment, etc.	Ensure the range of objectives in the promotion of healthy communities is reflected in the IIA Framework. IIA Objective 3
Health and Health Inequalities	Child Obesity Plan (2016)	National plan to reduce child obesity through improved diet and increasing physical activity.	Ensure that the objectives are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objective 3
Health and Health Inequalities	London Health and Care Collaboration Agreement and London Devolution Deal (2015)	Sets out an ambition for transformation of health in London and agreement to explore devolution in key areas, including prevention, integration and NHS estates.	Ensure that the objectives are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objective 3
Health and Health Inequalities	Better Health for London: next steps 2014	Sets out ten ambitions to make London the healthiest world city, shared by the Mayor of London, Public Health England, NHS England, London Councils and the Office for London CCGs.	Ensure that the objectives are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objective 3
Health and Health Inequalities	Mayors Health Inequality Strategy Delivery Plan 2015-2018 Indicator Report	Sets out indicators of health inequalities in London which will be published annually.	Ensure that the objectives / indicators are reflected in the IIA framework where relevant. IIA Objective 3

Topic	Document Title	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the London Plan and IIA	Implications for IIA
Health and Health Inequalities	The London Health Inequalities Strategy (2010)	Sets out a framework focusing on improvement of physical health and mental well-being of all Londoners.	Ensure that the objectives of the Strategy are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objective 3
Crime, Safety and Security	Crime and Disorder Act 1998	The Act obliges local authorities, the police and other local bodies to draw up crime and disorder strategies covering their areas – including created an Anti-Social Behaviour Order as well as creating a number of other new orders and offence types.	Ensure provisions are taken in to account in the development of the IIA Framework. IIA Objective 4
Crime, Safety and Security	Police and Justice Act 2006 (as amended)	The Act established the National Policing Improvement Agency (NPIA). The NPIA is no longer in existence and its functions have been transferred to a number of agencies including the Home Office, the Serious Organised Crime Agency and the College of Policing. The Act also grants the Home Secretary additional powers to intervene over underperforming police forces, allows the police to impose electronic tags and curfew restrictions on granting conditional bail and permits the Home Secretary authority to widen the list of professions allowed to issue Fixed Penalty Notices.	Ensure provisions are taken in to account in the development of the IIA Framework. IIA Objective 4
Crime, Safety and Security	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)	Paragraph 58 requires planning policy to ensure that developments create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.	Reflect objectives in the IIA Framework. IIA Objective 4
Crime, Safety and Security	Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime's (MOPAC) Police and Crime Plan 2013-16 (March 2013)	Sets out the Mayor's priorities for policing.	Reflect objectives and priorities in the IIA Framework. IIA Objective 4
Crime, Safety and Security	Mayor's Safer Streets for London Plan (2013)	Sets challenging targets to reduce the number of KSIs by 40 per cent by 2020 from a baseline 2005 – 2009 average. Reducing injuries on the Capital's roads, as a result of criminal and ASB is one way to contribute to achieving this target.	Reflect targets in the relevant indicators in the IIA framework. IIA Objective 4
Crime, Safety and Security	London Assembly Police and Crime Committee report, Policing the Night-Time Economy (March 2016)	Assesses the challenges associated with policing London's growing Night time Economy. The report makes a number of recommendations, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOPAC should lobby the Home Office for the introduction of a national definition of 'alcohol-related' crime. MOPAC should examine whether changes to licensing arrangements in London could alleviate any identified pressure on policing. The Met Police and MOPAC should review the demand that the NTE places, and will place in the future, on borough-based policing. NHS England should press for the sharing of information between London hospitals and the Met to be a mandatory requirement, to help inform crime reduction responses. 	Reflect challenges in the IIA assessment framework IIA Objective 4
Housing	Housing and Planning Bill (DCLG 2015/16)	Through this Act, the Government aims to take forward proposals to build more homes that people can afford, give more people the chance to own their own home, and ensure the way housing is managed is improved.	Reflect on implications of proposals in the IIA Framework. IIA Objective 5

Topic	Document Title	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the London Plan and IIA	Implications for IIA
Housing	National Planning Policy Framework	Paragraphs 46 – 53 sets out how local authorities should ensure an appropriate supply and choice of housing to meet their needs.	Reflect guidance in the IIA Framework IIA Objective 5
Housing	Outer London Commission Sixth Report: Barrier to Housing Delivery (March 2016)	The report sets out an analysis of barriers to housing delivery in London and sets out 14 recommendations that collectively could help to boost housing delivery in London.	Reflect recommendations of report in IIA Framework IIA Objective 5
Housing	Outer London Commission Seventh Report: Accommodating Report (March 2016)	The report suggests that in developing a new London Plan, the Mayor should take a threefold approach to accommodating growth through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • greater efficiencies in the way existing capacity is used; • sustainable intensification of selected parts of the city; and • partnership working to realise the potential of the wider metropolitan region 	Reflect recommendations of report in IIA Framework IIA Objectives 5, 6
Housing	GLA Equal life chances for all (revised 2014)	Sets out an approach that aims to bring Londoners together rather than dividing them. The framework promotes outcomes for a diverse range of communities and seeks to bring real changes to the quality of life for all Londoners, and sets out additional guidance and principles on how the objectives of the Mayors Equality framework should be met.	Ensure that the framework and the strategies objectives are reflected throughout the IIA framework. IIA Objectives 1, 5
Housing	GLA Housing Strategy 2014	The Strategy sets out a range of proposals to increase housing delivery across all tenures and improve the housing offer for working Londoners. It includes proposals to provide the long-term stable funding necessary to deliver new homes; to bring land forward for development; and to reinvigorate the housing market by attracting new players (including smaller house builders) to better meet the needs of a growing city.	IIA Objective 5
Sustainable Land Use	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)	Paragraph 6 and 7 set out the three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental, and makes clear that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.	Reflect objectives of NPPF in the IIA Framework. IIA Objective 6
Sustainable Land Use	Airport Commission's Final Report July 2015	Sets out the Airport Commission's analysis and recommendations to the Government of different options for expanded airport capacity in the South East of England.	Reflect potential implications of recommendations in the report in the IIA Framework. IIA Objectives 6, 9, 11
Sustainable Land Use	Outer London Commission's 7th Report: Accommodating London's Growth	The report suggests that in developing a new London Plan, the Mayor should take a threefold approach to accommodating growth through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • greater efficiencies in the way existing capacity is used; • sustainable intensification of selected parts of the city; and • partnership working to realise the potential of the wider metropolitan region 	Reflect recommendations of report in IIA Framework. IIA Objectives 5, 6, 10
Accessibility	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)	Paragraph 61 states that securing high quality and inclusive design goes beyond aesthetic considerations.	IIA Objectives 7, 8

Topic	Document Title	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the London Plan and IIA	Implications for IIA
Accessibility	GLA Equal life chances for all (revised 2014)	Sets out an approach that aims to bring Londoners together rather than dividing them. The framework promotes outcomes for a diverse range of communities and sets out objectives based on a range of indicators.	Ensure that the strategies objectives are reflected throughout the IIA framework IIA Objectives 1, 8
Accessibility	The London Health Inequalities Strategy (2010)	Sets out a framework focusing on improvement of physical health and mental well-being of all Londoners.	Ensure that the objectives of the Strategy are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objectives 3, 8
Accessibility	Your accessible transport network (May 2015 update)	Sets out the Mayor's commitment to making it easier for older and disabled people to travel in London, setting out a range of short and long term commitments to improving transport infrastructure, customer service and information, staff training and stakeholder communication in order to make journeys easier.	Give due consideration to how the plan can contribute to the objectives and targets of the programme. Ensure that the requirements of the programme are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objective 8
Connectivity	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)	Sets out a range of policies to improve connectivity. Paragraph 25 sets out the importance of sustainable transport modes, giving people a real choice about how they travel which has a range of sustainability benefits including economic prosperity. Paragraphs 42 highlights the importance of advanced, high quality communications infrastructure for sustainable economic growth.	Ensure priorities are reflected in IIA Framework IIA Objectives 9, 11
Connectivity	Airport Commission's Final Report July 2015	Sets out the Airport Commission's analysis and recommendations to the Government of different options for expanded airport capacity in the South East of England.	Reflect potential implications of recommendations in the report in the IIA Framework. IIA Objectives 9, 11
Connectivity	Freight: 2010-2015 Government Policy (DfT)	An efficient freight transportation system helps support the UK economy. Getting goods from one place to another at a reasonable cost and with the minimum impact on the environment and communities is essential. Government is working with the freight industry to help them cut costs and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Effective and proportionate regulation will also ensure goods are moved safely and securely across the UK and abroad.	Ensure priorities are reflected in IIA Framework IIA Objectives 9,11, 23
Connectivity	Rail Network 2010-2015: Government Policy (DfT)	Rail is vital to the UK's economic prosperity. If rail services are inefficient and do not meet people's needs for routing or frequency, business and jobs suffer. Rail links with airports and ports are business opportunities for travel, tourism and the transportation of goods. Encouraging people to use trains rather than cars, and reducing carbon emissions from trains and stations themselves, can also contribute to the UK's carbon reduction targets.	Ensure priorities are reflected in IIA Framework IIA Objectives 9, 11

Topic	Document Title	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the London Plan and IIA	Implications for IIA
Connectivity	London Infrastructure Plan – update 2015	Sets out a long term plan for delivering London’s physical infrastructure and the importance of it for London ‘s global competitiveness.	Ensure that the priorities are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objectives 9, 11
Connectivity	Local Transport 2010 to 2015 Government Policy (DfT, 2015)	Summary of Government policy on local transport including: reducing the need to travel, funding mechanisms; increasing the use of buses; taxis; and encouraging people to cycle.	Ensure that the priorities are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objectives 9, 11
Connectivity	Connecting the Capital (TfL, 2015)	This document sets out the case for new river crossings to better connect the Capital and cater for future growth including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedestrian and cycle crossings • Ferry services • Public transport crossings • Road crossings 	Ensure that the priorities are reflected in the IIA framework IIA Objectives 9, 11
Connectivity	More residents more jobs? 2015 update Oct 2015	This paper investigates the relationship between employment density, population density and levels of transport accessibility in London.	Ensure that the findings are reflected in the development of the IIA framework . IIA Objective 9
Economic Competitiveness	Fixing the foundations: creating a more prosperous nation (July 2015)	Sets out a number of policies and proposals for raising productivity in the UK with its central ethos being that through greater productivity comes improved prosperity and quality of life for all. Its proposals are built around two ideas of encouraging long-term investment in economic capital, including infrastructure, skills and knowledge; and promoting a dynamic economy that encourages innovation and helps resources flow to their most productive use.	Ensure that the priorities are reflected in the IIA framework IIA Objective 10
Economic Competitiveness	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)	Paragraph 19 to 21 sets out that in order to achieve economic growth, local planning authorities should plan proactively to meet the development needs of business and support an economy fit for the 21st century; setting out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth.	Ensure that the priorities are reflected in the IIA framework IIA Objective 10
Economic Competitiveness	Jobs and Growth Plan for London. GLA (2013)	Tasked with advising the Mayor on jobs and growth, the London Enterprise Panel identified four key priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • skills & employment: to ensure Londoners have the skills to compete for and sustain London’s jobs; • small & medium sized enterprises: to support and grow London’s businesses; • science & technology: for the capital to be recognised globally as world leading hub; for science, technology and innovation - creating new jobs and growth; and • infrastructure: to keep London moving and functioning. 	Ensure that the priorities are reflected in the IIA framework IIA Objectives 10, 12
Economic Competitiveness	Outer London Commission 7th Report: Accommodating London’s Growth March 2016	The report suggests that in developing a new London Plan, the Mayor should take a threefold approach to accommodating growth through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • greater efficiencies in the way existing capacity is used; • sustainable intensification of selected parts of the city; and • partnership working to realise the potential of the wider metropolitan region 	Ensure that the priorities are reflected in the IIA framework IIA Objectives 6, 10

Topic	Document Title	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the London Plan and IIA	Implications for IIA
Economic Competitiveness	London Infrastructure Plan update 2015	The report considers a demand for a wide range of infrastructure types - transport, green, digital, energy, water and waste.	Ensure that the priorities are reflected in the IIA framework IIA Objectives 10, 11
Economic Competitiveness	London in comparison with other global cities August 2016	The report sets out a comparison of London’s economy with other global cities – main findings include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London has grown at a faster rate than other Western cities like New York and Paris in real terms between 2006 and 2014. However, emerging global cities such as Shanghai and Singapore have seen rates of growth that were twice as fast. • London’s economy is predominantly services drive • labour productivity - London has some of the lowest estimates of output per job and output per hour. Whilst average rates of productivity growth in London were similar to other Western global cities, they were weaker than emerging global cities like Singapore. 	Ensure that findings are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework IIA Objective 10
Economic Competitiveness	The changing spatial nature of business and employment in London Feb 2016	This paper looks at how trends in business and employment have changed over time its main findings include overall, London continues to be a net contributor of firms and employment to the rest of the UK economy through outward migration; London continues to specialise in the Information & Communication; Finance & Insurance activities; and Professional, Scientific and Technical activities sectors. However, the extent of the specialisation appears to have diminished a little between 2004 and 2013.	Ensure that findings are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework IIA Objective 10
Economic Competitiveness	London’s Digital Economy Jan 2012	This report draws together a variety of data sources to highlight London’s position in the digital arena. The report looks at uptake and use of digital technologies by businesses and households. Amongst the findings are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are over 23,000 ICT and software companies in London – the highest number of any European city. • UK broadband services enable users to “comfortably enjoy” the latest web applications but still lag somewhat behind the best in the world, such as those in South Korea, Hong Kong and Japan. 	Ensure that the priorities are reflected in the IIA framework IIA Objectives 10, 11
Economic Competitiveness	Growing Together II: London and the UK economy Sept 2014	This report looks at London’s relationship and impact on the UK’s economy. Main findings include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London’s success is positive for the UK as a whole. • Constraining London’s growth (through reduced infrastructure expenditure for example) will reduce UK growth and threatens London’s international competitiveness – most likely benefiting other countries (not the rest of the UK). • Attempts to ‘share out’ London’s business activities across the UK, by whatever means, would most likely lead to businesses losing the benefits of locating in London; as a result they’d likely relocate to another international city – not the rest of the UK. 	Ensure that findings are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework IIA Objective 10
Employment	London’s changing economy since 2008 Oct 2015	This report looks at London economy since 2008. London’s growth since 2008 has been stronger than the UK’s. Jobs growth has been particularly strong however productivity – output per workers has not kept up.	Ensure that findings are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework IIA Objective 10

Topic	Document Title	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the London Plan and IIA	Implications for IIA
Employment	Part-time employment in London Jan 2015	The report analyses changes in the profile of part-time jobs since 2008 – with the growth in London’s part-time jobs exceeded that of the UK overall, although is still lower than in the UK overall. Differing industries and occupational mixes within the London and the UK economies are only part of the explanation. This gap is driven by differences in employment rates amongst women, particularly those working part-time; and the gap is even starker when comparing women with dependent children.	Ensure that findings are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework IIA Objectives 1, 10
Employment	Patterns of low pay July 2012	This report found that wage inequality in the UK has decreased slightly since the late 1990s, while wage inequality in the capital has increased significantly. This reflects above all an increase in wage dispersion among men.	Ensure that findings are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework IIA Objectives 1, 10, 12
Education and Skills	GLA Equal life chances for all (revised 2014)	Sets out an approach that aims to bring Londoners together rather than dividing them. The framework promotes outcomes for a diverse range of communities and seeks to bring real changes to the quality of life for all Londoners, and sets out additional guidance and principles on how the objectives of the Mayors Equality framework should be met.	Ensure that the framework and the strategies objectives are reflected throughout the IIA framework. IIA Objectives 1, 12
Education and Skills	Mayor’s Academic Forum Recommendations 2015	Sets out a series of recommendations which bear on how the London Plan might impact of higher educations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • future student numbers • concentration/dispersal of student housing • affordable student housing • meeting strategic and local need • quality of student housing • partnership working 	Ensure that findings are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework IIA Objective 12
Culture	World Cities Culture Report 2015 – measures and cultural assets	A detailed report centred on culture, providing global insights and statistics, which elaborate on how important culture is for a city. Including ways to make cities more vibrant, inclusive and liveable and how important it is for culture to be incorporated in urban policy, which tends to be vulnerable when budgets are cut.	Ensure that priorities are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework IIA Objectives 10, 13
Culture	Culture White Paper (March 2016)	The paper sets out a strategic vision for culture that promotes increased access for all, empowers communities and promotes increased international standing for culture.	Ensure that priorities are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework IIA Objective 13
Culture	Open Studios Network and Artist Studios Report 2014	The report sets out the significance of affordable artists’ workspace to London’s culture, while identifying risks to future provision and makes recommendations to support a vibrant future for London’s artist population.	Ensure that priorities are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework IIA Objective 13

Topic	Document Title	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the London Plan and IIA	Implications for IIA
Culture	Arts Council England Strategy	Strategy promotes creating positive change throughout the arts, while helping create an environment where great arts and culture can thrive. It promotes investment in as well as support the development of world class museums and libraries to engage diverse audiences and describes how success will look and be measured against criteria and goals.	Ensure that priorities are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework IIA Objective 13
Culture	The Mayor’s A-Z of Planning and Culture (October 2015)	A guide that demonstrates how the planning process can help support and sustain culture and makes planning terminology and processes more accessible.	Ensure that priorities are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework IIA Objective 13
Culture	Mayor’s Culture Strategy, Cultural Metropolis (November 2010)	The Strategy considers how within this period of economic uncertainty and rapid change, it can maximise opportunities for the cultural life in London to flourish in preparation for the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.	Ensure that priorities are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework IIA Objective 13
Culture	Mayor’s Cultural Strategy – achievements and next steps	The Strategy places emphasis on the success of London 2012 including the role of culture and creativity exhibited throughout the Olympic Games. The strategy outlines plans for the legacy of the Olympics and details the Mayor’s plan to revitalise the capital through culture.	Ensure that priorities are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework IIA Objective 13
Culture	Mayor’s cultural tourism vision for London 2015 – 2017, Take a Closer Look	This vision identifies the importance of culture to the tourism industry, citing that four out of five visitors state that that ‘culture and heritage’ is their main reasons for coming to London. Offers ways in which London can maintain its position against international competition, by bringing the tourism and culture world’s closer together and spreading tourism benefits more evenly across the capital.	Ensure that priorities are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework IIA Objective 13
Culture	GLA Night Time Economy Commission, Strategic Case and Investment Proposal (2016)	A report outlining the findings of a six month investigation into what should be done to protect and manage the night time economy. The night time economy is a key part of the capital’s cultural offer, helping attract the millions of visitors that have helped the capital break records as the world’s most visited destination, with four out of five saying culture is a key reason for coming.	Ensure that priorities are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework IIA Objectives 10, 13
Culture	London’s Grassroots Music Venues Rescue Plan (October 2015)	Grassroots music venues are essential for success in the UK music industry while contributing to London’s desirability in all aspects, incorporates consultation with government, local authorities and the music industry. Explains issues that planning, licencing, policing and fiscal policy have balancing the needs of venues with the needs of residents and other businesses.	Ensure that priorities are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework IIA Objective 13
Air quality	EU Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)	A revision of previously existing European air quality legislation which sets out long term air quality objectives and legally binding limits for ambient concentrations of certain pollutants in the air. The directive replaced nearly all the previous EU air quality legislation and was made law in England through the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010.	IIA to include objectives relevant to the achievement of the Directive standards. IIA Objectives 3, 14

Topic	Document Title	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the London Plan and IIA	Implications for IIA
Air quality	EU Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution (2005)	Aims to cut the annual number of premature deaths from air pollution-related diseases by almost 40 per cent by 2020 (using 2000 as the base year), as well as substantially reducing the area of forests and other ecosystems suffering damage from airborne pollutants.	Ensure that the requirements of the strategy are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objectives 3, 14
Air quality	Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010	Establishes mandatory standards for air quality and set objectives for sulphur and nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulates and lead in air. Some pollutants have Air Quality Objectives (AQOs) expressed as annual mean concentrations due to the chronic way in which they affect human health or the natural environment (i.e. impacts occur after a prolonged period of exposure to elevated concentrations). Others have AQOs expressed as 24-hour or 1-hour mean concentrations due to the acute way in which they affect human health or the natural environment (i.e. after a relatively short period of exposure)	Give due consideration to how the plan can contribute to the objectives and targets of the Regulations. IIA Objectives 3, 14
Air quality	Environment Act 1995 (as amended)	Under "the 1995 Act" the Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) boroughs must regularly review and assess air quality within their boroughs and designate Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) where UK standards and objectives are currently not being met. Currently all 33 London boroughs have designated AQMAs and the associated Air Quality Action Plans.	To be reflected in the London Plan IIA Objectives 3, 14
Air quality	Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland	Ensure a level of ambient air quality in public places, which poses no significant risk to health or quality of life, for all to enjoy.	Ensure that the requirements of the Strategy are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objectives 3, 14
Air quality	National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	Paragraph 124 identifies that planning policies should sustain compliance with and contribute towards EU limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and the cumulative impacts on air quality from individual sites in local areas. Planning decisions should ensure that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas is consistent with the local air quality action plan.	IIA to include objectives relevant to the achievement of the NPPF objectives. IIA Objectives 3, 14
Air quality	UK's Air Quality Action Plan (Defra, revised January 2016)	Includes zone specific air quality plans which set targeted local, regional and national measures to ensure the UK air will be cleaner than ever before. There is an air quality plan for achieving EU air quality limit values for NO ₂ in Greater London (September 2011). The plan identifies a variety of joint measures to improve NO ₂ in the Greater London Urban Area agglomeration zone, including measures at different administrative levels (EU, national, regional and local). Some measures include, for example, promoting smarter travel, congestion charging, sustainable freight distribution, smoothing traffic flow, low-carbon vehicles, clean transport technologies and renewable energy sources	Reflect objectives in the IIA Framework. IIA Objectives 3, 14

Topic	Document Title	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the London Plan and IIA	Implications for IIA
Air quality	London Air Quality Network Summary Report 2014 (March 2016)	Details the results of air pollution measurements made on the London Air Quality Network during 2014 (and in 2016). The London Air Quality Network (LAQN) is a unique resource, providing robust air pollution measurements that are essential to underpin air quality management and health studies. Results on Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, Nitrogen Oxides, Ozone, Sulphur Dioxide, PM ₁₀ & PM _{2.5}	To include an IIA objective which measures the extent to which the London Plan contributes to an improvement in air quality IIA Objectives 3, 14
Air quality	Transport Emissions Roadmap (TERM), Cleaner transport for a cleaner London (TfL, September 2014)	Explains how new, innovative solutions may be required to meet the needs of London in a future where fewer vehicle kilometres are driven (to help achieve CO ₂ targets and pollution limits). This has implications for policies related to car ownership, freight deliveries and road user charging.	Include IIA objectives that will test the whether London Plan policies give consideration to innovative solutions. IIA Objectives 3, 14
Air quality	Transport Action Plan, Improving the health of Londoners (TfL, February 2014)	Recognises the importance of transport and street environments in improving people's health. It identifies air quality as one indicator of a healthy street environment and that poor air quality can impact upon cardiovascular disease and respiratory diseases depending on a number of factors such as a person's exposure to air quality and their vulnerability to disease.	To include IIA objectives in alignment with Transport Action Plan strategic direction. IIA Objectives 3, 14
Air quality	Cleaning the Air, the Mayor's Air Quality Strategy (GLA, December 2010)	The strategy sets out a framework for improving London's air quality and includes a range of measures such as age limits for taxis, promoting low-emission vehicles, eco-driving and new standards for the Low Emission Zone aimed at reducing emissions from transport.	Include health IIA objectives which assess air quality of human health IIA Objectives 3, 14
Air quality	Cleaner Air for London, the Progress Report on the delivery of the Mayor's Air Quality Strategy (GLA, July 2015)	Update report to the above strategy.	Include health IIA objectives which assess air quality of human health IIA Objectives 3, 14
Air quality	WHO Air Quality Guidelines	The WHO Air quality guidelines provide an assessment of health effects of air pollution and thresholds for health-harmful pollution levels. The Guidelines apply worldwide and are based on expert evaluation of current scientific evidence for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> particulate matter (PM) ozone (O₃) nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and sulphur dioxide (SO₂), 	Ensure that the objectives of the guidelines are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objectives 3, 14
Air quality	Clean Air Act (1993)	An Act to consolidate the Clean Air Acts 1956 and 1968	Ensure that the objectives of the Act are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objectives 3, 14

Topic	Document Title	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the London Plan and IIA	Implications for IIA
Air quality	Mayor's Transport Strategy (2010)	Reducing air pollutant emissions from ground-based transport, contributing to EU air quality targets. It promotes incentives to use low emission vehicles, develops the current Low Emission Zone (LEZ) and takes a lead by promoting a cleaner public service fleet, including buses, taxis and Greater London Authority (GLA) Group vehicles.	Ensure that the objectives of the Strategy are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objectives 3, 14
Climate Change	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Aimed to mitigate the negative impacts of climate change and stabilise GHG concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.	Include IIA objectives on Climate Change adaptation and mitigation. IIA Objectives 15, 16
Climate Change	Kyoto Climate Change Protocol & UK Climate Change Programme	Requires the enhancement of energy efficiency in relevant sectors of the national economy. Limitation or reduction of methane emissions through recovery and use in waste management, as well as in the production, transport and distribution of energy. Established to limit emissions of greenhouse gases. 6 gases addressed: Carbon dioxide, Methane, Nitrous oxide, Hydrofluorocarbons, Perfluorocarbons, Sulphur hexafluoride.	Sets targets relating to reductions of greenhouse gases. Kyoto Protocol sets a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5 per cent of 1990 levels, 2008-12. UK agreement is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5 per cent below 1990 levels by 2008-12. UK Climate Change Programme national goal of a 20 per cent reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010. IIA Objectives 15, 16
Climate Change	Climate Change Act 2008	Sets out a legally binding framework for national GHG emissions to be reduced by at least 80 per cent by 2050, compared to 1990 levels. The Act also paves the way for the UK to adapt to climate change.	Include IIA objectives on Climate Change adaptation and mitigation, measurable objectives with targets and indicators to reflect the Act. IIA Objective 15
Climate Change	UK Low Carbon Transition Plan (2009)	Sets out how the UK will meet a 34 per cent cut in emissions on 1990 levels (or an 18 per cent cut on 2008 levels) by 2020 to deliver the UK's legally binding target to cut emissions by at least 80 per cent by 2050. It does this through setting five-year "carbon budgets" to keep the UK on track.	Include IIA objectives on Climate Change adaptation and mitigation. Set out measurable objectives. IIA Objectives 15, 16

Topic	Document Title	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the London Plan and IIA	Implications for IIA
Climate Change	London Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy (2011)	Details the programmes and activities that are ongoing across London to further limit climate change and achieve the Mayor's target to reduce London's CO ₂ emissions by 60 per cent of 1990 levels by 2025.	Include IIA objectives on Climate Change adaptation and mitigation. IIA Objectives 16, 17
Climate Change	Mayor's climate change adaptation strategy, Managing risks and increasing resilience (2011)	The strategy aligns with the Mayor's other environment strategies and programmes which are built on three policy pillars: retrofitting London, greening London and cleaner air for London.	Include IIA objectives on Climate Change adaptation and mitigation. IIA Objective 15
Climate Change	Transport Emissions Roadmap (TERM), Cleaner transport for a cleaner London (TfL, September 2014)	Explains how new, innovative solutions may be required to meet the needs of London where fewer vehicle kilometres are driven (to help achieve CO ₂ targets and pollution limits). This has implications for policies related to car ownership, congestion and freight deliveries.	Include IIA objectives on Climate Change adaptation and mitigation. Set out measurable objectives. IIA Objectives 14, 15, 16
Climate Change	EC White Paper: Adapting to Climate Change	Presents the framework for adaptation measures and policies to reduce the EU's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. Outlines the need to create a mechanism by 2011 where information on climate change risks, impacts and best practices would be exchanged between governments, agencies and organisations working on adaptation policies. Since the impacts of climate change will vary by region, many adaptation measures will need to be carried out nationally or regionally. The role of the EU will be to support and complement these efforts through an integrated and co-ordinated approach, particularly in cross-border issues and policies which are highly integrated at EU level. Adapting to climate change will be integrated into all EU policies.	Give due consideration to how the plan can reflect climate change issues. IIA Objective 15
Climate Change	Climate Change Risk Assessment	Outlines some of the most important risks and opportunities that climate change may present to the UK. It provides an overview but also focuses on five complementary themes: Agriculture & Forestry, Business, Health & Wellbeing, Buildings & Infrastructure and the Natural Environment. It provides an indication of the potential magnitude of impacts, when they might become significant and the level of confidence. The CCRA sets out the main priorities for adaptation in the UK. Forms one of the key components to the Government's response to the Climate Change Act 2008.	Ensure that the opportunities and risks are taken account of, and that these are addressed at an appropriate level, by the plan policies and IIA framework. IIA Objectives 15, 16
Climate Change	National Adaptation Programme (NAP)	Sets out what government, businesses, and society are doing to become more climate ready. Developed in response to the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment. Forms one of the key components to the Government's response to the Climate Change Act 2008.	Ensure that the requirements of the Programme are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objective 15

Topic	Document Title	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the London Plan and IIA	Implications for IIA
Climate Change	The Carbon Plan	The Climate Change Act established a legally binding target to reduce the UK's greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80 per cent below base year levels by 2050. The plan sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the energy policy framework: to make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households. Sets out proposals and policies for meeting the first four carbon budgets. Includes sectoral plans that set targets to contribute towards overall carbon budget and reiterates the commitment of working towards a zero waste economy. Targets of relevance are contained in the Low carbon industry sectoral plan (By 2027, emissions from industry should be between 20 per cent and 24 per cent lower than 2009 levels. By 2050, the Government expects industry to have delivered its fair share of emissions cuts, achieving reductions of up to 70 per cent from 2009 levels).	The plans policies and IIA framework should reflect the move towards a low carbon economy through measures such as diverting waste from landfill by driving it up the hierarchy and using alternate or low emission transport options where viable. IIA Objectives 15, 16, 23
Climate Change	Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources Directive (2009/28/EC)	Through this Directive the EU committed to providing 20 per cent of energy from renewable sources by 2020 and a mandatory 10 per cent minimum target should be achieved by all Member States for the share of biofuels in transport petrol and diesel consumption. London aims to contribute to the national share of renewables generation, noting the additional challenges urban areas face.	Reflect objectives in IIA framework IIA Objectives 15, 16, 17
Climate Change	Arup's Reducing Urban Heat Risk July 2014	Identifies the factors which contribute to urban heat risk, and has developed approaches and responses to address these factors	Reflect principles in IIA framework IIA Objective 15
Climate Change	Joseph Rowntree Foundation's Vulnerability to Heatwaves and Drought- Adaptation to Climate Change Feb 2011	Sets out what it means to be vulnerable to climate change and how early examples of climate change adaptation may affect vulnerable groups in society.	Reflect principles in IIA framework IIA Objective 15
Climate Change	The London Climate Change Partnership (LCCP) Overheating Thresholds Report June 2012	Summarises the findings of a small qualitative research project identifying some key hot weather related thresholds relevant to London and its urban systems. Focus is on some of the specific issues for the social housing and care home sectors.	Reflect findings in IIA framework IIA Objective 15
Energy use and Supply	Scenarios to 2050: London Energy Plan	The London Energy Plan explores how much energy London would need in the future, where it might be needed and the different ways of supplying it. It is a set of interconnected data models for building demand, power, heat, decentralised energy and transport, which have been developed using the best available data and with input from a range of stakeholders.	Reflect targets in the relevant indicators in the IIA framework. IIA Objectives 11, 17
Energy use and Supply	UK Renewable Energy Strategy 2015	Establishes the methods and reasons for increasing the use of renewable electricity, heat and transport. Models scenarios to show how targets might be met.	Ensure that the requirements of the Strategy are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objectives 11, 17

Topic	Document Title	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the London Plan and IIA	Implications for IIA
Energy use and Supply	Energy White Paper: Meeting the Energy Challenge 2007	Sets out the government's international and domestic energy strategy to tackle climate change and secure clean and affordable energy. Recognises the need to save energy, develop cleaner energy supplies and secure reliable energy supplies at prices set in competitive markets. The key elements of the strategy are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing an international framework to tackle climate change. Providing legally binding carbon targets for the whole UK economy. More progress in achieving fully competitive and transparent international markets. Encouraging more energy saving through better information, incentives and regulation. Providing more support for low carbon technologies. Ensuring the right conditions for investment. 	Give due consideration to how the plan can contribute to meeting energy challenges. Ensure that the strategy is reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objective 17
Energy use and Supply	Mayor's Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Annual Report: 2013-2014 (June 2015)	The Mayor has set world-leading targets to reduce London's carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emissions by 60 percent from 1990 levels by 2025. This report updates on London's progress towards meeting this target and Mayoral activity to reduce London's CO ₂ emissions and secure its energy supply in 2013-14.	Reflect aims in the IIA framework. IIA Objectives 16, 17
Energy use and Supply	London's Zero Carbon Energy Resource (2013)	Explores London's environment and waste heat sources that could supply energy to heat networks in the future. It suggests that London has sufficient environmental and waste heat to meet its building heat demand.	Reflects aims within the IIA framework IIA Objectives 17
Energy use and Supply	London Infrastructure Plan 2050	This sets the context for increasing demand for energy and the services it provides due to population growth and associated development.	Reflects aims within the IIA framework IIA Objectives 11, 17
Energy use and Supply	London Energy Plan forthcoming)- Scenarios to 2050: London Energy Plan	Aims to address issues in energy consumption, generation and distribution to support the development of new policies and programmes to achieve the Mayor's target	Reflect targets in the IIA framework. IIA Objective 17
Water resources and quality	Water Framework Directive – 2000/60/EC	This Directive aims to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems; Promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources; Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution, and Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts 	Include objectives and indicators relating to water use and quality. IIA Objective 18
Water resources and quality	Water Act 2003	National legislation which transposes the Water Framework Directive into UK law.	Include objectives and indicators relating to water use and quality. IIA Objective 18

Topic	Document Title	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the London Plan and IIA	Implications for IIA
Water resources and quality	River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) for the Thames River Basin District (2009)	Implements the Water Act at a regional level, focusing on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment. Many organisations and individuals help to protect and improve the water environment for the benefit of people and wildlife. River basin management is the approach the Environment Agency is using to ensure combined efforts achieve the improvement needed in the Thames River Basin District.	Include objectives and indicators relating to water use and quality. IIA Objective 18
Water resources and quality	Mayor's Water Strategy (2011)	The first water strategy for London and provides a complete picture of London's water needs. The strategy calls for organisations involved in the city's water management to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> invest in a water management and sewerage infrastructure system that's fit for a world class city and will create jobs; support and encourage Londoners to take practical actions to save water, save energy and save money off their utility bills; and realise the potential of London's sewerage as an energy resource to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. 	Ensure that the requirements of the Strategy are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objective 18
Water resources and quality	Thames River Basin Management Plan (2009)	Focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment. Many organisations and individuals help to protect and improve the water environment for the benefit of people and wildlife. River basin management is the approach the Environment Agency is using to ensure combined efforts achieve the improvement needed in the Thames River Basin District.	Ensure that the requirements of the Strategy are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objective 18
Water resources and quality	London Abstraction Licensing Strategy (2013)	Sets out how water resources are managed in the London area. It provides information on where water is available for further abstraction and an indication of how reliable a new abstraction license may be	Ensure that the objectives of the Strategy are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objective 18
Flood risk	Water Framework Directive (WFD) 2000/60/EC (2000)	Expands the scope of water protection to all waters, surface waters and groundwater, and aimed to achieve 'good' status or potential for all waters by 2015, or under certain provisions, 2021 or 2025.	Ensure that water protection is reflected in the IIA objectives. IIA Objective 19
Flood risk	Flood & Water Management Act 2010	Assigned new responsibilities to local authorities to work in partnership with the Environment Agency, water companies and others to manage various aspects of flood risk. It requires Lead Local Authorities to produce a local strategy setting out significant flood risks affecting their area, and how they intended to address them.	Ensure that water protection is reflected in the IIA objectives. IIA Objective 19
Flood risk	UK Water Strategy (2008)	Builds on the principles of the existing Government Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management - 'Making Space for Water' (2005) to ensure a fully integrated approach to flood risk and water management up to 2030.	Ensure that water protection is reflected in the IIA objectives. IIA Objective 19
Flood risk	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)	Set out that new development should be planned to avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change, including flooding.	Ensure that water protection is reflected in the IIA objectives. IIA Objective 19
Flood risk	London's Regional Flood Risk Appraisal (2014)	A strategic level assessment of flood risks across London with a focus on main development locations and strategic infrastructure.	Ensure that water protection is reflected in the IIA objectives. IIA Objective 19

Topic	Document Title	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the London Plan and IIA	Implications for IIA
Flood risk	Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009)	Provides an overview of the potential extent of flooding now and in the future, and enables policies to be set for managing flood risk within Thames Catchment. The plan, which contains a range of data and policies, is used to inform planning and decision making by key stakeholders.	Ensure that water protection is reflected in the IIA objectives. IIA Objective 19
Flood risk	Securing London's water future, the Mayor's Water Strategy (2011)	Calls for organisations involved in the city's water management to work in partnership with the Mayor, boroughs and communities to seek and develop opportunities to manage flood risk through enhancing London's green spaces.	Ensure that water protection is reflected in the IIA objectives. IIA Objective 19
Flood risk	Thames Estuary 2100 Plan (TE2100 Plan) (November 2014)	Sets out the recommendations and actions needed to manage flood risk. It aims to direct future work on flood warning, flood plain management and expenditure needed to maintain and replace 330 km of walls, embankments, flood barrier and gates.	Ensure that water protection is reflected in the IIA objectives. IIA Objective 19
Flood risk	London Resilience Partnership Strategic Flood Response Framework (2015)	Considers flooding, of any kind, causing or with the potential to cause London-wide impacts. This includes flooding from rivers, the sea (tidal), surface water, groundwater, reservoirs, sewers, canals and artificial waterways. This may be severe flooding in one or more locations requiring a London-wide response, or a greater number of less severe flooding in multiple locations within London.	Ensure that water protection is reflected in the IIA objectives. IIA Objective 19
Natural Environment and Natural Capital	Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC	Provides a framework for the conservation and management of wild birds in Europe, including their habitats.	Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the framework. IIA Objective 20
Natural Environment and Natural Capital	EC Directive on the Conservation of Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve fauna and flora and natural habitats of EU importance. Establish a network of protected areas throughout the community designed to maintain both the distribution and abundance of threatened species and habitats. 	Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the framework. IIA Objective 20
Natural Environment and Natural Capital	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010	Provide for the designation and protection of a Natura 2000 sites, the protection of European protected species, and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites in the UK	Include Natural Environment topic in the IIA objectives to test sustainability of the London Plan. IIA Objective 20
Natural Environment and Natural Capital	Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	The principal piece of UK legislation relating to the protection of wildlife. It consolidates and amends existing national legislation to implement the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) and Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (Birds Directive) in Great Britain. The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 was passed to provide additional levels of protection for wildlife whilst also strengthening the protection afforded to SSSI.	Include Natural Environment topic in the IIA objectives to test sustainability of the London Plan. IIA Objective 20

Topic	Document Title	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the London Plan and IIA	Implications for IIA
Natural Environment and Natural Capita	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	Designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities. Section 40 of NERC Act carries a duty to public bodies and statutory undertakers to ensure due regard to the conservation of biodiversity. Section 41 requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of the living organisms and types of habitat which it deems of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity.	Include Natural Environment topic in the IIA objectives to test sustainability of the London Plan. IIA Objective 20
Natural Environment and Natural Capita	England biodiversity strategy: Climate change adaptation principles	Sets out principles (and priorities) to guide adaptation to climate change and manage impacts of climate change on biodiversity, principles include: maintain and increase ecological resilience, accommodate change, take practical action now, develop knowledge and plan strategically, and integrate action across all sectors.	The plans policies and IIA framework should reflect the principles and seek to contribute towards the adaptation priorities. IIA Objectives 15, 16, 20
Natural Environment and Natural Capita	The Guidance for Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty (2007)	The guidance references a biodiversity indicator, which was developed as a result of a Defra commissioned research project in 2003/4. The indicator developed to measure local authority performance is: ‘Progress towards achieving a local authority’s potential for biodiversity’, which is based on four sub-indicators relating to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management of local authority landholdings (e.g. per cent of landholdings managed to a plan which seeks to maximise the sites’ biodiversity potential. The condition of local authority managed SSSIs (e.g. per cent of SSSI in ‘favourable’ or ‘unfavourable recovering’ condition). The effect of development control decisions on designated sites (e.g. change in designated sites as a result of planning permissions).	IIA should include objectives relating to biodiversity. IIA Objective 20
Natural Environment and Natural Capita	UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework	The purpose of this UK Biodiversity Framework is to set a broad enabling structure for action across the UK between now and 2020. It seeks a more joined up strategic approach in relation to planning for biodiversity (i.e. Biodiversity Action Plans). It identifies a set of strategic goals and key actions to achieve these. The framework takes account of international drivers such as the ‘Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020’ (including the 20 Aichi targets), agreed at Nagoya, Japan in October 2010, and the EU Biodiversity Strategy (EUBS) May 2011.	The plans policies and IIA framework should give due consideration to resultant biodiversity strategies, policy and the London BAP (including its priorities and targets). IIA Objective 20
Natural Environment and Natural Capita	Biodiversity 2020	Sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea. Identifies a vision, mission, outcomes and actions to show what achieving the overarching objective by 2020 will mean in practice. Vision for England - By 2050 our land and seas will be rich in wildlife, our biodiversity will be valued, conserved, restored, managed sustainably and be more resilient and able to adapt to change, providing essential services and delivering benefits for everyone.	The plans policies and IIA framework should support the 2020 mission and seek to enhance biodiversity and ecological networks. IIA Objective 20

Topic	Document Title	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the London Plan and IIA	Implications for IIA
Natural Environment and Natural Capita	The Natural Choice – securing the value of nature (2011)	Sets out the Government’s policy framework for ensuring that decisions by central government, local government and others properly value the economic and social benefits of a healthy natural environment. Introduces the concepts of green infrastructure, ecosystem services and natural capital.	Ensure relevant IIA objectives are consistent with Government policy framework IIA Objective 20
Natural Environment and Natural Capita	National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	Sets out how the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural environment by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geology and soils; recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services; minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible 	Ensure relevant IIA objectives are consistent with national planning policy IIA Objective 20
Natural Environment and Natural Capita	Mayor’s Biodiversity Strategy, Connecting with London’s Nature (GLA, July 2002)	Contains information about the ecology of London, the habitats present across the city and the wildlife these support. It also sets out the reasons for protecting and enhancing the natural environment including the benefits related to health and well-being, climate change adaptation and broader environmental objectives such as improved air and water quality. Set out the policies and proposals necessary for the conservation and promotion of biodiversity.	Include Natural Environment topic in the IIA objectives to test sustainability of the London Plan. IIA Objective 20
Natural Environment and Natural Capita	Mayor’s Biodiversity Strategy Update, A review of progress and priorities for action (GLA, 2015)	Sets out a summary of the current status of London’s habitats and wildlife, the progress which has been made on implementing the Mayor’s Biodiversity Strategy and priorities for action going forward.	Include Natural Environment topic in the IIA objectives to test sustainability of the London Plan. IIA Objective 20
Natural Environment and Natural Capita	London Underground Biodiversity Action Plan 2010, Connecting Nature (2010)	Identifies London Underground land holdings essential habitats for the wide range of plants and animals in London. Because of this, the railway lineside environment is increasingly recognised for its contribution to London’s greenspace and as a biodiversity asset for London.	Reflect importance in IIA Framework IIA Objective 20
Natural Environment and Natural Capita	Green Capital. Green Infrastructure for a future city (2016)	Sets out information and the importance of London’s Green infrastructure, including features such as street trees and green roofs. Benefits include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> healthy living; mitigating flooding; improving air and water quality; cooling the urban environment; encouraging walking and cycling; and enhancing biodiversity and ecological resilience. 	Include Natural Environment topic in the IIA objectives to test sustainability of the London Plan. IIA Objective 20
Townscape and Landscape	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)	Sets out a number of policies on the protecting and enhancing valued landscapes through good design.	Ensure that priorities are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework IIA Objective 7

Topic	Document Title	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the London Plan and IIA	Implications for IIA
Townscape and Landscape	European Landscape Convention (2000)	Established a definition of landscape and highlighted the importance of developing policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and establishing procedures for stakeholders and the public to participate in policy creation and implementation. Promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Convention. Ensure that the requirements of the Convention are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objectives 7, 20
Townscape and Landscape	Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	Addresses the designation of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Open Country and Common Land. It also adds provisions to the consideration and management of the Public Right of Way network.	Ensure that the requirements are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objective 20
Townscape and Landscape	Streetscape Guidance (TfL, Third Edition, 2016 Revision 1)	Provides a standard for London's streets and spaces to be used by those who will be working on or affecting London's streets. Whether a one-off major project or a smaller local adjustment, it defines aspirations and outlines the criteria for good design, material selection, installation and maintenance.	Ensure that the principles and criteria for good design are embedded into the IIA framework. IIA Objectives 7, 21
Townscape and Landscape	Publicly Accessible Space – London Assembly Report June 2011	A London Assembly report that highlights the trend the increase in privately owned space and therefore the importance on trying to increase the amount of public and privately owned spaces that can be accessed and used by the public.	Ensure that priorities are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework IIA Objectives 7, 8
Historic Environment	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Builds on the framework set out in the European Conventions and includes the protection of Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Listed Buildings.	Ensure that priorities are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework IIA Objective 21
Historic Environment	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Builds on the framework set out in the European Conventions and includes the protection of Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Listed Buildings.	Ensure that priorities are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework IIA Objective 21
Historic Environment	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)	Paragraphs 126 states that the local authorities should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. It highlights the importance of conserving the significance of heritage assets and their settings.	Ensure that priorities are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework IIA Objectives 7, 21
Historic Environment	UNESCO guidelines on World Heritage Sites	Sets out guidelines for the conservation and management of World Heritage Sites.	Ensure that priorities are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework IIA Objective 7, 21

Topic	Document Title	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the London Plan and IIA	Implications for IIA
Historic Environment	Palace of Westminster and Westminster Abbey, including St Margaret's Church World Heritage Sites Management Plan 2007	Sets out the Westminster's World Heritage Sites Outstanding Universal Value and significance and key issues for the management of the site and its setting.	Ensure relevant objectives of the management plan are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objectives 7, 21
Historic Environment	Tower of London World Heritage Site Draft Management Plan 2016	Sets out the Tower of London's World Heritage Sites Outstanding Universal Value and significance and key issues for the management of the site and its setting.	Ensure relevant objectives of the management plan are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objectives 7, 21
Historic Environment	Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site Management Plan 2014	Sets out the Greenwich Maritime World Heritage Sites Outstanding Universal Value and significance and key issues for the management of the site and its setting.	Ensure relevant objectives of the management plan are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objectives 7, 21
Historic Environment	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew World Heritage Site Management Plan 2011	Sets out the Kew Gardens World Heritage Sites Outstanding Universal Value and significance and key issues for the management of the site and its setting.	Ensure relevant objectives of the management plan are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objectives 7, 21
Historic Environment	Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 1 The Historic Environment in Local Plans March 2015	A good practice guide to implementing the NPPF in respect of the conserving the historic environment.	Ensure principles are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework IIA Objective 21
Historic Environment	Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment. March 2015	A good practice guide to help decision makers assess the significance of heritage assets, using appropriate expertise, historic environment records, recording and furthering understanding, neglect and unauthorised works, marketing and design and distinctiveness.	Ensure principles are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework IIA Objective 21
Historic Environment	Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 The Significance of Heritage Assets	A best practice guide on the importance of managing change within the settings of heritage assets, includes guidance on the extent of settings, views, and significance.	Ensure principles are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework IIA Objective 21
Historic Environment	Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management Historic England Advice Note 1	Provides information for local authorities and other interested parties on designating, appraising and managing conservation areas.	Ensure principles are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework IIA Objective 21

Topic	Document Title	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the London Plan and IIA	Implications for IIA
Historic Environment	Managing change to Heritage Assets Historic England Advice Note 2	Provides general advice on repair, restoration, addition, alteration, works for research, based on the types of heritage asset.	Ensure principles are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework IIA Objective 21
Historic Environment	Tall Buildings Historic England Advice Note 4	Updates previous guidance by English Heritage and CABE, produced in 2007. Provides information of the importance aspects to consider in respect of proposals for tall buildings and their impact on the historic environment.	Ensure principles are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework IIA Objectives 7, 21
Historic Environment	Mayor's Culture Strategy, Cultural Metropolis (November 2010)	Makes a number of commitments which the Mayor, working with the London Cultural Strategy Group and range of partners, intends to deliver.	Ensure that the objectives of the Strategy are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objectives 10, 13, 21
Historic Environment	Mayor's cultural tourism vision for London 2015 – 2017, Take a Closer Look	Assesses and celebrates achievements since publication of the Strategy, offers an update and analysis, identifies some of the key issues and challenges still facing London's cultural sector	Ensure that the objectives of the Strategy are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objectives 10, 13, 21
Historic Environment	Mayor's cultural tourism vision for London 2015 – 2017, Take a Closer Look	This vision identifies the importance of culture to the tourism industry, citing that four out of five visitors state that that 'culture and heritage' is their main reasons for coming to London. Offers ways in which London can maintain its position against international competition, by bringing the tourism and culture world's closer together and spreading tourism benefits more evenly across the capital.	Ensure that priorities are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objectives 10, 13, 21
Historic Environment	World Cities Culture Report 2015 – measures and cultural assets	A detailed report centred on culture, providing global insights and statistics, which elaborate on how important culture is for a city. Including ways to make cities more vibrant, inclusive and liveable and how important it is for culture to be incorporated in urban policy, which tends to be vulnerable when budgets are cut.	Ensure that the objectives of the Strategy are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objectives 10, 13, 21
Geology and soils	EU Soil Strategy (2006)	Widely regarded as a precursor to the development of a Soil Framework Directive to protect and ensure the sustainable use of soil. Its aim was to prevent further soil degradation and restore degraded soil in line with its current and intended use.	Include protection of soil into the IIA framework IIA Objective 22
Geology and soils	Seventh Environment Action Programme (2014)	Recognises that soil degradation is a serious challenge. It aspires that by 2020 land is managed sustainably, soil is adequately protected and the remediation of contaminated sites is well underway. It commits the EU and its Member States to increase efforts to reduce soil erosion and increase soil organic matter, and remediate contaminated sites.	Ensure that the objectives of the programme are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objective 22

Topic	Document Title	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the London Plan and IIA	Implications for IIA
Geology and soils	EU Environmental Liability Directive (99/31/EC)	Focuses on prevention and remediation of environmental damage, including land contamination, which presents a threat to human health. The Directive is based on the polluter pays principle, where polluters are responsible for remedying damage they cause to the environment.	Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the IIA framework IIA Objective 22
Geology and soils	Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England (2009)	Sets out a vision to improve the sustainable management of soil and tackle degradation within 20 years. Aims to ensure that England's soils are better protected and managed. Four main themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable use of agricultural soils • Role of soils in mitigating and adapting to climate change • Protecting soil functions during construction and development • Preventing pollution and dealing with historic contamination. Details 16 key objectives for meeting these themes.	Ensure that the objectives of the Strategy are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objective 22
Materials and waste	EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)	The aims of this Directive are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a comprehensive and consolidated approach to the definition and management of waste. • To shift from thinking of waste as an unwanted burden to a valued resource and make Europe a recycling society. • To ensure waste prevention is the first priority of waste management. 	The IIA framework to include objectives to minimise the production of waste and promotion of recycling. IIA Objective 23
Materials and waste	Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2014	Requirements of the EU Waste Framework Directive.	Ensure that IIA objectives reflect EU Waste Framework Directive IIA Objective 23
Materials and waste	National Planning Policy for Waste (October 2014)	Sets out detailed waste planning policies and places responsibility on waste planning authorities to ensure that waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns such as housing and transport; recognising the positive contribution waste management can make to developing sustainable communities. This includes preparing Local Plans which identify opportunities to meet the needs of their area for the management of waste streams	Reflect NPP for waste requirements in the IIA objectives IIA Objective 23
Materials and waste	UK Waste Strategy for England (2007)	Describes a vision for better managing waste and resources and sets out changes needed to deliver more sustainable development in England.	Ensure that the objectives of the Strategy are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objective 23
Materials and waste	Mayor's Municipal Waste Strategy, London's Wasted Resource (November 2011)	Sets out policies and proposals for reducing the amount of municipal waste produced in London, increasing the amount of waste reused, recycled or composted, and generating low carbon energy from waste remaining. This strategy also sets out how, through the London Waste and Recycling Board, more waste management infrastructure will be developed in London.	Ensure that the objectives of the Strategy are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objective 23

Topic	Document Title	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the London Plan and IIA	Implications for IIA
Materials and waste	Mayor's Business Waste Management Strategy (2011)	The first strategy for managing London's business waste. It sets out initiatives and case studies to help all kinds of London's businesses, from shops, restaurants, office buildings, manufacturers to construction companies to save money, inspire new business ideas, and reduce harm to the environment.	Ensure that the objectives of the Strategy are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objective 23
Noise and vibration	EC Noise Directive (2000/14/EC)	Addressing local noise issues by requiring authorities to draw up Action Plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise where it is good.	Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objective 24
Noise and vibration	Noise Policy Statement For England (NPSE), March 2010	The NPSE sets out the long term vision of Government noise policy, promotes good health and a good quality of life through the effective management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development. It sets out the following aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life; • Mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; • Where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life. 	Ensure principles are reflected in the IIA Framework IIA Objective 24
Noise and vibration	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)	The NPPF contains a large number of national policies that are directly or indirectly related to the management of noise and the improvement of the acoustic environment. The Guidance makes clear that unacceptable adverse effects resulting from noise should be prevented. Paragraphs 109 and 123 contain important principles that directly relate to the management of noise.	Ensure principles are reflected in the IIA Framework IIA Objective 24
Noise and vibration	Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy (2004)	Sets out a long-term plan for dealing with noise from transport (including road traffic, rail traffic, aircraft and water transport) and fixed industrial sources, which are the main long-term, predictable, sources of 'ambient noise' (also called 'environmental noise'). Published in 2004 by the previous administration, Sounder City remains the Mayor's ambient noise strategy for London	Ensure that the objectives of the Strategy are reflected in the IIA framework. IIA Objective 24