

ONE BOROUGH ONE PLAN

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Barking and Dagenham Local Plan

July 2015

One borough; one community;
London's growth opportunity



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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This is the Scoping Report for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the new Local Plan for the London Borough of Barking & Dagenham (LBBD). It is mandatory to undertake SA of the Local Plan under Section 19 (5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
- 1.2 The SA of the Local Plan will also meet the requirements for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) set out in the European Union Directive 2001/42/EC and in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.
- 1.3 For purposes of clarity the SA/SEA process is noted as SA throughout this document unless otherwise stated.

2. Public Consultation on this Document

- 2.1 Consultation on the Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the new London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Local Plan took place from **23 March 2015 to 4 May 2015**. A separate consultation report is available showing the responses received and the changes made in response.

3. Context

- 3.1 The purpose of SA is to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations into the plan making process. Sustainability appraisal is used to systematically assess the extent to which the emerging Local Plan will help achieve relevant environmental, economic and social objectives when judged against reasonable alternatives (NPPF, 2014).
- 3.2 The SA process consists of five stages:

Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope
Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects.
Stage C: Prepare the sustainability appraisal report.
Stage D: Seek representations on the sustainability appraisal report from consultation bodies and the public.
Stage E: Post adoption reporting and monitoring
- 3.3 The scoping stage (Stage A) must identify the scope and level of detail to be included in the sustainability appraisal report. This stage of the process should set out the context, objectives and approach of the assessment. It should also identify relevant environmental, economic and social issues and objectives.
- 3.4 The Scoping Report allows the local planning authority to consult statutory and voluntary consultation bodies regarding the:

- Level of detail which the SA of the Local Plan will cover.
- Methodology which will be followed in the SA of the Local Plan.
- Sustainable development objectives and targets against which the Local Plan will be assessed.
- Key sustainability issues in the borough.
- The environmental baseline.

4. What is the Local Plan

- 4.1 The Local Plan will be the Development Plan for LBBD. The Council is required to prepare a Local Plan by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Localism Act 2011. It will replace the LBBD Local Development Framework (2010).
- 4.2 The Local Plan will be prepared in accordance with the statutory process set out in the Local Planning Regulations 2012. It is required to be consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and in general conformity with the London Plan. The Local Plan will be subject to an examination in public before an independent planning inspector.

4.3 The table below lists the Development Plan Documents or DPDs that will be included in the Local Plan as set out in the Local Development Scheme (2015).

Table 1: The documents comprising the LBB Local Plan		
DPD Title	Status	Description
Local Plan 2015 - 2030	DPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies the vision and objectives for the spatial strategy for the borough for 2015 – 2030. • Sets out core policies for delivering housing and other strategic development needs such as employment, retail, leisure, community, essential public services and transport development. • Provides a framework for development control decisions for all planning applications. • Identifies sites which are suitable for new development, including housing, retail, employment, open space, nature conservation or a mix of uses. • Sets out a planning strategy for sustainable waste management.
Proposals Map	DPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details land use designations, the extent of area action plans and site specific proposals
Joint Waste Development Plan	DPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out a planning strategy for sustainable waste management. • Enables the adequate provision of waste management facilities (including disposal) in appropriate locations for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Municipal waste 2. Commercial and industrial waste 3. Construction and demolition waste 4. Hazardous waste
Barking Station Masterplan	SPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains the Council's overall guidance for the site allocation BTCSSA3 of the Barking Town Centre Area Action Plan (2011).

<p>Employment Areas Local Development Order (Applies to all Employment Areas with the exception of Sanofi and the Ford Stamping Plan).</p>	<p>LDO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removes need for planning permission (with certain caveats) for changes of use between: Research and Development (R & D), Light industrial, General industrial and Warehousing. • Allows the change of use of non-residential institutional buildings R & D, Light industrial, General industrial and Warehousing. • Introduces certain permitted development rights for R & D, light industrial, general industrial and warehousing uses.
<p>Article 4 Houses in multiple occupation (HMO)</p>	<p>Article 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning permission is required to change use from a dwelling house into a HMO.
<p>Source: LBBD Local Development Scheme March 2015.</p>		

- 4.4 The Local Plan Issues and Options will be published for public consultation in September 2015. The Publication Local Plan is expected to be published for public consultation in Spring 2016. For more precise dates please refer to the LBBD Local Development Scheme.
- 4.5 The Joint Waste DPD for East London was adopted by the four East London Waste Authority boroughs of Barking and Dagenham, Havering, Newham and Redbridge on 27 February 2012. The DPD was subject to a separate Sustainability Appraisal which is available on request.
- 4.6 The Barking Station Masterplan SPD explains the Council's overall guidance for the site allocation BTCSSA3 of the Barking Town Centre Area Action Plan (2011). It was formally adopted by the Council on 22 February 2012. The SPD will be reviewed in 2017.
- 4.7 The Article 4 Direction for Houses in Multiple Occupation withdraws permitted development rights for small HMOs in the borough. The Direction came into force on 14 May 2012. Since this date, planning permission has been required to change use from a dwelling house into a HMO
- 4.8 For all the above plans the most up to date work programme can be looked up in the LBBD Local Development Scheme.

5. Methodology and Structure of the SA

5.1 The methodology adopted for the SA of the LBB Local Plan will follow government guidance. Stage A consists of five key tasks:

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

Task A2: Collect baseline information

Task A3: Identify sustainability issues and problems

Task A4: Develop the SA framework

Task A5: Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the SA report

6. Task A1: Identifying relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

6.1 There are many policies, plans and programmes that are relevant to the SA of the Local Plan. These can be divided into three groups as set out below. A full list of policies, plans and programmes is provided in Appendix A.

International

European Union Directives

United Nations Agreements

European Directives, Conventions and Plans

National

National Planning Policy

National Minerals Policy

Government White Papers

Planning Circulars

Planning (and related) Acts

Associated Regulations

Regional

London Plan

Mayoral Strategies

Supplementary Planning Guidance

Local

Local Strategies

7. Task A2: Baseline information

7.1 Government guidance establishes that baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability problems and alternatives ways of dealing with them. A detailed assessment of the physical, economic, social and environmental characteristics of the borough is included in Appendix B. The range of topics covered is such so as to encompass the requirements of Section 13 of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, whilst also covering all the environmental topics listed in the SEA Directive.

- Biodiversity
- Fauna
- Flora
- Soil
- Water
- Air
- Climatic Factors
- Landscape
- Cultural Heritage
- Population
- Human Health
- Material Assets

Updating of Baseline Data

7.2 Additional baseline data will also be prepared to inform the Local Plan. These documents are listed below. Please note that further base line data may be identified during the Sustainability Appraisal process.

- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
- Strategic Housing Market Assessment
- Update of biodiversity and habitats data

8. Task A3: Identification of key sustainability issues

8.1 From the analysis of relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives in Appendix A and the assessment of the environmental, social and economic baseline in Appendix B, key sustainability issues have been identified. These are set out in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Identified key sustainability issues in LBBD		
Sustainability Issue	Source of Information/Concern	Other Relevant PPP where issue is raised.
Employment		
Changing employment patterns within the borough characterised by significant decline in the manufacturing and transport sector and growth in utilities, recreation, business services and health.	NLP (2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LBBD Vision and Priorities • Barking and Dagenham Economic Development Study 2014 • Local Economic Assessment
Diversification of the economy is increasing with most growth in utilities, recreation, business services and health. In addition 90% of businesses in the borough employ 9 or less people.	NLP (2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LBBD Vision and Priorities • Barking and Dagenham Economic Development Study 2014 • Local Economic Assessment
Median weekly earnings 19% below the London average. Earnings of residents substantially lower than borough's workforce.	NOMIS 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LBBD Vision and Priorities • Barking and Dagenham Economic Development Study 2014 • Local Economic Assessment

28.17% of people in the borough are economically inactive.	NOMIS 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LBBB Vision and Priorities • Barking and Dagenham Economic Development Study 2014 • Local Economic Assessment
Forecast 36% increase in working age population to 2031		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GLA 2013 Trend based Population Projections
Numbers of older residents and residents with learning disabilities and significant mental health issues are expected to increase over the next two decades. Need to ensure the correct specialist accommodation and housing related support is in place. to mitigate any impacts against health and wellbeing.	JSNA 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor Alterations to the London Plan 2013 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014 • LBBB Vision and Priorities • LBBB Housing Strategy 2012 – 2017
Accessibility and Transport		
The majority of the borough has a PTAL of 1a, 1b and 2. Barking Station has a PTAL of 6a and other stations in the borough have PTALS of 3 or 4. In general there are poor north-south transport links in the borough.	TfL 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LBBB Local Implementation Plan 2011/12 – 2013/14 • Mayor of London Transport Strategy 2010
The majority of residents (63%) work outside the borough, mainly in neighbouring boroughs.	NLP 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LBBB Local Implementation Plan 2011/12 – 2013/14 • Mayor of London Transport Strategy 2010

<p>Car ownership at 0.8 cars per household average is less than London average. As population grows, maximising access to public transport infrastructure and active travel modes will help address sustainability issues.</p>	<p>GLA 2013 Round SHLAA Based Capped Population Projections (March 2014)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LBBD Local Implementation Plan 2011/12 – 2013/14 • Mayor of London Transport Strategy 2010
<p>In 2013 there were 38 KSI in road accidents in the borough (5 killed and 144 seriously injured).</p>	<p>JSNA 2014</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LBBD Local Implementation Plan 2011/12 – 2013/14 • Mayor of London Transport Strategy 2010
<p>Material Assets</p>		
<p>Increased demands for access to public services (e.g. schools) and social infrastructure resulting from projected increased in population</p>	<p>JSNA 2014</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor Alterations to the London Plan 2013 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014 sets current housing target of 1065 new homes a year which has been revised up to 1236 in the further alterations on latest SHLAA and SHMA. • London Housing Strategy • LBBD Vision and Priorities • LBBD Housing Strategy 2012 - 2017
<p>Significant increase in proportion of population who are 0-14 and >65 year olds by 2031</p>	<p>GLA 2013 Trend based Population Projections</p>	

Housing		
Housing in LBBD is characterised by high prices relative to national levels but very low prices in a London context. 2008 peak was passed in 2014.	LBBD Housing Strategy 2012 - 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor Alterations to the London Plan 2013 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014 sets current housing target of 1065 new homes a year which has been revised up to 1236 in the further alterations on latest SHLAA and SHMA. • London Housing Strategy
High levels of housing need due to average house prices being 10 times average incomes.	Land Registry 2015 NOMIS 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor Alterations to the London Plan 2013 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014 seeks to maximise affordable housing provision subject to viability and other concerns. • LBBD Housing Strategy 2012 – 2017
Population forecast to grow to 250,000 by 2031 with annual growth of households of 1519 a year in that period.	GLA 2013 Trend based Population Projections GLA Demographics – 2013 Round Household Projections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Significant increase between 2001 and 2011 in private rented sector. 33.6% of rented homes in the public sector and 37.9%, of the private sector stock (owner occupied and rented) in the borough are non decent.	LBBD Housing Strategy 2012 – 2017 Census 2001 Census 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor Alterations to the London Plan 2013 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014 • LBBD Vision and Priorities • LBBD Housing Strategy 2012 – 2017

Priority need for family-sized affordable housing, three and four bedroom properties, including social and intermediate housing.	The Barking and Dagenham Housing Needs Survey 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LBBB Housing Strategy 2012 – 2017
Need for specialist accommodation and supported housing due to expected increase in numbers of older residents, residents with learning disabilities and significant mental health issues and vulnerable young people over the next two decades.	LBBB Housing Strategy 2012 – 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor Alterations to the London Plan 2013 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014
Social Deprivation		
Areas within the wards Abbey, Gascoigne, Chadwell Heath, Thames and Abbey fall within the 10% most deprived Lower Super Output Areas in England.	Census 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor Alterations to the London Plan 2013 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014 aims to tackle health, social and educational inequalities within London, in particular Policy 3.1. • LBBB Housing Strategy 2012 – 2017 • LBBB Growth Strategy 2013 - 2023.
Education/Skills		
In 2013, 15.7% of the borough's residents had no qualifications. 65.5% of pupils in the borough achieved five or more A* - C at GCSE at the end of Key Stage Four in 2013/13, compared to the London average of 71.3%.	NOMIS, 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor Alterations to the London Plan 2013 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014 • LBBB Children and Young People's Plan – five priorities including raising attainment

Health		
Health is major issue life expectancy cardiovascular disease and cancer leading causes of death.	JNSA 2014 GLA 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor alterations 2012 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014. • Better Environment Better Health (GLA) • LBBB Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2012 - 2015-03-11 LBBB Children and Young People's Plan.
Obesity is a significant issue for the health of residents in the borough. 40.1% of children in Year 6 Primary are classified as obese.	National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP),	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LBBB Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2012 - 2015-03-11 LBBB Children and Young People's Plan. • JSNA 2014 • LBBB Local Implementation Plan
Low level of participation in sports amongst adults.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JSNA 2014
Crime		
The crime rate has fallen between 2003/4 and 2013/14 from 133.2 crimes per thousand to 82.6 crimes per thousand. Wards with the highest number of notable offences 2014-2015 were Abbey, Gascoigne, River and Thames.	Metropolitan Police 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayors' Transport Strategy • LBBB Vision and Priorities • Barking and Dagenham Community Safety Strategy 2014 – 2017 • LBBB Local Implementation Plan
Perception of crime usually exceeds actual crime rates. During the day 71% of respondents feeling safe compared to 35% at night. More female respondents	London Borough of Barking & Dagenham Residents Survey 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LBBB Vision and Priorities • Barking and Dagenham Community Safety Strategy 2014 – 2017 • LBBB Local Implementation Plan.

<p>feel unsafe after dark (29%) compared to male respondents (42%). Respondents with a disability are more likely to feel unsafe after dark (69%) and during the day (33%) than compared with respondents that do not have a disability (47% and 15% respectively).</p>		
Cultural Heritage		
<p>Barking and Dagenham has 44 listed buildings and structures and a local list of 123 buildings of local architectural or historic interest. The borough has eight statutorily listed Heritage Assets on the English Heritage at Risk Register. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chadwell Heath Anti-Aircraft Gun Site, Marks Gate Conservation Area, LB grade II • Church of St Peter and St Paul, Crown Street, Dagenham Listed Place of Worship grade II*, CA • Barking Abbey Scheduled Monument, LB grade II, CA • The Warren Stone, Whalebone 	<p>Historic England LBBDD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor alterations 2012 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014. • LBBDD Conservation Area Appraisals. • Celebrating our past, looking forward with pride: A Heritage Strategy for Barking and Dagenham 2013 – 2016

<p>Lane North, Chadwell Heath Listed Building grade II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Old Vicarage, Crown Street, Dagenham <p>Listed Building grade II, CA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chadwell Heath anti-aircraft gun site, Whalebone Lane North (off), Chadwell Heath <p>Listed Building grade II, CA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Marks Stones, Whalebone Lane North, Chadwell Heath <p>Listed Building grade II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magistrates Court, East Street, Barking <p>Listed Building grade II, CA</p>		
Biodiversity		
<p>The borough has 25 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, eight of which are Local Nature Reserves, and one potential RIGS.</p>	<p>Greenspace Information for Greater London 2014</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor alterations 2012 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014. • London Biodiversity Action Plan • Local Biodiversity Action Plan
<p>Existing SINCS were surveyed in 2004 and no new SINCS have been added since.</p>	<p>Greenspace Information for Greater London 2014</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor alterations 2012 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014. • London Biodiversity Action Plan • Local Biodiversity Action Plan

Water		
<p>The overall water quality of the River Beam (from Ravensbourne to the Thames) is classified as Bad. The overall water quality of the Lower Roding, Mayesbrook River and the Goresbrook is Moderate. All four waterways Fail on Chemical quality.</p>	<p>Environment Agency (accessed 05/03/2015)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor alterations 2012 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014. • Better Environment Better Health (GLA) • All London Green Grid • The Thames River Basin Management Plan 2009 (EA) • London Biodiversity Action Plan • Barking and Dagenham Surface Water Management Plan – the use of SUDS could improve quality of surface water runoff. • LBBD Local Biodiversity Action Plan
Flooding		
<p>The southern section of the borough that adjoins the River Thames is heavily dependent upon manmade flood defences to protect it against the risk of flooding. The River Roding and the Beam River are key features of the borough and along with other smaller waterways, present a potential risk of flooding to property and infrastructure in the heart of the borough, away from the tidal frontages of the Thames.</p>	<p>SFRA 2008</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thames Estuary 2100 Plan • London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor alterations 2012 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014. • Better Environment Better Health (GLA) • All London Green Grid • London Biodiversity Action Plan • Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (Drain London) • LBBD Local Biodiversity Action Plan

<p>Surface water flooding has been analysed by Drain London. The objectives of the Surface Water Management Plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a robust understanding of surface water flood risk • Identify, define and prioritise Critical Drainage Areas • Make holistic and multifunctional recommendations for surface water management 	<p>Barking and Dagenham Surface Water Management Plan (Drain London)</p>	<p>Flood and Water Management Act 2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor alterations 2012 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014. (Policy 5.13) • Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Guidance (GLA April 2014) • PFRA • SFRA 2008 (to be updated for new Local Plan)
<p>Ground water flooding is an issue for parts of the borough as identified in the SFRA 2008.</p>	<p>SFRA 2008</p>	<p>SFRA 2008 (to be updated for new Local Plan)</p>
<p>In 2013/14, 26% of new homes completed and 14% of new home approved were in Flood Zone 3.</p>	<p>LBBD Annual Monitoring Report 2013/14</p>	<p>SFRA 2008 (to be updated for new Local Plan)</p>
<p>Air Quality</p>		
<p>The whole borough is designated an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) for both NO2 and PM10. The 2012 Updating and Screening Assessment report concluded that the Council should maintain its AQMA. The main sources of atmospheric pollutants are from road transport,</p>	<p>2012 Updating and Screening Assessment</p> <p>Air Quality In Barking & Dagenham A Guide For Public Health Professionals GLA September 2013</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor alterations 2012 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014. • Clearing London's Air – Mayor's Air Quality Strategy (2010) • Better Environment Better Health (GLA) • The Control of Dust and Emissions during Construction SPG 2014 (GLA) • LBBD Local Implementation Plan

<p>although there are important industrial sources in the south of the Borough and close to its boundaries.</p>		
<p>Noise</p>		
<p>Noise affects the quality of life and health of people in the borough. The rate of complaints made about noise in the borough increased by 26.6% in 2012/13. 11.2% of the population were exposed to road, rail and air transport noise of 55 dB(A) or more during the night-time in 2011.</p>	<p>Public Health Outcomes Framework Indicators</p> <p>Noise Mapping England http://services.defra.gov.uk/wps/portal/noise/maps#overview</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor alterations 2012 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014.
<p>Light pollution</p>		
<p>Light pollution comprises any adverse effect of artificial lighting and includes glare, light trespass and sky glow. Artificial lighting can impact on wildlife habitats, especially where lighting is proposed in or adjacent to open spaces or wildlife corridors.</p>	<p>Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Guidance (GLA April 2014)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor alterations 2012 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014.

Soil		
Barking and Dagenham has a long history of industrial land use. The majority of potential contaminated land is associated with past and current industrial uses (2010).	Barking and Dagenham Contaminated Land Strategy	
Waste		
23% of the waste produced in the borough was recycled but the 2010 target of recycling 27% of waste was not achieved. The amount of waste going to landfill reduced from 38% in 2011/12 to 32% in 2012/13. (AMR)	AMR 2013 /14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor alterations 2012 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014. • Waste: The Mayor’s Business Waste Management Strategy • London’s Wasted Resource: The Mayor’s Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2011 • Joint Waste Plan 2012 • Barking and Dagenham Municipal Waste strategy 2005 – 2020
Climate Change		
<p>CO2 emissions for the borough are estimated to be significantly lower than the average for London and for England (DECC 2014).</p> <p>94% of the CO2 emitted in 2012 was within the scope of influence of the local authority.</p> <p>The biggest source of CO2 in 2012 was from Industry and</p>	DECC 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor alterations 2012 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014.

<p>Commercial Electricity. Domestic Electricity, Domestic Gas and Transport were the next highest contributors.</p>		
<p>All wards in the borough are at risk of fuel poverty. Six Barking and Dagenham wards are at a high risk of fuel poverty.</p>	<p>JSNA 2014</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing risks and Increasing Resilience: The Mayor’s Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2011 • Delivering London’s Energy Future: The Mayor’s Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy 2011
<p>Parks and Green Spaces</p>		
<p>There are 2.80 hectares of parks and open space per 1000 population.</p> <p>Wards with the least access to a Metropolitan Park are Abbey, Gascoigne and Chadwell Heath.</p> <p>Wards with the least access to a district park are Chadwell Heath, Thames, Gascoigne, Valence and Whalebone.</p> <p>Wards with least access to local or small parks are Whalebone, Eastbury, Alibon, Longbridge, Thames and Valence</p>	<p>GLA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor alterations 2012 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014. • Better Environment Better Health (GLA) • All London Green Grid SPG 2012

9. Task A4: Developing the SA Framework

- 9.1 The SA Framework will be used for the actual appraisal of proposed policies contained in the Local Plan. At the basis of the SA framework lays a set of sustainability objectives. The proposed policies and plans under the Local Plan will be appraised against these objectives. This is done through the use of targets and indicators. If a proposed policy performs well or badly within this framework then the SA will be able to demonstrate this.
- 9.2 The proposed sustainability objectives are set out below. They have been derived from the review of PPPs and also from the work done on setting the baseline. Columns 3 and 4 in the table below demonstrate the level of compatibility between the selected SA objectives and the SEA topics and community priorities.
- 9.3 These objectives form the starting point for the SA Framework.

Proposed SA Framework

- 9.4 The SA Framework sets out the selected sustainability objectives which will be used to appraise the proposed policies in the Local Plan. The starting point are the objectives established in the Scoping Report for the Local Development Framework. These have been updated to address the sustainability issues derived from an analysis of the review of the environmental, social and economic baseline and review of plans, policies and programmes. Where possible, indicators have been selected which can be used to measure the achievement of these objectives. In most cases it is known that the data for these indicators is available. In some cases, it is being proposed that the data be collected as part of the SA process. The table also indicates where there may be gaps in terms of being able to assess whether or not a sustainability objective is being achieved

Table 3: SA Framework				
Headline Objective	Sub-objective	Detailed Indicator	Source	SEA / SA topic
1. Contribute towards reducing crime and the fear of crime	1.1 Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	Reduced crime and the fear of crime: Number of violent crimes; Number of serious youth violence ; Number of residential burglaries.	Corporate Priority Performance Reporting	Crime Deprivation
	1.2 Will it reduce the fear of crime?	% of men and women that feel unsafe during the day and after dark	LBBD Residents Survey; Metropolitan Police	
2. Ensure good accessibility to health, education, leisure services, culture, open space and allotments	2.1 Will it improve accessibility to key local services?	Number of patients per GP	Quality and Outcomes Framework (Health and Social Care Information Centre)	Accessibility; Education; Health; Deprivation
		Pupil attendance primary Pupil attendance secondary	Key Performance Indicator	
	2.2 Will it improve accessibility of leisure centres?	The number of leisure centre visits	Corporate Priority Performance Reporting	
	2.3 Will it improve the provision of open space?	Percentage of homes deficient in access to parks	GLA	

Table 3: SA Framework				
Headline Objective	Sub-objective	Detailed Indicator	Source	SEA / SA topic
	2.4 Will it improve provision of allotments	Rate of provision	GLA	
	2.5 Will it improve access for the mobility impaired?	Percentage of units approved and completed that meet wheelchair accessible housing standards and Lifetime Homes Standard	Planning applications approved and completed	
3. Reduce social deprivation within the borough	3.1 Will it reduce social deprivation?	Number of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) with 10% and 20% most deprived	Index of Multiple Deprivation	Deprivation
	3.2 Will it increase income levels?	Median weekly earnings for full-time workers living in the area	Key Performance Indicator	
4. Improve the health and wellbeing of LBB&D residents	4.1 Will it reduce death rates?	Gap in average life expectancy between Barking and Dagenham and England	JSNA	Health Road safety
		The percentage of children in Reception class recorded as obese	Key Performance Indicator	

Table 3: SA Framework				
Headline Objective	Sub-objective	Detailed Indicator	Source	SEA / SA topic
		The percentage of children in Year 6 recorded as obese		
		Number of KSI road casualties	JSNA / DfT	
		Number of residents that access care for mental health services annually	Mental Health Minimum Dataset (MHMDS) - HSCIC	
	4.2 Will it improve overall wellbeing?	General health of the population	Census	
		% of homes deficient in access to nature and to parks	GiGL Planning applications	
	4.3 Will it improve participation levels in sport amongst adults?	Adults participating in 30 minutes sports once a week	JSNA	
5. Increase employment opportunities for local people	5.1 Will it reduce unemployment overall?	% of households that are workless (ONS) % of children living in workless households (ONS)	Key Performance Indicator	Deprivation Education / skills
	5.2 Will it increase	16 to 18 year olds who	Key Performance	

Table 3: SA Framework				
Headline Objective	Sub-objective	Detailed Indicator	Source	SEA / SA topic
	employment opportunities for young people?	are not in education, employment or training (NEET)	Indicator	
6. Increase access to educational and vocational training for all local residents	6.1 Will it improve the qualifications and skills of young people?	% of pupils achieving 5 GCSE grades A*-C (including Maths and English)	Key Performance Indicator	Education / skills Deprivation
	6.2 Will it improve the qualifications and skills of adults?	% of residents aged between 16 and 64 who have achieved NVQ level two and above qualifications	NOMIS	
7. Increase supply of housing, choice and quality of housing and affordable housing within the borough	7.1 Will it increase the net number of units?	Number of new units built against target of 1236 new homes per year	Planning applications	Housing; Health; Deprivation
	7.2 Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups?	The number of affordable homes delivered against London Plan/London Housing Strategy proportions	Key Performance Indicator	
		Tenure and size	Planning applications	
	7.3 Will it reduce homelessness?	The number of households living in temporary	Corporate Priority Performance Reporting	

Table 3: SA Framework				
Headline Objective	Sub-objective	Detailed Indicator	Source	SEA / SA topic
		accommodation		
	7.4 Will it reduce the number of homes not achieving the Decent Homes Standard?	% of the private sector stock (owner occupied and rented) in the borough that is non decent	Private Sector House Condition Survey	
		The number of Council homes made decent	Key Performance Indicator	
8. Ensure LBB&D is served with a sustainable transport system	8.1 Will it increase use of public transport?	PTAL levels where new major developments are proposed Proposed investment in public transport	Planning applications	Accessibility Transport Climate Change
	8.2 Will it increase cycling?	% of adults in the borough who cycle at least once per month	London Borough Profiles, London Datastore	
	8.3 Will it reduce car ownership levels?	Average level of car ownership per household	London Borough Profiles, London Datastore	

Table 3: SA Framework				
Headline Objective	Sub-objective	Detailed Indicator	Source	SEA / SA topic
9. Conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets (including archaeology) and their settings and the cultural environment.	9.1 Will it protect and/or enhance sites of historic value?	Heritage Assets on the English Heritage at Risk Register	English Heritage	Cultural heritage and archaeology
	9.2 Will it protect or enhance the character and appearance of landscapes and townscapes and maintain or strengthen local distinctiveness?	Number of non-statutory-listed buildings, monuments and buildings of local importance and community assets, including open spaces and amenity greens lost through development	Planning applications	
10. Encourage growth of local businesses and attract inward investment	10.1 Will it increase the number of local businesses?	Number of active businesses	ONS	Employment
	10.2 Will it improve the local economy?	Gross Value Added (GVA) per workforce job	GLA	
	10.3 Will it attract inward investment?	To be confirmed		

Table 3: SA Framework				
Headline Objective	Sub-objective	Detailed Indicator	Source	SEA / SA topic
11. Reduce the emission of substances that contribute to climate change	11.1 Will it reduce CO2 emissions?	CO2 emissions for the borough	DECC	Climate change Health Deprivation Transport Housing
	11.2 Will it reduce energy consumption per capita?	EPC certificates for new buildings for energy efficiency ratings (A to F)	Energy Performance of Buildings Certificates, DCLG	
	11.3 Will it reduce fuel poverty?	Fuel Poverty Risk score	GLA	
	11.4 Will it increase the quantity of green cover?	Provision of green grid, priority habitat, vegetated open space, or tree-lined streets	GiGL, Planning applications	
12. Avoid, reduce and manage all forms of flood risk, and encourage the use of SuDS.	12.1 Will it reduce the risk of fluvial or tidal flooding?	Number of homes and vulnerable uses at risk from fluvial or tidal flooding	Environment Agency	Water and flooding
	12.2 Will it reduce the risk of groundwater flooding and / or surface water flooding?	Number of homes and vulnerable uses at risk from groundwater and/ or surface water flooding?	Environment Agency	
	12.3 Will it avoid locating new homes in areas of flood risk?	Developments approved in flood zones 2 and 3 against the advice of the	Planning applications EA / DCLG ‘	

Table 3: SA Framework				
Headline Objective	Sub-objective	Detailed Indicator	Source	SEA / SA topic
		Environment Agency'.		
	12.4 Will it promote the use of SUDS?	Number of SUDS incorporated into new development schemes Retrofitted SUDs into existing developments Creation of ecological SUDs in open spaces.	Planning applications	
13. Improve chemical and biological water quality	13.1 Will it improve the ecological and chemical quality of rivers and water ways?	Ecological and chemical quality of the River Thames, Roding, Beam, Mayesbrook and / Goresbrook and their tributaries	Environment Agency Catchment Data Explorer	Water and flooding Climate change Health Biodiversity, flora and fauna
	13.2 Will it improve the ecological and chemical quality of standing water bodies in the borough?	Ecological and chemical quality of the lakes and ponds in country parks and	LBBB Parks Department	
	13.3 Will it contribute to river restoration?	Number of metres of restored waterway	Planning applications	
14. Remediate and reuse of brownfield land	14.1 Will it contribute to the reuse of brownfield land of low biodiversity value	Area of brownfield land of low biodiversity value developed	Planning applications	Soil Health
	14.2 Will it remediate	Area of brownfield land	Planning	Soil

Table 3: SA Framework				
Headline Objective	Sub-objective	Detailed Indicator	Source	SEA / SA topic
	contaminated land?	remediated	applications	Health Water
15. Reduce air, noise and light pollution.	15.1 Will it achieve the National Air Quality Strategy Objectives?	Number of times the level of pollution exceeds the guide limits for PM10 and NO2	London Air Quality Network	Air Quality Health Deprivation
	15.2 Will it reduce the number of people exposed to noise pollution?	% of the population exposed to road, rail and air transport noise of 55 dB(A)		
	15.3 Will it reduce light pollution, including glare, light trespass and sky glow	Enforcement of planning conditions relating to artificial lighting	Planning applications	
16. Protect, enhance and increase biodiversity, habitats, species and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in the borough	16.1 Will it protect SINC, priority habitats, and priority or protected species?	Number and / or area of SINC and priority habitats lost or harmed Harm to protected /priority species as result of development process	Greenspace Information for Greater London Planning applications	Biodiversity and green infrastructure Deprivation Health
	16.2 Will it contribute to the London Plan regional BAP Habitat Targets, LBAP habitat targets and/or opportunities identified	Area of London Plan regional BAP Habitats and LBAP habitats created.	Greenspace Information for Greater London LBBD	

Table 3: SA Framework				
Headline Objective	Sub-objective	Detailed Indicator	Source	SEA / SA topic
	in NCAs 81 and 111?			
	16.3 Will it reduce deficiency in access to nature for local residents?	% homes with deficiency in access to nature	Greenspace Information for Greater London GLA	
	16.4 Will it contribute to the All London Green Grid or wildlife corridors?	% of land connected via green corridors of biodiversity value	Greenspace Information for Greater London	
17. Reduce water consumption within the borough	17.1 Will it reduce water consumption?	Number of new developments with water conservation measures implemented Number of new developments where water consumption is reduced to 110 litres per head (lph), conditioned through the planning process.	Planning applications	Water
18. Reduce amount of waste sent to landfill and increase	18.1 Will it reduce the amount of municipal waste?	Total tonnes of municipal waste arising in the borough	East London Waste Authority	Waste; Energy and resource

Table 3: SA Framework				
Headline Objective	Sub-objective	Detailed Indicator	Source	SEA / SA topic
re-use, recycling and recovery	18.2 Will it increase household waste recycling and composting?	The percentage of household waste that is recycled or composted	Key Performance Indicator	consumption

10. Task A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA

- 10.1 This Draft Scoping Report for the Sustainability Appraisal of the new Local Plan for the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham has been prepared by the Planning Policy Team which sits within the Development Planning Group within the Council.
- 10.2 Consultation on this document was undertaken with the three statutory environmental consultation agencies in accordance with Article 5(4) of the SEA Directive:
 - Environment Agency
 - Natural England
 - English Heritage
- 10.3 Consultation was also undertaken with the specific and general consultees identified in the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.
- 10.4 Consultation on the Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the new London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Local Plan took place from 23 March 2015 to 4 May 2015. A separate consultation report has been prepared which contains the responses received and the changes made in response.

Appendix A Policies, Plans and Programmes

Review of International, National, Regional and Local Plans and Policies

	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Implications for the Local Plan and SA
International		
European Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC)	The Directive seeks to protect the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development. The Directive requires the environmental assessment of plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.	SA will incorporate Strategic Environmental Assessment to be carried out to inform the preparation of the Local Plan.
EU Biodiversity Strategy 1998	This strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source. Targets for biodiversity are set by member states.	The Local Plan should seek to address those issues highlighted with spatial implications. The SA will need to include an objective to protect and enhance existing areas of biodiversity value.
EU Biodiversity Action Plan 2006	The EU Biodiversity Action Plan addresses the challenge of integrating biodiversity concerns into other policy sectors in a unified way. It specifies a comprehensive plan of priority actions and outlines the responsibility of community institutions and Member States in relation to each. It also contains indicators to monitor progress and a timetable for evaluations. The European Commission has undertaken to provide annual reporting on progress in delivery of the Biodiversity Action Plan.	The Local Plan should seek to address those issues highlighted with spatial implications. The SA will need to include an objective to protecting existing areas of biodiversity value.
United Nations Convention	Lists wetlands of international importance based on ecological and hydrological criteria	The Local Plan will need to consider how to protect and enhance any wetlands.

(Ramsar) on Wetlands of International Importance (1971)	Promotes the conservation and wide use of the wetlands included in the list	The SA will need to address the requirements of this convention.
European Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	Maintain or restore designated natural habitat types, and habitats of designated species. Take appropriate steps to avoid degrading or destroying Special Areas of Conservation	The Local Plan will need to consider how to protect and enhance the boroughs natural spaces. The SA will need to comply with this Directive.
European Birds Directive (2009/147/EEC)	Identifies 181 endangered species and sub-species for which the Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas	The Local Plan will need to consider how to protect local endangered species and their habitats. The SA will need to comply with this Directive.
European Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)	To maintain and improve ambient air quality, including the establishment of air quality standards for a specific set of pollutants PM10, PM2.5 and N02.	New developments should help achieve stringent air quality targets. SA objectives will need address air quality
Urban Waste Water Directive (91/271/EEC)	To protect the environment from the adverse effects of sewage discharges. The Directive regulates the collection and treatment of waste water from homes and industry and sets standards for collection and treatment of wastewater.	The Local Plan should seek to promote the objective contained within the waste water directive. SA objectives will need to address water quality
European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	Sustainable use of water and long term protection of water resources. Member States must aim to reach good chemical and ecological status in inland and coastal waters by 2015 and reduce pollution to surface water and groundwater.	The Local Plan will need to protect local waterways and seek to improve quality of surface water. SA objectives will need to address water quality
European Flood Risk Directive (2007/60/EC)	Aims to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity.	The Local Plan will need to take into account local flood risk zones, including through the preparation of an SFRA.

	It requires Member States to assess whether all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas, and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk. The Directive shall be carried out in coordination with the Water Framework Directive, most notably through flood risk management plans and river basin management plans, and also through coordination of the public participation procedures in the preparation of these plans.	SA objectives will need to address flood risk and its impacts.
Doha amendment to the Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change (2012)	Places greenhouse gases emission reduction targets of 20% for the UK.	The Local Plan must consider the impact of climate change, and how to contribute to reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. SA objectives will need to address green house gas reduction
The Future We Want Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (2012)	Recognizes the importance of the three Rio conventions for advancing sustainable development. Urges all parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and parties to the Kyoto Protocol there to fully implement their commitments, as well as decisions adopted under those agreements.	The Local Plan must consider the impact of climate change, and how to contribute to reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. SA objectives will need to cover sustainable development
Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)	Establishes a common framework for the use of energy from renewable sources in order to limit greenhouse gas emissions and to promote cleaner transport. It sets national indicative targets for renewable energy production from individual member states. The UK has committed to sourcing 15% of its energy from renewable sources by 2020.	The Local Plan will seek to contribute towards meeting renewable energy targets. SA objectives will need to address green house gas reduction

<p>Energy Performance of Buildings (Directive 2010/31/EU)</p>	<p>Requires moving towards new and retrofitted nearly zero energy buildings by 2020 (2018 in the case of Public buildings), and the application of a cost optimal methodology for setting minimum requirements for both the building's envelope and the technical systems.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should promote energy efficiency of buildings within policies. SA objectives will need to address green house gas reduction</p>
<p>The European (Valletta) Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (2000).</p>	<p>To provide for the maintenance of an inventory of the country's archaeological heritage To provide for archaeological participation in planning policies designed to ensure well balanced strategies for the protection, conservation and enhancement of sites of archaeological interest; To ensure that in development schemes affecting archaeological sites, sufficient time and resources are allocated for an appropriate scientific study to be made of the site and for its findings to be published</p>	<p>The Local Plan should protect, conserve and enhance the Borough's Archaeological assets. The SA objectives will to address the importance of the borough's archaeological heritage.</p>
<p>European Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EEC)</p>	<p>The Directive sets a revised framework for waste management in the EU, aimed at encouraging reuse and recycling of waste. It includes a five step hierarchy of waste management options, with waste prevention as the preferred option, and then reuse, recycling, recovery (including energy recovery) and safe disposal, in descending order. The Directive sets a 50% target for household recycling and reuse and 70% target for non hazardous construction and demolition waste, both of which must be reached by the UK by 2020.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should reflect the waste hierarchy and have regard to the principles and aspirations set out in the strategy. The SA objectives will need to address the issue of sustainable waste management.</p>
<p>European Directive on the Management of Waste from Extractive Industries</p>	<p>Produce a waste management plan which sets out predictions of the amount of waste likely to be generated and methods of management Ensure safety measures are in place that protect the environment and avoid possible accidents Create a site restoration plan</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to comply with the provisions of this Directive. The SA objectives will need to take this Directive into account.</p>

(2006/21/EC)	Guarantee sufficient funds are available to restore the land to a satisfactory state	
European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention)	Promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues.	The Local Plan should protect and enhance local and regional landscapes, whether they have heritage, natural, or other value.

National		
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	Introduced reforms to streamline and speed up planning system including LDFs and Sustainability Appraisal	SA and Local Plan needs to comply with the act
Planning Act 2008	Created Infrastructure Planning Commission and established Community Infrastructure Levy	Mayoral and Council CIL apply and need to be taken into account in preparing Local Plan
Localism Act 2011	The Localism Act introduces a number of measures to provide greater decision making powers at the local level, creating space for Local Authorities to lead and innovate, and giving people the opportunity to take control of decisions that matter to them.	The Local Plan will need to meet the requirements of the action including the Duty to Cooperate.
The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012	The Regulations (a) consolidate the existing Town and Country Planning (Local Development)(England) Regulations 2004 and the amendments made to them; and (b) make new provision and amendments to take account of the changes made by the Localism Act 2011.	The Local Plan will need to satisfy the regulations.
National Planning Policy Framework 2012 and National Planning Policy Guidance	Together, the National Planning Policy Framework and National Planning Practice Guidance set out the government's national planning policies and guidance for new development. They aim to help create the homes and jobs that the country needs, while protecting and enhancing	The Local Plan and its preparation including the SA will need to be compliant with the NPPF and NPPG

(General)	the natural and historic environments. Includes a presumption in favour of sustainable development	
National Planning Policy Framework 2012 and National Planning Policy Guidance (Housing)	Local Plan needs to meet the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years worth of housing against their housing requirements identify a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15 deliver a wide choice of high quality homes, widen opportunities for home ownership and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities, local planning authorities	Local Plan will need to comply with these requirements in order to be found sound. Number, type, tenure and affordability of housing is key sustainability issues and will need to be addressed by the SA objectives
National Planning Policy Framework 2012 and National Planning Policy Guidance (Economic Development)	Planning policies should recognise and seek to address potential barriers to investment, including a poor environment or any lack of infrastructure, services or housing. Sets out six objectives that local plans should address including setting out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area and setting criteria, or identifying strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period. Also makes clear that planning policies should avoid the long term protection of sites allocated for employment use where there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for that purpose	Will need to review supply of industrial land and also contain a clear strategy to address barriers to investment The SA will need to test whether the Local Plan policies increase employment opportunities for local people and tackles barriers to inward investment for businesses. The SA will need to translate national policy on economy and employment into meaningful local objectives under the economic sphere.
National Planning Policy Framework 2012 and National Planning Policy Guidance (biodiversity and geodiversity)	The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils; recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services; minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the	The Local Plan will need to be based on a sound understanding of the borough's biodiversity and geodiversity ensuring that valued assets are given the necessary protection and opportunities to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity are planned for.

	<p>Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;</p> <p>preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability;</p> <p>and remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.</p>	<p>SA objectives will need to address biodiversity conservation, enhancement and restoration and also geological issues.</p>
<p>National Planning Policy Framework 2012 and National Planning Policy Guidance (air quality)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Local Plan will need to ensure new development helps achieve compliance with EU air quality targets</p> <p>SA objectives will need address air quality</p>
<p>National Planning Policy Framework 2012 and National Planning Policy Guidance (flooding)</p>	<p>Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Local Plans should be supported by Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and develop policies to manage flood risk from all sources</p>	<p>Understanding of flood risk will be aided by the Council's emerging Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and the existing preliminary flood risk assessment and surface water management plan.</p> <p>SA objectives will need to address flood risk and its impacts.</p>
<p>National Planning Policy Framework 2012 and National Planning Policy Guidance (climate change)</p>	<p>Local planning authorities should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand considerations</p> <p>To support the move to a low carbon future, local planning authorities should:</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to comply with this national policy in ensuring new development mitigates and adapts to climate change taking full account of flood risk, water supply and demand considerations</p>

	<p>plan for new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions; actively support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings; and</p> <p>when setting any local requirement for a building's sustainability, do so in a way consistent with the Government's zero carbon buildings policy and adopt nationally described standards.</p> <p>To help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy, local planning authorities should recognise the responsibility on all communities to contribute to energy generation from renewable or low carbon sources</p>	<p>SA objectives will need take account of causes of climate change, flood risk and water supply</p>
<p>National Planning Policy Framework 2012 and National Planning Policy Guidance (culture)</p>	<p>Identifies the arts, culture and tourism as main town centre uses.</p>	<p>Local Plan will need to allocate a range of suitable sites to meet the scale and type of retail, leisure, commercial, office, tourism, cultural, community and residential development needed in town centres</p> <p>The SA objectives will need to address culture both as an economic driver and a social benefit</p>
<p>National Planning Policy Framework 2012 and National Planning Policy Guidance (design)</p>	<p>Emphasises that it is important to plan positively for the achievement of high quality and inclusive design for all development, including individual buildings, public and private spaces and wider area development schemes.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to create socially inclusive environments which enables all groups to enjoy the urban and natural environments equally irrespective of their age, gender, race, disability, religion or sexuality.</p> <p>The SA objectives will need to address the issue of creating inclusive environments.</p>
<p>National Planning Policy Framework</p>	<p>A core planning principle of the NPPF is contributing to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to ensure that new development minimises pollution and</p>

<p>2012 and National Planning Policy Guidance (pollution)</p>	<p>reducing pollution.</p>	<p>its adverse impacts on the natural environment and human health The SA objectives will need to address minimisation of pollution</p>
<p>National Planning Policy Framework 2012 and National Planning Policy Guidance (heritage)</p>	<p>Emphasises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance. States that good design is indivisible from good planning" and that local plans should "develop robust and comprehensive policies that set out the quality of development that will be expected for the area</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to be based on a thorough understanding of the borough's heritage and aim to secure high quality design in recognition that today's new buildings are tomorrows heritage. The SA objectives will need to consider the protection and enhancement of the borough's heritage.</p>
<p>National Planning Policy Framework 2012 and National Planning Policy Guidance (transport)</p>	<p>Contains policies focused on achieving sustainable development and giving people a choice about how they travel. Supports low carbon travel and use of transport statements and assessments in determining best solution for new developments. Seeks to ensure developments that generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised Provides advice on ensuring the right amount of car parking is provided particularly to support town centres.</p>	<p>In the interests of climate change and air quality the Local Plan will need to encourage a modal shift to more sustainable forms of transport whilst ensuring that this is not to the detriment of the ability of people to access jobs or the future health of town centres. The SA objectives will need to address the issue of creating a sustainable transport system.</p>
<p>National Planning Policy Framework 2012 and National Planning Policy Guidance (minerals)</p>	<p>NPPF sets out the national policies to ensure that is a sufficient supply of material to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that the country needs.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to be consistent with the NPPF in planning for future minerals extraction. The SA objectives will need to take into account the availability of resources to deliver growth in a sustainable way.</p>

<p>National Planning Policy for Traveller Sites</p>	<p>Sets out that Local Plans should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning: identify and update annually, a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of sites against their locally set targets identify a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years six to ten and, where possible, for years 11-15 consider production of joint development plans that set targets on a cross-authority basis, to provide more flexibility in identifying sites, particularly if a local planning authority has special or strict planning constraints across its area (local planning authorities have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries) relate the number of pitches or plots to the circumstances of the specific size and location of the site and the surrounding population's size and density protect local amenity and environment</p>	<p>The Local Plan should address the requirements of national planning policy for traveller sites. The SA objectives will need to reflect this policy.</p>
<p>National Planning Policy for waste 2014</p>	<p>Makes clear the Local Planning Authorities should use a proportionate evidence base, identify need for waste management facilities and identify suitable sites and areas, In London this means having regard to the apportionments set out in the London Plan and providing sufficient capacity to manage these arisings.</p>	<p>In the process of preparing the Local Plan consideration will need to be given of whether the Joint Waste Plan needs updating. The Joint Waste Plan has proven successful so far in delivering the sites to meet the London Plan apportionment. The SA objectives will need to address the issue of sustainable waste management.</p>

<p>National Policy Statements EN1 – EN6</p>	<p>Overarching National Policy Statement (EN1) Sets out need for all types of new energy infrastructure Fossil Fuel Electricity Generating Infrastructure (EN2) Provides primary policy for decision making on fossil fuel generating stations over 50MW Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN3) Covers renewable energy for on-shore wind, biomass and waste generating infrastructure over 50MW and off-shore over 100MW Gas supply infrastructure and Gas and Oil pipelines (EN4) Electricity Networks (EN5) Covers above ground power lines of 132KV and over Nuclear power generation (EN6) Covers nuclear generating stations over 50MW and lists the sites judged potentially suitable for deployment of new nuclear power stations by the end of 2025</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to take account and be consistent with these statements The SA objectives will need to take these statements into account.</p>
<p>Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 1 – The Historic Environment in Local Plans (2015)</p>	<p>Provides information to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG).</p>	<p>The principles set out in this guidance will be taken into account in the preration of the Local Plan and undertaking the SA.</p>
<p>Securing the Future – United Kingdom Government Sustainable Development Strategy 2005</p>	<p>Sets out five guiding principles to achieve sustainable development Living with environmental limits Ensuring a strong healthy and just society Achieving a sustainable economy Promoting good governance Using sound science responsibility</p>	<p>This guiding principles will be taken into account in preparing the Local Plan and undertaking the SA</p>

<p>Housing Act 2004</p>	<p>Makes the following provisions: Regulates houses in multiple occupation Introduces Home Information Packs Provides the legal framework for Tenancy Deposit Schemes</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to take account of and reflect the Provisions of the Act.</p>
<p>Laying the foundations: a housing strategy for England 2011</p>	<p>The housing strategy sets out a package of reforms to: get the housing market moving again lay the foundations for a more responsive, effective and stable housing market in the future support choice and quality for tenants improve environmental standards and design quality</p>	<p>The number, type, size and affordability of new housing will have a major impact on implementing the national housing strategy and the Local Plan has a key role to play in this regard SA objectives will need to take into account this strategy</p>
<p>Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</p>	<p>Places a duty on local authorities to take reasonably practicable steps to further the conservation, restoration or enhancement of those species and habitats identified as priorities for biological conservation</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to consider how to protect and enhance the boroughs biodiversity. SA objectives will need to address biodiversity conservation, enhancement and restoration.</p>
<p>Natural Environment White Paper – The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011)</p>	<p>Aims mainstream the value of nature across our society by: facilitating greater local action to protect and improve nature; creating a green economy, in which economic growth and the health of our natural resources sustain each other, and markets, business and Government better reflect the value of nature; strengthening the connections between people and nature to the benefit of both; and showing leadership in the European Union and internationally, to protect and enhance natural assets globally.</p>	<p>Local Plan will need to take into account and address the aims of this strategy SA objectives will need to take into account this White Paper.</p>

<p>National Biodiversity Strategy: Biodiversity 2020: a strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011)</p>	<p>The mission for this strategy, for the next decade, is: to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people. It aims to deliver this through action in four areas: a more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea putting people at the heart of biodiversity policy reducing environmental pressures improving our knowledge</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to be based on a sound understanding of the borough's biodiversity ensuring that valued assets are given the necessary protection and opportunities to enhance biodiversity and are planned for.</p> <p>SA objectives will need to address biodiversity protection and need to support healthy ecosystems,</p>
<p>Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006</p>	<p>The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 sets up the framework for conservation of the natural environment, including establishing Natural England. It sets up the organisational structure for nature conservation and includes the main tools and legislation for achieving this.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to protect the landscapes and priority species identified in the Action Plan.</p> <p>The SA will need to comply with the requirements of this Act.</p>
<p>Nature Nearby - Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance (NE265) (2010)</p>	<p>Recommends the amount and quality of accessible natural green spaces needed and provides advice on delivery.</p>	<p>The Local Plan can help achieve the recommended levels of access to natural greenspace.</p> <p>SA objectives will need to address levels of access to natural greenspace.</p>
<p>National Character Area Profiles: NCA Profile:111 Northern Thames Basin (NE466) and NCA Profile: 81 Greater Thames Estuary (NE473)</p>	<p>NCA's provide both a strong environmental evidence base and a summary of integrated, sustainable opportunities for the future management of an area.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should make use of the evidence base provided in the relevant NCA Profiles and seek integration of the opportunities identified into the Local Plan where possible.</p>

<p>National pollinator strategy: for bees and other pollinators in England (2014)</p>	<p>This strategy sets out a 10 year plan to help pollinating insects survive and thrive. One of the five key areas in the plan, Supporting pollinators across towns, cities and the countryside, includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with large-scale landowners, and their advisers, contractors and facility managers, to promote simple changes to land management to provide food, shelter and nest sites. • Ensuring good practice to help pollinators through initiatives with a wide range of organisations and professional networks including managers of public and amenity spaces, utility and transport companies, brownfield site managers, local authorities, developers and planners. • Encouraging the public to take action in their gardens, allotments, window boxes and balconies to make them pollinator-friendly or through other opportunities such as community gardening and volunteering on nature reserves. 	<p>The Local Plan should seek opportunities to integrate initiatives to support pollinators into policies and site specific allocations.</p> <p>The SA objectives should assess inclusion of initiatives to support pollinators.</p>
<p>Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010)</p>	<p>Sets out the ways in which the EU Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC will be complied with and managed at national level.</p>	<p>Local Plan is key means of achieving these targets SA objectives will need address air quality</p>
<p>UK Air Quality Strategy (2007)</p>	<p>The strategy sets health-based air quality standards a range of air pollutants reflecting the European standards. The pollutants covered are: Benzene; 1,3-butadiene; carbon monoxide (CO); Lead; nitrogen dioxide (NO₂); Ozone; Particles (PM₁₀); sulphur dioxide (SO₂); polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Performance against these objectives is monitored where people are regularly present and might be exposed to air pollution.</p>	<p>Local Plan is key means of achieving these targets SA objectives will need address air quality</p>
<p>Flood and Water</p>	<p>The Act introduced a comprehensive management structure</p>	<p>Local Plan will need to ensure new</p>

Management Act 2010	to protect people, homes and businesses from flood risk. It established Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFA) and Risk Management Authorities (RMA) with different roles and responsibilities in flood risk and water management. Alongside new duties in preparing new plans called Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments (PFRA) and investigating flooding events, the LLFA is now responsible for providing advice on surface water flooding and SUDs	development is based on a sound understanding of flood risk and protects people homes and businesses from its effects. SA objectives will need to address flood risk and its impacts.
Flood Risk Regulations 2009	Introduces Lead Local Flood Authorities, who gain new powers and responsibilities such as: Developing Flood Risk Management Strategies Designation and registration of assets Investigation of flooding	Will help increase understanding of flood risk in the borough and the assets which provide protection. SA objectives will need to address flood risk and its impacts.
Climate Change Act 2008	Places a duty on the United Kingdom to reduce its carbon dioxide and other emissions by at least 26 per cent by 2020 and at least 60 per cent by 2050, compared to 1990 baseline level (which includes other greenhouse gases).	The Local Plan will need to ensure new developments helps achieve these targets by promoting sustainable development and a low carbon lifestyle and economy. SA objectives will need to address green house gas reduction
Energy Act 2008	The Energy Act 2008 updates energy legislation to: reflect the availability of new technologies and emerging renewable technologies correspond with the UK's changing requirements for secure energy supply protect our environment and the tax payer as the energy market changes	The Local Plan will need be based on an understanding of the spatial implications of the act locally SA objectives will need to address the relevant parts of this Act.
Energy Act 2011	The Act has three principal objectives: tackling barriers to investment in energy efficiency; enhancing energy security; and enabling investment in low carbon energy supplies.	The Local Plan will need be based on an understanding of the spatial implications of the act locally

<p>UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)</p>	<p>Sets targets for increasing proportion of electricity, heat and transport energy generated from renewable by Put in place the mechanisms to provide financial support for renewable electricity and heat worth around £30 billion between now and 2020: Drive delivery and clear away barriers Increase investment in emerging technologies and pursue new sources of supply: Create new opportunities for individuals, communities and business to harness renewable energy:</p>	<p>Local Plan should aim to help to increase proportion of energy generated from renewable resources</p> <p>SA objectives will need to address the relevant parts of this Act.</p>
<p>Creating a sporting habit for life – Youth Sports Strategy 2012</p>	<p>Aims to increase consistently the number of young people developing sport as a habit for life.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will be underpinned by the Council’s play pitch strategy which will help ensure the right level of play pitch provision is provided with new development taking into account existing provision The SA objectives will need to address the health and wellbeing of the boroughs residents</p>
<p>Equality Act 2010</p>	<p>Requires that regard is given to the desirability of reducing socioeconomic inequalities; reform and harmonise equality law and restate the greater part of the enactments relating to discrimination and harassment related to certain personal characteristics.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to ensure that it promotes equal opportunities. The SA objectives will need to promote equality</p>
<p>Marmot Review 'Fair Society, Healthy Lives', February 2010</p>	<p>Identifies six key priorities to focus policy on addressing inequalities</p> <p>Give every child the best start in life. Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives. Create fair employment and good work for all. Ensure a healthy standard of living for all.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to ensure the location and design of new development enables people to lead healthy lifestyles, maximise access to employment opportunities, improves living standards and creates healthy environments where children can reach their maximum potential.</p>

	<p>Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities Strengthen the role and impact of ill health prevention.</p>	<p>The SA objectives will need to address health and wellbeing.</p>
Regional		
London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor Alterations to the London Plan 2013 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014 (general)	<p>The London Plan is the overall strategic plan for London, and it sets out a fully integrated economic, environmental, transport and social framework for the development of the capital to 2031. It forms part of the development plan for Greater London. London boroughs' local plans need to be in general conformity with the London Plan, and its policies guide decisions on planning applications by councils and the Mayor.</p>	<p>The Local Plan is required to be in general conformity with the London Plan. The SA will need to include objectives covering economic, environmental and social spheres.</p>
London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor Alterations to the London Plan 2013 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014 (general)	<p>Sets current housing target of 1065 new homes a year which has been revised up to 1236 in the further alterations based on latest SHLAA and SHMA. Seeks to maximise affordable housing provision subject to viability and other concerns.</p>	<p>There is a gap between housing need and housing capacity which borough's are expected to address through maximising housing supply in the Local Plan. The SA will test the impact of maximising housing supply on sustainability indicators.</p>
London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor Alterations to the London Plan 2013 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014 (general)	<p>Sets out the Mayor's policies which policies seek to support development and growth of London's diverse economy, enabling it to contribute to the prosperity of the UK and provide Londoners with the goods, services and job opportunities they will need.</p>	<p>The Local Plan is required to be in general conformity with the London Plan and its Alterations. The SA will need to test whether the Local Plan policies increase employment opportunities for local people and tackles barriers to inward investment for businesses. The SA objectives will need to take the London Plan into account</p>

<p>London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor Alterations to the London Plan 2013 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014 (general)</p>	<p>The London Plan encourages and promotes the management, enhancement and creation of green space for biodiversity, and promotes public access and appreciation of nature.</p> <p>The Mayor has set up the concept of a Blue Ribbon Network for the Thames and London's waterways and the land alongside them.</p> <p>This will establish principles concerning the use and management of the water and land beside it.</p> <p>The Blue Ribbon Network along with green and open spaces create the Green Grid.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need provide the appropriate protection to the borough's network of Site of Importance for Nature Conservation and also policies for Blue Ribbon Network and the Green Grid for which there is more detailed advice.</p> <p>SA objectives will need to take into account the enhancements and creation of green space for biodiversity and the promotion of public access and appreciate of nature.</p> <p>SA objectives also need to cover importance of Blue Ribbon Network.</p>
<p>London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor Alterations to the London Plan 2013 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014 (general)</p>	<p>Sets out the Mayor's policies for tackling air pollution and improving air quality in London. The Mayor will work with strategic partners to ensure that the spatial, climate change, transport and design policies of the plan support implementation of the Air Quality and Transport strategies to achieve reductions in pollutant emissions and minimise public exposure to pollution.</p>	<p>Local Plan is a key means of improving air quality</p> <p>SA objectives will need address air quality</p>
<p>London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor Alterations to the London Plan 2013 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014 (general)</p>	<p>Aims to address current and future flood issues and minimise risks in a sustainable and cost effective way.</p> <p>Boroughs should utilise Strategic Flood Risk Appraisals to identify areas where particular flood risk issues exist and develop actions and policy approaches aimed at reducing these risks, particularly through redevelopment of sites at risk of flooding and identifying specific opportunities for flood risk management measures. Boroughs should, in line with the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, utilise Surface</p>	<p>The Local Plan is required to be in general conformity with the London Plan and its Alterations.</p> <p>SA objectives will need to address flood risk and its impacts.</p>

	Water Management Plans to identify areas where there are particular surface water management issues and develop actions and policy approaches aimed at reducing these risks.	
London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor Alterations to the London Plan 2013 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014 (general)	Sets out the Mayor's policies on for tackling climate change, particularly in relation to the built environment. The plan seeks to strongly influence the way in which new development in London responds to the challenge of climate change, and creates opportunities for existing areas with respect to both mitigation and adaptation.	The Local Plan is required to be in general conformity with the London Plan and its Alterations. The SA objectives will need to address climate change mitigation and adaptation
London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor Alterations to the London Plan 2013 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014 (general)	Sets out policies to support the continued success of London's diverse range of arts, cultural, professional sporting and entertainment enterprises and the cultural, social and economic benefits that they offer to its residents, workers and visitors.	The Local Plan is required to be in general conformity with the London Plan and its Alterations. The SA objectives will need to address culture both as an economic driver and a social benefit
London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor Alterations to the London Plan 2013 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014 (general)	The London Plan aims to tackle health, social and educational inequalities within London. Specifically, section 3 on London's People features policy 3.1 'Ensuring Equal Life Chances for All'. Within that policy, guidance is provided on DPD preparation. The policy states: "In preparing DPDs, boroughs should engage with local groups and communities to identify their needs and make appropriate provision for them". It is worth noting that the London Plan was prepared in keeping with national equalities and disabilities legislation and was subject to a full Equalities Impact Assessment	The Local Plan is required to be in general conformity with the London Plan and its Alterations. The Local Plan should promote equal opportunities across all policy areas. The SA objectives will need address health, social and education inequalities.

	during its preparation.	
London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor Alterations to the London Plan 2013 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014 (general)	London's issues with pollution are acknowledged in the London Plan and it is one of the Mayor's six strategic objectives to ensure that London is 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. The Mayor sets out that London should be a city that leads in the reduction of pollution and has a suite of relevant environmental policies related to pollution, air quality and climate change.	<p>The Local Plan is required to be in general conformity with the London Plan and its Alterations. The Local Plan will need to minimise pollution from development.</p> <p>The SA objectives will need to address minimisation of pollution</p>
London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor Alterations to the London Plan 2013 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014 (general)	<p>Emphasises that good quality design will be essential and must respond sensitively to local context.</p> <p>Aims to ensure improvement to quality of life for all Londoners and all of London – enabling growth and change, while also supporting the retention of London's heritage and distinctiveness, and making living here a better and more enriching experience for all.</p>	<p>The Local Plan is required to be in general conformity with the London Plan and its Alterations.</p> <p>The SA objectives will need to address the issue of heritage.</p>
London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor Alterations to the London Plan 2013 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014 (general)	<p>The Overall aim is to have a city where it is easy, safe and convenient for everyone to access jobs, opportunities and facilities.</p> <p>The London Plan sets out an indicative list of transport schemes such as Crossrail and sets out detailed car and cycle parking standards.</p>	<p>The Local Plan is required to be in general conformity with the London Plan and its alterations.</p> <p>The Local Plan will need to implement the London Plan parking, disabled parking and cycle parking standards locally. It is also an opportunity to provide the evidence base for future schemes for inclusion in the London Plan such as those already include in the draft London Riverside Opportunity Area Planning</p>

		<p>Framework.</p> <p>The SA objectives will need to address the issue of creating a sustainable transport system.</p>
<p>London Plan 2011, Revised Early Minor Alterations to the London Plan 2013 and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan 2014 (general)</p>	<p>Applies the waste hierarchy waste management which starts from the position that the best approach is to reduce the amount of waste that arises in the first place. Where this is not possible, he supports an approach based on the waste hierarchy that emphasises reuse, and then recycling and composting, before energy recovery and disposal.</p> <p>Manage as much of London’s waste within London as practicable, working towards managing the equivalent of 100 per cent of London’s waste within London by 2031</p> <p>Create positive environmental and economic impacts from waste processing</p> <p>Work towards zero biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2031.</p> <p>Municipal waste recycling - the Mayor wishes to see a doubling to 45 per cent by 2015 and then 50 per cent by 2020</p> <p>The London Plan sets out waste apportionment figures by borough.</p>	<p>The Local Plan is required to be in general conformity with the London Plan and its Alterations.</p> <p>The Local Plan will need to reflect the waste hierarchy and contribute to the targets set by the Mayor.</p> <p>The SA objectives will need to address the issue of sustainable waste management based on the waste hierarchy and focused on achieving this targets.</p>
<p>Draft London Riverside Opportunity Area Planning Framework</p>	<p>Contains five key objectives</p> <p>A strategic approach to the release of underused Strategic Industrial Land and the designation of new SIL to create up to 26,5000 new homes and 16,000 new jobs</p> <p>Improved transport infrastructure and services to unlock development</p> <p>High quality public and private relam</p> <p>Expediting the development of publicly owned land</p>	<p>Must be read in conjunction with the London. It forms a material consideration and therefore must be taken into account in preparing the Local Plan.</p>

<p>London Housing Strategy</p>	<p>Maximising housing investment Contains five key priorities increasing housing supply to levels not seen since the 1930s; better supporting working Londoners and helping more of them into home ownership; improving the private rented sector and promoting new purpose-built and well managed private rented housing; pushing for a new, long-term financial settlement for London Government to drive housing delivery; and bringing forward land for development and accelerating the pace of housing delivery through Housing Zones and the London Housing Bank.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to address the priorities of the Housing Strategy in particular increase the pace of housing delivery, increase supply of purpose built private rented housing and building homes that working Londoners can afford.</p> <p>The SA objectives will need to take this strategy into account</p>
<p>Mayors Economic Development Strategy (2010)</p>	<p>Contains five objectives to strengthen london’s economy and address weaknesses Objective 1: to promote London as the world capital of business, the world’s top international visitor destination, and the world’s leading international centre of learning and creativity. Objective 2: to ensure that London has the most competitive business environment in the world. Objective 3: to make London one of the world’s leading low carbon capitals by 2025 and a global leader in carbon finance. Objective 4: to give all Londoners the opportunity to take part in London’s economic success, access sustainable employment and progress in their careers. Objective 5: to attract the investment in infrastructure and regeneration which London needs, to maximise the benefits</p>	<p>Need to have regard to these objectives in setting out policies for economic development and skills</p> <p>The SA objectives will need to take the strategy into account.</p>

<p>London Enterprise Panel's Jobs and Growth Plan 2013</p>	<p>Focuses on four key priorities 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.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to have regard to these priorities in setting out policies for economic development and skills and the infrastructure required to support this The SA objectives will need to take account of this Plan.</p>
<p>Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy 2002</p>	<p>Aims to take responsibility to conserve London's wildlife and its habitats and involve Londoners in a greater understanding, enjoyment and participation in nature. Identifies five priority areas: Biodiversity for people Nature for its own sake Economic benefits Functional benefits Sustainable development</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to address these priority areas in order to contribute to achieving the aim of the Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy. SA objectives need for consider these five priority areas.</p>
<p>London Biodiversity Action Plan</p>	<p>11 habitat types are identified, each with its own Habitat Action Plan.</p>	<p>Local Plan will need to ensure it is based on a sound understand of the borough's biodiversity, The SA will need to review the significance of these 11 habitat types locally.</p>
<p>Clearing London's Air – Mayor's Air Quality Strategy (2010)</p>	<p>This Air Quality Strategy sets out actions to improving London's air quality and includes measures aimed at reducing emissions from transport, homes, workplaces and new developments. It also sets out how Londoners can reduce their own emissions, and, especially for vulnerable people, reduce their risk of exposure.</p>	<p>Local Plan is a key means of improving air quality SA objectives will need address air quality</p>

<p>Securing London's water future: The Mayor's water strategy 2011</p>	<p>Aims to promote improved water management – both in terms of the water we want (such as drinking water) and the water we don't want (such as sewage and floodwater in the wrong place). This strategy considers all aspects of water management and how they interact.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to ensure all new development is water efficient and manages rainwater and the disposal of waste water sustainably. SA objectives will need to address water quality and management of waste water</p>
<p>Managing Risks and Increasing Resilience: The Mayor's climate change adaptation strategy 2011</p>	<p>The aim of the London Climate Change Adaptation Strategy is to assess the consequences of climate change on London and to prepare for the impacts of climate change and extreme weather to protect and enhance the quality of life of Londoners. The strategy sits alongside other Mayoral and national strategies to prepare for climate risks and opportunities and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, especially the London Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to promote and facilitate new development and infrastructure that is located, designed and constructed for the climate it will experience over its design life The SA objectives will need to address climate change adaptation</p>
<p>Delivering London's Energy Future: the Mayor's climate change mitigation and energy strategy 2011</p>	<p>This strategy has been developed with four objectives: to reduce CO2 emissions to mitigate climate change; to maximise economic opportunities from the transition to a low carbon capital; to ensure a secure and reliable energy supply for London; and to meet, and where possible exceed, national climate change and energy objectives.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to promote local carbon lifestyles and economies and ensure the energy needs of new and existing development are provided for securely. The SA objectives will need to take into account climate change mitigation.</p>
<p>Mayor's Cultural Strategy: Cultural Metropolis (2014 update)</p>	<p>This update to 2010's Cultural Metropolis, the Mayor's Culture Strategy, summarises recent achievements, assesses progress against objectives, updates with new evidence and also outlines further actions. It recognises that challenges still remain, and that hard work is needed to maintain London's position as a global leader for culture.</p>	<p>Barking has the potential to be an important cultural hub in East London building on the emerging Cultural Industries Quarter, the Broadway Theatre and the new leisure centre. The Local Plan will need to ensure that the central importance of culture is captured in future plans for Barking Town Centre and other regeneration areas including underused buildings and vacant land.</p>

		The SA objectives will need to address culture both as an economic driver and a social benefit
Equal life chances for all 2014	Highlights the Mayor's commitment to tackling inequality; improving life chances, and removing barriers that prevent people from reaching their full potential. Aims to ensure that equality is mainstreamed into everything the organisation does, including how it obtains goods and services.	The Local Plan will need to ensure that it helps increase social mobility and creates environments and opportunities which allow local residents to achieve their full potential. Local labour and skills policies will be particularly important in this regard. The SA objectives will need to promote equality.
Mayor's Transport Strategy 2010	Six goals set out how the overarching vision should be implemented. The transport strategy should: Support economic development and population growth Enhance the quality of life for all Londoners Improve the safety and security of all Londoners Improve transport opportunities for all Londoners Reduce transport's contribution to climate change and improve its resilience Support delivery of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and its legacy	The Local Plan will have regard to the principles and aspirations set out in the strategy. The SA objectives will need to address the issue of creating a sustainable transport system.
London's Wasted Resource: The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2011	Has the following key objectives: Provide Londoners with the knowledge, infrastructure and incentives to change the way they manage municipal waste: to reduce the amount of waste generated, encourage the reuse of items that are currently thrown away, and to recycle or compost as much material as possible. Minimise the impact of municipal waste management on our environment and reduce the carbon footprint of London's	The Local Plan will need to ensure that the design of new development helps minimise waste and in conjunction with the joint waste plan that the London Plan apportionment is planned for. The SA objectives will need to take this strategy into account.

	<p>municipal waste. Unlock the massive economic value of London’s municipal waste through increased levels of reuse, recycling, composting and the generation of low carbon energy from waste. Manage the bulk of London’s municipal waste within London’s boundary, through investment in new waste infrastructure.</p>	
<p>Making Business Sense of Waste: The Mayor’s Business Waste Management Strategy</p>	<p>Set the overall direction for the management of business waste in London for the period 2010 to 2031 focus on waste reduction and the more efficient management of resources to reduce the financial and environmental impact of waste manage as much of London’s waste within its boundaries as practicable, by taking a strategic approach to developing new capacity boost recycling performance and energy generation to deliver environmental and economic benefits to London</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to ensure that the design of new development helps minimise waste and in conjunction with the joint waste plan that the London Plan apportionment is planned for.</p> <p>The SA objectives will need to take this strategy into account.</p>
<p>Mayor’s Ambient Noise Strategy</p>	<p>Champions more active management of 'ambient' or 'environmental noise' - long term noise, mainly from transport sources. Focuses on better management of transport systems, better town planning, and better design of buildings.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to address the issue of ambient noise. The SA objectives will need to include consideration of the impact of new development on ambient noise levels.</p>
<p>Better Environment Better Health a GLA guide for London’s Boroughs Barking and Dagenham</p>	<p>Focuses on seven environmental issues and their relationship to health: Green spaces Active travel & transport Surface water flood risk Air quality Healthy food Fuel poverty Overheating</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to consider how environments can be created which improve health and wellbeing outcomes The SA objectives will need to address health and wellbeing and the role the environment plays in this.</p>

<p>Thames Estuary 2100 Plan</p>	<p>Sets out recommendations for flood risk management for London and the Thames estuary through to the end of the century and beyond.</p>	<p>Barking and Dagenham is with Action Zone 4 and the Local Plan will need to address the relevant recommendations contained in this section. SA objectives will need to address flood risk and its impacts.</p>
<p>The Thames River Basin Management Plan 2009</p>	<p>Prepared under the Water Framework Directive. It is the first of a series of six-year planning cycles. The plan describes the river basin district, the pressures the water environment faces and what actions will be taken to address the pressures. It sets out what improvements are possible by 2015. The plan highlights the programme of investigations to be undertaken. This will identify more actions, particularly those associated with diffuse pollution, for delivery during the first cycle.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to take account of actions identified to improve the water environment in the current and emerging Thames River Basin Management Plans. SA objectives will need to address potential impacts on the water environment.</p>
<p>Mayor of London Housing SPG 2012</p>	<p>Provides guidance on how to implement the housing policies in the 2011 London Plan (LP). In particular, it provides detail on how to carry forward the Mayor's view that "providing good homes for Londoners is not just about numbers. The quality and design of homes, and the facilities provided for those living in them, are vital to ensuring good liveable neighborhoods"</p>	<p>Local Plan will need to deliver the Mayor's ambition for high quality and spacious new homes. The SA objectives should reflect the aspiration for provide the good quality new homes in liveable neighbourhoods</p>
<p>Land for Industry and Transport SPG 2012</p>	<p>The SPG provides guidance on industrial land requirements as well as on possibilities, appropriate processes and suitable locations for release of any surplus industrial land. The SPG further discusses how the requirements of different sectors can be addressed to enhance their competitiveness, and to carrying forward the Mayor's broader concerns for improvements to the overall quality of London's environment by emphasising the importance of good design for industrial development. The SPG also provides guidance to identify and protect land for</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to have regard to the classification of SIL in the SPG and also the industrial land release benchmarks in review current designations. Following the guidance will help ensure the Local Plan is in general conformity with the London Plan. The SA objectives will need to consider the impact of releasing industrial land on the local economy.</p>

	transport functions including sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice.	
All London Green Grid SPG 2012	The All London Green Grid (ALGG) is a policy framework to promote the design and delivery of green infrastructure across London. It has been developed to support London Plan policies on green infrastructure and urban greening, and those relating to open spaces, biodiversity, trees & woodland, and river corridors	Local Plan will need to maximise opportunities to increase access to green infrastructure. SA objectives will need to address the importance of the All London Green Grid.
London's Foundations SPG 2012	Explaining the process for identifying sites of national, regional and local geological importance, identifying important geological sites for protection and advising boroughs on how to promote as well as protect geodiversity.	Local Plan will need to protect the areas of geological importance identified in the borough. SA objectives will need to address geodiversity.
Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2014)	Provides guidance on the implementation of London Plan Policy 7.2 An inclusive environment and of other policies in the Plan with specific reference to inclusive design. It also provides guidance on Lifetime Neighbourhoods to support London Plan Policy 7.1 Building London's neighbourhoods and communities. The Accessible London SPG provides advice to boroughs, developers, designers and planning applicants on implementing inclusive design principles effectively and on creating an accessible environment in London, with particular emphasis on the access needs of disabled and older people.	Addressing the advice in the SPG will help the Local Plan achieve general conformity with the London Plan. The SA objectives will need to address the issue of creating inclusive environments.
Planning for Equality and Diversity in London. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2007)	This SPG: provides guidance to boroughs, partners and developers on the implementation of policies in the London Plan which relate to equalities issues and addressing the needs of London's diverse communities; sets out some of the tools for promoting equality and diversity in planning processes; highlights the spatial impacts of wider socio-economic	Barking and Dagenham is becoming an increasingly diverse borough and therefore it is essential that the Local Plan is based on a thorough understanding of the needs of the different communities which comprises the borough and plans accordingly. This will help build pride, respect and cohesion across the

	<p>issues such as poverty and discrimination in the planning context; sets out overarching principles and the key spatial issues for planning for equality; and examines in greater detail the spatial needs of London's diverse communities and identifies how spatial planning can be used to try and address these.</p>	<p>borough. The SA objectives will need to promote equality and diversity.</p>
<p>The Control of Dust and Emissions during Construction and Demolition SPG 2014</p>	<p>This SPG seeks to reduce emissions of dust, PM10 and PM2.5 from construction and demolition activities in London. It also aims to manage emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx) from construction and demolition machinery by means of a new non-road mobile machinery Ultra Low Emissions Zone (ULEZ).</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to consider how to minimise and control dust emissions during construction.</p> <p>The SA objectives will need to address minimisation of pollution</p>
<p>Shaping Neighbourhoods Character and Context SPG 2014</p>	<p>This guidance sets out an approach and process to help understand the character and context of a place so that its results can inform the planning and design process, and guide change in way which is responsive to individual places and locations.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to be based on an understanding of the character and context of Barking and Dagenham as a place.</p> <p>The SA objectives will need to address the issue of how development can reinforce local character.</p>
<p>Sustainable Design and Construction SPG 2014</p>	<p>This SPG provides guidance on the implementation of London Plan policy 5.3 Sustainable Design and Construction as well as policies relating to environmental sustainability.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to consider how the principles of sustainable design and construction will be achieved.</p> <p>The SA objectives will need to assess the issues of sustainable design and construction, optimising land use, energy and carbon emissions, renewable energy, water efficiency, materials and waste, biodiversity, climate change adaptation, greening the city and pollution</p>

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Local		
LBBD Vision and Priorities	<p>The vision for the borough is: One borough; One community; London's growth opportunity The three corporate priorities that support the vision are: Encouraging civic pride Enabling social responsibility Growing the borough</p>	<p>The Local Plan will implement the spatial dimensions of the Council's vision and priorities. The SA under the economic and social spheres will take into account these three priorities</p>
LBBD Housing Strategy 2012-2017	<p>Contains four key objectives Delivering social and economic regeneration through building high quality homes and thriving communities Investing in new Council housing and establishing new ways to deliver affordable housing Good quality services Sustainable communities</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to take account of these four objectives.</p> <p>The SA objectives will need to reflect the importance of creating sustainable communities.</p>
LBBD Growth Strategy 2013-2023	<p>Sets out how over 17,000 new homes and 10,000 new jobs will be delivered by 2023. The strategy objectives are: Attracting investment Creating a higher skilled workforce Building businesses Widening the housing choice The strategy sets out the vision for Barking and Dagenham, explains why growth is essential and what it aims to deliver, sets out the key growth sectors before going into detail about how the above four objectives will be delivered.</p>	<p>A key Council priority is Growing the Borough and therefore the Local Plan will need to ensure is delivers the four objectives set out in the Growth Strategy and the new homes and jobs targets. The SA will need to test whether the Local Plan policies increase employment opportunities for local people and tackles barriers to inward investment for businesses.</p>

		The SA will need to address the impact of meeting these targets for new homes and jobs and devise appropriate objectives to test this.
Barking and Dagenham LBAP for 2010-2015.	<p>Contains three objectives</p> <p>To make biodiversity a central part of regeneration programmes and the planning process.</p> <p>To improve access to the natural environment and raise awareness of the borough's natural assets.</p> <p>To protect and manage the biodiversity in parks and green spaces.</p>	<p>Need to address the opportunities for protecting and enhancing biodiversity set out in the plan. Not only designated sites and nature reserves but also initiatives such as SUDs and Green Roofs.</p> <p>SA objectives will need to address biodiversity and access to it.</p>
Barking and Dagenham Air Quality Action Plan June 2004	<p>Details the steps the Council will take to reduce levels of nitrogen oxide and fine particulate matter primarily within the Air Quality Management Area</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to ensure new development helps improve air quality and the achievement of EU targets</p> <p>SA objectives will need to address air quality particularly in hotspot locations</p>
Barking and Dagenham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2008	<p>Contains a number of recommendations for managing flood risk through the development control, Local Plan preparation and emergency planning processes. It provides detail flood risk mapping for the major regeneration sites in the borough which enabled these to be sequentially tested and the exceptions test to be carried out.</p> <p>The SFRA is currently being updated and is due to be complete in May 2015 and will be a key evidence base for the Local Plan.</p>	<p>The SFRA is an important study in ensuring that National and Regional policy requirements in managing flood risk are met and in particular ensuring new sites satisfy the sequential and exception tests.</p> <p>SA objectives will need to address flood risk and its impacts.</p>
Conservation Area Appraisals for Dagenham Village, Chadwell Heath Anti-Aircraft Gun Site, Abbey Road	<p>These four appraisal review the overall extent of each conservation area and contain proposals for the preservation and enhancement of each including management proposals</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to address the management proposals of each appraisal to ensure that new development preserves or enhances the conservation areas they are within</p>

<p>Riverside and Abbey and Barking Town Centre</p>		<p>The SA objectives will need to consider the protection and enhancement of the borough’s heritage.</p>
<p>Celebrating our past, looking forward with pride: A Heritage Strategy for Barking and Dagenham 2013 – 2016</p>	<p>This strategy is provides a framework to focus work over three years to use Barking and Dagenham’s heritage to improve the quality of life of local people.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to consider how access to heritage in the borough can be protected and enhanced.</p> <p>The SA objectives will need to consider the protection and enhancement of the borough’s heritage.</p>
<p>Barking and Dagenham Local Implementation Plan 2011/12-2013/14</p>	<p>Outlines the Council’s continuing strategy to achieve a safe, sustainable and accessible transport system for the benefit of all those living and working in Barking and Dagenham. It includes ten objectives: There are ten objectives for the second LIP: A. Improving public transport connectivity to facilitate economic development/regeneration; B. Tackling congestion to limit delays and lessen the impact on the economy/environment; C. Increasing accessibility for all to key local services and facilities; D. Securing improvements for people with poor access to public or private transport; E. Improving safety and security on the local transport system; F. Improving road safety conditions; G. Reducing the need to travel and promoting more sustainable patterns of development; H. Promoting sustainable/healthy travel to enhance the environment/improve quality of life;</p>	<p>The Local Plan is a key means for delivering these objectives by integrating decisions about land use with transport. This is particularly the case for the key regeneration areas in London Riverside which are reliant on the provision of new public transport and road links to unlock their potential.</p> <p>At a more detailed level the design of new development can help encourage people lead healthy lifestyles by making it easier to walk and cycle and reduce reliance on more polluting forms of transport.</p> <p>The SA objectives will need to address the issue of creating a sustainable transport system.</p>

	<p>I. Improving management and maintenance of our transport infrastructure;</p> <p>J. Maintaining and improving the public realm to create distinctive public places.</p>	
Joint Waste Plan 2012	<p>Sets out the strategy, policies and sites for managing the London Plan waste apportionment for Barking and Dagenham, Havering, Redbridge and Newham. Aims for self sufficiency.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to consider whether to update the Plan and incorporate it.</p> <p>The SA objectives will need to address sustainable waste management.</p>
Barking and Dagenham Municipal Waste Strategy 2005-2020	<p>This strategy recognises waste as a key environmental concern and outlines the Council’s commitment to dealing with it in accordance with the waste hierarchy. This document, together with the joint Waste Development Plan highlights the Council’s determination to contribute to self-sufficiency in sustainable waste management in the east London sub-region.</p> <p>This strategy also highlights the efforts the Council has made, and continues to make, to achieve the standards for sustainable waste management set by the Mayor on his Municipal Waste Management Strategy.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to address this strategy</p> <p>The SA objectives will need to take this strategy into account.</p>
Local Economic Assessment	<p>Provide a sound understanding of the economic conditions in the area and how they affect the well-being of residents and businesses. It reflects the economic character of the area and takes into account the wider or geographical economic forces affecting the area.</p>	<p>Provides an important evidence base for the Local Plan</p> <p>The SA objectives will need to address economic development</p>
Children and Young People’s Plan	<p>Sets put five priorities:</p> <p>Ensure children and young people in our borough are safe</p> <p>Narrowing the gap - raise attainment and realise aspiration for every child</p> <p>Improve health and wellbeing, with a particular focus on tackling obesity and poor sexual health</p> <p>Improve support and fully integrate services for vulnerable</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to address child poverty and consider how to create environments where children can fulfil their potential</p>

	<p>children, young people and families (particularly children in care and children with disabilities) Challenging child poverty - preventing poor children becoming poor adults</p>	
<p>Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2012-2015</p>	<p>Sets out a vision for improving the health and wellbeing of residents and reducing inequalities at every stage of people's lives by 2015. It aims to help residents improve their health by identifying the key priorities based on the evidence in our Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA), what can be done to address them and what outcomes are intended to be achieved.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to ensure the location and design of new development enables people to lead healthy lifestyles, maximise access to employment opportunities, improves living standards and creates healthy environments where children can reach their maximum potential. The SA objectives will need to address health and wellbeing and spatial health inequalities.</p>
<p>Joint Strategic Needs Assessment</p>	<p>Under the priority areas of the Marmot Review examine the health and wellbeing priorities for the borough. Under these six sections it examines the key aspects of inequalities and the key themes that need addressing in Barking and Dagenham. It also examines the position on the majority of the Public Health Outcome Framework indicators.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to ensure the location and design of new development enables people to lead healthy lifestyles, maximise access to employment opportunities, improves living standards and creates healthy environments where children can reach their maximum potential. The SA objectives will need to address health and wellbeing and spatial health inequalities.</p>
<p>Barking and Dagenham Economic Development Study 2014</p>	<p>Identifies potential release of industrial land up to 132 hectares and by 2032 up to 19,131 square metres of convenience and comparison floorspace focused in Barking Town Centre, Dagenham and Chadwell Heath.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to review existing industrial land allocations and town centre boundaries in addressing the conclusion of the study. The SA objectives will need to be enable the impact of these suggested changes</p>

		on the social, environmental and economic spheres to be tested.
Barking and Dagenham Surface Water Management Plan	<p>Recommends that a policy on SuDS and existing policies on local flood risk are reviewed in light of the findings of the SWMP</p> <p>Identifies across the borough the homes and businesses at risk of surface water flooding and measures to mitigate this risk</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need be based on a through understanding of all sources of flood risk and the location and design of development will need to minimise flood risk.</p> <p>The SA objectives will need to address all sources of flooding</p>
Barking and Dagenham Community Safety Strategy 2014-2017	<p>Sets out five priorities</p> <p>Prevent and reduce crime and anti-social behaviour</p> <p>Prevent and reduce domestic violence and sexual violence</p> <p>Reduce gangs and youth violence</p> <p>Reducing reoffending by addressing drivers for offending, and particularly substance misuse (including alcohol)</p> <p>Prevent and reduce hate crime and its impact</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to create safer environments by ensuring new development maximises natural surveillance, active frontages and other similar measures.</p> <p>The SA objectives will need to address these priorities and the framework will need to consider whether of the success measures can be used as indicators in the SA framework</p>

Appendix B Baseline Information

1. Characteristics of the borough

- LBBB covers 3778.2 hectares and is in east London on the North bank of the River Thames and within the M25 London. Although it is an Outer London Borough it displays many of the socio-economic characteristics of an inner London Borough.
- The neighbouring London boroughs are Newham, to the West, Redbridge, to the North and Havering, to the East. Bexley and Greenwich are situated south of the River Thames, directly opposite LBBB. The figure below shows the location of Barking and Dagenham within the wider area.

Position of the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham within Greater London



- LBBB is largely urban in character with significant areas of industrial land. The majority of new development will involve the reuse of brownfield sites for housing or mixed use development. 33% of the borough is green space and this contains some impressive areas of wildlife habitat, including Eastbrookend Country Park and The Chase, Beam Parklands and the River Thames.

2. Demographic analysis

- In 2011 the population of the borough was 185,900, 2.27% of London's total population (8.2 million). This is an increase in population of 20,200 or 10.9% between 2001 and 2011 (ONS July 2012).
- The borough's population is forecast to increase to 250,500 by 2031 and 274,900 by 2041. ([GLA 2013 Round SHLAA Based Capped Population Projections \(March 2014\)](#)).
- Abbey ward has the largest population of all LBBD wards at 12,786 residents whilst Parsloes ward has the lowest at 9,839 (2011 Census Barking and Dagenham Ward Level Analysis)
- Gascoigne has the largest proportion of 0-4 year olds at 13.2%. Eastbrook ward as the lowest percentage of 0-4 year olds at 7.2%. in Gascoigne this drops to 7.2% in Eastbrook. The borough average is 10.0%. 2011 Census Barking and Dagenham Ward Level Analysis
- Gascoigne also has the largest proportion of 0-9 year olds at 22.8% of the population, dropping to 13.3% in Eastbrook. The average for the borough is 17.8%, much higher than the average for London.
- Abbey has the lowest proportion of residents aged 65 plus representing 5.0% of the ward population. Chadwell Heath has the highest proportion at 15.6%. The average for the borough is 10.4%, which is much lower than the average for London.
- The wards with the greatest population growth between 2001 and 2011 were Gascoigne with 31.5%, Longbridge with 28.1%, Thames with 24.3% and Abbey with 23.9%. The wards with the lowest population growth were Becontree with 0.16%, Eastbrook with 3.26% and River with 5.5%.
- Between 2001 and 2011 the 0 – 15 years age group increased by 25.9%. (Census 2001, Census 2011).
- Between 2001 and 2011 the 0 - 4 years age group grew by 48.9%. (Census 2001, Census 2011). This age group is projected to increase by 4.7% from the 2011 baseline by 2016, 7% by 2021, 6.9% by 2026, 7.8% by 2031 and 14.6% by 2041 (GLA 2013 Trend based Population Projections).

Population growth from 2001 to 2011 in Barking and Dagenham

Ward	Population 2001	Population 2011	% Change 2001 - 2011
Gascoigne	9471	12452	31.5
Longbridge	8954	11478	28.2
Thames	8627	10728	24.3
Abbey	10320	12786	23.9
Eastbury	10186	11624	14.1
Valence	8850	9867	11.5
Heath	9719	10786	11.0
Alibon	9359	10385	11.0
Mayesbrook	9385	10342	10.2
Village	9794	10787	10.1
Whalebone	9677	10575	9.3
Goresbrook	10410	11267	8.2
Parsloes	9104	9839	8.1
Chadwell Heath	9369	10021	7.0
River	10350	10923	5.5
Eastbrook	10175	10506	3.3
Becontree	11527	11545	0.2

Sources: Population 2001: 2009 Round of Demographic Projections - SHLAA (revised) (27/09/2010). Population 2011: ONS Census 2011;

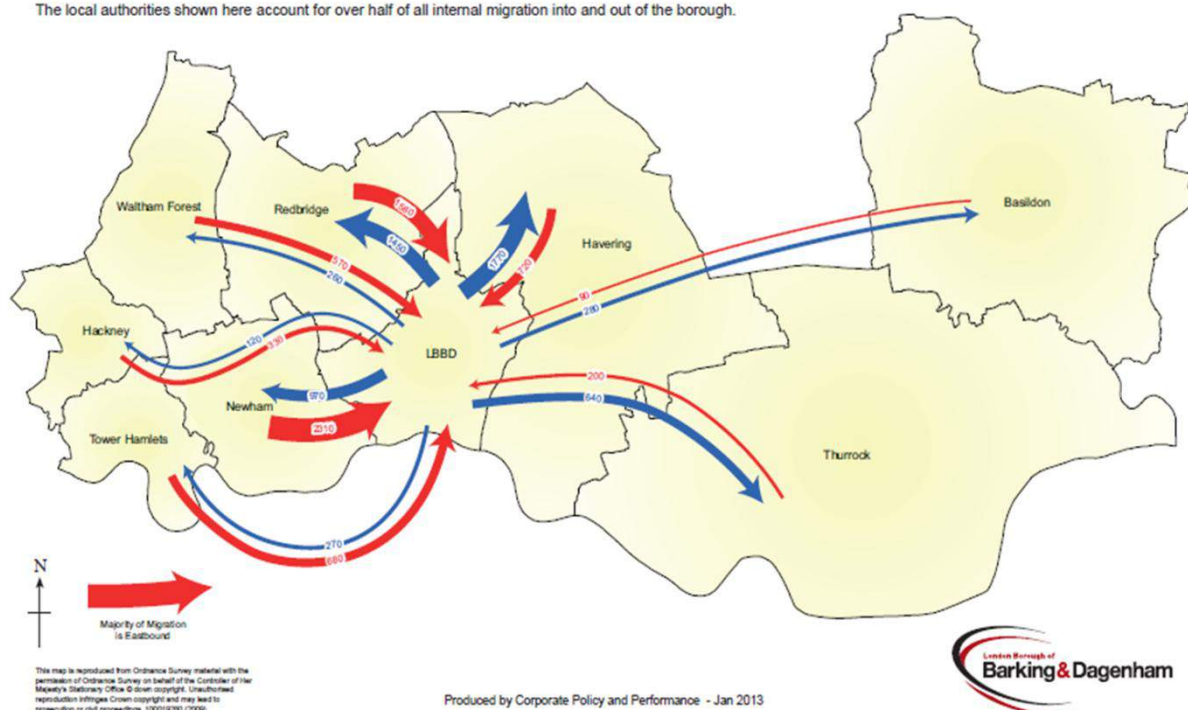
- Between 2001 and 2011 the 5 – 9 age group increased by 15%. (Census 2001, Census 2011). This age group is projected to increase by 25% from the 2011 baseline by 2016, 31.1% by 2021, 33.3% by 2026, 32.7% by 2031 and 36.5% by 2041 (GLA 2013 Trend based Population Projections).
- Between 2001 and 2011 the 10 – 14 age group increased by 14.9%. This age group is projected to increase by 10% from the 2011 baseline by 2016, 34.7% by 2021, 41.5% by 2026, 43.6% by 2031 and 43% by 2041 (GLA 2013 Trend based Population Projections).
- Between 2001 and 2011 the number of people aged 65 and over, decreased from 24,400 to 19,300, equal to 10.3 % of the population. The number of people in this age group is projected to increase to 27,500 by 2031, representing 10.8% of the population. ([GLA 2013 Round SHLAA Based Capped Population Projections \(March 2014\)](#))
- The working age population (16 – 65 years) is projected to increase by 12% from the 2011 baseline by 2016, 20% by 2021, 30% by 2026, 36% by 2031 and 48% by 2041. (GLA 2013 Trend based Population Projections).

Internal Migration to and from Barking and Dagenham to 2010 to 2011

Key movement of people between Barking and Dagenham and other local authorities.

2011: (Figures fed into 2011 Mid Year Estimates) derived from Patient Register Database.

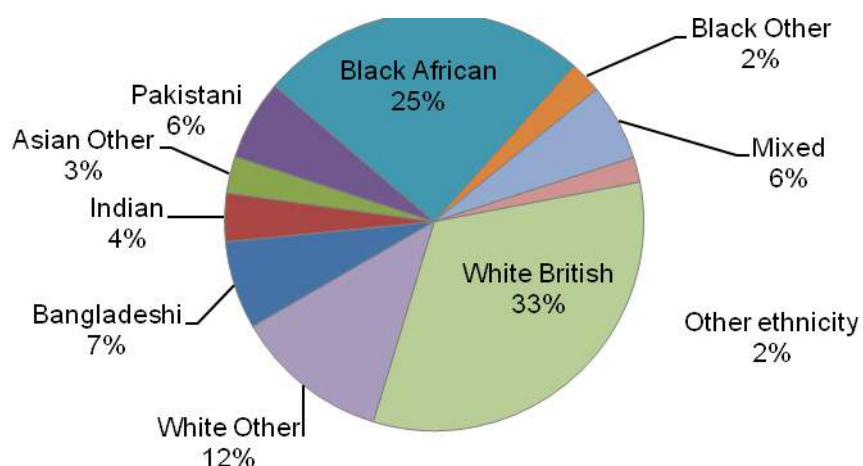
The local authorities shown here account for over half of all internal migration into and out of the borough.



- Nearly half of the borough's population is White (49.5%) which is slightly higher than the average for London (44.9%) (Census 2011).

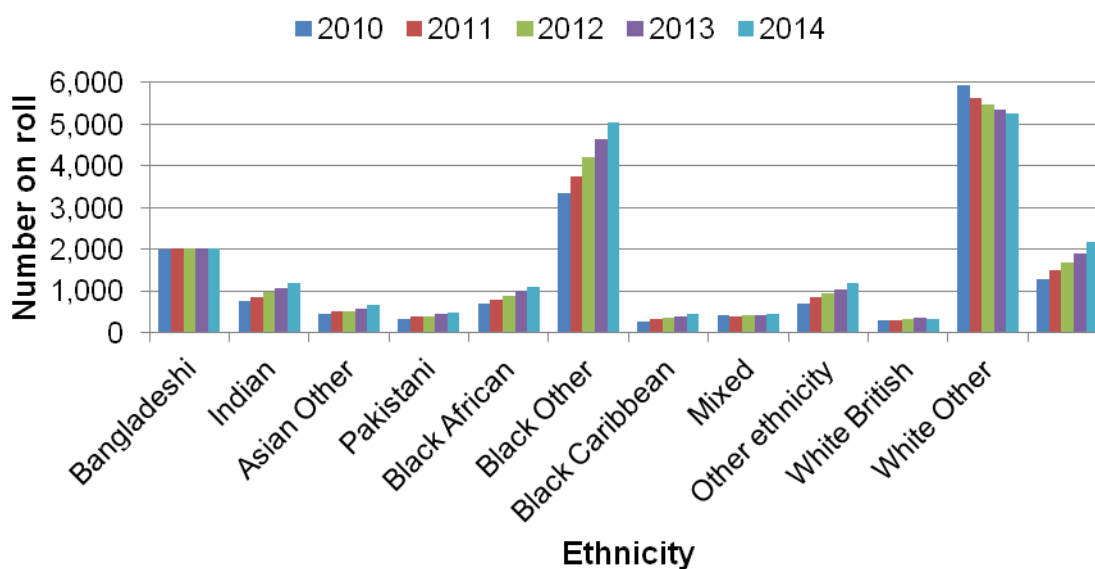
- The school census (Spring, 2014) reported that 33% of pupils in local schools are White and 25% are Black African. 67% of pupils were classified as BME, including white other, compared with 45% in 2007. The increase in the number of Black Other children has been the most significant ethnic shift since 2013 at 13.2%, with both White British and Other ethnicity children seeing a reduction of 2% and 8.4%, respectively, in the last three years.

**Percentage of children on school roll by ethnic group
(2014 Spring School Census)**

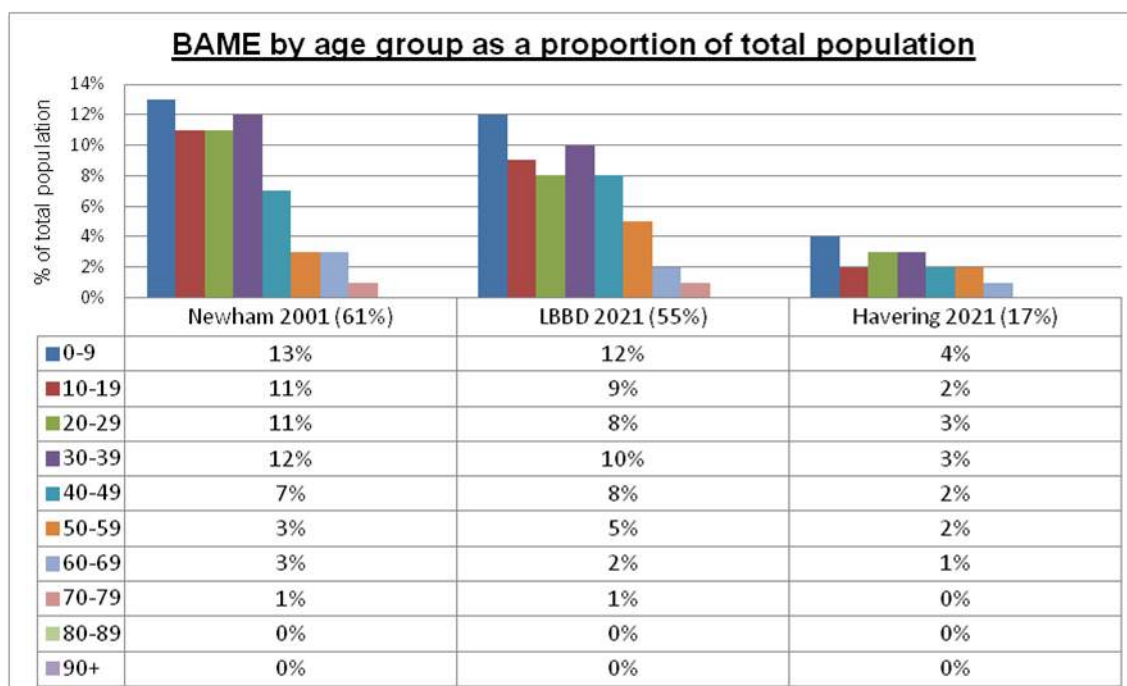


- The primary school population has seen the biggest changes in ethnicity and these changes are expected to flow through secondary schools in the coming years.

Number of children aged 5 to 10 years on school roll by ethnic group (2014 Spring School Census)



- The proportion of the White: British Ethnic Group varies from 69.0% of the population in Eastbrook to 15.8% in Abbey. The White: Other Ethnic Group varies from 13.0% of the population in Gascoigne to 4.8% in Eastbrook. The borough average is 7.8%, which is lower than the average for London. The proportion of Mixed White and black African ethnic groups varies from 2.2% of the population in Gascoigne to 1.5% in Abbey, Chadwell Heath and Thames wards. The borough average is 1.1%, which is slightly higher than the London average.



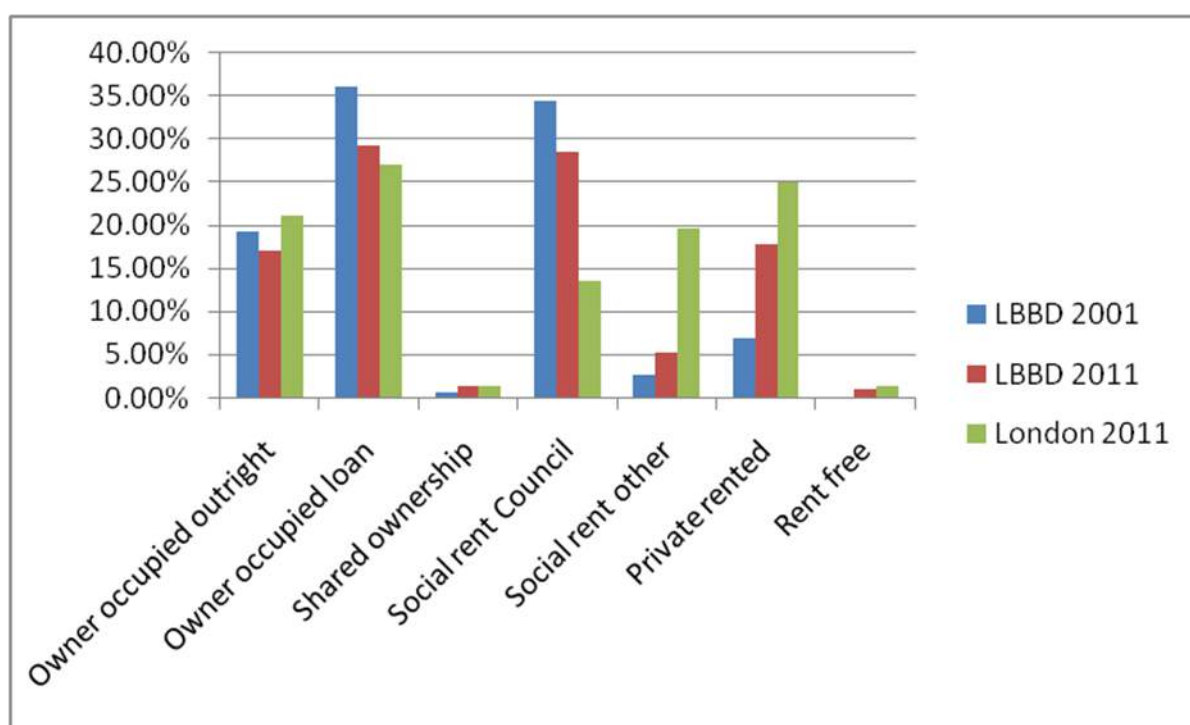
GLA ethnic group projections 2012 round, Trend-based - final

- In the 2011 Census 56% of people in the borough states they are Christian and 18.9% stated they had no religion. 13.7% of the population stated they are Muslim. Other religions in the borough are: Hindu (2.4%); Sikh (1.6%); Bhudist (0.5%); Jewish (0.2%) and Other (0.3%). 6.4% of the population did not state their religion.
- The Christian religion was the most prevalent religion in every ward. The wards with the highest proportion of Christians were Eastbrook (64%), River (63.1%), Village (62.5%) and Heath (62.3%). The wards with the lowest proportion of Christians were: Abbey (36.8%) and Gasgoigne (47.2%).
- Abbey ward had the highest proportion of residents who are Muslims at 34.5% compared to all other wards. This was closely followed by Longbridge ward at 32.0%. The ward with the lowest percentage of Muslim residents is Eastbrook ward at 5.3%.
- The highest percentage of residents with no religion is in Alibon and Parsloes wards, both with 23.7%. This drops to 9.2% in Abbey ward. Mayesbrook has the largest proportion of residents choosing to not state a religion at 7.5%. This drops to 5.3% in Abbey. The borough average is 6.4%, which is lower than the average for London.

3. Housing

- The number of households in Barking and Dagenham is expected to increase from 70,107 (in 2011) to a projected 100,501 (in 2031) (GLA Demographics – 2013 Round Household Projections). In percentage terms this equates to over 43 percent growth to the year 2031, an annual growth of over 1,519 new households each year over the twenty year period (2011 to 2031).
- The total number of households at the 2011 census stood at 71,079 (ONS 2011). 46.4 percent own their own home, 33.7 percent socially rent (local authority, housing association or other), private rented 16.6 percent, shared ownership at 1.3 percent with 2.1 percent live rent free.

Housing tenures 2001-2011



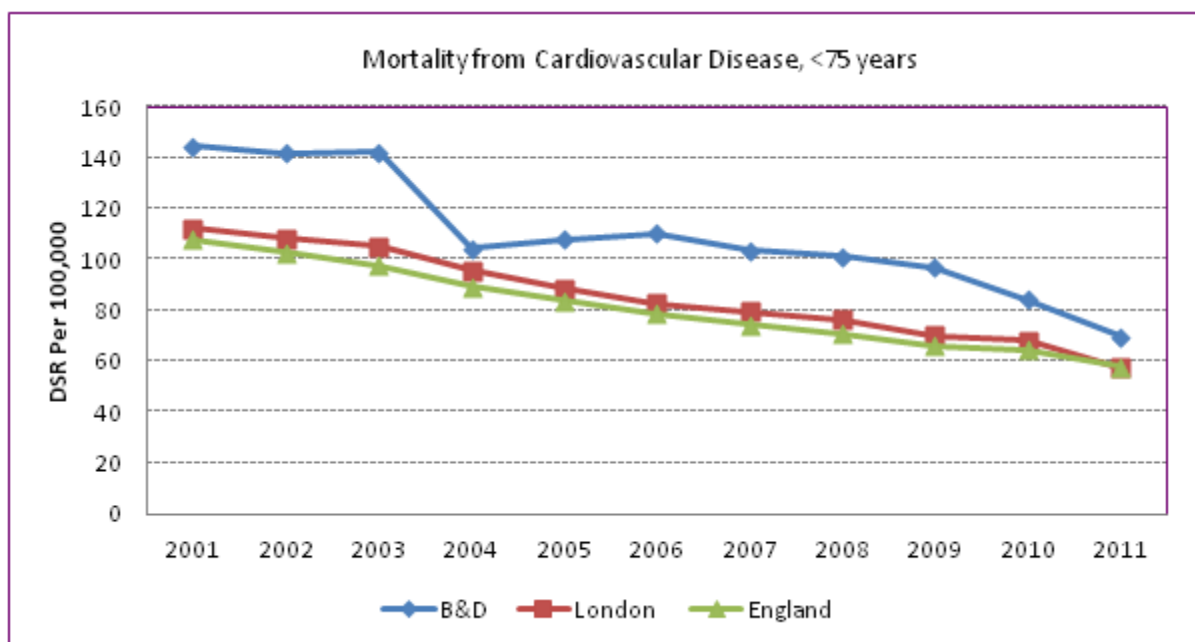
- The housing stock owned by the Council stood at 18,434 dwellings in 2014 (DCLG 2014) a reduction of 3 percent on year before (2013), a reduction of over 31 percent over a twenty year period (1994 – 2014) and a reduction of over 12 percent over a ten year period (2004 – 2014). Reductions are mostly due to selling properties through right to buy as well as demolition and renewal programmes. Decrease in home ownership and Council social rent offset by increase in housing association rent and two fold increase in private rented between 2001-2011.
- The LBBD Housing Strategy 2012 – 2017 established that 33.6% of rented homes in the public sector are non decent. The Private Sector House Condition Survey (2009) established that 37.9%, of the private sector stock (owner occupied and rented) in the borough is non decent (LBBD Housing Strategy 2012 – 2017).

- The mean average house price in Barking and Dagenham has recovered since the beginning of the recession. In April 2008 house prices stood at £254,556 (April 2008 price level), by December 2014 prices increased to £265,912 (December 2014 price level), an increase of over 4 percent although the data is not adjusted for inflation (Land Registry). Sales (transactions) of the Boroughs homes have fallen since the economic downturn (Q2 2008). The ten years since the start of the recession average monthly transactions in the Borough stood at 261 (April 1998 to April 2008) whereas since the beginning of the recovery (the UK was officially in recession from Q2 of 2008 to Q3 of 2009) (October 2009) to December 2014 monthly transactions have stood at only 134. Earnings have also fallen since the recession in the Borough. In 2009 weekly earnings for residents of the Borough stood at £523.70 however by 2014 earnings reduced to £517.80 (ONS 2014) (figures not adjusted for inflation).
- The number of people in temporary accommodation was 17.69 per 1,000 households (CLG 2014).
- Applicants on the household register increased greatly in the previous decade. In 2001 there were some 2,157 on the housing register by 2010 this increased to 11,375 (SHMA 2011). This was the equivalent to 17 percent of all households in the Borough, higher than the London average of 11 percent (SHMA 2011).
- The Barking and Dagenham Housing Needs Survey 2011 indicates a priority need for family-sized affordable housing, three and four bedroom properties, including social and intermediate housing. (LBBD Housing Strategy 2012 – 2017).
- According to VOA (2014), average renting in the Borough is £864, the lowest in London. When considering property size, studios were priced on average £613, one bedroom £709, two bedroom £872, three bedroom £1,144 and four bedroom £1311.
- According to the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA 2011) the Borough is characterised by a significantly higher rate of population churn relative to London as a whole. In 2007 the rate of internal migration turnover (the sum of in and out migration) was 128 per 1,000 over double London's figure of 57. Most in migration into the Borough came from Newham, Redbridge, Tower Hamlets, Havering and Waltham Forest.
- The average household size in the Borough was 2.7 people per household. This is higher than Havering with 2.4 people per household but lower than Redbridge with 2.8 people per household and Newham with 3.0 people per household. In terms of the type of accommodation households live in, 19,214 of the Borough's households live in one bedroom households, 18,641 live in two bedroom households, 12,641 live in three bedroom households, 10,516 live in four bedroom households and 8,693 live in a household with five people are more (ONS 2011).

4. Human Health

- The general health of the population in Barking and Dagenham improved very slightly between 2001 (79.2% recorded as in “good health” and 20.8% in “not good health”) and 2011 (81% recorded as in “good health” and 19% in “not good health”). (ONS 2013 <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/index.html> 2001 – 2011 Census Comparator Tool)
- The infant mortality rate per 1000 live births was 4.0 between 2010 and 2012, slightly higher than London and England ((both 4.1) (PHOF, ONS 2013 <http://www.phoutcomes.info/search/infant%20mortality#gid//pat/6/ati/102/page/4/par/E12000007/are/E09000002> _
- Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) is the biggest preventable cause of death in the UK, with particularly high levels of mortality in Barking and Dagenham. Collectively, all circulatory diseases represent the greatest cause of premature (age under 75 years) death in the borough. The locality needs assessment found Valence ward has almost double the number of coronary heart disease and circulatory disease deaths compared to the other wards (JSNA 2014).

Figure 7.62: Mortality from Cardiovascular Disease (2001 to 2011)



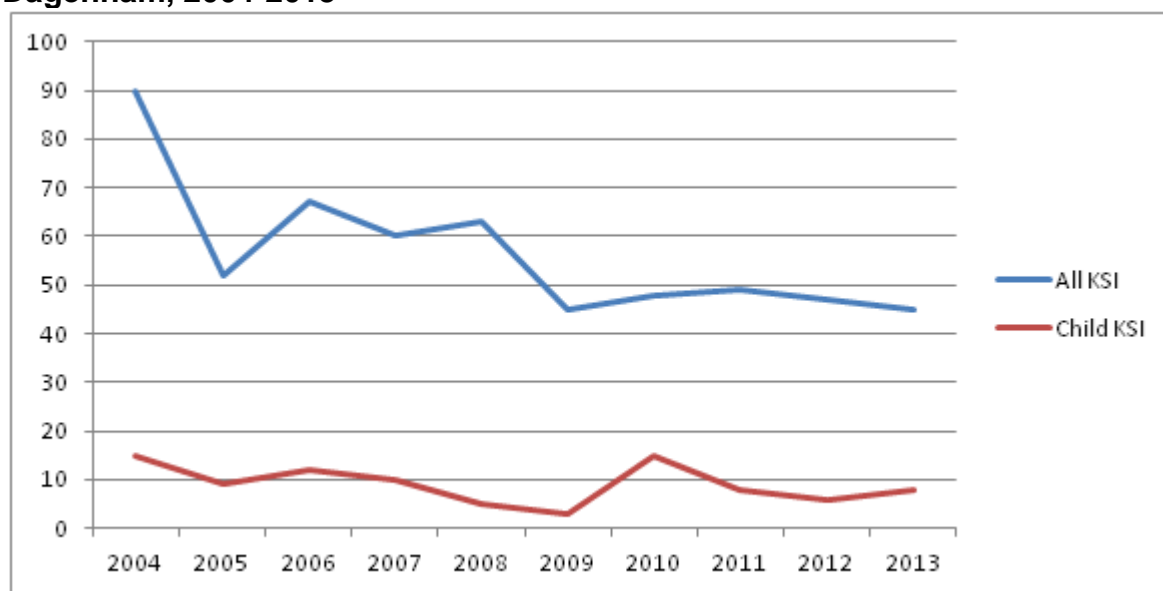
Source: National clinical and health outcome knowledge base <https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/>

- About 20% of the gap in average life expectancy between Barking and Dagenham and England is attributable to deaths from cancer and cancer accounts for an additional 28 deaths per 10,000 people when compared with England. There was an average of about 368 deaths each year between 2010

and 2012. Nearly 100 of these deaths every year are of people below the age of 65 years (JSNA 2014).

- There are 40 GPs in the borough covering 204,795 patients. The average patient list is 5119.9 patients per GP. (AMR 2013/14).
- There are few fatal accidents within the borough and serious and slight accidents have reduced in recent years, although the rate of reduction has slowed and there has been little change since 2009 (JSNA 2014).
- Available figures show that between 2005 and 2013 locally there was a reduction in Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) of 50% compared to the London Average of 44.3%. For children the KSI had reduced by 46.66%, a slightly lower reduction than the London Average of 49.69% due to a rise of two incidents in 2013. (JSNA 2014).

Killed and Seriously Injured (KSI) on roads in London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, 2004-2013



Source : <http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/road-casualties-severity-borough/resource/a883bd65-c504-43bd-9032-efd71349385e>

- The percentage of people whose day-to-day activities are limited decreased from 19.9% to 16.4% between 2001 and 2011 (ONS, 2013 <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/index.html> 2001 – 2011 Census Comparator Tool).
- In 2014, 8,442 adults (aged 18-64 years) in Barking and Dagenham were estimated to be living with a moderate physical disability and an estimated further 2,334 adults with a serious physical disability. By 2020, it is estimated that there will be an additional 1,154 people aged 18-64 years with moderate physical disability and an additional 360 with serious physical disability in the borough. (JSNA 2014).

- Data from the Mental Health Minimum Dataset (MHMDS) provided by the Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC) showed that 4,247 (2,830 per 100,000 population) borough residents accessed care for mental health services in 2011/12. (JSNA 2014)
- It is expected that there will be an increase in the numbers of people needing to access mental health services in the coming years. Locally modelled estimates predict that the number will increase by 19.5% by 2025. (JSNA 2014)

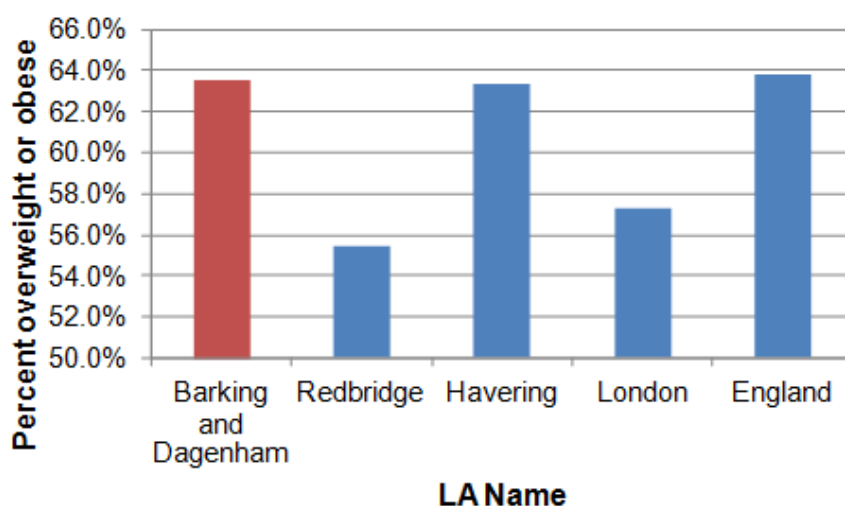
Projected number of clients accessing mental health services, Barking and Dagenham, 2014-2025

Year	Projected population	Projected number of people accessing mental health services [1]	Projected number of patients on Mental Health Register [2]
2014	199,990	4,445	1,480
2015	204,335	4,542	1,512
2016	208,576	4,636	1,543
2017	212,709	4,728	1,574
2018	216,365	4,809	1,601
2019	219,916	4,888	1,627
2020	223,361	4,964	1,653
2021	226,707	5,039	1,678
2022	229,952	5,111	1,702
2023	233,095	5,181	1,725
2024	236,112	5,248	1,747
2025	239,028	5,313	1,769

Source: GLA SHLAA 2013 population estimates. [\[1\]](#) Projected from number of clients accessing services (2.2% of the resident population) [\[2\]](#) Based on Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) GPs Register, with a borough prevalence of 0.74% of the population in 2013.

- 40.6% of people aged 16-64 years with disabilities in Barking and Dagenham are in employment, compared to 48.3% in London and 50.2% in England. In each case this is well below (over 20% lower in each case) the employment rate for working age people (JSNA 2014).
- 8,720 people resident in the borough claimed Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) and Incapacity Benefits in February 2014, with the 7.1% rate being the third highest in London. About 42% of these claimants were claiming sickness benefits for mental and behavioural disorders, and form the largest subgroup among people claiming these benefits. The second largest subgroup is those with 'diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue', at 18% (JSNA 2014)
- General practices report the overall prevalence of adults over the age of 16 years who have a BMI of over 30 (obese) through the QOF framework. This recorded 13.6% of adults in the borough as obese. The overall QOF prevalence trend is higher than the average in other outer north-east London boroughs and compared to London.

Prevalence of overweight and obese adults in Barking and Dagenham and neighbouring boroughs, 2012



Source: National Obesity Observatory

- According to the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP), in 2012 /13 Barking and Dagenham had the fifth highest proportion of overweight and obese children in Reception class (25.9%) and the fourth highest proportion in Year 6 classes in Primary School (40.1%) in England. There is variation across the borough but every ward is above the national average in both Reception and Year 6.

Obesity: Three year rolling averages LBBB wards 2009/10-11

Ward	2009/10-11/12 % Obese in Reception	2009/10-11/12 % Obese in Year Six
Abbey	14.7%	25.4%
Alibon	10.3%	23.9%
Becontree	13.1%	26.0%
Chadwell Heath	15.5%	21.7%
Eastbrook	10.4%	24.9%
Eastbury	15.3%	27.5%
Gascoigne	15.2%	24.1%
Goresbrook	18.2%	23.7%
Heath	13.3%	24.0%
Longbridge	14.5%	25.8%
Mayesbrook	12.2%	22.0%
Parsloes	15.1%	23.1%
River	13.4%	29.9%
Thames	12.8%	23.8%
Valence	14.8%	27.6%
Village	12.7%	22.2%
Whalebone	12.9%	26.1%

Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre – National Child Measurement Programme

- The level of participation of the borough’s residents in physical activity on at least 3 days a week in moderate intensity sport and active recreation in 2014 was 13.1%, a 4% reduction from the level recorded in the October 2008 Active People Survey (Sport England).
- Participation in at least 30 minutes sport at moderate intensity at least once a week London boroughs, 2012/13 shows Barking and Dagenham has the least participation. Only 24.5% of adults in Barking and Dagenham participate in physical activity, the lowest rate of all London boroughs and lower than the national and regional averages (36.0% and 35.3% respectively. The parts of the borough with the lowest uptake of exercise are the north of Barking, Thames View and River wards (JSNA 2014).
- Children in the borough have a statistically significant lower uptake of physical activity than national and London averages. Only 54% of children in Barking and Dagenham participate in at least 3 hours of sport which is 4% less than the national and London average (JSNA 2014).

Percentage of school children who participate in at least 3 hours of high quality PE and school sport within and beyond the curriculum, outer north east London boroughs, London and England, 2009/10

• Area Name	• Indicator value	• Lower 95% CI	• Upper 95% CI	• Significance
• England	• 55.13	• 55.09	• 55.16	•
• London	• 55.24	• 55.14	• 55.34	• Higher
• Barking and Dagenham LB	• 54.27	• 53.69	• 54.85	• Lower
• Havering LB	• 50.64	• 50.10	• 51.18	• Lower
• Redbridge LB	• 49.99	• 49.51	• 50.47	• Lower
• Waltham Forest LB	• 61.26	• 60.73	• 61.79	• Higher

Source: Annual Survey of School Sport Partnerships, 2009/10 via APHO health profiles

- Analysis of Cycling Potential (TfL 2010) between 2005 and 2008 found that only 4% of potential cycle trips by borough residents were realised.

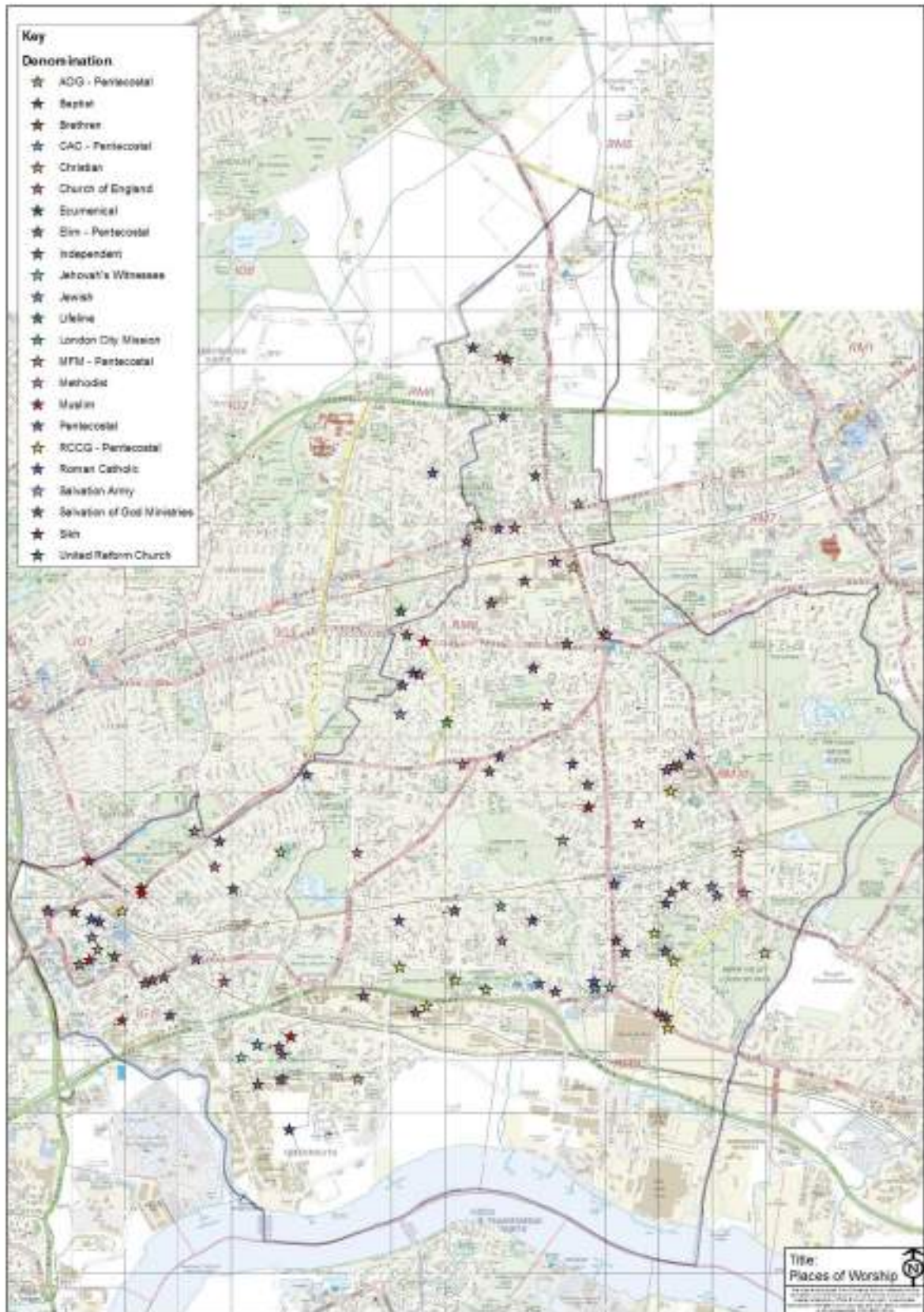
Current cycle trips 2005-8	Potential cycle trips	Proportion of potential realised
3,100	68,800	4%

- Access to nature and open spaces have important benefits for mental and physical health. Nearly 50 percent of wards in the borough have 10% or more homes with deficient access to nature. Nearly 30 per cent of wards have 50% or more homes with deficient access to nature.
- Access to Local, small or pocket parks is significantly lower for Barking and Dagenham residents when compared to the average percentage for London. Nearly 65 per cent of wards have 50% or more homes with deficient access to local parks.

5. Culture and Community

- Barking Town Centre is the cultural centre of the Borough with important cultural assets such as the seventh century Barking Abbey. It is also the principal entertainment centre of the Borough, with many pubs and restaurants. The Town Centre also includes a Theatre (the Broadway Theatre).
- The Borough is served by two main leisure centres; The Abbey Leisure Centre and Becontree Heath Leisure Centre. The Borough is home to numerous community and social clubs. The Valance House Museum is an important local resource, for local history and the Eastbury Manor House is also open to the public and provides a wealth of information on Elizabethan Architecture and Design. Both venues have recently received funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund and the Council to improve both venues.
- There are 25 parks and open spaces within the Borough, the majority of which are located in the eastern side of the borough, in the boroughs green belt.
- There were 1,406 million visits to the Boroughs library last year with 684,957 items issued. Usage of the Boroughs museums has increased. Since reopening in 2010, total usage of Valance House has increased from 34,610 in 2010/11 to 67,396 in 2011/12 and there has been further strong growth in visits.
- There are numerous places of worship in the Borough this includes; Churches, Mosques, Gurdwaras and other religious buildings. There locations are set out on a map on the next page.

Places of Worship in Barking and Dagenham



Community Centres and Leisure Centres in Barking and Dagenham



6. Education, Skills and Training

- The Borough has 2,856 nursery places which are located in schools across Barking and Dagenham. Additionally, the Borough also includes a range of other early year care. Ofsted reported that 56% of Childminders in the Borough were good or outstanding in 2011.
- There are eighteen children centres in the Borough. Additionally, Valance Library, Dagenham Library and Barking Learning Centre also provide resources from children.
- An additional need for 2065 places for 2 year olds by September 2014 was identified by the council. There is a significant shortage of places for 2 year olds in Heath and Village Wards. (LBBB Cabinet Report June 2014).
- There are 48 schools in the Borough which cater for primary schools in the Borough. Additionally, there are nine secondary schools in the borough (Infrastructure Study 2011). A total of 18,643 children (reception to year six) attended the borough's primary schools in 2010/11 (PLASC data). In total these schools catered for 10,920 in 2010/11 (PLASC data) school children for Years 7 – 11 (not including 6th Form).
- Since the academic year 2007/08 to June 2014, 4,500 additional primary aged pupils were accommodated. This is equivalent to 150 new classes across all year groups in the primary phase. (LBBB Cabinet Report June 2014).
- There has been an increase in secondary school demand over the period 2007 to 2013 of 640 pupils, equivalent to 21 classes, which has largely been accommodated through existing provision. (LBBB Cabinet Report June 2014).
- The secondary school population across the Borough is forecast to increase from its present levels of 14,900 to 21,189 by the school year starting September 2020. The primary School population across the Borough is forecast to increase from its present levels of 22,549 to 29,550. (LBBB Review of School Places and Capital Investment – Update March 2015).

- In looking specifically at how increases will enter schools at secondary age YR7 the following is relevant:

Year	YR7 Capacity 2014	YR7 Number Forecast	Increase
2014-15	2610	2754[actual Oct 14 2385]	144
2015-16		2910	156
2016-17		3041	131
2017-18		3207	166
2018-19		3562	355
2019-20		3615	53
2020-21		3585	-30

The council plans to address this increase in demand through the following expansion projects:

- Sydney Russell - +60 places previously expanded.
- All Saints - +60 places effective September 2014.
- Jo Richardson - +60 places effective September 2015.
- Robert Clack - +60 places effective September 2015.
- Riverside - +120 places effective September 2016.
- Robert Clack - +120 places effective September 2016.
- UL Goresbrook Free School - +120 places effective September 2017.
- Eastbrook - +60 places effective September 2017.
- Riverside - +60 places effective September 2017.
- New School Barking Gascoigne - +240 places effective September 2017.
- Dagenham Park - +30 places effective September 2017.
- New School Barking Gascoigne - +60 places effective September 2018.
- New School East Dagenham - +120 places effective September 2018.
- The Warren - +60 places effective September 2018.
- New School East Dagenham - +120 places effective September 2019.
- New School East Dagenham - +60 places effective September 2020.

- The primary population growth to 2020 is expected to increase by 7000 pupils based on current housing development plans, but does not include any element of future planned expansion beyond current published figures. This has been analysed further by reception place demand as follows:

Year	Yr R Number Forecast	Increase
2014-15	3958	358
2015-16	3993	36
2016-17	4126	133
2017-18	4225	98
2018-19	4325	101
2019-20	4382	56
2020-21	4403	22

- This extra demand of at least 804 places is equivalent to 26/27 forms of entry at YrR (Reception), it is planned to meet this need through the following projects:
 - United Learning Free School at Goresbrook – 630 primary places (3fe)
 - Sydney Russell at Fanshawe - 630 primary places (3fe)
 - Eastbury Secondary Primary provision – 420 primary places (2fe)
 - Eastbrook Secondary Primary Provision - 630 primary places (3fe)
 - Robert Clack Primary Provision at Lymington - 630 primary places (3fe)
 - Gascoigne Primary – Shaftesburys - 630 primary places (3fe) facility net increase 420 places
 - Thames Road – City Farm Primary - 630 primary places (3fe)
 - Barking Riverside Free School Primary Provision - 630 primary places (3fe)
 - New Primary Free School – Dagenham - 420 primary places (2fe)
 - New Primary School – Barking Retail - 630 primary places (3fe)
 - New Primary School Gascoigne Estate Renewal [3rd primary] - 630 primary places (3fe)
- Although the Borough retains a statutory duty to ensure that there are enough school places available in the borough to accommodate all children who live here and might require one, it no longer has the powers to open new maintained schools. Thus, all new schools will need to be academies/free schools. Where the requirement for a new school in order to meet basic need

is identified, the Local Authority will have to fund the purchase of any site and construction of a building to accommodate a free school.

- 65.5% of pupils in Barking and Dagenham achieved five or more A* - C at GCSE at the end of Key Stage Four in 2013/14. This is below the Outer London average of 71.3%.
- NVQ level two and above qualifications were attained by 56.9% of the Boroughs residents aged between ages 16 – 64 in 2013(NOMIS, 2014).
- 15.7% of the Boroughs residents have no qualifications in 2013 (NOMIS, 2014).

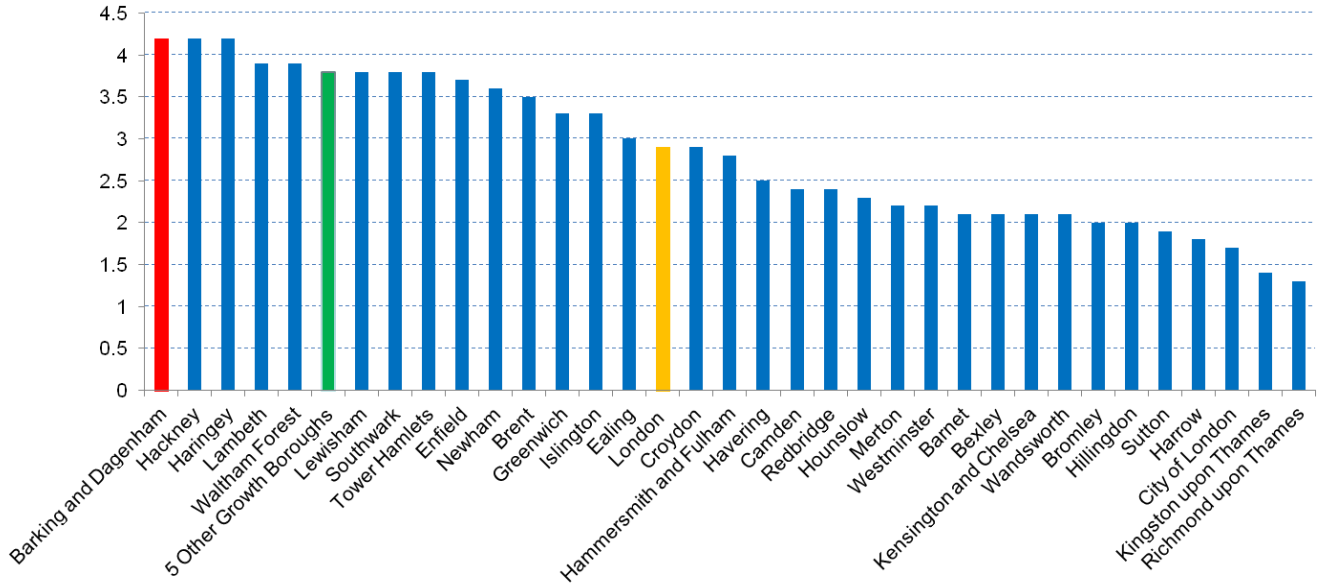
7. Deprivation, Poverty and Crime

- Barking and Dagenham is ranked as the eighth most deprived Local Authority in England, according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation (2010), with areas within the wards of Gascoigne, Heath, Chadwell Heath, Thames and Abbey being within the 10% most deprived Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) in England.
- In November 2013, 4.3 % of the working aged population claimed Income Support.
- In 2012, 20.2% of those in employment earned less than £7 per hour (Annual Population Survey, 2014).
- Number of working age persons (16 to 64) claiming benefits has decreased from 2010, from 8.3 % in May 2010 to 3.8 %in May 2014 (DWP, 2014).
- 22.9% of nursery and primary school children claimed free school meals and 24.6% of secondary school children claimed for free school meals.
- The rate of new personal insolvencies 25 per 1,000 people in 2013; this was increased significantly since 2001, when the rate was 5 per 1,000 people. However, the rate has decreased since 2010, when it reached a peak of 31.6 per 1,000 people.
- Ambulance service incidents recorded in 2014 and 2012 showed a decrease in all types of assault from 893 in 2012 to 716 in 2014, this equates to a 19.8% decline. However, binge drinking has increased from 473 incidents 2012 to 560 incident in 2014 (London Ambulance Service, 2014).
- 26.3% of the Boroughs households were workless in 2012, meaning they did not have an economically active person. This has been a growing trend over the years since the financial crises began in 2008. In 2007, the figure stood at 22% and this has increased to the year 2010, in 2011 it decreased slightly prior to reaching seven year high in 2012 (ONS).
- 24% of children in Barking and Dagenham were living in workless households in 2013. This is significantly down on recent years, in 2007 this figure stood at

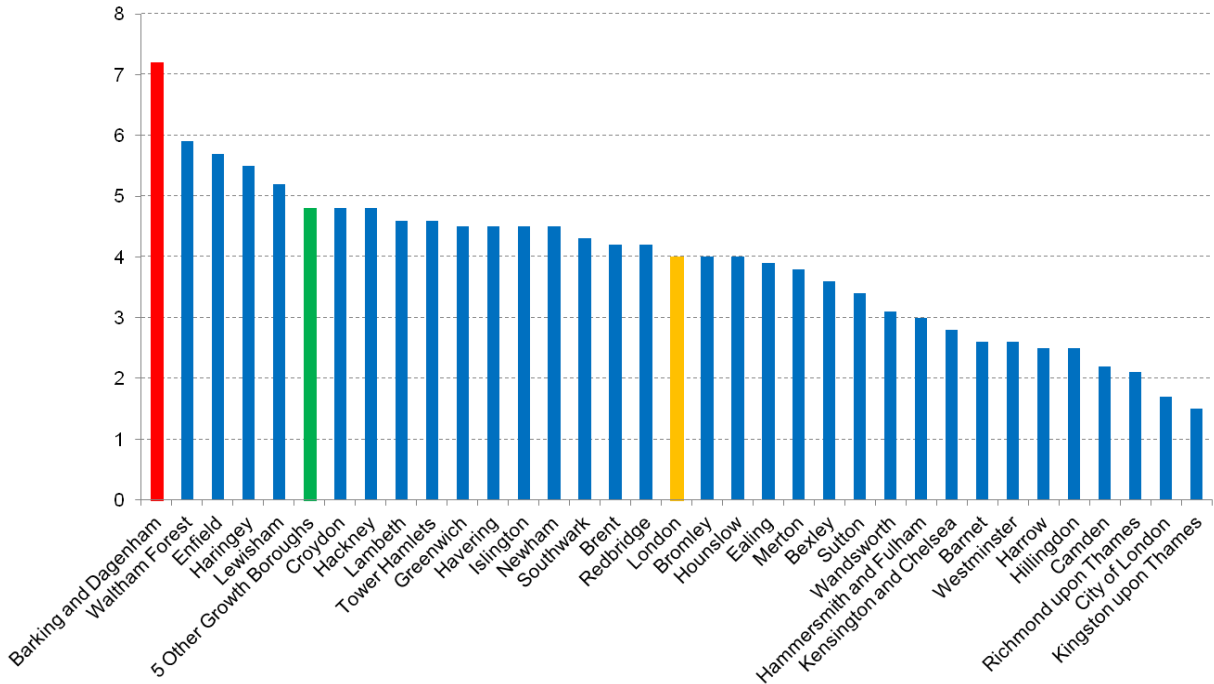
27.1%. In 2010 the figure was 33.6% before falling to 24% in 20132 (ONS 2013).

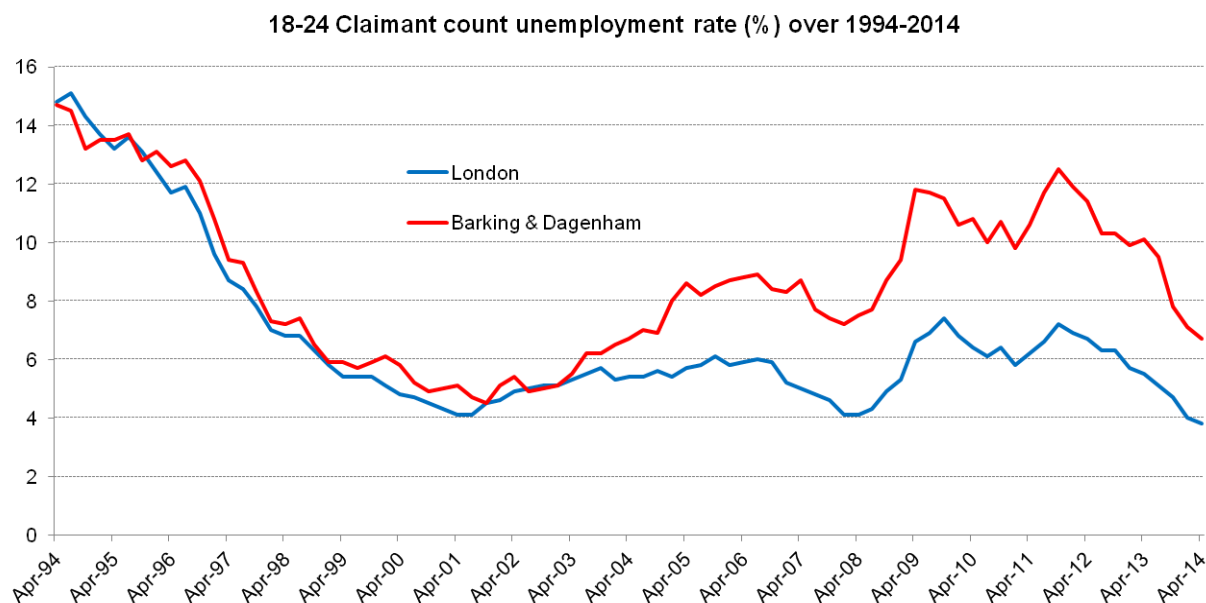
Claimant count unemployment

Claimant rate (%) - March 2014



% 18-24 year olds claiming JSA: March 2014





- The crime rate in the Borough in 2013/14 was 82.6 crimes per thousand. Crime has decreased significantly over the last ten years with the crime in the Borough at 133.2 per thousand in 2003/04 (Metropolitan Police, 2014).
- The wards which had the highest number of notable offences in the twelve months to January 2015 were; Abbey, Gascoigne, River and Thames. Mayesbrook had the lowest number of notable incidents (Metropolitan Police, 2015).

8. Economic Profile and Trends

- In 2013 there were 5,055 active businesses within the Borough. The Borough has seen good growth in the number of businesses. In 2009 they were 3,895 active businesses (ONS, 2013) at 23% growth, in the four year period.
- The Borough has a slightly higher proportion of small firms compared to the national average, 90% of businesses in the Borough employed nine or less (NLP, 2014).
- Barking and Dagenham recorded 55,180 workforce jobs in 2013, representing a decrease of 2% from its 1997 level. This compares with a positive job growth of 26.7% and 13.6% across Greater London and the UK over this period (NLP, 2014). However, job growth in the Borough is expected to grow over the coming decades. 10,640 jobs are expected to over the nineteen year period to 2031, equivalent to 560 jobs per year (NLP, 2014).
- The main sectors in within the Borough are; education, administration/ support services, manufacturing and wholesale. In terms of sector growth, utilities,

recreation, business services and health are the sectors which have seen the most growth, in percentage terms and in terms of workforce job change between 1997 and 2013. Manufacturing and transport both had a declining work force over the sixteen year period between 1997 and 2013 (NLP, 2014).

- The employment rate of in the Borough 64.7 (NOMIS, 2014) with a further 7.1% are economically active in some other form (though not in employment) therefore 28.17% are economically inactive (NOMIS, 2014).
- 26.7% of the economically inactive are retired, with 23% looking after house or family, 23% were students and 15.6% were long term sick or disabled (NOMIS, 2014).
- Long term unemployed in the Borough stands at 3.1% higher than the Outer London average of 1.9%. (ONS, 2011). In Financial Year 2013/14 the youth unemployment rate was 25.5% significantly higher than the national average of 19.3% (ONS, 2014).
- Young people (16 to 18 year olds) not in employment, education or training was 5.8% in 2013 (DfE, 2013).
- Median weekly earnings of the Boroughs residents stand at £517.80, which is 19.3% below the London average. Additionally, earnings of the residents are substantially lower than that of the Boroughs workforce. Median workforce earnings stood at £626.70 (NOMIS, 2014).
- The majority of businesses (890) of businesses in the borough turnover between £50,000 and £99,000. Over 850 turnover £100,000 to £249,000. Despite this, the Business Survey 2009 found that more than a quarter (28%) of Barking & Dagenham businesses are not registered for VAT with 5% of all businesses not VAT registered but having a turnover of £50,000 or more (Local Economic Assessment, 2011).
- In Barking & Dagenham, 25.5% of workforce had a skills gap in 2009, compared to London where employees reported a skills gap of 16.8% and nationally 19%

9. Accessibility and Transport

- In 2001, some 63% of Barking and Dagenham's working residents worked outside the Borough indicating a very high rate of out-commuting. In total, just over 41,400 residents worked elsewhere, predominantly in the London Boroughs of Havering (15%), Redbridge (14%), Newham (11%) and Tower Hamlets (10%) as well as the more central Boroughs of the City of London (9%) and Westminster (8%) (NLP, 2014).
- Since 2001, out commuting has increased with the Annual Population Survey (2011) indicating that out commuting stood at 52,474 in 2011. The structure of out commuting also appears to have changed over the ten year period , with

the majority of residents working in the City of London (15%) followed by Havering (14%), Newham (13%) Redbridge (10%) (NOMIS, 2014).

- In 2001, approximately 27,800 workers commuted into Barking and Dagenham (NLP, 2014) by 2011, this increased, albeit modestly, to 28,705. The vast majority of in commuters came from Havering (41%), Redbridge (8%) and Newham (3%) (NOMIS, 2014).
- 39.6% of households have access to a car or van. This level of car and van ownership is significantly under the Outer London Average of 78% of households having access to a car or van (ONS, 2011).
- The Borough has seven stations, seven form part of the London Underground System (Barking, Upney, Becontree, Dagenham Heathway and Dagenham East. Three stations form part of the National Rail system. Barking Station and Dagenham Dock are located on the Fenchurch Street to South Essex Line and Chadwell Heath is located on the Great Eastern Line which will also soon be part of the Crossrail System.
- The majority of the borough has a PTAL of 1a, 1b and 2. Barking Station has a PTAL of 6a and other stations in the borough have PTALS of 3 or 4. In general there are poor north-south transport links in the borough. TfL 2012: <http://www.tfl.gov.uk/cdn/static/cms/documents/barking-dagenham-2012-ptals.pdf>
- The Borough is served by the A12 and A13 which link the Borough with central London, South Essex and the rest of East England.



10. Town Centres

- Barking is considered a 'Major Centre' in the London Plan. Additionally, the Borough contains three district centres; defined within the London Plan, Green Lane, Dagenham Heathway and Chadwell Heath. The Borough also includes 36 neighbourhood centres.
- The current Local Plan also classifies Barking Riverside to include a new district and neighbourhood centre future years.
- The Borough only retains 26% of its comparison goods expenditure. The Borough leaks comparison expenditure to the following locations Romford, Lakeside, Beckton, Ilford, Stratford and Central London (NLP, 2014).
- The Borough's Town Centres serve an important role in providing leisure and retail needs. Barking is the largest town centre which had 266 units in 2013 (NLP, 2014).

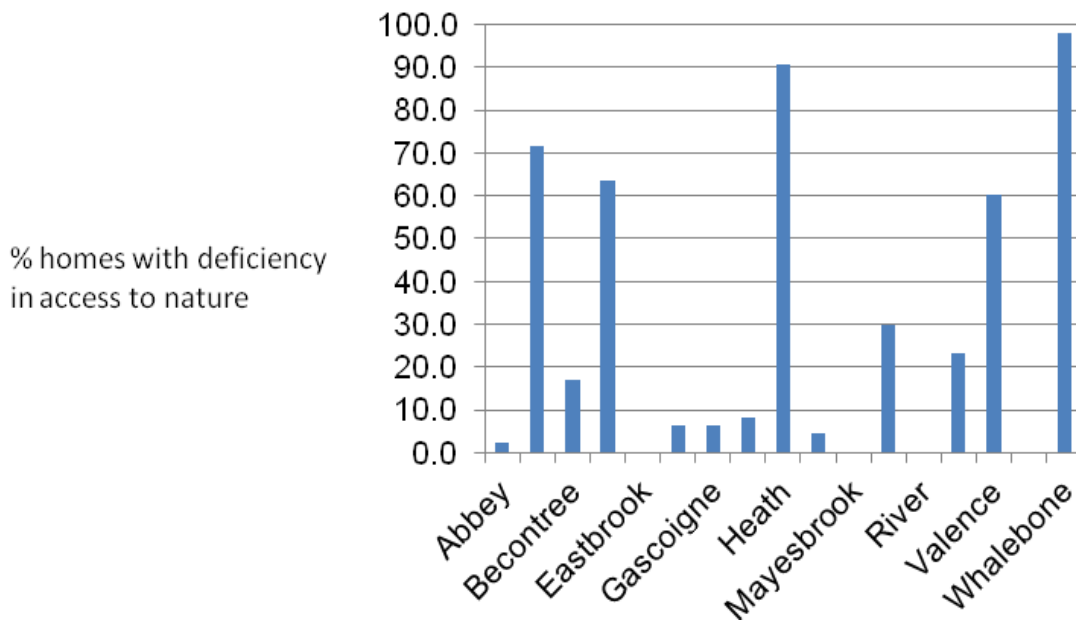
11. Biodiversity, flora and fauna geodiversity and landscape

- Barking and Dagenham has 25 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, including three Sites of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation: the River Thames and tidal tributaries; the Chase and Eastbrookend Country Park; and the Ripple Nature Reserve (Greenspace Information for Greater London, 2014).
- Green belt protects 531 hectares or 14% of the borough.
- The Beam River defines a large extent of the borough's eastern boundary and the River Roding (known in its lower reaches as the Barking Creek) defines the south-west boundary. Other watercourses that flow through Barking and Dagenham or adjoin watercourses in the borough Barking & Dagenham, or adjoin watercourses within the borough, are: Loxford Water, Gores Brook, Mayes Brook & The Ship and Shovel Sewer.
- There are eight Local Nature Reserves in the borough, all of which are Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation:
 - Beam Valley
 - Dagenham Village Churchyard
 - Eastbrookend Country Park
 - Mayesbrook Park, South
 - Parsloes Park Squatts
 - Ripple Nature Reserve
 - Scrattons Ecopark and extension
 - The Chase – Dagenham
- There is one Potential Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Site in the borough - GLA 37: Mark's Warren Farm Quarry Complex (for

Pleistocene Black Park Gravel). RIGS are non-statutory designated sites for geology and geomorphology and are the geological equivalent of Sites of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation.

- Areas of deficiency in access to nature are defined as built-up areas more than one kilometre actual walking distance from an accessible Metropolitan or Borough Site of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC). The chart below shows that wards with the least access to nature are Whalebone (98%), Heath (90.5%), Alibon (71.7%), Chadwell Heath (63.6%) and Valence (60.3%). The wards with the most access to nature are Eastbrook, River, Village and Abbey.

% homes with deficiency in access to nature



Ward	% homes with deficiency in access to nature
Abbey	2.2
Alibon	71.7
Becontree	17.2
Chadwell Heath	63.6
Eastbrook	0.0
Eastbury	6.4
Gascoigne	6.3
Goresbrook	8.3
Heath	90.5
Longbridge	4.4
Mayesbrook	0.0
Parsloes	29.8
River	0.0
Thames	23.2
Valence	60.3
Village	0.0
Whalebone	98.0

- The London Plan sets regional BAP Habitat Targets for 2020 to enhance and increase the areas of priority habitats. In Barking and Dagenham these habitats include: Floodplain grazing marsh; Acid grassland; Reedbeds; Woodland; Orchards; Meadows and pastures; Tidal Thames; Rivers and streams; Standing water; Fen, marsh and swamp; and Open Mosaic habitats on previously developed land.

- Geographic information for designated sites and priority habitats is available on the MAGIC web site (<http://www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk/>) It is presented as an interactive map which can be explored using various mapping tools.
- Protected species that can be found in the borough include:

Bats	Brown long-eared; Common pipistrelle; Daubenton's; Leisler's; Nathusius'; Natterer's; Noctule; Serotine; Soprano; Whiskered/Brandt's
Badger	
Brown Hare	
Harvest Mouse	
Hedgehog	
Shrew	Common; Pygmy; Water
Water Vole	
Birds	Black redstart; Bullfinch; Corn bunting; Cuckoo; Dunnock; Grasshopper warbler; Grey partridge; Hawfinch; Herring gull; House sparrow; Lapwing; Lesser redpoll; Lesser spotted woodpecker; Linnet; Marsh tit; Marsh warbler; Peregrine; Reed bunting; Sand martin; Skylark; Song thrush; Spotted flycatcher; Starling; Swift; Tree pipit; Tree sparrow; Turtle dove; Wood warbler; Yellow wagtail; Yellowhammer; Avocet; Barn owl; Bearded tit; Cetti's warbler; Common tern; Firecrest; Garganey; Hobby; Kingfisher; Little ringed plover; Pintail;
Reptiles	Adder; Common lizard; Grass snake; Slow worm
Amphibians	Common frog; Common toad; Great Crested Newt; Smooth newt
Fish	Atlantic salmon; River lamprey; Sea lamprey; Twait shad; Bullhead
Stag Beetle	

- The London Regional Landscape Framework (May 2009) has been developed by Natural England and sets out the main landscape character

types for London. There are four landscape character types within Barking and Dagenham:

- Essex Plateau – Mosaics of ancient woodland, wood pasture and acid grassland within the former royal hunting forests" at Epping Forest and Havering.
- North Thames Terraces – Flat, open grassland, stepping up from the Thames, with narrow sinuous strips of woodland marking the alignment of tributary creeks. Examples include Mayesbrook Park, Romford Line railsides and The Chase.
- Lower Thames Floodplain – A vast, flat riverside zone of grazed saltmarshes grading to reedswamp, mudflats and the wide tidal Thames - the most striking and immediately visible natural element in London. Examples include the Goresbrook, the Ripple Nature Reserve and Barking Creek.
- Roding River Valley – The narrow, sinuous course of the upper Roding where the riverbanks are lined with willows.

- **National Character Area Profiles:**

Natural England has published 159 National Character Area profiles for England. Each profile describes the topography, geology, soils, rivers, coastal features, habitats, agricultural uses, species, built environment and history of that NCA. They also provide an assessment of provisioning, regulating and cultural ecosystem services. Statements of environmental opportunity provide suggested actions that can protect and enhance the natural environment.

NCA Profile:111 Northern Thames Basin (NE466) and NCA Profile 81 Greater Thames Estuary (NE473) cover Barking and Dagenham.

12. Open and green space

- There are 25 parks and open spaces in the borough covering 485 hectares. This corresponds to 2.80 hectares per 1000 population.
- There are 4 Metropolitan parks: Barking Park, Mayesbrook Park, Parsloes Park and Beam Parklands. There is one country park - Eastbrookend Country Park.
- There are 10 district parks – Valence Park, St. Chad's Park, Central Park, Goresbrook Park, Castle Green, Rippleside Cemetery, Ripple Nature Reserve, Greatfields Park and Old Dagenham Park.
- In 2014, 5 parks were awarded a Green Flag: St. Chad's Park, Barking Park, Mayesbrook Park, Abbey Green, and Beam Parklands. One park, Padnell

Green, was awarded a Green Pennant. Valence House and Garden was also awarded a Green Flag.

- The wards with the least access to a Metropolitan Park are Abbey, Gascoigne and Chadwell Heath. The analysis of public open space is based on access to designated green/public open space and therefore excludes farmland, and other types of green space outside of the public open space category definitions within the London Plan.

Percentage of homes deficient in access to parks:

Ward	Metropolitan Park	District Park	Local, Small or Pocket Park
Abbey	97.6	0.3	15.7
Alibon	0.0	17.8	84.3
Becontree	0.0	36.4	57.5
Chadwell Heath	50.8	100.0	25.9
Eastbrook	0.0	0.0	60.7
Eastbury	3.8	46.8	89.5
Gascoigne	91.4	86.5	46.9
Goresbrook	0.0	22.3	42.4
Heath	0.1	9.9	59.3
Longbridge	5.3	0.6	74.1
Mayesbrook	0.0	0.0	57.7
Parsloes	0.0	3.3	52.8
River	0.0	14.1	39.6
Thames	30.2	98.0	72.9
Valence	0.0	82.3	71.8
Village	0.0	0.0	23.4

Whalebone	25.8	73.8	92.5
London Borough of Barking and Dagenham	17.9	34.8	56.9
London (average)	19.4	43.3	45.5

- Access to Local, small or pocket parks is significantly lower for Barking and Dagenham residents when compared to the average for London.
- There are 15 allotment sites in Barking and Dagenham, covering approximately 13 hectares.
- The percentage of the population of the borough utilising outdoor space for exercise/health reasons was 7.8% in 2013/14 and 11.3% in 2012/13. This compares with the London average of 11.8% in 2013/14 and 10.5 in 2012/13.

13. Heritage

- Barking and Dagenham has 44 listed buildings and structures on the statutory list. These are categorised as follows:
 - 3 Grade I listed buildings
 - 4 Grade II* listed buildings
 - 37 Grade II listed buildings
- The borough has 123 buildings on its Local List and was last updated in December 2013. The list includes residential and commercial properties, schools, churches, public houses, underground stations, stench posts and an Edward VIII Pillar box, all considered to be of special architectural or historic interest.
- The 2011/2012 and, 2012/2013 AMR reported no loss of listed or locally listed buildings (Indicator reference 35).

- The borough has 4 conservation areas each with their own Conservation Area Appraisal
 - Abbey and Barking Town Centre
 - Abbey Road Riverside
 - Chadwell Heath Anti-aircraft Gun Site
 - Dagenham Village
- The Barking Abbey Ancient Monument Site- parts of Abbey Green and the remains of Barking Abbey are designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument.
- There are eight statutorily listed Heritage Assets on Historic England's Heritage At Risk Register (October 2014) (, a reduction from nine in 2013 (Heritage At Risk Register October 2013). Repairs to the **Remains of Barking Abbey and Old Churchyard Walls, Broadway, Barking** (List entry Number: 1064406) have removed it from the at risk register. The eight statutorily listed Heritage Assets at risk are:
 - **Chadwell Heath Anti-Aircraft Gun Site, Marks Gate**
Designation: Conservation Area, LB grade II
Condition: Very bad
Vulnerability: Medium
 - **Church of St Peter and St Paul, Crown Street, Dagenham**
Listed Place of Worship grade II*, CA
Condition: Very bad
Priority Category: C - Slow decay; no solution agreed
 - **Barking Abbey**
Scheduled Monument, LB grade II, CA
Condition: Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems
Principal Vulnerability: Vandalism
 - **The Warren Stone, Whalebone Lane North, Chadwell Heath**
Listed Building grade II
Condition: Poor
Priority Category: D - Slow decay; solution agreed but not yet implemented
 - **The Old Vicarage, Crown Street, Dagenham**
Listed Building grade II, CA
Condition: Poor
Priority Category: F - Repair scheme in progress and (where applicable) end use or user identified; functionally redundant buildings with new use agreed but not yet implemented.
 - **Chadwell Heath anti-aircraft gun site, Whalebone Lane North (off), Chadwell Heath**
Listed Building grade II, CA
Condition: Poor
Priority Category: C - Slow decay; no solution agreed

- **The Marks Stones, Whalebone Lane North, Chadwell Heath**
Listed Building grade II
Condition: Very bad
Priority Category: D - Slow decay; solution agreed but not yet implemented
- **Magistrates Court, East Street, Barking**
Listed Building grade II, CA
Condition: Good
Priority Category: F - Repair scheme in progress and (where applicable) end use or user identified; functionally redundant buildings with new use agreed but not yet implemented

(<http://risk.historicengland.org.uk/register.aspx?rs=1&rt=0&pn=1&st=a&di=Barking+and+Dagenham&ctype=all&crit=> accessed 04/06/2015)

- Comparison of the Heritage At Risk Register between 2012 and 2014 indicates there has been little change in the condition or priority categories of the above assets during this time. However, **The Old Vicarage** and the **Magistrates Court** are being brought back into use and both properties have planning permission for residential conversions into flats. The **Chadwell Heath Anti-Aircraft Gun Site** is situated within a quarry site which is in the process of being restored. The Marks Gate Local Agenda 21 community group are working with council and Historic England to improve the protection of this heritage asset. **The Marks Stones** and **The Warren Stone** are required to be reinstated once the quarry restoration is complete.
- The borough has a number of historic parks including:
 - Barking Park opened in April 1898 and is designated as Metropolitan Open Land. Its area is almost 30 hectares and includes a 910 metre long lake, ornamental areas, tree lined avenues, playing fields and facilities for boating, bowls and football. A Heritage Lottery grant in March 2011 was awarded to establish an oral history and photographic library, create a heritage trail throughout the park and conserve and display a historic rowing boat found during the restoration project.
 - Mayesbrook Park was opened in 1934 to provide open space for the Becontree Housing Estate. The park is designated as Metropolitan Open Land and now features one of the largest river restoration projects in London. This was a flagship project for the London Rivers Action Plan and the UK's first climate change park.
 - Parsloes Park is designated as Metropolitan Open Land and covers approximately 43 hectares. It derives its name from the Passelewe family, who owned the land in the 13th century. From the 17th century to the early 20th century the land was owned by the Fanshawe family, one of the leading families of the district. The estate was acquired by the London County Council; 107 acres became a public park and the remainder was developed to become part of the Becontree Estate. Parsloes Park was officially opened in July 1935.

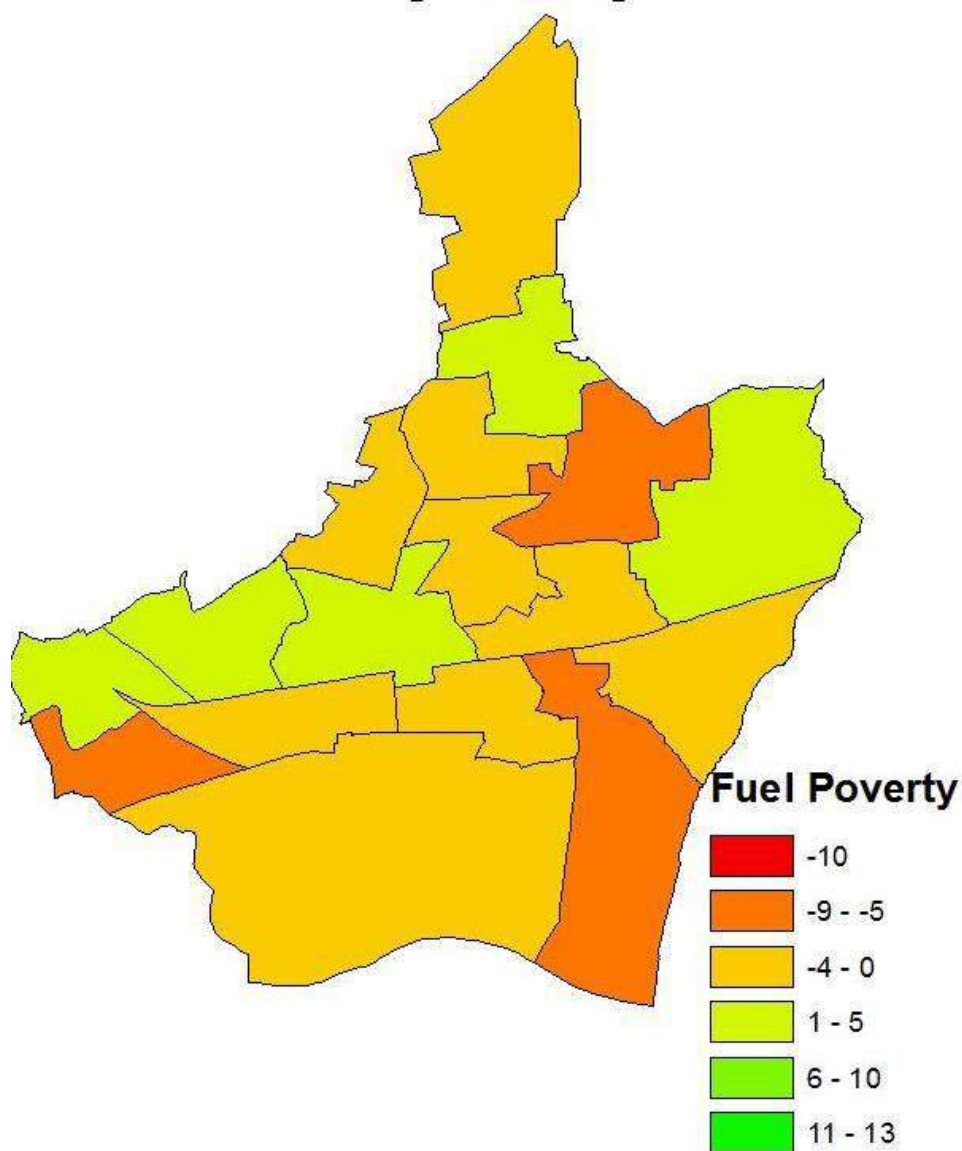
- St Chad's Park originated in 1831 and was gradually expanded until 1928 when the the Council added 34 acres by purchasing part of Blackbush Farm. Part of the park is a registered common. Abbey Green provides a park setting for Barking Abbey and St Margaret's Church close to Barking Town Centre. The Abbey Playing Fields were proposed by the Council in 1943 and in 1944 were included in Sir Patrick Abercrombie's Greater London Plan as part of a green wedge between Barking and East Ham. The park was largely completed by 1974.
- Quaker Gardens was a Quaker Burial Ground created in 1672 by the Barking Meeting of the Society of Friends. Elizabeth Fry (1780 – 1845), prison reformer and Quaker Minister, was originally buried here. In 1980 remaining headstones and monuments were removed and the burial ground became a small public garden.
- Rippleside Cemetery was opened in 1886 by the Barking Parish Burial Board. It has retained the original Lodge, chapel, gates and some original railings.
- St Peter and St Paul's parish church, set in the heart of Dagenham Village, was built in the early 13th century. The church was largely rebuilt from 1800 – 1805 and only the Chancel and the north chapel date from the middle ages. The churchyard features a number of tombs, some dating from the 17th century, and is managed today as a Local Nature Reserve.
- Valence Park has an area of 24 acres and is adjacent to Valence House, an early 17th century manor house, now a museum. The gardens of the house feature a moat, a period style Herb Garden, and an apiary. There are a number of significant trees, including the Holm Oak, a veteran tree, recognised as one of the Great Trees of London.
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- The borough has 97 Tree Preservation Orders.

14. Climatic factor including flooding

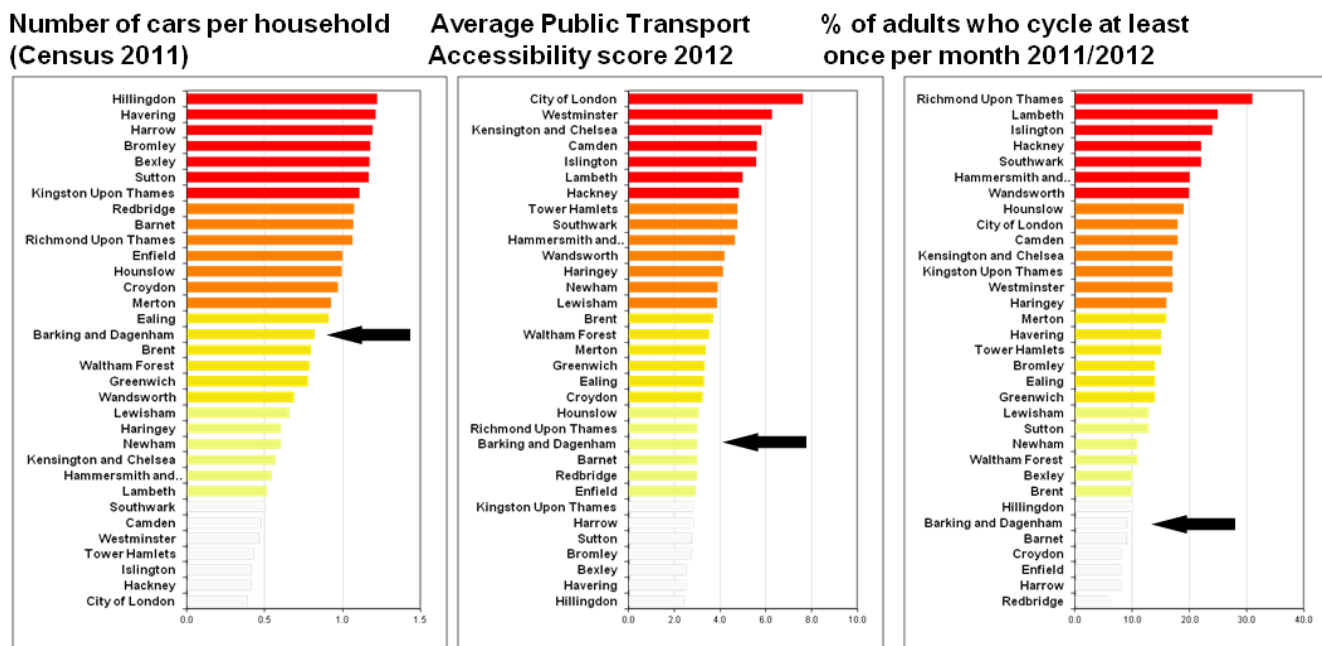
- CO2 emissions for the borough were estimated to be 4.3 kt per capita for Barking and Dagenham (DECC 2014). This is significantly lower than the average for London (5.2 kt per capita) and for England (7.0kt per capita). Of the 828.1kt CO2 emitted in 2012, 780.8 kt or 94% was within the scope of influence of the local authority (DECC, 2014).
- The biggest source of CO2 in 2012 was from Industry and Commercial Electricity (27.5%). Domestic Electricity (18.6%), Domestic Gas (18.5%) and Transport (18.1%) were the next highest contributors.
- Between 2008 and January 2015 a total of 41,564 Energy Performance Certificates were lodged for Barking and Dagenham, amounting to a total of 3830285 m2 floor area. 97 per cent (40,317) of these lodgements were

dwelling certificates, accounting for 2836032 m² floor area (74 per cent of total floor area). (Live tables on Energy Performance of Buildings Certificates, DCLG – <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-energy-performance-of-buildings-certificates> accessed 06/03/2015)

- Between 2008 and January 2015 the largest proportion of EPC certificates for dwellings were issued for energy efficiency rating D (44%), followed by C (24%), E (15%), B (13%), F (2.5%), G (0.8%) and A (0.3%). (Live tables on Energy Performance of Buildings Certificates, DCLG – <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-energy-performance-of-buildings-certificates> accessed 06/03/2015)
- Households in Barking and Dagenham spending more than 10% of their income on energy bills fell from almost 9,000 households in 2009 to 6,985 by 2012 moving the borough from having the highest fuel poverty in the capital to joint seventh (JSNA).
- A Fuel Poverty Risk score has been developed by the GLA using data based on twelve indicators (2013): Housing (dwellings without central heating, un-insulated cavity walls, lofts with less than 150mm insulation); Health (Health Deprivation & Disability domain (ID2010), Standardised Mortality Ratio, incapacity benefit claimant rate); Older people (people aged 60 and over, older people claiming pension credit); Worklessness (unemployment); and Poverty (income support claimant rate).
- None of the wards in the borough are at low risk of fuel poverty. There are no stark disparities between wards but Gascoigne ward is 606 out of 625 wards in London and at significantly greater risk. However, redevelopment of the Gascoigne estate has begun and will see 1,575 homes built by 2024 which should help address this issue.
- Six Barking and Dagenham wards are at a high risk of fuel poverty and the ward of Village, in particular, shows a significant downward trend.



- The Average Public Transport Accessibility score for the borough in 2012 was 3.0, the same as the average for outer London (London Borough Profiles, London Datastore).
- Car ownership in the borough equates to 0.8 cars per household (Census 2011) which is lower than the average for outer London (1.0 cars per household) and lower than the average for England (1.1 cars per household). (London Borough Profiles, London Datastore)
- The percentage of adults in the borough who cycle at least once per month was 9.3, lower than the average for London (14.3%) (2012/13)



Source: London Borough Profiles, London Datastore

- One of the objectives of the All London Green Grid is adapting to climate change by using the network of open spaces to minimize flood risk and reduce the impact of the “heat island effect”. This can be achieved by increasing flood storage capacity, reducing rates of water-run-off, increasing vegetative cover, including street trees and using flood defences structures to create paths.
- The River Roding, Beam River and River Thames form the Borough’s westerly, easterly and southern boundaries respectively. Other watercourses that flow within Barking & Dagenham, or adjoin watercourses within the borough, are: Loxford Water, Gores Brook, Mayes Brook & The Ship and Shovel Sewer.
- The number of new homes approved or completed in flood risk areas in 2013/2014 is shown below (AMR 2013/14):

	Number of new homes approved/completed in flood risk areas 1, 2 and 3		
Outcome Units	Flood Zone 3	Flood Zone 2	Flood Zone 1
Completions	229	0	642
Percentage	26%	0%	74%
Approvals	110	0	681
Percentage	14%	0%	86%

Housing completions within Flood Zones



Source: Environment Agency 2014

Housing Approvals within Flood Zones



Source: Environment Agency 2014

15. Air, water and soil pollution

- The Roding and Beam Rivers are subject to a relatively high degree of environmental stress. The water quality in the middle and lower Roding is influenced by misconnections and urban run-off discharges. The Beam is predominantly an urban watercourse, which has been heavily modified by the use of culverts and concrete banks.

River Beam (from Ravensbourne to Thames)	2009 Cycle 1	2013 Cycle 2
Overall Water Body	Moderate	Bad
Ecological	Poor	Bad
Chemical	Good	Fail
Lower Roding (Loughton to Thames)	2009 Cycle 1 Not available	2013 Cycle 2
Overall Water Body		Moderate
Ecological		Moderate
Chemical		Fail
Mayesbrook River	2009 Cycle 1 Not available	2013 Cycle 2
Overall Water Body		Moderate
Ecological		Moderate
Chemical		Fail
Goresbrook	2009 Cycle 1	2013 Cycle 2
Overall Water Body	Moderate	Moderate
Ecological	Moderate	Moderate
Chemical	Not assessed	Fail

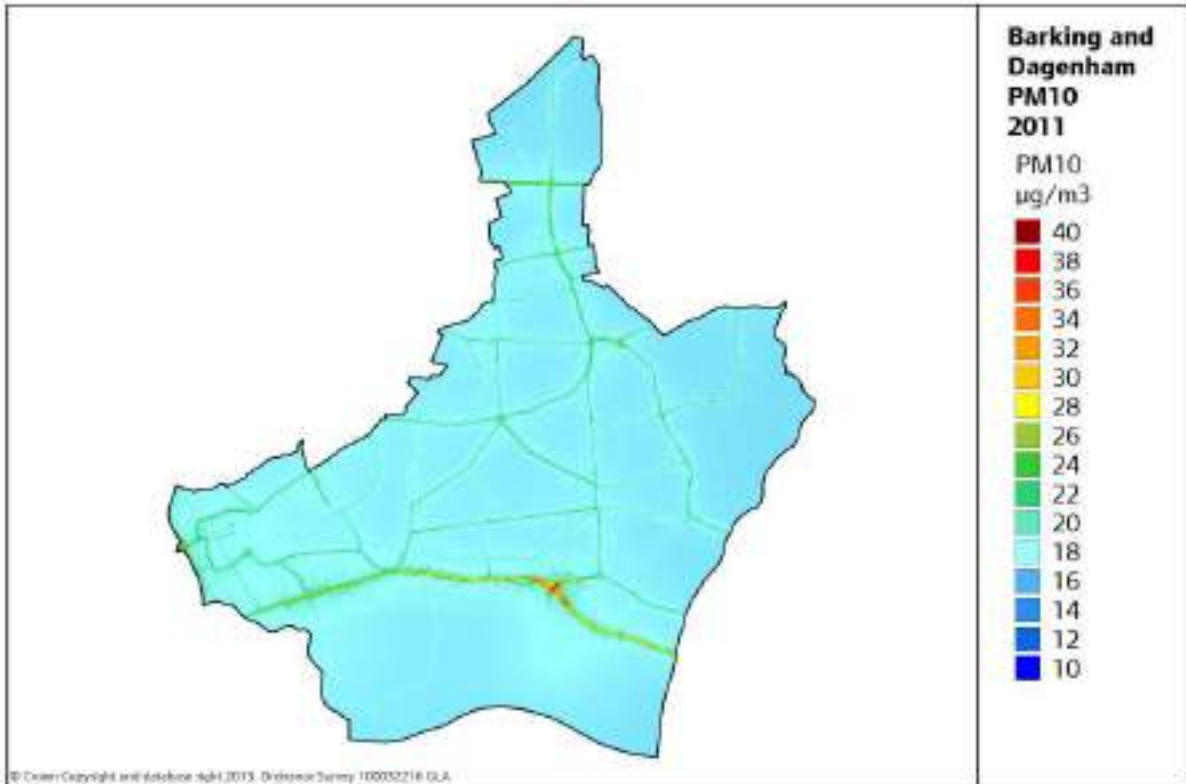
Source: Environment Agency Catchment Data Explorer accessed 05/03/2015:
<http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/OperationalCatchment/senet77>

- Barking and Dagenham is served by Beckton Sewage Treatment Works located in the London Borough of Newham, It currently serves 3.5 million people and is undergoing improvements that will enable the site to treat 60 per cent more sewage than it does at present and allow for a ten per cent population increase until 2021. (<http://www.thameswater.co.uk/about-us/10098.htm> accessed 05/03/2015)
- In 2008, the whole borough was designated an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) for both NO₂ and PM₁₀. The 2012 Updating and Screening Assessment report concluded that the Council should maintain its AQMA.
- The main sources of atmospheric pollutants are from road transport, although there are important industrial sources in the south of the Borough and close to its boundaries. The principal roads include sections of the A13, A12, and A406 trunk roads; plus the Borough Principal Roads: A124, A118, A1153, A123, A1112 and A1083.
- The other major sources of emissions in the Borough include those from residential and commercial premises, which mainly relate to gas boilers used for space and water heating; and construction sites, including dust and machinery emissions.
- Air quality is monitored at two automatic monitoring sites in the borough. Both sites are located close to residential areas and therefore represent relevant public exposure. However neither location represents worst-case exposure. The 2011 concentrations at these sites are shown in the table below. The annual mean limit value for NO₂ and for PM₁₀ is 40 micrograms per meter cubed (g/m³). Concentrations of both PM₁₀ and NO₂ are all below limit. (Air Quality In Barking & Dagenham A Guide For Public Health Professionals GLA September 2013)

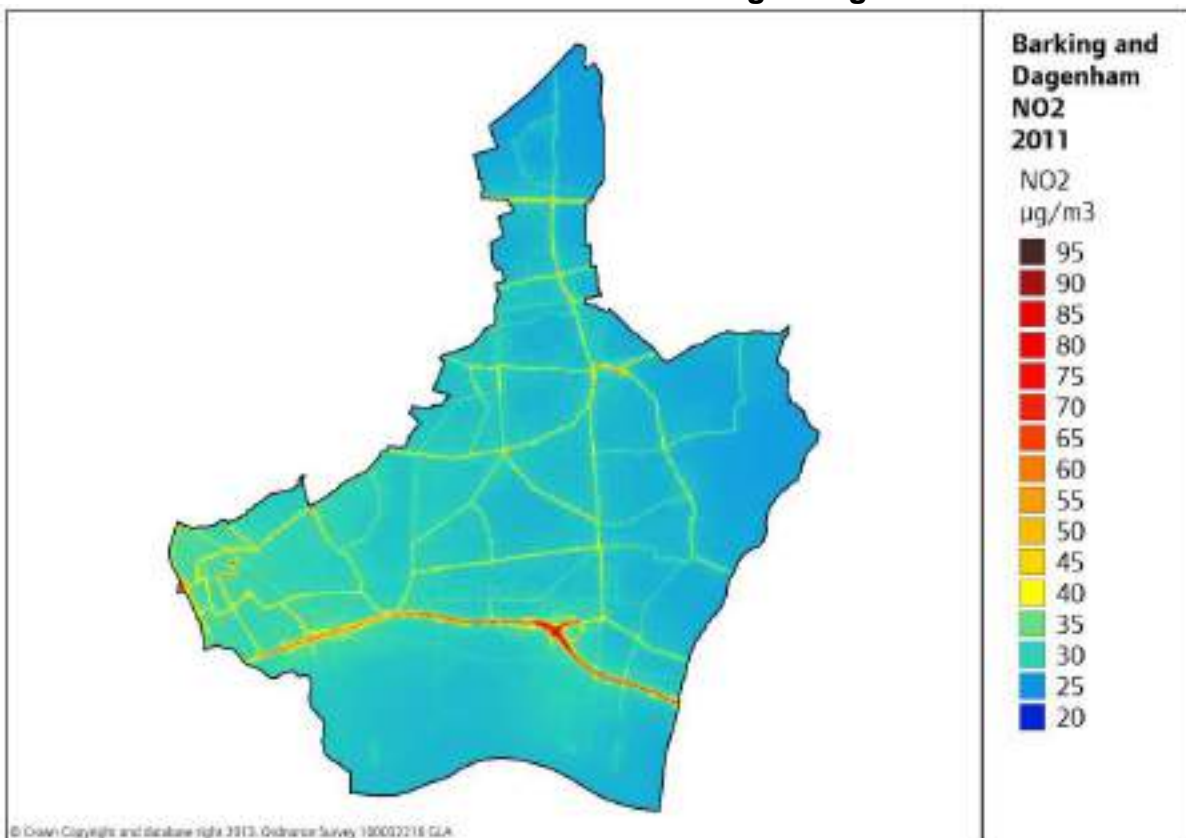
Location	Pollutants	Annual mean NO ₂ concentration 3 2011	Annual mean PM ₁₀ concentration 3 2011
Rush Green	NO ₂	25	
Scrattons Farm	NO ₂ , PM ₁₀	37	24

Source: www.londonair.org.uk

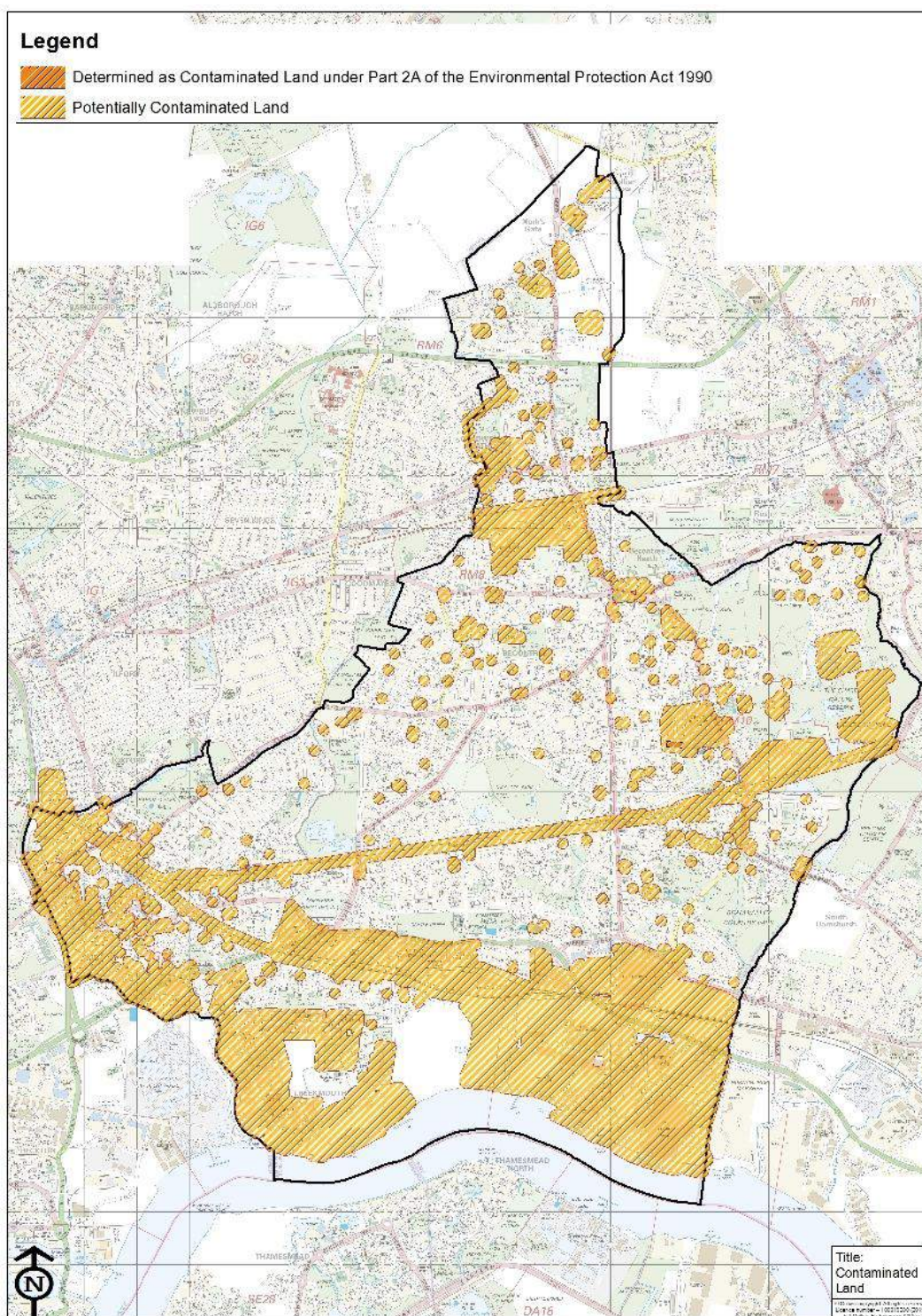
Annual mean concentrations of PM10 in LB Barking & Dagenham 2011



Annual mean concentrations of NO2 in LB Barking & Dagenham 2011



- Barking and Dagenham has a long history of industrial land use. As the map below demonstrates, the majority of potential contaminated land is associated with past and current industrial uses (2010).



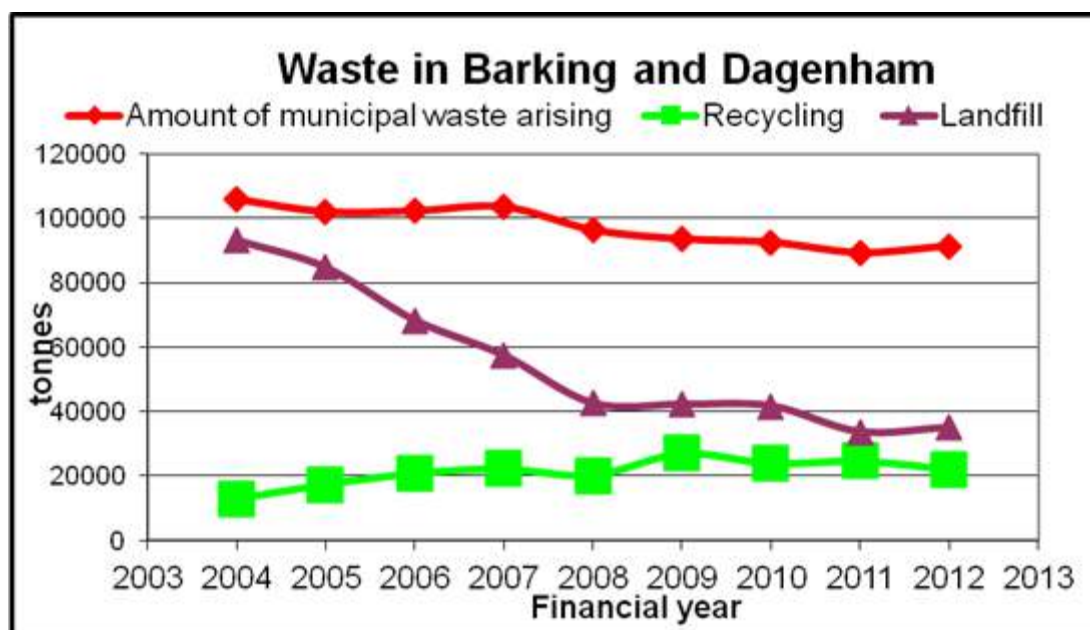
- In 2012/13 the percentage of the population in Barking and Dagenham that made complaints about noise disturbance was 26.6%. This was significantly higher than the average for London (17.6%) and neighbouring boroughs

Havering (5.2%) and Redbridge (16.6%) but similar to Newham (23.2%). (Public Health Outcomes Framework Indicators).

- The percentage of the population of the borough exposed to road, rail and air transport noise of 55 dB(A) or more during the night-time was 11.2% in 2011 and 11.6% in 2006. This was significantly lower than the average for London, 15.3% in 2011 and 18.9% in 2006.
- The percentage of the population of the borough exposed to road, rail and air transport noise of 65dB(A) or more, during the daytime was 7.8% in 2011 and 7.7% in 2006. This was significantly lower than the average for London, 11.5% in 2011 and 12.5% in 2006.

16. Waste and recycling

- Barking and Dagenham produced 96,605 tonnes of municipal waste in 2013/14. 23% of this waste was recycled but the 2010 target of recycling 27% of waste was not achieved. The amount of waste going to landfill reduced from 38% in 2011/12 to 32% in 2012/13. (AMR)



- The borough's main disposal site for household waste and recycling is the Frizlands Lane Reuse and Recycling Centre. There are over 70 public access recycling banks in Barking and Dagenham where foil, glass, paper, cardboard, plastic bottles, textiles and toner cartridges can be recycled. There are five sites that recycle beverage cartons and 12 battery recycling boxes in public buildings.