

**Sustainability Appraisal
Scoping Report
Development Management DPD**

Prepared by Ealing Council

March 2009



Contents

Introduction to the Sustainability Appraisal Process	5
Aims of Consultation	5
Responding to the Scoping Report	6
Copies of the Scoping Report	6
The Context	6
Introduction to the Local Development Framework	7
Scoping	7
The Scope of the Scoping Report	7
Introduction to the DPD's	8
Appraisal Methodology	9
Compliance with the SEA Directive/Regulations	10
Sustainability Objectives, Baseline and Context	12
Developing the SA framework for the appraisal of the DPD's	12
Task A1: Review of Plans, Policies, Programmes & Initiatives	12
Task A2: Review of Baseline Data	17
Task A3: Identification of key sustainability issues	21
Task A4: Developing the SA framework	25
Future Work	52
Monitoring	52

Appendices

Appendix 1: Plans, Policies, Programmes and Initiatives	53
Appendix 2: Baseline Data	160
Appendix 3: Proposed new formatting for review of Policies, Plans, Programmes, Strategies & Initiatives	215
Appendix 4: Proposed new formatting for review of Baseline Data	230

Introduction to the Sustainability Appraisal Process

In accordance with Section 5 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and EU Directive 2001/42/DC, a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) are required for Development Plan Documents (DPDs), produced as part of the Local Development Framework.

Whilst the requirement to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) are separate and distinct, it is possible to satisfy both through a single appraisal process, in this case a Sustainability Appraisal.

The primary purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to promote sustainable development through the better integration of sustainability considerations in the process of preparing and adopting plans. The SA is an iterative process allowing us to identify and report on the likely significant effects of the plan, and the extent to which the implementation of the plan will achieve the social, environmental and economic objectives by which sustainable development can be defined.

The completion of an SA is one of the 'tests of soundness' that Planning inspectors will use to evaluate the soundness of DPDs at independent examination.

Aims of Consultation

In accordance with the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, comments on this scoping report have been invited from the three consultation bodies.

The three statutory consultation bodies are as follows:

- Environment Agency
- English Heritage
- Natural England

All consultees have been given six weeks to respond to this report.

Comments are welcome on all aspects of the report, although consultees may wish to consider the following questions when forming their comments.

- Are there any other relevant plans, policies, programmes or initiatives which have not been identified in the scoping report?
- Is the baseline data collected and set out in the Scoping Report appropriate for the DPD document being prepared/approved? It should be noted that work on the collection and review of this data is ongoing and the SA framework will be reviewed as necessary
- Do you know if any other additional baseline data which should be added to the list?
- As far as you are aware is the data correct?

Responding to the Scoping Report

Please note that responses to this document should be received no later than the 15th May 2009.

Responses should be sent to:

Ian Weake
Planning Policy
Ealing Council
4th Floor
Perceval House
14-16 Uxbridge Road
Ealing
W5 2HL

Or via email: ian.weake@ealing.gov.uk

Copies of the Scoping Report

Hard copies of the Scoping Report can be inspected at:

Perceval House
14-16 Uxbridge Road
Ealing
W5 2HL

And at local libraries

The Context

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires planning bodies preparing plans, to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. Sustainable development is defined here as, development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

‘Securing the future – New UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)’ sets out the following 4 key objectives, under the broad heading of sustainable development:

- social progress which recognises the needs of everyone
- effective protection of the environment
- prudent use of natural resources; and
- maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

Introduction to the Local Development Framework

Ealing's Local Development Framework comprises a portfolio of documents, which are individually known as Local Development Documents. These Local Development Documents are either statutory (Development Plan Documents) or non-statutory (Supplementary Planning Documents). Development Plan Documents (DPD's) carry more weight as they are subject to an independent examination by a Planning Inspector before they are adopted. Supplementary Planning Documents are not subject to such an examination.

The Local Development Framework also comprises Ealing's adopted UDP (October 04) and SPG's. Progressively, over a three year period the UDP will be replaced with the new style development plan documents.

Scoping

The Scope of the Scoping Report

Since it has already been established that an SA is required for all Local Development Documents, the initial stage of the SA process is to devise a methodology for undertaking this appraisal. This stage is more commonly known as 'Scoping'.

As noted above this particular Scoping report relates to the appraisal of the Development Management DPD (Generic DC DPD). A similar Scoping Report was prepared for the Core Strategy, Sites Allocations and Proposal Map Development Plan Documents, and published in March 2006. At the time that the Scoping Report was prepared for these documents, it was intended that work on the Development Management DPD would not commence until after the adoption of the Strategy and Sites document, and so this earlier Scoping Report did not specifically address the Development Management DPD. In continuing to progress the Strategy and Sites document it has been identified that a number of elements covered by these documents would now be better covered in the Development Management Document. In order to avoid losing momentum on these particular issues the Council has decided to bring forward the preparation of the Development Management DPD rather than waiting to commence work on this following the adoption of the Strategy and Sites documents. Background work on the Development Management DPD has now commenced and an initial task as part of this is the preparation of a Scoping Report for the SA of this document. Given that the Development Management Document sits under the Strategy DPD, and that they both cover similar topic areas, albeit that one is more strategic in content, it was considered appropriate to use the Scoping Report prepared for the Strategy and Sites document as a basis/template for the Development Management Scoping Report, with some updating undertaken to this document.

Introduction to the DPD's

A brief summary of each of the DPD's is set out below.

- Core Strategy DPD

The Strategy sets out the Council's vision and strategic objectives for the Borough for the fifteen years from 2011 to 2026. It contains the spatial strategy and core policies. Broad locations are shown on a key diagram and a monitoring and implementation framework is included.

- Site Specific Allocations DPD

This document indicates proposals for key sites and locations in Ealing. It comprises a robust and credible assessment of suitability, availability and accessibility. The document will build on the non-statutory master planning studies undertaken on behalf of the Council's Economic Regeneration and Housing Directorate services, in the context of the borough Development Strategy. The site specific allocations conform to policies in the Core Strategy DPD. They may be given more detail in SPG/SPD and are illustrated on the Proposals Map.

- Proposals Map DPD

The proposals map illustrates on an ordnance survey base the sites, areas, and other locations, scheduled in the Site Specific Allocations DPD or referred to in other DPD's.

- **Development Management DPD (Generic Development Management/Control DPD)**

The focus of this Scoping report:- this document indicates place-specific proposals for development management. It comprises criteria to complement the policies of the London Plan, and to deliver the borough's Development Strategy. On the basis of commitments made by Ealing Council at the time of adoption of the UDP, preparation of the document will include an investigation of whether the policies on flood plains, ancient monuments, the density of development adjoining green space, and parking provision for retail development and for disabled people need to be updated. Many of the issues raised and considered during 2005/6 with a view to publication in the Strategy or Sites documents have been rolled into the Development Management document in 2009, and referred to in a specific issues and options consultation December 2009. The Development Management Document sits below the Strategy DPD. It should be noted that policies relating to waste matters are dealt with in the West London Waste Plan, and so no waste policies are proposed as part of this document.

Appraisal Methodology

The key stages of the SA of the DPD's are set out in the table below.

This timetable follows closely ODPM's finalised guidance on applying sustainability appraisals to Local Development Documents. It should be noted that this has been modified slightly to reflect the new stages introduced through changes to PPS 12 and the regs.

Table 1 – key SA stages

Jan – Feb 09	Stage A	Pre-production - Scoping
March 09	Stage A1	Review other policies, plans and programmes, and sustainable development objectives
March 09	Stage A2	Collecting Baseline information
March 09	Stage A3	Identifying sustainability issues and problems
March 09	Stage A4	Developing the SA framework
March 09	Stage A5	Consulting on the scope of the SA.
	Stage B	Production - Options
July 09	Stage B1	Testing the DPD objectives against the SA Framework
July – Oct 09	Stage B2	Developing the DPD options
	Stage B3	Predicting the effects of the DPD
	Stage B4	Evaluating the effects of the DPD
	Stage B5	Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
Feb 10		Produce commentary of appraisal findings for internal consideration & informal consultation with stakeholders
	Stage B6	Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPD.
	Stage C	Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report
Dec 11- Feb 12	Stage C1	Preparing the SA Report
	Stage D	Consulting on the Submission document and SA Report
March 12	Stage D1	Public participation on the Submission Document and the SA Report
Feb 13	Stage D2(i)	Appraising significant changes
Feb 13	Stage D2(ii)	Appraising significant changes resulting from representations (following Examination)
	Stage D3	Making decisions and providing information
	Stage E	Monitoring implementation of the plan
	Stage E1	Finalising aims and methods for monitoring
	Stage E2	Responding to adverse effects

This report effectively summarises and completes stage A of the Sustainability Appraisal process. Stage B & C will commence in July 09 following the completion of this consultation exercise on the Scoping Report, and initial preparation work on the DPD.

Under the heading of 'Future Work' this scoping report outlines further work to be undertaken as part of this appraisal process.

Compliance with the SEA Directive/Regulations

Strategic Environmental Assessment is derived from European Directive 2001/42/EC and concentrates on the environmental aspects of a plan. As noted above, Sustainability Appraisal is a requirement of Section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and encompasses social and economic considerations, as well as the environmental factors considered by Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Whilst the requirement to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) are separate and distinct, there is a considerable degree of overlap and it is possible to satisfy both through a single appraisal process, in this case a Sustainability Appraisal.

Table 2 'Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive Requirements' indicates where the particular requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessments are addressed within the body of this report and in future SA documents.

Table 2 – SEA Directive requirements

SEA Directive requirements	Where the requirements have been addressed
Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated. The information to be given is (Art. 5 and Annex I):	To be met at a later stage – as part of the SA report to be published alongside the Submission Document
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	Section 'Introduction to the DPD's' above
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;	Section 'Task A2: Review of Baseline Data'
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	Section 'Task A2: Review of Baseline Data'
d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as	Sections 'Task A1 & A2 and Appendices 1 & 2

areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC;	
e) The environmental protection objectives, established at international, community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the ways those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;	Section 'Task A1' & 'Appendix 1'
f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects could include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects);	To be met at a later stage – as part of the SA Commentary Report to be published in Feb 2010 & SA Report to be published alongside Submission DPD.
g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;	To be met at a later stage as part of the SA Commentary Report to be published in Feb 2010 & SA Report to be published alongside Submission DPD.
h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;	To be met at a later stage as part of the SA Report to be published alongside Submission DPD.
i) A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10;	See section 'Monitoring'
J) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Executive summary
The report shall include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Art. 5.2).	
<p>Consultation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the environmental (Art. 5.4). 2. Authorities with environmental responsibility and the public shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme (Art. 6.1, 6.2). 3. Other EU Member states, where the implementation of the plan or 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SA Scoping Report, March 2009 2. 3. N/A

programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country (Art. 7).	
Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision making (Art. 8)	To be addressed at a later stage
Provision of information on the decision: When the plan or programme is adopted, the public and any countries consulted under Art. 7 shall be informed and the following made available to those so informed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The plan or programme as adopted; - A statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme and how the environmental report pursuant to Article 5, the options expressed pursuant to Article 6 and the results of consultations entered into pursuant to Article 7 have been taken into account in accordance with Article 8, and the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and - The measures decided concerning monitoring (Art. 9 and 10). 	To be addressed at a later stage
Monitoring of the significant environmental effects of the plan's or programme's implementation (Art. 10)	To be addressed at a later stage

Sustainability Objectives, Baseline and Context

Developing the SA framework for the appraisal of the DPD's

The establishment of SA objectives and criteria is central to the SA process. The SA framework, based on these objectives, provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared.

Task A1: Review of Plans, Policies, Programmes and Initiatives

A key stage in developing the SA framework is to review plans, policies, programmes and Initiatives (PPPI's), which are of relevance to the DPD being appraised. The SEA Directive (Directive Annex 1a, e) also requires that the relationship between the plan and other relevant plans and programmes are fully considered. These PPPI's will provide a context for the development and framing of the Development Plan Documents. Through reviewing these PPPI's it will also be possible to identify and address inconsistencies and constraints that exist between the PPPI's and the DPD. Moreover this review will allow us to identify

and take advantage of any potential synergies that may exist, and to determine whether other policies, plans and programmes might give rise to cumulative effects when combined with the plan that is subject to the SA. The review has been particularly valuable in identifying the issues which need to be addressed through the development of the SA Framework and has also been useful in identifying baseline data, and notably targets.

Table 3 below lists all the plans, policies and programmes reviewed as part of the initial Scoping exercise, and indicates their relevance to the drafting of the DPD. Appendix 1 comprises completed pro-formas for each of these individual documents. The following information has been recorded for each document:

- Purpose of document
- Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA)
- Key targets and indicators (relevant to the plan and SA)
- Implications for the plan and SA

Many of the documents listed below were previously reviewed as part of the Scoping exercise undertaken for the Strategy and Sites document. It is acknowledged that a number of these documents have now been updated or been replaced. In addition, a number of new documents have also been published since this time which now also need to be reviewed. These new or updated documents are identified in grey italics below. Although it is acknowledged that work on reviewing the PPPI's is still ongoing, it is not envisaged that the proposed SA objectives are likely to change in anyway, and for this reason it is proposed that we continue to use the same objectives developed for the Scoping of the Strategy and Sites. It is however acknowledged that information/findings arising from the review of the PPPI's could be displayed in a more useable way. In this respect it is proposed to replace the pro-formas for each individual document/initiative with a pro-forma which covers a range of documents which fall under a common topic heading. The proposed format and list of topic headings is set out in appendix 3. The topic headings are based on those specified in Annex 1 (f) of the SEA Directive, and additional headings to cover social and economic aspects. Similar topic headings are also proposed to present the reformatted baseline information (see appendix 4). This should significantly reduce the size of the scoping report and make it a more user friendly document. It is hoped to have this work completed within the next month.

The outcomes of the review has allowed us to highlight relevant issues that the SA should consider within the formulation of the SA objectives.

Table 3: List of policies, plans and programmes reviewed (see also appendix 1 & 3)

PPPI's	Relevance to Dev Management DPD	Topic heading – as proposed to be grouped in appendix 3
National		
Securing the Future – New UK Sustainable Development Strategy	Context	Various – Climate Change
Sustainable Communities – Building for the Future	Context	Community & Wellbeing/Climate Change
Urban White Paper	Context	Various
Energy White Paper	Context	Climate Change
The Environment Act 1995	Context	Climate Change
UK Air Quality Strategy	Context	Air Quality
Barker Review of Housing Supply	Context	Housing
Stern Review of Economics of Climate Change (2006)	Context	Climate Change
PPS 1 Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)	Context	Climate Change
<i>Planning Policy Statement: Planning & Climate Change – Supplement to PPS 1</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Climate Change</i>
PPG 2 Green Belts (1995)	Direct	Landscape
PPS 3 Housing (2006)	Direct	Housing
<i>Draft PPS 4</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Economy & Employment</i>
PPS 6 Planning for Town Centres	Direct	Economy & Employment
PPG 8 Telecommunications	Direct	
PPS 9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)	Direct	Biodiversity
PPS 9 Companion Guide (2006)	Direct	Biodiversity
<i>PPS 12 Local Spatial Planning (2008)</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Various</i>
PPG 13 Transport (2001)	Direct	Transport & accessibility
PPG 15 Planning and the Historic Environment (1994)	Direct	Historic Env/Cultural Env
PPG 16 Archaeology and Planning (2001)	Direct	Historic Env/Cultural Env
PPG 17 Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (2002)	Direct	Landscape
PPG 19 Outdoor Advertisement Control	Direct	Cultural heritage
Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism	Direct	Cultural heritage
PPS 22 Renewable Energy (2004)	Direct	Climate change
PPS 23 Planning and Pollution Control (2004)	Direct	Air quality
PPG 24 Planning and Noise (1994)	Direct	Noise
PPS 25 Development and Flood Risk (2006)	Direct	Water
<i>Draft Companion Guide to PPS 25 (2007)</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Water</i>
MPS 1 Planning and Minerals (2006)	Direct	
Climate Change – the UK Programme	Context	Climate Change
Our Energy Our Future: Creating a Low Carbon Economy	Context	Climate Change
UK Biodiversity Action Plan	Context	Biodiversity
Making space for water (DEFRA)	Context	Water
Environment Agency Policy: Sustainable Drainage Systems	Context	Water
By Design – Urban Design in the Planning System	Context	Crime/Housing
Planning and Access for Disabled People – A Good Practice Guide	Context	Transport & accessibility
A New Deal for Transport: Better for Everyone	Context	Transport & accessibility

PPPI's	Relevance to Dev Management DPD	Topic heading – as proposed to be grouped in appendix 3
Transport 2010: Meeting the Local Transport Challenge 2000	Context	Transport & accessibility
Sustainable Development Action Plan for Education and Skills	Context	Economy & employment
Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Context	Various
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	Context	Various
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Context	Historic Env/Cultural heritage
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Context	Historic Env/Cultural heritage
The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future (DCMS 2001)	Context	Historic Env/Cultural heritage
<i>Sustainable Communities Plan</i>	<i>Context</i>	
<i>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Biodiversity</i>
<i>The Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994 (Habitat Regulation) as amended in 1997 and in 2000</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Biodiversity</i>
<i>The Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the standard in sustainability for new homes (2008)</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Climate change</i>
<i>Secured by Design</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Crime</i>
Regional		
The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London. Consolidated with alterations in February 2008	Direct	Various
The Mayors Transport Strategy (Revision 2004)	Strategic	Transport & accessibility
The London Road Safety Plan 2001	Strategic	Transport & accessibility
The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy: Souder City (2004)	Strategic	Noise
The Mayor's Air quality Strategy (Strategic	Air Quality
The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy: Connecting with London's Nature	Strategic	Biodiversity
<i>Improving Londoners access to nature: London Plan Implementation report (2008)</i>	<i>Strategic</i>	<i>Biodiversity</i>
The Mayor's Cultural Strategy: London Cultural Capital	Strategic	Historic Env/Cultural heritage
London's Biodiversity Action Plan (2007)	Strategic	Biodiversity
The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy	Strategic	Economy & employment
The Mayor's Energy Strategy: Green Light to Clean Power (2004)	Strategic	Climate change
London Warming	Strategic	Climate change
West London Sub Regional Development Framework (2006)	Direct	Economy & employment
Sustainable Design and Construction (SPG)	Strategic	Climate change
Environment Agency Strategy for restoring rivers in North London	Strategic	Water
Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment (SPG)	Strategic	Transport & accessibility
Industrial Land Capacity - SPG	Strategic	Economy & employment
London Office Policy Review (GLA – 2004)	Strategic	Economy & employment
Sustainable Development Framework for London	Strategic	
<i>Geodiversity of London – Draft London Plan Implementation Report (2008)</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Biodiversity</i>
<i>Park Royal Opportunity Area Planning Framework (2008)</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Economy & employment</i>

PPPI's	Relevance to Dev Management DPD	Topic heading – as proposed to be grouped in appendix 3
<i>Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Informal Recreation – SPG – GLA – 2006.</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Community & wellbeing</i>
<i>The London Healthy Urban Development Unit's HUDU model and 'Watch out for Health Planning' checklist.</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Health</i>
Local		
Ealing Plan for the Environment (UDP)	Direct	Various
Ealing Sustainable Community Strategy 2006-2016 (updated Sept 2007)	Direct	Community & Wellbeing
Ealing Cultural Strategy	Direct	Historic Env/Cultural heritage
Ealing Air Quality Action Plan	Direct	Air Quality
Ealing Contaminated Land Strategy	Direct	
Ealing Biodiversity Action Plan (2001)	Direct	Biodiversity
Ealing Housing Strategy	Direct	Housing
Ealing Allotment Strategy	Direct	
Ealing Parks and Open Spaces Strategy	Direct	Landscape
Ealing Local Implementation Plan	Direct	Transport & accessibility
<i>Ealing Town Centre Strategies</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Economy & employment</i>
<i>Ealing Town Centre Health Checks (2003)</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Economy & employment</i>
<i>Ealing Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Community & wellbeing</i>
<i>Ealing Retail Needs Study (2006)</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Economy & employment</i>
<i>Ealing Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Water</i>
<i>Ealing Climate Change Strategy (2008)</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Climate Change</i>
<i>Ealing Housing Capacity Study (2004)</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Housing</i>
Ealing Economic Regeneration Strategy (2006)	Context	Economy & employment
Ealing Older People's Strategy	Context	Community & Wellbeing
Ealing Homelessness Strategy	Context	Housing/Community & Wellbeing
Ealing Community Safety Strategy	Context	Community & Wellbeing
Ealing Children & Young Peoples Plan	Context	Community & Wellbeing
Ealing Food Matters Strategy	Context	Health

The relevance of the Plans, Policies, Programmes and Initiatives to the Development Management DPD are recorded in the table above according to the nature of their impact. In the case of the lower level PPPI's their influence is often more direct, since these documents operate at a closer level to the DPD itself. Many of the regional level documents provide the strategic policy, which the DPD must conform to, whilst the national and international PPPI's provide the background (context) for the different policy areas. In the case of PPG's and PPS's however these often provide policy guidance directly relevant to the preparation of Development Management/control type policies, and hence why their relevance has been recorded as 'direct'. It will also be evident that there is a notable absence of international PPPI's and only a selective list of national level documents, as it is felt that many of the more strategic documents were adequately considered and reviewed as part of the appraisal of higher level development plan documents, in this case the Core Strategy and London Plan. As the Development Plan document sits below and is required to be in conformity with these documents it was not felt necessary to duplicate this review again, as the requirements of the

higher level PPPI's are translated down through these development plan documents. It should also be noted that those plans, policies and programmes covering waste issues are also excluded here, as these were reviewed as part of the evidence base/SA scoping work for the West London Waste Plan DPD.

The main themes/issues identified following this review relate to economic issues, social cohesion and the management and conservation of resources.

Task A2: Review of Baseline Data

The SEA Directive requires information to be collected on the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme, and the environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be most significantly affected. Section 13 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 also requires that baseline data is collected during the survey and evidence gathering stage of the DPD preparation.

The collection of baseline data is central to the SA process. As with the review of the PPPI's, the review of the baseline data has allowed us to identify issues and problems which will inform the development of the SA objectives, and ultimately the drafting of the Development Management Document. Moreover, this baseline information will provide the basis for predicting and monitoring the effects of the DPD against the SA objectives.

The baseline data has been collected from a variety of sources. A considerable body of this data was identified through the review of the PPPI's, particularly in respect of identifying national and regional targets. The Annual Monitoring Report, recently completed for the UDP, has also been a useful source of information. In terms of the baseline data collected, both quantitative and qualitative data has been obtained. The baseline information collected comprises indicators, regional/national comparators, and trends and targets, where available. The regional and national data will allow us to assess how well Ealing is performing alongside other authorities. Moreover, in some instances data has also been collected over a period of time in order to establish if any trends are evident. This data can be useful in predicting future effects and in establishing if targets are likely to be reached. This baseline data is set out in detail in appendix 2 of this report.

The process of collecting and analysing the baseline information has revealed various gaps. In a number of cases indicators have been identified despite there being no baseline data available. It is hoped that this data can be added as and when it becomes available. Accordingly it will be necessary to regularly review and update this data. Updating the existing data will also be essential for monitoring purposes, to check whether the effects predicted through the appraisal process were accurate. It is hoped that the Annual Monitoring Report will regularly feed into this process.

As was the case with the PPPI's the baseline data contained in this report (in appendix 2) is similar to that collected and published for the earlier Scoping exercise on the Strategy and Sites document in 2006. Given the time that has

passed since this earlier exercise it is acknowledged that some of the data may now be in need in review. Work has already commenced on updating this baseline data but this is still ongoing. In particular those indicators monitored as part of Annual Monitoring Report have already been updated in the baseline data table. Despite the gaps that exist in this baseline data, and the ongoing work that is necessary to fill these gaps and to update this data, it is not envisaged that the SA objectives set out in table would change as a result of this review. It is proposed however as part of this review, to alter the format of how this baseline data is displayed. At present this data is contained in a single and lengthy table (in appendix 1). It is proposed to replace this table with a new section organised around various topic headings, comprising data in various forms from tables, charts, maps and text etc. Where there are spatial variations in this data across the borough this will also be mapped where possible. The proposed format is set out in appendix 4 for comment. This is incomplete, but it indicates proposed key headings and examples of how this data will be displayed.

A summary of the key issues/findings identified through this review are presented below:

Population and Housing

Ealing is the third most populated borough in the London region. The borough's population increased by 6% between 1991 and 2001. This level of growth is faster than the London average, and is predicted to continue over the next 10 years. The most significant population growth has been experienced in the north-west part of the borough. In order to accommodate the needs of this expanding population additional housing and services will be essential. The planning system and particularly the development plan process will play a central role in planning for and providing this need. In providing these services it will also be important to recognise the needs of Ealing's relatively young population.

In addition to increasing the actual number of new homes, it will be important to recognise the particular housing needs of this population. In particular the average household size in the borough (2.5 persons) is slightly larger than the London average as there is a larger proportion of dependent children within households. Therefore, not only is there a need for more housing, but a need for larger family sized properties. The need for affordable housing has also been identified as a key issue from the review of the baseline data and PPPI's. House prices in Ealing are higher than the regional and national average, and property prices have increased at a greater ratio than wages, and accordingly are therefore less easy to afford on a local wage. The shortage of affordable housing will put pressure on employers, including public services, to find and retain key workers.

Employment, Education and Skills

3.9% of Ealing residents are unemployed, higher than the average for England, but lower than the London average. There are significant variations in unemployment across the borough with rates for example in Southall well above the average for Ealing. Ealing is also listed in the top 50 local authority districts with the greatest number of residents who are considered 'income deprived'. Approximately, 10% of

adults in Ealing are in receipt of Income Support, although this level is lower than the London average. Again the disparity between income levels and deprivation across the borough is striking however. In particular the wards of Southall Broadway, Dormers Wells, South Acton and Northcote have high levels of unemployment and deprivation. The need to tackle poverty and social exclusion should be identified as a key objective in the SA framework. Particularly priority should be given to tackling those wards performing most poorly.

In terms of education, educational attainment results are below the national average for Keystages 1 and 3. Ealing is ranked 8th highest in England in terms of the number of pupils with English as an additional language. There is a correlation between the percentage of pupils with EAL and poor school performance. In terms of higher education however, the percentage of the population with degree level qualifications exceeds the national average.

Economy

A strong skills base will be a key factor influencing the decision of businesses to invest in the borough. The rate of business growth in Ealing has been consistently above that of West London since 1996, which in turn has been above that for London and the UK during the same period. Accommodating this growth and providing an attractive environment to attract further inward investment will be essential. In this regard it will be essential to ensure that existing employment land supply is in line with demand.

Health

Over 71% of Ealing residents describe their health as good, higher than the average for London and England. Life expectancy is marginally higher in Ealing when compared with the London average, although mortality rates in Ealing are above those for London. There is a clear correlation between localised health inequality in the borough and levels of deprivation. Rates vary significantly between different parts of the borough, with rates highest in the wards of Heathfield, Northcote and Glebe. There is a need to reduce mortality rates for the key causes of death, and addressing infant mortality has been identified as a key priority. Fuel poverty has also been identified as a key issue to be addressed in the borough.

Crime

The crime rate in Ealing is lower than the overall average for London, but substantially higher than UK levels. Crime has also been rising in the borough over recent years. Since 1998, the overall crime rate has risen by 14%. Personal robbery has risen by over 100%. Acton and Southall have the highest levels of reported crime in the borough. The need to reduce crime levels and perception of crime should be a key objective of the SA framework. The scope for designing out crime should also be recognised.

Transport

The borough has a relatively high car dependency, contributing to traffic congestion and pollution. Traffic congestion could also threaten continued inward investment. Whilst car use in Ealing is high it is still lower than the London average. Approximately one third of the residents in the borough do not have access to their own vehicle, and are therefore dependent on public transport, cycling and walking. For this reason alone, these modes of travel need to be developed and expanded so as to reduce social exclusion. There are also large variations in car ownership across the borough and this variation needs to be targeted. This will also be particularly important in those parts of the borough where there are lower accessibility levels. PTAL levels are clearly highest around the town centres and particularly in those centres to the east of the borough, notably Ealing and Acton. Conversely levels are low in the west of the borough, particularly in Greenford, Perivale and Northolt (excluding their respective town centres). Improving accessibility levels will be essential in tackling social exclusion. Restraining traffic growth will also be important if CO² reductions and other air quality targets are to be met.

In terms of road safety, Ealing has a good road safety record with an accident rate well below identified targets. Ealing's road safety record has also improved significantly between 02/03 and 03/04.

Tackling congestion, road safety and improving public transport accessibility should be identified as key objectives in the SA framework.

Environment

Ealing's open space is a key and valuable feature of the borough, with over 30% of borough protected as open space. This open space comprises some of the 93 designated nature conservation sites. Accordingly biodiversity is particularly rich in the borough and is actively protected through the Biodiversity Action Plan. The need to enhance and protect biodiversity should be reflected through the SA framework. In addition to the rich stock of wildlife and habitats, there is also a substantial stock of historic buildings and heritage land sites. There are a total of 29 conservation areas in Ealing and a substantial number of Listed buildings (both locally and statutorily listed). A number of listed buildings in the borough are currently on the Register of Buildings at Risk. Enhancing and conserving this historic environment is identified as a key objective.

In terms of air quality the whole of the borough is identified as an Air Quality Management Area, however year on year improvements in air quality have been achieved. As would be expected, areas closest to the boroughs major road arteries (A40, North Circular, Hanger Lane) have the poorest air quality environment. Improving air quality should be identified as a key SA objective. Contamination issues are also evident on some sites, given historic uses. Tackling contamination will be essential if the objectives for recycling urban land are to be achievable.

The total tonnage of waste being recycled in Ealing is increasing, although the rate of recycling is still below national targets. Moreover, despite an increase in the

levels of recycling, the total amount of waste generated in the borough is still growing. Accordingly promoting the waste hierarchy, i.e. 'reduce, reuse and recycle', should be a priority.

Of the baseline data identified so far, gaps have been identified in respect of environmental data. Data in particular needs to be identified in respect of water resources, water quality, groundwater, flood risk and contaminated land. Throughout the SA process further baseline data will be identified and updated where necessary.

It is evident from the baseline data that there were also significant disparities between wards, giving Ealing both inner and outer London characteristics. This inequality is present in respect of most issues and needs to be addressed if the borough is to become more sustainable.

Task A3: Identification of Key Sustainability Issues

Table 4 below summarises the key sustainability issues facing the borough. These issues have been identified from various sources including; the review of the PPPI's, the analysis of baseline data and targets, and from individual officers knowledge of these issues. With regard to the PPPI's for example, tensions and inconsistencies have been identified between the objectives of the PPPI's and those of the DPD's. These have been recorded as issues in the individual proformas in appendix 1. These tensions will need to be addressed/mitigated. The analysis of baseline data has also allowed us to identify where we are failing to achieve targets and where we are predicted through trends to fail in meeting these targets in the future. The final column in the baseline table in appendix 2 has recorded these issues where they arise.

The identification of these issues will be key in informing the development of the SA objectives. Notably the SA objectives will be developed with the intention of addressing these issues.

Table 4: Issues and LDF SA objectives

Issues –	Proposed LDF SA Objective
Population & Housing - Need for additional housing and services to accommodate expanding population. Need to tackle poverty and social exclusion. Promote equality of opportunity for all.	Actively support inclusive access to essential health, community and local services.
Need to tackle social exclusion. Encourage community participation. Tackle apathetic attitude to community involvement.	Promote community involvement, voluntary and partnership working.
Environment - Substantial historic stock and heritage land which needs to be conserved and enhanced. Reduce the number of listed buildings in the	Preserve and enhance the local historic environment and cultural heritage.

Issues –	Proposed LDF SA Objective
borough currently on the Register of Buildings at Risk.	
Crime – Need to reduce actual crime levels and the perception of crime. Recognise scope for designing out crime.	Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.
Environment – Need to reduce noise from vehicle and air traffic. Minimise socially unacceptable noise.	Minimise detrimental noise impacts.
Population and Housing Population growth will increase the number of new homes required to be built, including the need for affordable housing, wheelchair accessible housing, and family sized units. There is a need to reduce deprivation, and improve equality of opportunity for all.	Improve access to well designed, affordable, inclusive and appropriately located housing.
Health – Tackle localised health inequalities linked to deprivation. Tackle fuel poverty. Need to reduce mortality rates, particularly infant mortality. Improve access to services, and increase social inclusion.	Reduce health inequalities and promote healthy living.
Population – Growth in population will put greater pressure on existing services/amenities including open space. Need to provide new space and enhance existing facilities. Improve access to existing open space. Environment – Recognise value of open space as a key asset for the borough. Improve access to existing open space. Protect and enhance designated sites and reduce the rate of biodiversity loss.	Protect and enhance public open space. Protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity.
Environment – Tackle the high levels of vehicular generated pollution at and near the main road network and at other hotspots. Recognise impact of further growth at Heathrow. Health – Reduce air pollution in the interest of health objectives. Transport – Restrain traffic growth.	Improve air quality.
Environment – Reduce contributions to climate change. Promote the use of renewable energy. Promote energy efficiency. Health – Need to tackle fuel poverty.	Reduce contributions to and vulnerability to climate change.

Issues –	Proposed LDF SA Objective
<p>Environment Reduce contributions to climate change. Need to reduce flood risk and the impact of flooding. Encourage reuse and recycling. Protect and enhance biodiversity (i.e. river habitats).</p>	<p>Improve water quality, conserve water resources, and minimise the impact of flooding.</p> <p>EA suggest splitting objective into 3 separate objectives: Improve water quality, Conserve water resources, And reduce the number of people and properties at risk from fluvial and surface water flooding.</p>

Issues –	Proposed LDF SA Objective
<p>Environment – Protect existing open space. Reduce pressure for development on open space. Promote development on PDL. Tackle contamination issue.</p> <p>Population and Housing - Accommodate needs of growing population, in terms of more households, services etc. Tackle deprivation and social exclusion. Need to equalise levels of deprivation across the borough.</p> <p>Economy – Tackle vacancy rates. Create an attractive environment to attract further inward investment.</p>	<p>Enhance existing buildings and facilities, and encourage the reuse/remediation of vacant land and under-utilised buildings.</p> <p>EA suggest separating this objective into 2 objectives.</p> <p>Enhance existing buildings and facilities Encourage the reuse/remediation of vacant land and under-utilised buildings</p>
<p>Environment – Promote the waste hierarchy. Divert waste from landfill. Reduce waste production and increase levels of recycling.</p>	<p>Reduce waste generation and increase waste recycling.</p>
<p>Transport - Restrain traffic growth. Improve public transport accessibility levels. Improve the road safety record.</p> <p>Environment – Restrain traffic growth in order to meet air quality targets.</p>	<p>Reduce vehicular dependency and promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.</p>
<p>Population – Population growth will increase pressure on existing resources/services</p> <p>Employment, Education and Skills – Address spatial variations in unemployment. Tackle poverty and social exclusion with particular priority given to those wards performing most poorly. Improve educational attainment results.</p> <p>Economy – Create a strong skills base in the borough to attract inward investment.</p>	<p>Promote local employment opportunities, training and skills attainment.</p>
<p>Employment, Education and Skills – Create a strong skills base in the borough to attract inward investment.</p> <p>Economy – Ensure existing employment land supply is in line with demand. Manage pressure on employment land for other</p>	<p>Support sustainable economic growth.</p>

Issues –	Proposed LDF SA Objective
uses. Environment - Tackle contamination issues where necessary. Create an environment attractive to new investment.	
Employment, Education and Skills – Need to improve access to training and education opportunities. Need to enhance the quality of schools, FE, HE colleges and institution across the borough.	Improve opportunities for education and training.
Population – Provide for needs of expanding population. Recognise cultural diversity in the borough. Tackle apathetic attitudes to community involvement. Tackle social exclusion.	Promote cultural and community identity.

Task A4: Developing the SA Framework

The SA framework provides the way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared, and is therefore central to the SA process.

As noted above a separate Scoping Report has already been prepared and reviewed for the Strategy and Sites documents. This report sets out an SA Framework as related to the Strategy and Sites document, and was prepared following a similar review of PPPI's and Baseline Data, albeit that some of these have been reviewed and updated. This framework has also been subject to review by the Statutory Consultees and some changes have been made in response to this exercise. Moreover, the same SA framework was also more recently consulted on as part of a Scoping exercise for two SPD's (August 06). Some minor changes to the SA Framework have therefore also arisen as a response to this consultation too.

Given the relationship between the Development Management Document and the Strategy DPD, with the Strategy document providing the higher level hook for the Development Management policies, it is considered sensible to use the SA Framework developed for the Strategy and Sites as a template for a new SA framework, albeit with some minor adjustments to reflect comments made by the statutory consultees in relation to earlier scoping exercises for the Strategy/Sites DPD's and SPD's. Both documents are also very similar in terms of their topic coverage, and therefore broad objective headings are also likely to be similar.

Using the original SA framework as a starting point, this has now and is in the process of being reviewed and revised in response to the identification of issues arising as a result of work undertaken at stages A2 & A3 above. Although some further work is ongoing in respect of the review of the PPPI's and the Baseline data, as noted above it is not envisaged that this would generate new or differing issues which would warrant a change to the SA objectives, although it is noted

however that some of the indicator data may change for example. The SA framework comprises sustainability objectives, which are expressed in terms of criteria (decision making criteria), the achievement of which are measurable using indicators. These indicators are supported by baseline data, which is essential for predicting and evaluating the effect of the DPD at stage B of the process, and for monitoring purposes. Much of this baseline data was collected at stage A2 of the appraisal process and was used to identify the key issues facing the borough. Table 6 below sets out the SA framework, which has been developed to appraise the DPD objectives and options.

When using the SA Framework it may be necessary to refer back to the baseline data in appendix 2 of the report, hence the inclusion of the baseline reference numbers. The baseline data included in table 6 represents a snapshot of this data only.

As noted above the proposed SA objectives (see table 4 above) were based on those in the Strategy/Sites Scoping Report, but were developed further in response to the issues identified following the review of the plans, policies, programmes & Initiatives and the analysis of the baseline data. The UK Sustainable Development Strategy has also been a useful source of information in terms of developing the SA objectives. A conscience decision was also made to keep the SA objectives to a manageable number.

In refining the SA objectives, these have also been appraised against one another using a matrix approach in order to identify any serious conflicts/incompatibilities, which warrant further refinement of the SA objectives. In undertaking the compatibility test it is assumed that all of the SA objectives are of equal weight and that no one is more important than another. Therefore they must be achieved together to secure sustainable development. The compatibility matrix is set out below. The large majority of the proposed SA objectives appear to be compatible with each other. Uncertain objectives are summarised in the table below.

Table 5 – 'SA Objectives Appraisal Matrix

1																						
2	✓																					
3	? ⁱ	✓																				
4	✓	✓	? ⁱⁱ																			
5	0	0	? ^{xii}	0																		
6	✓	✓	? ⁱ	✓	✓																	
7	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓																
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Actively support inclusive access to essential health, community and local services	Promote community involvement, voluntary and partnership working	Preserve and enhance the local historic environment and cultural heritage	Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	Minimise detrimental noise impacts	Improve access to well designed, affordable, inclusive and appropriately located housing	Reduce health inequalities and promote healthy living	Protect and enhance public open space	Protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity	Improve air quality	Reduce contributions to and vulnerability to climate change	Improve water quality, conserve water resources, and minimise the impact of flooding	Enhance existing buildings and facilities, and encourage the reuse/remediation of vacant land and under-utilised buildings	Reduce waste generation and increase waste recycling	Reduce vehicular dependency and promote the use of sustainable modes of transport	Promote local employment opportunities, training and skills attainment	Support sustainable economic growth	Improve opportunities for education and training	Promote cultural and community identity			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	? ⁱⁱⁱ	✓												
9	0	0	✓	0	✓	x ^{iv}	✓	✓											
10	✓ ^{xiii}	✓	x ^{xiv}	0	0	? ^v	0	✓	✓										
11	0	✓	? ^{vi}	0	✓	? ^{vii}	✓	✓	✓	✓									
12	? ^{viii}	0	0	0	0	? ^{viii}	0	✓	✓	✓	✓								
13	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
14	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Actively support inclusive access to essential health, community and local services	Promote community involvement, voluntary and partnership working	Preserve and enhance the local historic environment and cultural heritage	Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	Minimise detrimental noise impacts	Improve access to well designed, affordable, inclusive and appropriately located housing	Reduce health inequalities and promote healthy living	Protect and enhance public open space	Protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity	Improve air quality	Reduce contributions to and vulnerability to climate change	Improve water quality, conserve water resources, and minimise the impact of flooding	Enhance existing buildings and facilities, and encourage the reuse/remediation of vacant land and under-utilised buildings	Reduce waste generation and increase waste recycling	Reduce vehicular dependency and promote the use of sustainable modes of transport	Promote local employment opportunities, training and skills attainment	Support sustainable economic growth	Improve opportunities for education and training	Promote cultural and community identity
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

16	✓	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0				
17	✓	✓	? ^{ix}	✓	✓	✓	0	?	0	?	?	? ^x	✓	0	✓	✓			
18	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓		
19	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	0	✓	0	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Actively support inclusive access to essential health, community and local services	Promote community involvement, voluntary and partnership working	Preserve and enhance the local historic environment and cultural heritage	Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	Minimise detrimental noise impacts	Improve access to well designed, affordable, inclusive and appropriately located housing	Reduce health inequalities and promote healthy living	Protect and enhance public open space	Protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity	Improve air quality	Reduce contributions to and vulnerability to climate change	Improve water quality, conserve water resources, and minimise the impact of flooding	Enhance existing buildings and facilities, and encourage the reuse/remediation of vacant land and under-utilised buildings	Reduce waste generation and increase waste recycling	Reduce vehicular dependency and promote the use of sustainable modes of transport	Promote local employment opportunities, training and skills attainment	Support sustainable economic growth	Improve opportunities for education and training	Promote cultural and community identity
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Key

- ✓ = Compatible
- x = Incompatible
- ? = Possible conflict (see end notes)
- 0 = No links

Notes regarding compatibility of SA objectives:

- ⁱ Ensuring access and inclusion for all without causing harm to the historic environment will require careful attention to design
- ⁱⁱ Designing out crime without causing harm to the historic environment will require careful attention to design
- ⁱⁱⁱ This objective is likely to lead to new development; this may increase and/or improve the available public open space in the borough, however, it may also result in a conflict where public open space is at risk from development.
- ^{iv} When ensuring access for all, with potential development of new facilities, the need to protect the natural environment must be taken into account.
- ^v This objective is likely to lead to new development, which may result in increased pressure on the natural environment and potential loss of habitat, this illustrates the conflict inherent in delivering the principles of sustainable development.
- ^{vi} An increase in housing and consequent population increase is likely to lead to increased air pollution from vehicles and domestic energy use, however, sustainable design and construction of new development and/or improvements to existing dwellings may help to reduce air pollution.
- ^{vii} Adaptations to the effects of climate change and measures to reduce contributions to climate change may harm the historic environment and will require careful design.
- ^{viii} This policy is likely to lead to new development; this may help to address and adapt to climate change through the use of sustainable design and construction techniques, but if numbers of dwellings increase, it is likely to lead to increased contributions to climate change and increased water usage and flood risk overall.
- ^{ix} Any new development potentially resulting from this objective must take into account the requirement to conserve water resources and prevent flooding.
- ^x The local economy is likely to benefit from the attractive, historic local environment but conflict may arise due to requirements for new business development where this may impact upon the historic character of the borough.
- ^{xi} Economic growth is likely to lead to development; this must be carefully designed and located to avoid impacting on water quality, water resources or flood risk.
- ^{xii} The incorporation of noise mitigation measures could potentially be prevented, where these require physical works that may be considered unsympathetic in terms of the historic fabric of the building.
- ^{xiii} Improvements in access to essential facilities could reduce the need to travel and therefore contribute to improvements in air quality.
- ^{xiv} The incorporation of air quality mitigation measures could potentially be prevented, where these require physical work that may be considered unsympathetic in terms of the historic fabric of the building.

Table 6: SA Framework

Proposed LDF SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Measurable baseline data – snapshot only (see appendix 2 for comparative data and targets)	Baseline table reference – see appendix 2 for further details
1. Actively support inclusive access to essential health, community and local services.	Will services be provided to a broad section of the community, e.g. youth/elderly?	Community centres providing youth activities.	No data available	N/A
		Number of accessible libraries.	10 out of 11.	15
		Percentage of local authority buildings accessible by disabled people.	3.01%	15
	Will it improve the quality and integration of health services?	Number of health centres with 3 or more disciplines.	No data available	N/A
	Will it ensure that essential services are accessible to those without access to a car?	Number of GP surgeries in the borough.	84 (2005/06)	27
		Number of opticians in the borough.	30 (2005)	29
		Number of dental surgeries in the borough	58 (2005)	28
		Access to other key services – No indicator identified	N/A	63
	Will it improve the satisfaction of residents with their neighbourhood as a place to live?	Not identified - Survey of residents' satisfaction to be undertaken shortly.	No data available	N/A

Proposed LDF SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Measurable baseline data – snapshot only (see appendix 2 for comparative data and targets)	Baseline table reference – see appendix 2 for further details
2. Promote community involvement, voluntary and partnership working.	Will increase community participation in activities and the democratic process?	Percentage of people voting in Elections.	34.1% (May 2002)	69
		Percentage of adults surveyed (in 2002) who feel they can influence decisions in their local area a) individually b) by working together	a) 32% b) 64%	70
	Will it promote partnership working?	Not identified	No data available	N/A
3. Preserve and enhance the local historic environment and cultural heritage.	Will it protect/enhance the historic environment?	Number of Listed Buildings under each grade	2004: Grade I – 6 Grade II – 512 Grade II* - 17	119
		Number/percentage of listed buildings on the Buildings at Risk Register.	11 (2005)	101
		Number of conservation areas	29 (2005)	87
		Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments	7 (2004)	120

Proposed LDF SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Measurable baseline data – snapshot only (see appendix 2 for comparative data and targets)	Baseline table reference – see appendix 2 for further details
	Will it protect the quality of designated historic landscapes and townscapes?	Number of Heritage Land/Registered Historic Garden Designations.	3 Heritage land designations in the UDP (total area: 0.65km ²). 3 Gardens of Special Historic Interest (2005)	84
		Number of local and strategic viewpoints, views and landmarks in the borough.	19 viewpoints 7 views 13 landmarks (2005)	99
	Will it preserve and record archaeological features?	Number of archaeology priority areas.	8 in Acton 9 in Ealing 2 in Hanwell 7 in Northolt and Perivale 4 in Southall (2005)	100
		Number and percentage of archaeological sites at risk.	N/A	121
4. Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.	Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	Overall crime rate (recorded crime BCS comparator).	78.3 (2005/06)	34
		Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 by Super Output Area – Crime (Rank 1 = most deprived, 32,482 = least deprived).	Ealing 10,561 W. London 12,051 London 11,821 (2004)	37

Proposed LDF SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Measurable baseline data – snapshot only (see appendix 2 for comparative data and targets)	Baseline table reference – see appendix 2 for further details
		Total notifiable offences (per 1000 households).	126	35
		Crime survey: burglary/burglary from dwelling (per 1000 households).	5.1	33
		Theft of/from motor vehicles (per 1000 households).	22.6	32
	Will it reduce the fear/perception of crime?	Perception/fear of crime – no indicator identified.	N/A	38
5. Minimise detrimental noise impacts.	Will ambient (environmental/industrial) noise levels be reduced? Will it reduce vehicular traffic noise? Will it reduce the impact of air traffic noise? Will it reduce perceived noise levels?	Number of noise complaints received by LBE Environmental Health Department for different categories of noise.	Aircraft - 3 Road -15 Rail - 0 Commercial noise -363 Alarms - 123 Domestic noise - 1477 Noise insulation – 6 (2004-2005)	82
		Percentage of borough exposed to noise levels above 60dB(A) in the day.	17%	81
		Percentage of borough exposed to noise levels above 60dB(A) at night	4%	81

Proposed LDF SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Measurable baseline data – snapshot only (see appendix 2 for comparative data and targets)	Baseline table reference – see appendix 2 for further details
	Will it promote best practice in terms of noise minimisation and attenuation in design?	No indicator identified	N/A	N/A
	Will it promote the appropriate siting of development which minimises the potential for conflict with incompatible uses?	No indicator identified	N/A	N/A
6. Improve access to well designed, affordable, inclusive and appropriately located housing.	Will it improve the affordability of housing?	Number/percentage of housing completions which are affordable.	447 affordable homes completed (31% of total homes completed) (2007/08)	54
		Affordable Housing Ratio (house price/earnings affordability)(2006)	11.2 (2006)	55
	Will it improve the availability of housing?	Total number of housing completions	701 gross; 637 net (2005/06)	53
		Housing Tenure mix	No data available	N/A
		Time on housing waiting list	No data available	N/A
		Number of people sleeping rough on a single night.	5	59
		Percentage of Local Authority homes which were non-decent (BVPI)	38% (2005/06)	57
Unfit Homes per 1000 dwellings (AMR)	52 (2006)	56		

Proposed LDF SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Measurable baseline data – snapshot only (see appendix 2 for comparative data and targets)	Baseline table reference – see appendix 2 for further details
	Will it improve the physical accessibility of housing?	Percentage of homes built which are Wheelchair Accessible.	Data not yet available. To be recorded as part of the Annual Monitoring Report. Target of 10%.	52
		Percentage of homes built which are built to Lifetime Home Standards.	Data not yet available. To be recorded as part of the Annual Monitoring Report. Target of 100%.	51
7. Reduce health inequalities and promote healthy living.	Will it reduce health inequalities? Will it reduce death rates?	Life expectancy	Male 77.7 Female 82.1 (2008)	21
		Standardised Mortality Rate	95 (2003) Below 100 indicates a lower death rate than the national average.	22
		Percentage of population in good health.	71.07% (2001)	20
	Will it improve access to health facilities?	Number of GP surgeries	84 (2005/06)	27
		Number of NHS dentists	58 (2005)	28
		Number of opticians	30 (2005)	29

Proposed LDF SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Measurable baseline data – snapshot only (see appendix 2 for comparative data and targets)	Baseline table reference – see appendix 2 for further details
	Will it improve healthy living?	Accessibility to sports/recreation facilities.	No data identified	N/A
8. Protect and enhance public open space	Will it protect open space?	Area of protected open space.	1701ha % of total area of the borough = 30.7% Comprises: 3 Heritage land sites (65.3 ha) 12 Green Corridors (418.6 ha) 7 Green Belt sites (332.3 ha) 12 Metropolitan Open Land sites (847.6 ha) 139 Pubic Open Spaces (557 ha) 85 Community Open Space (105.1 ha)	84

Proposed LDF SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Measurable baseline data – snapshot only (see appendix 2 for comparative data and targets)	Baseline table reference – see appendix 2 for further details
		Gains or loss in open space (loss of designated open space to development) (AMR – Permissions and Completions data)	<p>Completions – No applications completed which would result in loss of open space</p> <p>Permission – 2 applications (although only one permanent)</p>	85
	Will it enhance the quality of open/green space?	Satisfaction with open space in the borough (Percentage of residents satisfied with the borough's open space) (BVPI)	<p>56% (2007)</p> <p>Southall Park and Northala Fields awarded Green Flag status (2007/08)</p>	83
9. Protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity	Will it conserve and enhance existing habitats of importance (notably designated sites)?	Total area of Sites of Metropolitan or Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SMLINCs).	75 sites Area: 503 ha	122
		The number/area of Local Nature Reserves.	6 LNRs covering 44.91 ha	138
		Number/area of Local Nature management areas in the borough	7 (2005) Area: 704 ha	86

Proposed LDF SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Measurable baseline data – snapshot only (see appendix 2 for comparative data and targets)	Baseline table reference – see appendix 2 for further details
		Gains or loss of open space designated for its nature conservation value (AMR – Permissions and Completions data).	No change to areas designated for their nature conservation value	86
		Number/area and type of BAP Priority Species and Habitats.	See list for species and habitats – measurable indicator not identified	97 123
		The achievement of BAP targets	Indicator not identified	124
	Will the biodiversity value of watercourses and their associated corridors be protected and enhanced?	<p>Percentage of main rivers and canals recorded as good or fair quality (This indicator relates to water quality and not biodiversity).</p> <p>The length of naturalised green buffer zones for wildlife next to watercourses created.</p> <p>The number of developments providing buffer zones along watercourses</p>	100%	94 125
	Will it create new habitats (therefore increasing biodiversity)?	<p>The number or area of habitats created</p> <p>The number of developments providing ecological enhancements</p>	Data not yet identified	126

Proposed LDF SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Measurable baseline data – snapshot only (see appendix 2 for comparative data and targets)	Baseline table reference – see appendix 2 for further details
10. Improve Air Quality	Will it improve air quality?	Extent of air quality management area(s)	Whole of the borough (2005)	80
	Will it help to achieve the objectives of the Air Quality Management Plan?	The number of days when air quality is moderate or high	24 days (2007/08)	80
		Will it reduce the need to travel by private car?	Method of travel to work and education	Data not yet identified
	Will it encourage freight transfer from road to rail and water?	Not identified	N/A	N/A
11. Reduce contributions to and vulnerability to climate change	Will it lead to an increase proportion of energy needs being met from renewables?	Proportion of energy supplied from renewable sources	No data available	76
		The number of planning applications where equipment for renewable power generation has been secured (AMR).	3 major applications (South Acton Estate, Grange Primary School, Moorlands Care Home) were approved (2005/06)	77
	Will it encourage cleaner modes of transport?	Method of travel to work and education.	Data not yet identified	91

Proposed LDF SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Measurable baseline data – snapshot only (see appendix 2 for comparative data and targets)	Baseline table reference – see appendix 2 for further details
	Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions?	CO ² emissions by end user.	Data not yet identified	73
		CO ² emissions by sector.	Data not yet identified	74
	Will it reduce energy demand?	Energy efficiency – the average SAP rating of local authority owned dwellings (BVPI)	68 (2005/06)	75
		The number of developments incorporating energy efficient techniques such as green roofs etc	Data not yet identified	127
12. Improve water quality, conserve water resources and minimise the impact of flooding.	Will it encourage sustainable water supply and consumption	Groundwater storage (Thames Water)	Average and above (March 2007)	136
	Will it reduce water consumption?	Surface reservoir storage (Thames Water) (Three Valleys Water)	Average (96% Thames Valley, 97% London as a whole) Normal range	137
		Water consumption per household.	UK figures only	88
		Water consumption in non-domestic developments.	Data not yet identified	128
		The overall water consumption in the borough per capita.	Data not yet identified	N/A
		The number of developments incorporating water conservation techniques.	Data not yet identified	129

Proposed LDF SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Measurable baseline data – snapshot only (see appendix 2 for comparative data and targets)	Baseline table reference – see appendix 2 for further details
	Will it reduce flood risk?	The number of planning applications granted which are contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality	Zero (07/08)	95
		The number of properties or the area of developed land at risk from flooding	See SFRA	130
		<p>The number of planning applications incorporating sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS).</p> <p>Or the number or percentage of new developments which have met the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Control the quantity of surface water runoff from new development (discharge rates restricted to Greenfield including 1 in 100 year on-site attenuation) b) Improve the quality of runoff c) Enhance nature conservation, landscape and amenity value of site. 	<p>No data available</p> <p>Example systems include conventional attenuation storage (tanks or excavated areas), permeable pavements, grassed swales, infiltration trenches, and ponds.</p>	N/A

Proposed LDF SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Measurable baseline data – snapshot only (see appendix 2 for comparative data and targets)	Baseline table reference – see appendix 2 for further details
	Will it improve water quality in the borough?	Percentage of main rivers and canals recorded as good or fair quality in terms of (a) biological quality (b) chemical quality	(a) 100% (b) 100% (2003/04)	94
13. Enhance existing buildings and facilities, and encourage the reuse/remediation of vacant land and under-utilised buildings.	Will it ensure that new development occurs on derelict, vacant and underused previously developed land?	Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land (BVPI)	100 (2007/08)	78
		Gains or loss in open space (loss of designated open space to development)(AMR 07/08)	Completions – No applications completed which would result in loss of open space Permission – 2 applications (although only one permanent)	85
	Will it encourage the reuse of vacant or underutilised buildings?	Vacancy Rates (EDS)	6.8% (December 03)	115
		Vacancy Rates of Major Employment Locations	175,108 sq. m. of industrial and warehouse premises are vacant representing 7.8% of total stock (2005)	114

Proposed LDF SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Measurable baseline data – snapshot only (see appendix 2 for comparative data and targets)	Baseline table reference – see appendix 2 for further details
		Vacancy rates of retail units within town centres (Ealing Town Centre Health Checks)	Acton –9% Ealing – 4% Greenford – 5% Hanwell – 22% Southall – 2% (2005) Northolt – 2% Park Royal – 8% (2004)	116
	Will it enhance soil quality/address contamination issues?	Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land (BVPI)	100% (2007/08)	78
14. Reduce waste generation and increase waste recycling.	Will it reduce overall household waste generation?	Number of kilograms of household waste collected per head (BV84)	385.5 (2007/08)	118
	Will it increase recycling levels?	Percentage of the total tonnage of waste arising, which have been recycled (Municipal only) (BV82) Household (Total Tonnage)	Total Tonnage: 22,139 15.32% (2005/06) 19,150 (2005/06)	71 72 133
	Will it reduce commercial and industrial waste?	Total waste arisings (non-municipal). Data not yet available.	Not yet identified	132
15. Reduce vehicular dependency and promote the use of sustainable modes of transport	Will it reduce the use of the private car?	Mode of travel used by Ealing residents to visit nearest town centres.	33% by car/van 25% by bus 22% on foot 2% by tube/train	64
	Will it increase the proportion of journeys being made by public transport?	Car ownership levels - Households with access to 1 or more car(s)/van(s)	68.3% (2001)	93

Proposed LDF SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Measurable baseline data – snapshot only (see appendix 2 for comparative data and targets)	Baseline table reference – see appendix 2 for further details
	Will it generate investment for improvement in transport infrastructure?	Amount of Section 106 funding secured for transport improvements (AMR).	22 sealed agreements, securing over £3 million in planning benefits in 2005/06. 9.7% of this total was secured for transport works	134
16. Promote local employment opportunities, training and skills attainment.	Will it improve employment rates/reduce unemployment levels?	Unemployment rate (Census)	3.9% (2001) Note variations between wards	16
	Will it create local paid employment opportunities?	New Firms: Registrations – Enterprise: VAT registrations per 10,000 adults. Percentage Annual Change in VAT registered stocks at year end	50 (2005) 0.3 (2004)	103 135
	Will it promote local employment opportunities through new business establishment?	Inward investment (EDS)	A total of 25 companies originating from overseas are registered with Think London as having set up in Ealing from April 1995 to date (2005)	111

Proposed LDF SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Measurable baseline data – snapshot only (see appendix 2 for comparative data and targets)	Baseline table reference – see appendix 2 for further details
	Will it increase employment opportunities for all groups, including those most in need?	Unemployment rate – Ward level data (Census)	3.9% overall (2001) Note variations between wards	16
		Employment rate by ethnicity (EDS)	White – 83.5% Non White – 58%	46
	Will it improve earning levels?	Annual Earnings – Average Household Income (including benefits) (EDS)	£37,559 (Unequalised) (2006)	47
	Will it improve skills attainment?	Skills Level: Percentage of working age population qualified to degree level or higher (EDS)	38% (2004)	43
17. Support Sustainable Economic growth.	Will it encourage new business start ups?	New Firms: Registrations – Enterprise: VAT registrations per 10,000 adults	50 (2005)	103
		Vacancy rate (EDS)	6.8% (December 2003)	115
	Will it encourage inward investment?	New Firms: Registrations – Enterprise: VAT registrations per 10,000 adults	50 (2005)	103

Proposed LDF SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Measurable baseline data – snapshot only (see appendix 2 for comparative data and targets)	Baseline table reference – see appendix 2 for further details
		Organisations which support new and established businesses	Business Link for London, West London Business Forum, Gateway Enterprise, Action Acton, Southall Regeneration Partnership, Park Royal Partnership	102
	Will it ensure that there is a sufficient supply of employment/industrial space?	Distribution of Industrial/Warehousing floorspace in West London (EDS)	Total of 2,237 sq. m. of factory and warehouse floorspace.	112

Proposed LDF SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Measurable baseline data – snapshot only (see appendix 2 for comparative data and targets)	Baseline table reference – see appendix 2 for further details
		Change in employment floorspace – Permissions and Completions data (AMR)	2005/06 – Permissions: Net gain of 22,500 sq. m. of B1, B2 and B8 Completions: 19,816 sq. m. of employment floorspace completed (60% for B8;26% B1). All development took place on previously developed land; 99% on sites designated for employment use in the UDP, 33% in regeneration areas 2.4ha of land lost from employment use (B1, B2, B8)	113

Proposed LDF SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Measurable baseline data – snapshot only (see appendix 2 for comparative data and targets)	Baseline table reference – see appendix 2 for further details
		Vacancy rate of Major Employment Locations (EDS)	175,108 sq. m. of industrial and warehousing premises are vacant representing 7.8% of total stock (2005)	114
	Will it support the formation of local supply chains for goods and services?	Organisations which support new and established businesses	Business Link for London, West London Business Forum, Gateway Enterprise, Action Acton, Southall Regeneration Partnership, Park Royal Partnership	102
18. Improve opportunities for education and training	Will it improve the qualifications and skills of the population	Literacy and numeracy of 11 year olds (Neighbourhood Renewal Project)	78%	41
		Literacy and numeracy of 14 year olds (Neighbourhood Renewal Project)	73%	42
		Educational Attainment - % of 15 year old pupils in school maintained by the local authority achieving 5 or more GCSE's at grades A*-C or equivalent (BVPI)	59.4% (2004/05)	39

Proposed LDF SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Measurable baseline data – snapshot only (see appendix 2 for comparative data and targets)	Baseline table reference – see appendix 2 for further details
		Educational Attainment - % of 19 year olds with 2 qualifications and above (EDS)	73.8% of 18-19 year olds	40
		Skills Level: % of working age population qualified to degree level or higher (EDS)	38%	43
		Number of pupils with English as an additional language (DFES)	41.8% (1997)	44
	Will it improve access to educational facilities?	Number of educational institutions in the borough	10 Children's centres, 64 primary Schools (56 of which have nurseries) 12 Secondary Schools, 1 Academy, 22 independent schools, 2 pupil referral units and 6 Schools for pupils with special educational needs	45
19. Promote cultural and community identity	Will it foster a sense of pride in the area?	Percentage of people surveyed who think that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds can live together harmoniously.	71%	66

Proposed LDF SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Measurable baseline data – snapshot only (see appendix 2 for comparative data and targets)	Baseline table reference – see appendix 2 for further details
	Will it encourage engagement in community activities?	Membership (numbers (2002)) of the main community networks (Ealing Community Network, BME forum and Refugee Forum.	ECN – 230 BME Forum – no data Refugee Forum – 7 (2002)	67
		Number of people (2002) volunteering through the volunteer bureau	257 (2002)	68

Future Work

After the completion of the consultation exercise on the scoping report, stage B of the SA process will commence. Stage B will involve initially testing the DPD objectives against the SA framework set out in table 5 of this scoping report, with the aim of ensuring that the DPD objectives are in accordance with the SA objectives. Where inconsistencies/conflicts between objectives are identified, consideration will be given to the need to refine the DPD objectives. Ensuring that the DPD objectives are sustainable is essential given that these objectives will frame the drafting of the DPD options and ultimately the DPD itself. Having tested the DPD objectives, different DPD options for achieving these objectives will be developed. The individual options will also be tested against the SA framework. This will be an iterative process and the individual options will be refined/eliminated in response to the findings of the appraisal. The effects of the DPD against the sustainability objectives will be predicted and evaluated. A Commentary Report outlining the findings from the appraisal of the options will be published in March 2010. These findings will feed into and inform the actual preparation of the draft submission report itself.

Following the appraisal of the Pre-Submission DPD, an SA Report will be prepared to be published alongside the Submission of the DPD in March 2012 for public consultation.

Monitoring

It is essential that the performance of the DPD is regularly monitored to ensure that they are meeting their objectives and that any negative impacts are minimised/eliminated. In terms of the monitoring itself, many of the indicators identified in the baseline data will be particularly useful. This data will allow us to check if the SA predictions of the sustainability effects of the DPD are accurate, and moreover to check that the DPD is contributing to the achievement of the SA objectives. In order for this to be possible however it will be dependent on ensuring that the baseline data is up to date and regularly reviewed. The Annual Monitoring Report will be key to this process, as many of the indicators included in the baseline data are also monitored annually as part of this report. This will ensure that this data is regularly updated and reviewed. Where gaps have been identified in this data these will need to be filled as and if data becomes available.

Further details of the monitoring scheme will be outlined in the forthcoming SA reports.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Plans, Policies, Programmes and Initiatives

INTERNATIONAL

Title:	Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development
Date adopted	2002
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted at the 17 th plenary meeting of the World Summit on Sustainable Development.
Adopting body	The United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development
Document Level	International
Purpose of Document:	
A commitment to sustainability principles and the sustainable development agenda, which was agreed at the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit in 1992. The Declaration is committed to a Plan of Implementation and given effect through national sustainable development plans.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To advance and strengthen the components of sustainable development at local, national, regional and global levels. - Establish a humane, equitable and caring global society. - Establish plans to bring about poverty eradication and human development. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce rate of biodiversity loss by 2010. - Development of waste management strategies - Develop national programmes for sustainable development and local and community development - Develop production and consumption policies to improve products and services provided 	
Implications for plan:	
Implementation efforts of the Declaration are proposed to take place at local, national, and regional level through national strategies for sustainable development. Sustainable development is to be a constant reference point for developing the LDF.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
All of the SPDs should reflect a commitment to sustainability (environmental, social and economic).	
Implications for SA:	
Sustainability appraisal is in itself a key tool in promoting and achieving sustainable development.	
Other relevant information:	
Links to West London Waste Strategy.	
Links:	
http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/WSSD_POI_PD/English/POI_PD.htm	
Commentary:	

Title:	Kyoto Protocol
Date adopted	1997
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
Document Level	International
Purpose of Document:	
Convention on Climate Change set out an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change. The Kyoto Protocol strengthens the Convention by committing Parties to individual, legally binding targets to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To minimise the adverse effects of climate change. - To establish policies, programs and measures to mitigate against climate change in areas of energy efficiency, protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs, research into new renewable technologies and the promotion of sustainable forms of agriculture. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce overall emission of greenhouse gases by at least 5 percent below 1990 levels to promote sustainable development. (<i>Individual targets for Parties are listed in the Protocol's Annex B, these add up to a total cut in greenhouse gas emissions of at least 5% from 1990 levels.</i>) - UK has an agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-12 and a national goal of a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010. 	
Implications for plan:	
Ensure new development will minimise its effect on climate change and plan for any impacts. Will need to consider how the plan can contribute to the objectives and targets of the Protocol.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Affordable Housing, Residential Design and Community Facilities will be implicated via the effect of building on climate change e.g. energy efficiency and green construction. The SPDs relating to transport (Sustainable Transport and West London Tram Route) are implicated through the polluting effect of road vehicles and air transport and support clean technologies via the tram.	
Implications for SA:	
The requirements of the Protocol should be reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://unfccc.int/essential_background/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php	
Commentary:	
Climate Change – The UK Programme	

Title:	Aarhus Convention (on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision- Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters)
Date adopted	1998
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)
Document Level	International
Purpose of Document:	
The Aarhus Convention is an environmental agreement that links environmental rights and human rights. It establishes that sustainable development can be achieved only through the involvement of all stakeholders and links government accountability and environmental protection. The focus of the document is on interactions between the public and public authorities in a democratic context, forging a new process for public participation in the negotiation and implementation of international agreements.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Requires Parties to guarantee rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters. - Public authorities (at national, regional or local level) are to contribute to allowing these rights to become effective. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public organisations. - Public authorities are obliged to actively disseminate environmental information in their possession. - The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision-making. - The right to challenge, in a court of law, public decisions that have been made without respecting the two aforementioned rights or environmental law in general. - The Convention establishes minimum standards to be achieved but does not prevent any Party from adopting measures which go further in the direction of providing access to information, public participation or access to justice. 	
Implications for plan:	
Production of Statement of Community Involvement, which should be consultative at all stages and be reviewed to ensure that all communities are able to fulfil their right to participate. All documents in the LDF should be available and accessible to the public.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Legal Agreements & Planning SPD will need to support transparency of processes	
Implications for SA:	
Production of Sustainability Report in consultation with relevant organisations and public. Consultation to be undertaken in accordance with Government Guidance and the Statement of Community Involvement.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.unece.org/env/pp/	
Commentary:	
Freedom of Information Act 2000	

EUROPEAN

Title:	European Spatial Development Perspective
Date adopted	1999
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	European Union
Document Level	International
Purpose of Document:	
The ESDP sets out a policy framework for the sectoral policies of the European Community and the Member States that have spatial impacts, as well as for regional and local authorities. Aimed at achieving a balanced and sustainable development of the European territory.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
To ensure three goals are achieved equally throughout the EU:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic and social cohesion - Conservation and management of natural resources and cultural heritage - More balanced competitiveness of the EU Territory 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
The document proposes that the European Commission and Member States agree upon reliable criteria and indicators, in order to be able to effectively support sustainable development of the regions and cities. Long-term research on spatially relevant issues in the EU must be implemented as part of the ongoing updating of the ESDP.	
Implications for plan:	
By adopting the ESDP, the Member States and the Commission reached agreement on common objectives and concepts for the future development of the territory of the European Union. Therefore, LDF will need to contain policies that promote social inclusion and break the cycle of deprivation.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
The SA will need to cover social, economic and environmental issues, addressing social inclusion and deprivation. Will need to develop indicators covering topics of social deprivation, economic development, cultural heritage and natural resources.	
Other relevant information:	
Relevant PPPs are PPG15 (Planning and Historic Environment), and London Plan.	
Links:	
http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/reports/som_en.htm	
Commentary:	

Title:	European Sustainable Development Strategy
Date adopted	2001
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted (Document review 2005)
Adopting body	European Union
Document Level	International
Purpose of Document:	
<p><i>"A sustainable Europe for a better world: A European strategy for Sustainable Development"</i>. This strategy proposed measures to deal with important threats to our well being, such as climate change, poverty, and emerging health risks.</p>	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy - Address threats to public health - Manage natural resources more responsibly - Improve transport system and land use management. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy - EU to meet Kyoto commitments and thereafter EU to aim to reduce atmospheric greenhouse gas emissions by an average 1% per year over 1990 levels up to 2020. - Phase out subsidies to fossil fuel production and consumption by 2010. - Alternative fuels, including biofuels, should account for at least 7% of fuel consumption of cars and trucks by 2010, and at least 20% by 2020. - Tighter minimum standards and labelling requirements for buildings and appliances to improve energy efficiency. - Address threats to public health - Develop by 2003 a comprehensive Community strategy to promote health and safety at work, to achieve a substantial reduction in work accidents and professional illness. - All legislation to implement the new chemicals policy in place by 2004. - Manage natural resources more responsibly - Protect and restore habitats and natural systems and halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010. - Improve the transport system and land-use management - Promote more balanced regional development by reducing disparities in economic activity and maintaining the viability of rural and urban communities, as recommended by the European Spatial Development Perspective. 	
Implications for plan:	
Ensure new development will minimise its effect on climate change and plan for any impacts.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Affordable Housing, Residential Design and Community Facilities will be implicated via the effect of building on climate change e.g. energy efficiency and green construction. The SPDs relating to transport (Sustainable Transport and West London Tram Route) are implicated through the polluting effect of road vehicles and air transport and support clean technologies via the tram.	
Implications for SA:	
The requirements for the above objectives should be reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2001/com2001_0264en01.pdf	
Commentary:	
Securing the Future - UK Government sustainable development strategy 2005	

Title:	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)
Date adopted	1992
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	European Union
Document Level	International
Purpose of Document:	
The Habitats Directive aims to protect the wild plants, animals and habitats. This European Directive created a network of protected areas around the European Union that are of national and international importance. They are called 'Natura 2000' sites, these sites include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs).	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain or restore designated natural habitat types, and habitats of designated species. - Take appropriate steps to avoid degrading or destroying SACs - Linear structures (rivers/streams/hedgerows/field boundaries etc) that enable movement and migration of species should be preserved 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any plan or project likely to have a significant impact on a designated site should undergo an appropriate assessment of its implications for the conservation objectives of the site. 	
Implications for plan:	
Plan policies to support overall objectives and the requirements of the Directive.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
No relevant SPDs identified at this stage.	
Implications for SA:	
Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/nature/nature_conservation/eu_nature_legislation/habitats_directive/index_en.htm	
Commentary:	
<p>Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994</p> <p>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</p> <p>Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</p>	

Title:	EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)
Date adopted	1979
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	European Union
Document Level	International
Purpose of Document:	
The Birds Directive has created a protection scheme for all of Europe's wild birds, identifying 194 species and sub-species (listed in Annex I) among them as particularly threatened and in need of special conservation measures.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection, management and control of all species of naturally occurring birds. - Take measures to preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitat. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
- No targets	
Implications for plan:	
Plan policies to support overall objectives and the requirements of the Directive. Relevant to Core Strategy Policies in particular relating to nature conservation and biodiversity.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.	
Other relevant information:	
Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for the 194 threatened species and all migratory bird species. SPAs are scientifically identified areas critical for the survival of the targeted species, such as wetlands. The SPAs form part of Natura 2000, the EU's network of protected nature sites, which was established in 1992. The designation of an area as a SPA gives it a high level of protection from potentially damaging developments.	
Links:	
http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/nature/nature_conservation/eu_nature_legislation/birds_directive/index_en.htm	
Commentary:	
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (England and Wales only).	

Title:	EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)
Date adopted	2000
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	European Commission
Document Level	International
Purpose of Document:	
The purpose of the water framework directive is to introduce legislation to get polluted Waters clean again, and ensure clean waters are kept clean.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aims to protect inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater. - Promote long term sustainable use of water - Protect, enhance and prevent the further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems - Mitigate against the effects of floods and droughts - Directive will establish a strategic framework for managing the water environment and provides a common approach to protecting and setting environmental objectives for all ground and surface waters and the promotion of sustainable water use. - For surface water, the Directive requires that environmental objectives are based on the chemical and, more significantly, ecological status of the water body. For groundwater, quantitative and chemical objectives must be set. - The Directive also requires that statutory strategic management plans be produced for each River Basin District (RBD). 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance the status and prevent further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands - There is a requirement for nearly all inland and coastal waters to achieve 'good status' by 2015 - Programmes of measures will be set to meet objectives within RBMPs. These control methods may be at international, national, regional or local scales as appropriate. - Annual targets for regional & local authorities include reporting river basin districts; reporting characterisation & analysis of pressure, impacts and water uses; reporting of monitoring programmes; reporting of River Basin Management Plan including programme of measures. 	
Implications for plan:	
Need to promote sustainable urban drainage systems, grey water recycling, and act on results of Strategic Flood Risk Assessment currently being undertaken.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Unlikely to impact on current batch of proposed SPDs although relevant to saved SPG on water and flooding and SPG on Greening Your Home.	
Implications for SA:	
Specific sub-objectives/indicators required to promote reduction of water usage and improvements to river and water quality.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html	
Commentary:	
Environment Act 1995 Water Resources Act 1991 Environmental protection Act 1990 The Merchant Shipping Act and Merchant Shipping and Maritime Security Act 1997	

Title:	EU Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC)/daughter directive
Date adopted	1996
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	European Commission
Document Level	International
Purpose of Document:	
This framework requires Member States to establish limit values, alert thresholds and objectives for ambient air quality in the Community and for concentrations of specific components of ambient air to avoid, prevent and reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
- To control levels of certain pollutants and to monitor their concentrations in the air.	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Target thresholds are set to alert the local authority when air quality issues may arise. - Action plans must be drawn up for short-term actions when there is a risk of limit values and/or thresholds being exceeded. - Air quality standards & targets can be found in national air quality strategy. 	
Implications for plan:	
Ealing's air quality must conform to this legislation through its interpretation in the national air strategy. Policy must ensure that new development achieves air quality targets.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Possible implication for SPD – Sustainable Transport	
Implications for SA:	
Links to objectives to reduce traffic congestion and improve air quality. Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA Framework.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/air/ambient.htm	
Commentary:	
Environmental Protection Act 1990 Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 Environment Act 1995	

Title:	EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan
Date adopted	2001
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	European Commission
Document Level	International
Purpose of Document:	
This Action Plan sets the environmental objectives and priorities that will be an integral part of the European Community's strategy for sustainable development. The programme sets out the major priorities and objectives for environment policy over the next five to ten years and details the measures to be taken.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>Priority Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change; • Nature and Biodiversity; • Environment and Health, and Quality of Life; • Natural Resources and Waste. <p>The objectives, priorities and actions of the Programme should contribute to sustainable development in the candidate countries.</p>	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>Climate Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the short term, the EU is committed, under the Kyoto Protocol, to achieving an 8% reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases by 2008-2012 compared to 1990 level. <p>Nature & Biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Halt the loss of bio-diversity both in the European Union and on a global scale. <p>Environment & Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To assess all chemicals produced in relevant quantities in a step by step approach with clear target dates and deadlines (as outlined in the White Paper on the new Chemical Strategy), starting with the high production volume chemicals and chemicals of particular concern. - To achieve a reduction of the number of people regularly affected by long term high levels of noise from an estimated 100 million people in the year 2000 by around 10% in the year 2010 and in the order of 20% by 2020. <p>Natural Resources & Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Within a general strategy of waste prevention and increased recycling, to achieve in the lifetime of the programme a significant reduction in the quantity of waste going to final disposal and in the volumes of hazardous waste generated. - Reduce the quantity of waste going to final disposal by around 20% by 2010 compared to 2000, and in the order of 50% by 2050 - Reduce the volumes of hazardous waste generated by around 20% by 2010 compared to 2000 and in the order of 50% by 2020 	
Implications for plan:	
Plan policies to support the primary areas of the action plan. Possible implications for Waste DPD.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
All SPDs to reflect the sustainability principles of the action plan	
Implications for SA:	
Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.	
Other relevant information:	
Implications for West London Waste Strategy	
Links:	
http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/pdf/2001/en_501PC0031.pdf	
Commentary:	

Title:	EU Community Biodiversity Strategy
Date adopted	1998
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	European Commission
Document Level	International
Purpose of Document:	
The Biodiversity Strategy is developed around the four themes of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, sharing benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources, research, identification and monitoring of information, and education, training and awareness.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
The strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source. This will help both to reverse present trends in biodiversity reduction or losses and to place species and ecosystems, including agro-ecosystems, at a satisfactory conservation status, both within and beyond the territory of the European Union.	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Given effect through national, regional and local conservation and biodiversity strategies.	
Implications for plan:	
Importance of the Annual Monitoring Report to provide information.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
Links to objectives to conserve and enhance biodiversity.	
Other relevant information:	
Link to local biodiversity action plan..	
Links:	
http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/docum/pdf/9842en.pdf	
Commentary:	
<u>Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994</u> Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	

Title:	Framework Waste Directive (directive 75/442/EEC, as amended)
Date adopted	1975
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	European Commission
Document Level	International
Purpose of Document:	
Document outlines appropriate steps to encourage the prevention, recycling and processing of waste, the extraction of raw materials and possibly of energy there from and any other process for the re-use of waste.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
Aims to prevent and reduce waste production, develop clean technologies, ensure the disposal of waste is not at risk to the environment or human health, recycle and reclaim raw materials, use waste as a source of energy.	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Not identified	
Implications for plan:	
Need to promote waste hierarchy that reinforces this EC Directive nationally.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
Specific sub-objectives required to measure reduction in waste and recycling rate. Implications for waste DPD	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/waste/legislation/a.htm	
Commentary:	
Waste Management Licensing regulations 1994 Environmental Protection Act 1990 Producer Responsibility Regulations 1997 Special Waste Regulations Landfill Regulations 2002	

Title:	Directive 99/31/EC Landfill directive
Date adopted	1999
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	European Commission
Document Level	International
Purpose of Document:	
The Directive is intended to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the Environment from the landfilling of waste, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
To prevent and reduce as far as possible the negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
The EU Landfill Directive requires, amongst other things, that by 2010, the amount of Biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill must be reduced to 75% of the total produced in 1995. By 2013, the amount must be reduced to 50% of the 1995 total, and by 2020, to 35%. A standard waste acceptance procedure is laid down so as to avoid any risks:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste must be treated before being landfilled - Hazardous waste within the meaning of the Directive must be assigned to a hazardous waste landfill - Landfills for non-hazardous waste must be used for municipal waste and for non-hazardous waste - Landfill sites for inert waste must be used only for inert waste - Criteria for the acceptance of waste at each landfill class must be adopted in accordance with the general principles of Annex II of the Directive. - The Directive also sets up a system of operating permits for landfill sites and states that if existing sites do not comply they should not continue to operate. 	
Implications for plan:	
The Directive is relevant to Ealing because waste is transported outside of the Borough to landfills. A shift in emphasis has to be made from transfer to treatment. The LDF should include measures to encourage the minimisation of waste and encourage larger scale recycling and composting to help reach the goals of the directive and avoid financial penalties. Implications for waste DPD.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
The Directive will be linked to SA objectives on waste, also having implications for health and society. Impacts on objectives for economic growth must be balanced with these.	
Other relevant information:	
Links to the West London Waste Strategy.	
Links:	
http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/waste/landfill_index.htm	
Commentary:	
Waste Management Licensing regulations 1994 Environmental Protection Act 1990 Producer Responsibility Regulations 1997 Special Waste Regulations Landfill Regulations 2002	

Title:	Directive 2002/49/EC Environmental Noise Directive
Date adopted	2002
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	European Commission
Document Level	International
Purpose of Document:	
Developing a long term EU strategy, which includes objectives to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term, and provides a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source. Requires authorities in Member States to produce strategic maps on the basis of harmonised indicators, to inform the public about noise exposure and its effects, and to draw up action plans to address noise issues.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring the environmental problem; by requiring competent authorities in Member States to draw up “strategic noise maps” for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators. - Informing and consulting the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise. - Addressing local noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
- Targets set in local noise action plans.	
Implications for plan:	
The LDF must comply with noise action plans, to make sure that new development and associated activities does not exacerbate existing noise issues.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Possible implications for SPD – Residential Design	
Implications for SA:	
Links to objectives relating to traffic, air quality, building design. Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA Framework.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/noise/home.htm#2	
Commentary:	

NATIONAL

Title:	Securing the Future – New UK Sustainable Development Strategy
Date adopted	2005
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	Central Government
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
<p>The Government has a new purpose and principles for sustainable development and New shared priorities agreed across the UK. The strategy contains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a new integrated vision building on the 1999 strategy – with stronger international and societal dimensions - five principles – with a more explicit focus on environmental limits - four agreed priorities – sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities, and - a new indicator set, which is more outcome focused. 	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>The strategy proposes 4 main aims including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - social progress which recognises the needs of everyone - effective protection of the environment - prudent use of natural resources - maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>The UK Framework sets out the following indicators to be measured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greenhouse gas emissions - Kyoto Protocol target to reduce UK greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below base year levels over the period 2008-2012, and the national goal to reduce CO₂ emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010. - Household energy use: domestic CO₂ emissions and household final consumption expenditure - Road transport: CO₂, NO_x, PM10 emissions and GDP - Private vehicles: CO₂ emissions and car-km and household final consumption expenditure - Road freight: CO₂ emissions and tonne-km, tonnes and GDP - Manufacturing sector: CO₂, NO_x, SO₂, PM10 emissions and GVA - Service sector: CO₂, NO_x emissions and GVA - Public sector: CO₂, NO_x emissions and GVA - Emissions of air pollutants: SO₂, NO_x, NH₃ and PM10 emissions and GDP - River quality - rivers of good (a) biological (b) chemical quality - Resource use: Domestic Material Consumption - Water resource use: total abstractions sources and GDP - Domestic water consumption: domestic - Land recycling: (a) new dwellings built conversions (b) all new development on - Waste: arisings by (a) sector (b) method - Household waste: (a) arisings (b) recycled - Economic output: Gross Domestic Product - Productivity: UK output per worker - Investment: (a) total investment (b) social - Demography: population and population - Households and dwellings: households, stock (contextual indicator) 	
Implications for plan:	
Places sustainable development at the heart of the Core Strategy	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Sustainable Transport SPD should reflect the commitment to reduction of CO ₂ emissions. Residential Design should commit to use of sustainable construction.	
Implications for SA:	
Four main aims will underpin Ealing's SA Framework. Many indicators in the strategy will inform the development of Ealing's local indicators.	
Other relevant information:	

Links:

http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/documents/publications/strategy/SecFut_complete.pdf

Commentary:

Title:	Sustainable Communities – Building for the future
Date adopted	2003
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	ODPM
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
The Plan sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities in both urban and rural areas. It aims to tackle housing supply issues in the South East, low demand in other parts of the country, and the quality of our public spaces	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
The Plan to consists of several key elements:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Addressing low demand and abandonment. - Decent homes. - Liveability. - Protecting the countryside. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Targets relate to addressing the housing shortage, which is comprised of:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accelerating the provision of housing. This includes: ensuring that housing numbers set out in planning guidance for the South East (RPG 9) are delivered; accelerating growth in the four "growth areas", includes the Thames Gateway. - Affordable Housing. £5 billion has been allocated for the provision of affordable housing over the next three years. This includes £1 billion for housing "key workers" in the public sector, to aid recruitment and retention. - Tackling Homelessness. Including ensuring ending the use of bed and breakfast hostels for homeless families by March 2004. 	
Implications for plan:	
Plan policies to support the primary areas of the action plan.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Affordable Housing, Residential Design, Sustainable Transport should promote social inclusion and equality of opportunity.	
Implications for SA:	
SA will need to include a range of social, environmental and economic sub-objectives and related indicators to promote social inclusion, quality of life, and equality of opportunity.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_communities/documents/page/odpm_comm_022184.hcsp	
Commentary:	

Title:	Urban White Paper
Date adopted	2000
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	ODPM
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
The Urban White Paper <i>"Our Towns and Cities: the Future - Delivering an Urban Renaissance</i> sets out the Government's goal - that all urban areas should offer their residents a good quality of life and enable them to achieve their full potential. The White Paper takes forward the vision of the Urban Task Force. It stresses the need to make all urban areas places for people, through better designed and maintained urban environments.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
Vision is of towns, cities and suburbs which offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all, not just the few.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - people shaping the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders - people living in attractive, well kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well; - good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion; - towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all their citizens reach their full potential; and - good quality services - health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 25% less domestic burglary by 2005 and 14% less robbery by 2005; - better education standards in all areas, and in particular in deprived areas, with fewer adults with literacy and numeracy problems, - better, safer and more reliable transport systems, leading to the increased use of public transport and reductions in road congestion by 2010; - better housing with all social housing being of a decent standard by 2010 and with most improvement taking place in deprived areas; - better health services and a reduction in the health gap between the most deprived areas and the rest of the country; and - a better environment with 60% of new housing provided on previously developed land or through conversions of existing buildings by 2008; 17% of underused land reclaimed by 2010; better designed buildings and places; and clean and more attractive streets. 	
Implications for plan:	
Plan policies to support the primary areas of the action plan.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for Affordable Housing (social inclusion, equality of opportunity), Residential Design (environmental quality – quality of design), Sustainable Transport (environmental quality – pollution, equality of opportunity, social inclusion).	
Implications for SA:	
SA will need to include a range of social, environmental and economic sub-objectives and related indicators to promote social inclusion, quality of life, and equality of opportunity.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_control/documents/contentservertemplate/odpm_index.hcst?n=2866&l=2	
Commentary:	

Title:	Energy White Paper
Date adopted	2003
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	DTI
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
Defines a long-term strategic vision for energy policy combining our environmental, security of supply, competitiveness and social goals.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To cut the UK's CO2 emissions. - To maintain the reliability of energy supplies - To promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity; and to ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions by some 60% by about 2050 with real progress by 2020 	
Implications for plan:	
Ensure new development will minimise its effect on climate change and plan for any impacts. Will need to consider how the plan can contribute to the objectives and targets of the Protocol. Consider in conjunction with London's Warming – the impact of climate change on London and also local climate change policies/plans.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Buildings & transportation to be energy/resource efficient (Affordable Housing, Residential Design, Sustainable Transport West London Tram Route).	
Implications for SA:	
Objectives/indicators of the SA should reflect those of the White Paper, focusing on climate change, fuel poverty, energy efficiency.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/whitepaper/ourenergyfuture.pdf	
Commentary:	
Building Research Establishment www.bre.org.uk Energy Saving Trust www.est.org.uk	

Title:	The Environment Act 1995
Date adopted	1995
Status adoptive procedure	Primary Legislation
Adopting body	Government
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
Legislative Act covering the establishment and operation of the Environment Agency, and miscellaneous, general and supplemental provisions relating to the Agency. Essentially a procedural document.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
Sets out the legislative framework for the operation and powers of the Environment Agency.	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
The Act is essentially a procedural document. The LDF must comply with the legislation.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1995/Ukpga_19950025_en_1.htm	
Commentary:	

Title:	UK Air Quality Strategy
Date adopted	2000
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	DEFRA
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
This Strategy describes the plans drawn up by the Government and the devolved administrations to improve and protect ambient air quality in the UK in the medium-term.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - That everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public places which poses no significant risk to health or quality of life. - To provide the best practicable protection to human health by setting health-based objectives for eight main air pollutants. - Local Authorities are encouraged to develop their own strategies and advice on Air quality. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Targets set for individual pollutants – overall reduction sought by 2008 at latest.	
Implications for plan:	
Encourage reduction/or mitigation of air polluting land uses. Policy must ensure that new development achieve air quality targets.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Impact of transport on air quality should be minimised (Sustainable Transport). Implications for saved SPG 'Air Quality'.	
Implications for SA:	
Links to objectives to reduce traffic congestion and improve air quality. Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA Framework.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/	
Commentary:	

Title:	Barker Review of Housing Supply
Date adopted	2004
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	HM Treasury
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
The Barker Review's final report sets out a range of policy recommendations for improving the functioning of the housing market.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
The overall objectives of the Review are:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to achieve improvements in housing affordability in the market sector; - a more stable housing market; - location of housing supply which supports patterns of economic development; and - an adequate supply of publicly-funded housing for those who need it. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
National Targets include:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In order to deliver a trend in real house prices of 1.8 per cent an additional 70,000 houses each year in England might be required. - To bring the real price trend in line with the EU average of 1.1 per cent an extra 120,000 houses each year might be required. 	
Implications for plan:	
Plan policies to support national targets and policy recommendations.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Affordable Housing SPD should reflect the strategies of the Housing review.	
Implications for SA:	
SA will need to include objectives related to economic growth and affordable housing.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/consultations_and_legislation/barker/consult_barker_index.cfm#report	
Commentary:	

Title:	Barker Review of Land Use Planning
Date adopted	2006
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	HM Treasury
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
The purpose of the review was to consider how, in the context of globalisation, and building on the reforms already put in place in England, planning policy and procedures can better deliver economic growth and prosperity alongside other sustainable development goals.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
The key objectives of the review are to create planning policy and processes in England that:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - give appropriate weight to economic benefits; - are more responsive to changing circumstances (including environmental pressures); and - deliver decisions in a more transparent and timely manner. 	
The report provides 32 recommendations for improving the UK planning system to meet these objectives. The recommendations aim to ensure:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - that regional and local plan documents are as timely as possible, and that they take full account of the requirements of economic growth alongside social and environmental needs; - an improved framework for the delivery of major infrastructure projects, a simpler national policy framework and decision-making processes focused on outcomes. - More efficient use of land. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
Plan policies should include objectives related to the economic benefits of development and the efficient use of land	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
SPDs, and in particular the Legal Agreements SPD, should reflect the recommendations of the review in relation to economic benefits of development and, where appropriate, efficiency of land use.	
Implications for SA:	
SA will need to include objectives related to economic growth and efficiency of land use.	
Other relevant information:	
UK Climate Impact Programme (UKCIP) http://www.ukcip.org.uk/	
Links:	
http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/independent_reviews/barker_review_land_use_planning/barkerreview_land_use_planning_index.cfm	
Commentary:	

Title:	Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change
Date adopted	2006
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	HM Treasury
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
The purpose of the review was to assess the evidence and build understanding of the economics of climate change	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To consider the economic costs of the impacts of climate change, and the costs and benefits of action to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases that cause it. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere in the range of 450-550ppm CO₂e. 	
Implications for plan:	
Plan should include policies related to:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reducing demand for emissions-intensive goods and services - Increased efficiency, which can save both money and emissions - Action on non-energy emissions, such as avoiding deforestation - Switching to lower-carbon technologies for power, heat and transport 	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
All SPDs should, where appropriate, reflect the aim of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.	
Implications for SA:	
SA needs to include objectives related to reducing greenhouse gas emissions in a variety of ways.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/independent_reviews/stern_review_economics_climate_change/sternreview_index.cfm	
Commentary:	

Title:	PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development
Date adopted	2005
Status adoptive procedure	Replaces PPG1: General Policies and Principles published 1997
Adopting body	ODPM
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
Planning Policy Statements (PPS) set out the Government's national policies on different aspects of land use planning in England. PPS1 sets out the overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
Local Planning Authorities to take into account the content of PPS1 in preparing their development plans. Key policy messages are:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development plans should ensure that sustainable development is pursued in an integrated manner, in line with the principles for sustainable development set out in the UK strategy; - Development plans should contribute to global sustainability by addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change; - Planning policies should promote high quality inclusive design; - Community involvement is an essential element in delivering sustainable development and creating sustainable and safe communities; - The need for positive planning to achieve sustainable development objectives and proactive management of development, rather than simply regulation and control; - The need for the planning system to be transparent, accessible and accountable, and to actively promote participation and involvement. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
Policies should be carefully constructed with sustainability measures in mind, to produce sustainable communities.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Affordable Housing, Community Facilities, Sustainable Transport, Residential Design, West London Tram Route and the two Conservation SPDs to promote the key policy messages of the document.	
Implications for SA:	
Linked to all of the SA objectives, as these together should encompass all of the principles and topics laid out in the policy statement.	
Other relevant information:	
Cross reference to UK Sustainable Development Strategy, PPS 12.	
Links:	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/806/PlanningPolicyStatement1DeliveringSustainableDevelopment_id1143806.pdf	
Commentary:	

Title:	PPG 2: Green Belts
Date adopted	1995 (amended 2001)
Status adoptive procedure	Replaces 1988 version of PPG2.
Adopting body	ODPM
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) set out the Government's policies on different aspects of planning. Local Planning Authorities must take their content into account in preparing their development plans. The guidance may also be material to decisions on individual planning applications and appeals. The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open – the most important attribute of Green Belts is their openness.</p>	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>Green belts play a positive role in fulfilling following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to provide opportunities for access to the open countryside for the urban population - to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation near urban areas - to retain attractive landscapes, and enhance townscapes, near to where people live - to improve damaged and derelict land around towns - to secure nature conservation interest - to retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
LDF should consider accessibility to Green Belt areas, for use by Ealing residents. Proposals contained in LDF must consider effect upon the Green Belt.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
Will relate to objectives to promote health, accessibility and the conservation of biodiversity.	
Other relevant information:	
Cross references to PPG9.	
Links:	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/130/PlanningPolicyGuidance2Greenbelts_id1507130.pdf	
Commentary:	

Title:	PPS3: Housing
Date adopted	2006
Status adoptive procedure	Replaces PPG3 Housing published in 2000
Adopting body	DCLG
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
<p>Planning Policy Statements (PPS) set out the Government's national policies on aspects of planning in England. PPS3 sets out the national planning policy framework for delivering the Government's housing objectives. This complements, and should be read together with, other relevant statements of national planning and housing policy (in particular PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development and the forthcoming PPS on Climate Change).</p>	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>The Government's key housing policy goal is to ensure that everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent home, which they can afford, in a community where they want to live. In regard to housing the LPA should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High quality housing that is well-designed and built to a high standard. - A mix of housing, both market and affordable, particularly in terms of tenure and price, to support a wide variety of households in all areas, both urban and rural. - A sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice. - Housing developments in suitable locations, which offer a good range of community facilities and with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure. - A flexible, responsive supply of land – managed in a way that makes efficient and effective use of land, including re-use of previously-developed land, where appropriate. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>The national annual target is that at least 60 per cent of new housing should be provided on previously developed land. This includes land and buildings that are vacant or derelict as well as land that is currently in use but which has potential for re-development. Each region will propose its own target to be set in RPG, which should contribute to achieving the national target. At the local level, Local Development Documents should include a local previously-developed land target and trajectory (having regard to the national and regional previously-developed land targets). Where appropriate, this could also include dividing up the trajectory to reflect the contribution expected from different categories of previously developed land.</p>	
Implications for plan:	
<p>The PPS states that in LDDs, Local Planning Authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set an overall (ie plan-wide) target for the amount of affordable housing to be provided. The target should reflect the new definition of affordable housing in this PPS. - Set separate targets for social-rented and intermediate affordable housing where appropriate. - Specify the size and type of affordable housing that, in their judgment, is likely to be needed in particular locations and, where appropriate, on specific sites. - Set out the range of circumstances in which affordable housing will be required. - Set out the approach to seeking developer contributions to facilitate the provision of affordable housing. 	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
<p>Affordable Housing and Residential Design should promote the objectives of the document. Legal Agreements should take particular account of this PPS.</p>	
Implications for SA:	
<p>SA topics include, high quality design, provision of affordable housing and decent homes, preserving open space, reducing car travel. Requires indicators to measure density, re-use of previously-developed land, supply of affordable housing, open-space and community facility provision and quality of housing design.</p>	
Other relevant information:	
<p>Cross references with the London Plan.</p>	
Links:	
<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/931/PlanningPolicyStatement3Housing_id1504931.pdf</p>	
Commentary:	
<p></p>	

Title:	PPG4 – Industrial, commercial development and small firms
Date adopted	1992
Status adoptive procedure	Non statutory
Adopting body	ODPM
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) set out the Government's policies on different aspects of planning. Local Planning Authorities must take their content into account in preparing their development plans. The guidance may also be material to decisions on individual planning applications and appeals. The aim of this PPG is to take a positive approach to the location of new business developments and to encourage continued economic development that is compatible with governmental environmental objectives.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
The guidance encourages new development in locations which:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - minimise the length of number of trips, especially by motor vehicles - can be served by more energy efficient modes of transport - will not give rise to unacceptable congestion. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
Ensure existing employment land designations supply is in line with demand.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Legal agreements & planning – commercial development encouraged to provide environmental / social benefits through legal agreements.	
Implications for SA:	
Economic development objectives and related indicators to assess health of local business economy.	
Other relevant information:	
Refer to London Plan.	
Links:	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143959	
Commentary:	

Title:	PPS 6 – Town Centres and Retail Developments
Date adopted	2005
Status adoptive procedure	Replaces Revised PPG6: Town Centres and Retail Developments published 1996 and subsequent policy statements.
Adopting body	ODPM
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
Planning Policy Statements (PPS) set out the Government's national policies on different aspects of land-use planning in England. Planning Policy Statement 6 (PPS6) sets out the Government's policy on planning for the future of town centres.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>The Government's key objectives for town centres:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promote the vitality and viability of town centres; - planning for the growth and development of existing centres; - promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all; - enhancing consumer choice by making provision for a range of shopping, leisure and local services, which allow genuine choice to meet the needs of the entire community, and particularly socially-excluded groups; - supporting efficient, competitive and innovative retail, leisure, tourism and other sectors, with improving productivity; and - improving accessibility, ensuring that existing or new development is, or will be, accessible and well-served by a choice of means of transport. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
<p>The LDF should aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - develop a hierarchy and network of centres; - assess the need for further main town centre uses and ensure there is the capacity to accommodate them; - focus development in, and plan for the expansion of, existing centres as appropriate, and at the local level identify appropriate sites in development plan documents; - promote town centre management, creating partnerships to develop, improve and maintain the town centre, and manage the evening and night-time economy; and - regularly monitor and review the impact and effectiveness of their policies for promoting vital and viable town centres. 	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Sustainable Transport should be planned appropriately within Town Centres.	
Implications for SA:	
SA objectives should include economic growth, town centre vitality and viability and accessibility. High quality design, crime reduction and maintenance of townscape are also priorities.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/821/PlanningPolicyStatement6PlanningforTownCentres_id1143821.pdf	
Commentary:	

Title:	PPG 8 – Telecommunications
Date adopted	2001
Status adoptive procedure	Replaces PPG8 of 1992
Adopting body	ODPM
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
Planning Policy Guidance Notes set out the Government's policies on different aspects of planning. Local Planning Authorities must take their content into account in preparing their development plans. This policy provides planning guidance for telecommunications development including radio masts and towers, antennas of all kinds, radio equipment housing, public call boxes, cabinets, poles and overhead wires.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
The guidance aims to:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunications systems whilst keeping the environmental impact to a minimum - ensure people have a choice as to who provides their telecommunications service, a wider range of services from which to choose and equitable access to the latest technologies as they become available. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
None identified	
Implications for plan:	
The LDF will need to include policies that both allow telecommunications related development and provide protection for designated areas. Policies should include a precautionary approach to locating phone masts where they may be detrimental to human health.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
No relevant SPDs identified at this stage.	
Implications for SA:	
SA objectives generally include measures to encourage a diverse economy and improve access to services, encouraging telecommunications can meet these objectives. Objectives relating to protecting public health, maintaining biodiversity and open space may be in conflict with policy that encourages telecommunications in some places.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/134/PlanningPolicyGuidance8Telecommunications_id1507134.pdf	
Commentary:	

Title:	PPS 9 – Biodiversity & Geological Conservation
Date adopted	2005
Status adoptive procedure	Replaces PPG9 Nature Conservation published 1994.
Adopting body	ODPM
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
Planning Policy Statements (PPS) set out the Government's national policies on different aspects of land-use planning in England. PPS9 sets out planning policies on protection of biodiversity and geological conservation through the planning system.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p><i>Working with the grain of nature: a biodiversity strategy for England</i> sets out the Government's vision for conserving and enhancing biological diversity in England, together with a programme of work to achieve it. It includes the broad aim that planning, construction, development and regeneration should have minimal impacts on biodiversity and enhance it wherever possible. In moving towards this vision, the Government's objectives for PPS9 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to promote sustainable development by ensuring that biological and geological diversity are conserved and enhanced as an integral part of social, environmental and economic development - to conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology by sustaining, and where possible improving, the quality and extent of natural habitat and geological and geomorphological sites; the natural physical processes on which they depend; and the populations of naturally occurring species which they support. - to contribute to rural renewal and urban renaissance by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments - ensuring that developments take account of the role and value of biodiversity in supporting economic diversification and contributing to a high quality environment. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
<p>Plan policies should aim to take a strategic approach to maintain, and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests and should be based upon up-to-date environmental information.</p> <p>When identifying designated sites of importance for biodiversity and geo-diversity on the proposals map, clear distinction will need to be made for international, national, regional and locally designated sites. Biodiversity objectives that reflect both national and local priorities should be reflected in policies in local development documents and proposals.</p> <p>PPS 9 guidance on protected and National Biodiversity Action Plan species and habitats will also need to be reflected in policies.</p>	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
SPDs should reflect the aims of environmental protection and enhancement wherever appropriate.	
Implications for SA:	
SA objectives will need to include an objective to maintain and enhance biodiversity. Nature conservation is central to sustainable development, so the SA is to evaluate the degree to which the LDF seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/833/PlanningPolicyStatement9BiodiversityandGeologicalConservation_id1143833.pdf	
Commentary:	

Title:	PPS 10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management
Date adopted	2005
Status adoptive procedure	Replaces PPG10: Planning and Waste Management published 1999.
Adopting body	ODPM
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
Planning Policy Statements (PPS) set out the Government's national policies on different aspects of land-use planning in England. PPS10 sets out the Government's policy to be taken into account by waste planning authorities and forms part of the national waste management plan for the UK.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drive waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option, but one which must be adequately catered for; - Provide a framework for sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of communities; - Help implement the national waste strategy and supporting targets - Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health or the environment, and enable disposal of waste in one of the nearest appropriate installations; - Reflect the concerns and interests of communities, the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and business, and encourage competitiveness; - Protect green belts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities; and - Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
Policies will need to address waste management and encourage developments that demonstrate sustainable waste management including minimisation and recycling. Policy objectives should be in line with the planning policies set out in this PPS and be linked to measurable indicators of change; indicators should be monitored and reported on in regional planning bodies' and waste planning authorities' annual monitoring reports.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
Specific objectives required to measure reduction in waste and recycling rates. SA objectives should encourage sustainable waste management.	
Other relevant information:	
Will link to West London Waste Strategy	
Links:	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/836/PlanningPolicyStatement10PlanningforSustainableWasteManagement_id1143836.pdf	
Commentary:	
Planning for Sustainable Waste Management: Companion Guide to Planning Policy Statement 10 Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994;	

Title:	PPS 12 – Local Spatial Planning
Date adopted	2008
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	DCLG
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
PPS 12 sets out the Government's policy on the preparation of local development documents, which will comprise the local development framework.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
The statement focuses on procedural policy and the process of preparing local development documents, which will comprise the local development framework. Local development frameworks are intended to streamline the local planning process and promote a proactive, positive approach to managing development.	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Focuses on procedural matters, not targets and indicators.	
Implications for plan:	
In preparation of Ealing's LDF, should take the policies set out in this statement into account. A spatial approach to planning should be adopted for the LDF. This will help in ensuring the most efficient use of land by balancing competing demands within the context of sustainable development.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
The SA must produce a framework that is consistent between the LDF and the DPDs and SPDs.	
Other relevant information:	
This PPS replaces Planning Policy Guidance Note 12: Development Plans (PPG12), except that PPG12 will remain in operation for development plans still being prepared under the 1999 Development Plan Regulations.	
Links:	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143846	
Commentary:	

Title:	PPG 13 – Transport
Date adopted	2001
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	ODPM
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) set out the Government's policies on different aspects of planning. Local Planning Authorities must take their content in account in preparing their development plans. Land use planning has a key role to play in delivering the Governments integrated transport strategy. By shaping the pattern of development and influencing the location, scale, density, design and mix of land uses, planning can help to reduce the need to travel, reduce the length of journeys and make it safer and easier for people to access jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking, and cycling. These policies are therefore part of the Governments overall approach to addressing the needs of motorists, other road and public transport users, and business by reducing congestion and pollution and achieving better access to development and facilities. They will also help to promote sustainable distribution.</p>	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>The objectives of this guidance are to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight; 2. promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling, and 3. reduce the need to travel, especially by car. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
The LDF needs to promote more sustainable transport choices.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Sustainable Transport SPD should reflect the objectives of this document.	
Implications for SA:	
<p>Reducing the need to travel and especially the use of the private car, while promoting social inclusion will help achieve sustainable objectives. These objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reducing the need to travel by private car - improving accessibility of key services to local communities - reducing air pollution - improving health <p>SA Framework will be important in enabling assessment of plan options to determine which has most positive impact on minimising need to travel and promoting sustainable transport choices. Will link with air quality objectives also.</p>	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144015	
Commentary:	

Title:	PPG 15 – Planning & the Historic Environment
Date adopted	1994 (amended 2001, 2005 and 2007)
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	ODPM
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) set out the Government's policies on different aspects of planning. Local Planning Authorities must take their content into account in preparing their development plans. This PPG provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment. It explains the role played by the planning system in their protection. It complements the guidance on archaeology and planning given in PPG 16.</p>	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>This guidance urges local authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maintain and strengthen their commitment to stewardship of the historic environment, and to reflect it in their policies and their allocation of resources. - Protect the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, battlefields or the wider historic landscape and take these factors into account of the formulation of policies and development control. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
The LDF should set out all conservation policies relevant to the authority's development control functions.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
The Conservation SPDs should promote the objectives of this document.	
Implications for SA:	
Conserving the historic environment is important to sustainable development. Objectives and related indicators will be required to ensure conservation and enhancement of cultural and historic assets. Good economic use of historical buildings can enable economic prosperity, another SA objective.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144040	
Commentary:	
Circulars 01/01 and 09/05 discuss arrangements for handling heritage applications that amend the existing Planning Policy Guidance 15 (PPG15). Circular 01/07 contains revised principles for use in listing decisions to replace the existing paragraphs 6.1-6.40 of PPG15, which are revoked. The Circulars should be read in conjunction with this guidance.	

Title:	PPG 16 – Archaeology & Planning
Date adopted	1990
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	ODPM
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) set out the Government's policies on different aspects of planning. Local Planning Authorities must take their content into account in preparing their development plans. This guidance sets out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains on land, and how they should be preserved or recorded both in an urban setting and in the countryside. It gives advice on the handling of archaeological remains and discoveries under the development plan and control systems, including the weight to be given to them in planning decisions and the use of planning conditions.</p>	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>The guidance recognises that archaeological remains are irreplaceable, are important evidence of past development of our civilisation and have a valuable role in education, tourism and leisure.</p>	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
<p>The LDF should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation including archaeology and should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings. Proposals map will need to define the areas and sites to which the policies and proposals apply.</p>	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
<p>Conservation SPD should reflect the policies on preservation of archaeological remains and discoveries.</p>	
Implications for SA:	
<p>As archaeology is difficult to measure may be best covered by wider heritage objective. Objective should aim to protect or enhance the historic environment.</p>	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/144/PlanningPolicyGuidance16Archaeologyandplanning_id1507144.pdf</p>	
Commentary:	

Title:	PPG 17 – Planning for open space, sport and recreation
Date adopted	2002
Status adoptive procedure	Replaces PPG17 published 1991.
Adopting body	ODPM
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) set out the Government's policies on different aspects of planning. Local Planning Authorities must take their content into account in preparing their development plans. The guidance recognises that open spaces, sport and recreation underpin people's quality of life and therefore well designed and effective planning policies for open space, sport and recreation area therefore fundamental to achieving broader governmental objectives and meeting existing and future community needs.</p>	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>The provision of open space will help to deliver broader governmental targets including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - supporting an urban renaissance - supporting a rural renewal - promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion - health and well being - promoting more sustainable development 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
<p>The LDF should include measures to promote open space in development proposals and to ensure that open space is accessible to the whole community.</p>	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
<p>Implications for development – Twyford Avenue Community Open Space SPD</p>	
Implications for SA:	
<p>The extent and accessibility of open spaces and recreation facilities will have an impact on levels of physical exercise which impact on health. Open space will also have a valuable amenity role which helps improve quality of local environment.</p> <p>SA objectives will need to include objectives to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - encourage health & well being - support urban renewal - support rural renewal - community cohesion and social inclusion - promote more sustainable development - encourage biodiversity (in open spaces) 	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144066</p>	
Commentary:	

Title:	PPG 19 – Outdoor advertisement control
Date adopted	1992
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	ODPM
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) set out the Government's policies on different aspects of planning. Local Planning Authorities must take their content into account in preparing their development plans. The main purpose of the advertisement control system is to help everyone involved in the display of outdoor advertising to contribute positively to the appearance of an attractive and cared-for environment in cities, towns and the countryside.</p>	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>Aims to help everyone involved in the display of outdoor advertising to contribute positively to the appearance of an attractive and cared for environment in cities, towns and the countryside.</p>	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
<p>Will need to balance needs of businesses with need to maintain and enhance character of local environment. Policy required that protect the character of the urban environment from inappropriate signage and advertisements.</p>	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
<p>Implications for objectives relating to conserving cultural heritage and conservation areas, whilst maintaining economic growth. Will need to incorporate some way of assessing design as this is a major factor in the liveability agenda, which is recognised to be a factor in crime and health. Also links to heritage as special rules apply in Conservation Areas and for listed buildings. Signs are also important for the local economy. Therefore potential conflict between economic prosperity and need to exercise some control over advertisements in interests of local amenity.</p>	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/92/PlanningPolicyGuidance19OutdoorAdvertisementControl_id1144092.pdf</p>	
Commentary:	

Title:	Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism
Date adopted	2006
Status adoptive procedure	Non-statutory (Replaces PPG21 Tourism)
Adopting body	DCLG
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
<p>This Good Practice Guidance, to be read alongside national planning policies, is designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ensure that planners understand the importance of tourism and take this fully into account when preparing development plans and taking planning decisions; - ensure that those involved in the tourism industry understand the principles of national planning policy as they apply to tourism and how these can be applied when preparing individual planning applications; and - ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism development in a sustainable way. 	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>Guidance is consistent with government objectives that state that the planning system should ensure that the tourism industry can develop and thrive, whilst at the same time, ensuring that these benefits are achieved in the most sustainable manner possible, thereby maximising valuable economic, social and environmental benefits.</p>	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
<p>Policies relating to tourism will need to consider market demand, environmental impact, transport and accessibility, functional links, regeneration benefits, and labour supply.</p>	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
<p>Conservation and Sustainable Transport SPDs should take account of this guidance.</p>	
Implications for SA:	
<p>Tourism contributes to economic prosperity. SA framework will need to include objectives and indicators to measure economic prosperity. Tourism can impact negatively on the environment so need to ensure that impact is mitigated by promoting sustainable travel choices, environmental protection and sensitive design.</p>	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/332/GoodPracticeGuideonPlanningforTourism_id1501332.pdf</p>	
Commentary:	

Title:	PPS 22 – Renewable Energy
Date adopted	2004
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	ODPM
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
<p>Planning Policy Statements (PPS) set out the Government's national policies for different aspects of land use planning in England. This PPS replaces Planning Policy Guidance Note 22 (PPG22) issued in 1993. The policies set out in this statement will need to be taken into account by regional planning bodies and the Mayor of London in the preparation of regional spatial strategies (or the Spatial Development Strategy in London), and by local planning authorities in the preparation of local development documents. They may also be material to decisions on individual planning applications. National policies set out in other planning policy statements or PPGs may also be relevant to consideration of planning for renewable energy.</p>	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>Positive planning which facilitates renewable energy developments can contribute to all four elements of the Government's sustainable development strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - social progress which recognises the needs of everyone - by contributing to the nation's energy needs, ensuring all homes are adequately and affordably heated; and providing new sources of energy in remote areas; - effective protection of the environment - by reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases and thereby reducing the potential for the environment to be affected by climate change; - prudent use of natural resources - by reducing the nation's reliance on ever diminishing supplies of fossil fuels; and, - maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment - through the creation of jobs directly related to renewable energy developments, but also in the development of new technologies. In rural areas, renewable energy projects have the potential to play an increasingly important role in the diversification of rural economies. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>The Government aims to reduce CO₂ emissions within the UK by 60% by 2050, and secure 10% of UK electricity from renewable sources by 2010 and 20% by 2020.</p>	
Implications for plan:	
<p>Policies to be inline with the London Energy Strategy require 10% of energy supplied to major developments to be from a renewable source. LDF may include policies that require a percentage of the energy to be used in new residential, commercial or industrial developments to come from on site renewable energy developments.</p>	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
<p>Sustainable Transport SPD should reflect the objectives with respect to reduction of CO₂ emissions. New developments should utilise sustainable construction methods</p>	
Implications for SA:	
<p>Use of renewable energy a key factor in reducing effects on climate change. SA will need to include objectives and indicators to enable assessment of options in meeting these targets.</p>	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143908</p>	
Commentary:	

Title:	PPS 23 – Planning & Pollution Control
Date adopted	2004
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	ODPM
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
The guidance advises of the approach local planning authorities should take in relation to planning and pollution control and aims to ensure the sustainable and beneficial use of land.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
Planning should promote a sustainable pattern of land use that will contribute to meeting the country's economic, social and environmental needs, whilst recognising the precautionary principle. The planning system plays a key role in protecting and improving the natural environment, public health and safety, and amenity, for example by attaching mitigating conditions to allow developments which would otherwise not be environmentally acceptable to proceed, and preventing harmful development which cannot be made acceptable even through conditions.	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
In line with PPS 23 the LDF will need to provide a level of pollution control that reflects the concentrations of land in the borough affected by contamination.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Air quality SPG Refuse and Recycling facilities SPG Sustainability Checklist SPG Sustainable Transport SPD A40 Green Corridor SPG	
Implications for SA:	
Framework will need to include objectives/indicators for key receptors such as air quality and water quality. Also other objectives on waste management and renewable energy will help minimise potentially polluting developments.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/918/PlanningPolicyStatement23PlanningandPollutionControl_id1143918.pdf	
Commentary:	

Title:	PPG 24 – Planning & Noise
Date adopted	1994
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	ODPM
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
This guidance aims to provide advice on how the planning system can be used to minimise the adverse impact of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on the development or adding unduly to the costs and administrative burdens of business.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
The guidance states that the planning system should aim to guide development to the most appropriate locations and therefore site noise sensitive developments away from major sources of noise. The guidance introduces the concepts of noise exposure categories for residential development, encourages their use and recommends appropriate levels for exposure to different sources of noise.	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
Objectives of the guidance should be reflected in the policies of the plan.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
SA objectives generally include an objective to promote high quality design and sustainable development. Reduction of noise may be included.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/148/PlanningPolicyGuidance24PlanningandNoise_id1507148.pdf	
Commentary:	

Title:	PPS 25 – Development & Flood Risk
Date adopted	2006
Status adoptive procedure	Replaces PPG25: Development and Flood Risk published 2001.
Adopting body	DCLG
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
Planning Policy Statements (PPS) set out the Government's national policies on different aspects of land use planning in England.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>The planning system should help to deliver sustainable development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - preparing Regional Flood Risk Appraisals (RFRAs) or Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs) as appropriate; - framing policies for the location of development which avoid flood risk where possible, manage any residual risk, and adapt to climate change; - only permitting development in flood risk areas when there are no reasonably available sites in areas of lower flood risk and benefits of the development outweigh the risks from flooding; - safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood management; - reducing flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design, incorporating sustainable drainage systems (SUDS); - using opportunities offered by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
The LDF should not provide for development in areas at risk from flooding and should contain policies that promote the use of, in appropriate areas, flood prevention and mitigation measures such as surface water management plans; making the most of the benefits of green infrastructure for flood storage, conveyance and SUDS; re-creating functional floodplain; and setting back defences.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
SA objectives may include reducing flood risk and increasing biodiversity (if natural flood management practises are used). These can be met by implementing PPS25 within the LDF.	
Other relevant information:	
Development and Flood Risk: A Practice Guide Companion to PPS25 'Living Draft'. The Government's Response to the Second Report in session 2000-01 of the Environment, Transport and Regional Affairs Committee: Development on or affecting the Flood Plain.	
Links:	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1504639	
Commentary:	

Title:	MPS 1 Planning and Minerals
Date adopted	2006
Status adoptive procedure	Replaces MPG1: General considerations and the development plan system, published 1996 and, together with the annex on aggregates, completes the replacement of MPG6: Guidelines for aggregates provision in England published 1994.
Adopting body	DCLG
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
Minerals Policy Statement 1 (MPS1) is the overarching planning policy document for all minerals in England. It provides advice and guidance to planning authorities and the minerals industry and it will ensure that the need by society and the economy for minerals is managed in an integrated way against its impact on the environment and communities.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to ensure, so far as practicable, the prudent, efficient and sustainable use of minerals and recycling of suitable materials, thereby minimising the requirement for new primary extraction; - to safeguard mineral resources as far as possible; - to prevent or minimise production of mineral waste; - to secure working practices which prevent or reduce as far as possible, impacts on the environment and human health arising from the extraction, processing, management or transportation of minerals; - to protect internationally and nationally designated areas of landscape value and nature conservation importance from minerals development; - to secure adequate and steady supplies of minerals needed by society and the economy within the limits set by the environment, assessed through sustainability appraisal, without irreversible damage; - to promote the sustainable transport of minerals by rail, sea or inland waterways; - to secure closer integration of minerals planning policy with national policy on sustainable construction and waste management and other applicable environmental protection legislation; and - to encourage the use of high quality materials for the purposes for which they are most suitable. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Plan to reflect the objectives of the document.	
Implications for plan:	
Need to promote sustainable transport of minerals, use of recycled aggregates and other alternative sustainable materials, and minimisation of mineral waste. Identify suitable locations for mineral facilities.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
No relevant SPDs identified at this stage	
Implications for SA:	
SA should include objectives/indicators related to the use of sustainable construction materials.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1504275	
Commentary:	

Title:	Climate Change – the UK Programme 2006
Date adopted	2006
Status adoptive procedure	
Adopting body	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
This Climate Change Programme sets out our policies and priorities for action in the UK and internationally. It strives to secure global action on the scale needed to tackle it and also take further action at home, to meet the UK's commitments and demonstrate that climate change can be tackled without damaging the economy.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
The Climate Change Programme is based on a number of principles:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the need to take a balanced approach with all sectors and all parts of the UK playing their part; - the need to safeguard, and where possible enhance, the UK's competitiveness, encourage technological innovation, promote social inclusion and reduce harm to health; - the need to focus on flexible and cost effective policy options which will work together to form an integrated package; and - the need to take a long term view, looking to targets beyond the first Kyoto commitment period and considering the need for the UK to adapt to the impacts of climate change. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
To meet the UK's legally binding target commitment under the Kyoto Protocol to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by 12.5 per cent below 1990 levels by 2008-12. Domestic goal to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20 per cent below 1990 levels by 2010. Long-term goal to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by some 60 per cent by about 2050 with real progress by 2020, that we committed to in the 2003 Energy White Paper. The package of existing and new policy measures in the Programme are projected to reduce carbon dioxide emissions to 15-18 per cent below 1990 levels. Our overall emissions of greenhouse gas emissions are now projected to be 23-25 per cent below 1990 levels in 2010.	
Implications for plan:	
Developments which seek minimise emissions and adapt to the potential effects of climate change will be encouraged.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Sustainable Transport, Residential Design to promote policies which minimise detrimental impact on climate change.	
Implications for SA:	
Objectives /indicators related to minimisation of emissions should be included.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/ukccp/index.htm	
Commentary:	

Title:	UK Biodiversity Action Plan
Date adopted	1994
Status adoptive procedure	Non Statutory
Adopting body	UK Government
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the UK Government's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) signed in 1992 describes the UK's biological resources commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources sets out 391 Species Action Plans, 45 Habitat Action Plans and 162 Local Biodiversity Action Plans with targeted actions 	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
To conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK, and to contribute to the conservation of global biodiversity through the use of appropriate mechanisms.	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Objectives for conserving biodiversity:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve and where practicable to enhance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the overall populations and natural ranges of native species and the quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems; (b) internationally important and threatened species, habitats and ecosystems; (c) species, habitats and natural and managed ecosystems that are characteristic of local areas; (d) the biodiversity of natural and semi-natural habitats where this has been diminished over recent past decades. To increase public awareness of, and involvement in, conserving biodiversity. To contribute to the conservation of biodiversity on a European and global scale. 	
Implications for plan:	
Policies in the LDF should promote the protection and enhancement of biodiversity of the borough.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
Objectives relating to minimising the impact of development on biodiversity should be included in the SA framework	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.ukbap.org.uk/	
Commentary:	
Links to London and local biodiversity action plans.	

Title:	Making Space for Water (First Government response to consultation exercise, Autumn 2004)
Date adopted	2005
Status adoptive procedure	First response to consultation on draft
Adopting body	DEFRA
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
Government will, over the 20-year lifetime of the new strategy, implement a more holistic approach to managing flood and coastal erosion risks in England. The approach will involve taking account of all sources of flooding, embedding flood and coastal risk management across a range of Government policies, and reflecting other relevant Government policies in the policies and operations of flood and coastal erosion risk management.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
The aim will be to manage risks by employing an integrated portfolio of approaches which reflect both national and local priorities, so as to:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reduce the threat to people and their property; and - deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government's sustainable development principles. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
Approach should be to ensure adaptability to climate change becomes an integral part of all flood management decision. Adoption of a whole catchment approach that is consistent with, and contributes to the implementation of, the Water Framework Directive.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
Include SA objectives relating to flood risk and adaptation to the potential effects of climate change.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.defra.gov.uk/enviro/fcd/policy/strategy/msw1exec.pdf	
Commentary:	

Title:	Environment Agency Policy: Sustainable Drainage Systems
Date adopted	2002
Status adoptive procedure	Non Statutory
Adopting body	Environment Agency
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
To promote Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) as a technique to manage surface and groundwater regimes sustainably.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary objective: to establish Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) as normal drainage practice where appropriate for all new developments in England and Wales. - Secondary objective: retrofitting SUDS on those existing surface water drainage systems which have an adverse effect on the environment. <p>Objectives of SUDS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reducing the flood risk from development within a river catchment; - minimising diffuse pollution arising from surface water runoff; - minimising environmental damage, eg bank erosion, and damage to habitats; - maintaining or restoring the natural flow regime of the receiving watercourse; - maintaining recharge to groundwater subject to minimising the risk of pollution to groundwater; - achieving environmental enhancements, including improvement to wildlife habitats, amenity and landscape quality; - minimising the amount of surface water runoff and infiltration entering foul and surface water sewerage systems. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Establish SUDS as normal drainage practice where appropriate for all new developments in England and Wales	
Implications for plan:	
Plan should include policy/reference relating to the requirement for SUDS in all new development.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
SA objectives/indicators to implement and monitor SUDS in new development and retrofitting of SUDS in existing development.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/444304/502508/464710/464884/?lang= e	
Commentary:	
The Environment Act 1995	

Title:	By Design – Urban Design in the Planning System
Date adopted	N/A
Status adoptive procedure	Non statutory
Adopting body	ODPM
Document Level	Report
Purpose of Document:	
The aim of this guide is to promote higher standards in urban design.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>Character <i>A place with its own identity</i> To promote character in townscape and landscape by responding to and reinforcing locally distinctive patterns of development, landscape and culture.</p> <p>Continuity and enclosure <i>A place where public and private spaces are clearly distinguished</i> To promote the continuity of street frontages and the enclosure of space by development which clearly defines private and public areas.</p> <p>Quality of the public realm <i>A place with attractive and successful outdoor areas</i> To promote public spaces and routes that are attractive, safe, uncluttered and work effectively for all in society, including disabled and elderly people.</p> <p>Ease of movement <i>A place that is easy to get to and move through</i> To promote accessibility and local permeability by making places that connect with each other and are easy to move through, putting people before traffic and integrating land uses and transport.</p> <p>Legibility <i>A place that has a clear image and is easy to understand</i> To promote legibility through development that provides recognisable routes, intersections and landmarks to help people find their way around.</p> <p>Adaptability <i>A place that can change easily</i> To promote adaptability through development that can respond to changing social, technological and economic conditions.</p> <p>Diversity <i>A place with variety and choice</i> To promote diversity and choice through a mix of compatible developments and uses that work together to create viable places that respond to local needs.</p>	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
That design of proposed developments conforms to the objectives of the report	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Residential Design, Affordable Housing and the Conservation SPDs should adhere to the principles of good urban design as detailed in the report.	
Implications for SA:	
The promotion of good urban design should be reflected in the SA objectives.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://comunities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1145240	
Commentary:	

Title:	Planning and Access for Disabled People- A Good Practice Guide
Date adopted	N/A
Status adoptive procedure	Non Statutory
Adopting body	ODPM
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
To ensure that the Town and Country Planning system in England successfully and consistently delivers inclusive environments as an integral part of the development process. An inclusive environment is one that can be used by everyone, regardless of age, gender or disability.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All parties involved in the planning and development process should recognise the benefits of, and endeavour to bring about inclusive design. - If a development proposal does not provide for inclusive access, and there are inclusive access policies in the development plan and in supplementary planning guidance, bearing in mind other policy considerations, consideration should be given to refusing planning permission on the grounds that the scheme does not comply with the development plan. - Include appropriate inclusive access policies at all levels of the development plan supported by a specific strategic policy. Do not rely on a single access policy. - Develop and implement supplementary planning guidance as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the definitive inclusive design guidance for the authority, or as a way of ensuring that inclusive design is a material planning consideration without having to wait for the review or implementation of a full development plan. - Include relevant inclusive access policies within the local transport plan in co-ordination with similar policies within the development plan. - Consider the use of planning conditions or section 106 agreements in enhancing the provision for inclusive access in the wider urban environment. - Encourage pre-application discussions with applicants. - Issue applicants with pre-application guidance notes. - Amend application forms to make applicants think proactively about inclusive design. - Applicants should be encouraged to submit access statements with their applications. - Ensure planning officers receive appropriate training on all aspects of an inclusive environment. - Appoint an Access Officer. As a minimum, each authority should be able to call on appropriate professional advice whenever necessary - either through information and resource sharing with other local authorities or through the appointment of consultants with appropriate experience. Suitable consultants may be located through or be a member of the Access Association, or be listed on the National Register of Access Consultants. - Share expertise and resources with other authorities as necessary. Set up regional or county access forums to network and share information across borough boundaries. - Encourage regular liaison with local access groups. - Include appropriate heritage and inclusive access policies in the development plan, local transport plan and any supplementary planning guidance. - Include appropriate highways policies in the development plan, and ensure these correspond with similar policies set by the statutory highway authority. - Encourage continuing dialogue between applicants, planning and building control bodies to ensure progressive development of the inclusive design strategy. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
Good practice should be incorporated into the objectives and policies of the plan.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
In drafting the Residential Design SPDs consideration should be given to good practice advice outlined of this guide.	

Implications for SA:
Inclusive access should be identified as a key objective of the appraisal framework.
Other relevant information:
Links:
http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144644
Commentary:
Good practice advice for owners, developers and builders are set out in the document.

Title:	The Future of Transport – White Paper
Date adopted	2004
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	DfT
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
Strategy builds on the progress made since the implementation of the 10 Year Plan for transport and extends investment plans to 2014-15. It addresses the need to anticipate and manage the pressures that we will face over the next 20 to 30 years, balancing the need to travel with the need to improve quality of life. This means seeking solutions that meet long-term economic, social and environmental goals.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enable the road network to provide a more reliable and freer-flowing service for both personal travel and freight, with people able to make informed choices about how and when they travel; - Provide a fast, reliable and efficient rail network, particularly for interurban journeys and commuting into large urban areas; - Provide bus services that are reliable, flexible, convenient and tailored to local needs; - Make walking and cycling a real alternative for local trips; and - Provide improved international and domestic links via ports and airports 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
The objectives of the white paper should be promoted through the objectives and policies of the plan.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
The Sustainable Transport SPD should reflect the objectives of the white paper.	
Implications for SA:	
Objectives of the white paper to be incorporated into the objectives/indicators of the sustainability assessment.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitepapers/fot/	
Commentary:	

Title:	Transport 2010: Meeting the Local Transport Challenge 2000
Date published	2000
Status adoptive procedure	Non statutory
Adopting body	DFT
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
The Government's strategy for modernising the transport network to provide an integrated system, covering all modes of transport. It provides a long-term programme of new investment.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better public transport • Better integration • Better accessibility • Reducing the environmental impact of traffic • Easing urban congestion • Safer roads • Properly maintained roads • Encouraging cycling, walking and home zones. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
The policies and strategic objectives of the plan should reflect the key objectives of this document.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Sustainable Transport SPD.	
Implications for SA:	
The SA Objectives and indicators used in the SA framework should incorporate the key objectives of this document, outlined above.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitepapers/previous/	
Commentary:	
Builds on strategy set out in 1998 Integrated Transport White Paper, which has now been superseded by The Future of Transport White Paper.	

Title:	Sustainable Development Action Plan for Education and Skills
Date adopted	2005/6
Status adoptive procedure	Non statutory
Adopting body	DFES
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
This action plan builds on the achievements and lessons learnt from the first sustainable development action plan (2003). It also takes account of guidance produced by the Sustainable Development Commission (SDC), which will be reviewing all departmental sustainable development action plans. This plan addresses key actions towards increased sustainability to be taken during the next two years (2006-07 and 2007-08) and aims to clarify the implications of sustainable development for policy development, operational practices and approach to staff development.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
The actions in this plan aim to achieve the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - policies that support the UK sustainable development strategy; - a smaller carbon footprint and better value for money through robust environmental management practices and a more sustainable school estate; - improved strategic working with other government departments, non-departmental public bodies and other partners; - greater awareness of sustainable development within the Department and for those working in education, resulting in greater sustainable behaviour across the board; and - positive impact on the communities we serve through sharing good practice and volunteering. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Since March 2005 it has been a departmental requirement that all major new build and refurbishment projects aim to achieve a minimum BREEAM rating of "very good".	
Implications for plan:	
Plan objectives should reflect those of the Action Plan.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
Objectives of the sustainability assessment reflect those of the Action Plan.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.dfes.gov.uk/aboutus/sd/actionplan.shtml	
Commentary:	

Title:	Town and Country Planning Act 1990
Date adopted	1990
Status adoptive procedure	Primary Legislation
Adopting body	Government
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
The principal Act governing planning law and practice – now superseded by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Sections of the act include:- Planning Authorities, who they are and what their duties are, surveys, preparation and adoption of plans, the powers of the secretary of state, definition of development, how to consult and determine applications, enforcement, certificates of lawfulness.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
Sets out the legislative framework for the practice of Town Planning in the UK.	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
N/A	
Implications for plan:	
Policies within the LDF should comply with the act	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
Other relevant information:	
Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Amendment Order 1996 Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 The Use Classes Order 1987	
Links:	
http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1990/Ukpga_19900008_en_1.htm	
Commentary:	

Title:	Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004
Date adopted	2004
Status adoptive procedure	Primary Legislation
Adopting body	Government
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
The principal Act governing planning law and practice. See also the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Essentially a procedural document.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
The Act is essentially a procedural document. The LDF must comply with the legislation.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2004/20040005.htm	
Commentary:	
Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Order 2005	

Title:	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
Date adopted	1990
Status adoptive procedure	Primary Legislation
Adopting body	Government
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
Act of Parliament governing listed buildings and Conservation Areas. Includes sections on listing, applications for Listed Buildings Consent, rights of owners, enforcement, damage, Conservation Area designation and grants. Essentially a procedural document.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
The Act is essentially a procedural document. The LDF must comply with the legislation.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts1990/Ukpga_19900009_en_1.htm	
Commentary:	

Title:	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
Date adopted	1979
Status adoptive procedure	Primary Legislation
Adopting body	Government
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
Act of Parliament legislating to protect the archaeological heritage of Great Britain. Essentially a procedural document.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
The Act is essentially a procedural document. The LDF must comply with the legislation.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.culture.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/02D66156-A8A6-4889-888A-497C95FE6F55/0/AncientMonumentsAct1979forCase3276.pdf	
Commentary:	

Title:	The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future
Date adopted	2001
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	DCMS
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
This statement aims to articulate a more complete vision for the heritage sector and to look systematically at the means of translating the vision into reality.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To find new ways of reaching and empowering excluded individuals and communities; - To develop new policies to realise economic and educational potential through modernised structures and improved service delivery. <p>The Government looks to a future in which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - public interest in the historic environment is matched by firm leadership, effective partnerships, and the development of a sound knowledge base from which to develop policies; - the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource is realised; - the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage; - the historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations; and - the historic environment's importance as an economic asset is skilfully harnessed. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
Plan needs to include policies relating to the protection and enhancement of heritage assets, and promote the appreciation and ensure the accessibility of such assets.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Conservation Areas SPD should reflect the aims of this statement.	
Implications for SA:	
Protecting the historic environment is important to sustainable development and must be reflected in the objectives and indicators used in the SA.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.culture.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/EB6ED76A-E1C6-4DB0-BFF7-7086D1CEFB9A/0/historic_environment_review_part1.pdf	
Commentary:	

Title:	Heritage Protection for the 21st Century – White Paper
Date adopted	2007
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	DCMS
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
This is a White Paper for England and Wales with some UK-wide elements. The first part sets out legislative change and implementation arrangements for England; the second covers implementation arrangements in Wales; and the third part covers the marine historic environment.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
The proposals in this White Paper are based around three core principles: - Developing a unified approach to the historic environment; - Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and - Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system.	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
Plan policies should reflect the aims of this document in protecting and maximising opportunities for inclusive access to the historic environment	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Conservation Areas	
Implications for SA:	
SA objectives and indicators should reflect the aims of this document.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.culture.gov.uk/Reference_library/Consultations/2007_current_consultations/hpr_w_hitepaper07.htm	
Commentary:	

REGIONAL

Title:	The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for London
Date adopted	2004 (consolidated with further alterations 2008)
Status adoptive procedure	Statutory
Adopting body	Greater London Authority
Document Level	Regional
Purpose of Document:	
Provides the spatial development strategy for London and is the document with which all London borough plans should be in conformity.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To accommodate London's growth within its boundaries without encroaching on open spaces. - To make London a better city for people to live in. - To make London a more prosperous city with strong and diverse economic growth. - To promote social inclusion and tackle deprivation and discrimination. - To improve London's accessibility. - To make London a more attractive, well-designed and green city. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>The Mayor sets out his vision for London as follows: ' to develop London as an exemplary, sustainable world city, based on the three balanced and interwoven themes of strong, long-term and diverse economic growth, social inclusively and fundamental improvements in the environment and use of resources'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The minimum London-wide target for housing provision 2007/8 – 2016/17 is 30,500 additional homes, with a West London target of 36,950 and a target for Ealing of 9,150; - ensure that facilities with sufficient capacity to manage 75 per cent (15.8 million tonnes (mt)) of waste arising within London are provided by 2010, rising to - 80 per cent (19.2 million tonnes) by 2015 and 85 per cent (20.6 million tonnes) by 2020; - minimise the level of waste generated, in accordance with Chapter 4B of the Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy⁴, and by following the principles in the Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) - increase re-use and recycling and composting of waste and reduce landfill disposal; - exceed recycling or composting levels in household waste of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 30 per cent by 2010 o 33 per cent by 2015 	
Implications for plan:	
All policies in the Ealing Plan have to be in conformity with the London Plan.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
All should reflect the objectives and policies of the London Plan.	
Implications for SA:	
Include objectives within the SA framework, which are in conformity with the 6 objectives of the London Plan.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/sds/index.jsp	
Commentary:	
The Mayor sets out his vision for London as follows: ' to develop London as an exemplary, sustainable world city, based on the three balanced and interwoven themes of strong, long-term and diverse economic growth, social inclusively and fundamental improvements in the environment and use of resources'.	

Title:	The Mayor's Transport Strategy
Date adopted	July 2001 revised August 2004
Status adoptive procedure	Non statutory
Adopting body	Greater London Authority
Document Level	Regional
Purpose of Document:	
To provide a strategy for transport in the London region which supports the needs of those who use the system by increasing the capacity, reliability, efficiency, quality and integration of the system.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
10 key transport priorities:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reducing traffic congestion; - Overcoming the backlog of investment on the Underground - Making radical improvements to bus services - Better integration of the National Rail system - Increasing the overall capacity of London's transport system - Improving journey time reliability for car users - Supporting local transport initiatives - Making the distribution of goods and services in London more reliable - Improving the accessibility - Bringing forward new integration initiatives 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
Accessibility, congestion, health, pollution and regeneration will need to be addressed through the objectives in the LDF.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Possible implications for the Sustainable Transport SPD	
Implications for SA:	
Incorporate objectives/indicators relating to air pollution, health and congestion	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/transport/index.jsp	
Commentary:	

Title:	London's Road Safety Plan
Date adopted	November 2001
Status adoptive procedure	Non statutory
Adopting body	Greater London Authority
Document Level	Regional
Purpose of Document:	
The Plan sets out a framework to encourage effective joint working to improve road safety in London. The plan recognises that this will only be possible if the various organisations play their full part in reducing the number of casualties with rigorous determination. All those who live and work in London will have to change the way they use the streets. The Plan includes proposals for campaigns and education, and joint initiatives with London's businesses to raise awareness of the need to create safer streets for people.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve safety through partnership working - Manage speeds - reducing excessive and inappropriate speeds - Protect vulnerable road users - children, pedestrians, cyclists and powered two wheelers. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
The targets for London are the same as the national targets: 10% reduction in slight casualties by 2010, 40% reduction in total number killed or seriously injured by 2010 (from 1999 figures).	
Implications for plan:	
Document relates to parking, travel to work, road management and safety issues generally	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Sustainable Transport	
Implications for SA:	
Other relevant information:	
Links with education re. safer routes to school.	
Links:	
http://www.tfl.gov.uk/assets/downloads/Londons-Road-Safety-Plan.pdf	
Commentary:	
The Department of Transport and Police contributed to the formulation of the policies.	

Title:	Sounder City: The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy
Date adopted	2004
Status adoptive procedure	Non Statutory
Adopting body	Greater London Authority
Document Level	Regional
Purpose of Document:	
This strategy sets out to minimise adverse noise impacts on those who live and work in London, advising on best practice.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing noise reducing surfaces on all TFL responsible roads. - Securing a night aircraft ban across London. - Reducing noise through better planning and the design of new housing. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
Noise impacts from air traffic need to be monitored. The noise impacts of new developments should be considered in terms of their location, design and layout.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Possibly the Residential Design SPD	
Implications for SA:	
Objectives/indicators on noise reduction should be included in the SA framework.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/noise/downloads.jsp	
Commentary:	

Title:	Cleaning London's Air: The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy
Date adopted	September 2002
Status adoptive procedure	Non Statutory
Adopting body	Greater London Authority
Document Level	Regional
Purpose of Document:	
The Mayor aims to improve London's air quality to an acceptable level, where pollution no longer poses a significant risk to human health. This Strategy outlines policies and proposals to achieve this aim.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
Measures to be implemented include:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce the amount of traffic - Reduce emissions from individual vehicles - Reduce emissions from air travel - Promote more energy efficient buildings - Improve the energy efficiency of existing stock - Improve fuel efficiency - Promote the use of renewable energy technologies - Reduce pollution from industry and construction 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>The measures set out in this and other Mayoral strategies will improve London's air quality. London is anticipated to achieve the objectives for five pollutants. However, it is estimated that London will fail to achieve both the annual objective for nitrogen dioxide (target date 2005) and the daily objective for particles (PM10, target date 2004). Both objectives are predicted to be exceeded along the major road network. Moreover, the nitrogen dioxide objective is also predicted to be exceeded in central London and around Heathrow Airport.</p> <p>Road traffic is the main source contributing to nitrogen dioxide levels in London, accounting for approximately 60 per cent of emissions. A further 21 per cent of emissions arise from residential and commercial uses. Air travel from Heathrow Airport also contributes both directly and indirectly (in terms of surface access) to high levels of nitrogen dioxide in west London.</p>	
Implications for plan:	
Impact of air pollution and transport must be considered.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Sustainable transport SPD Residential Design SPD (Energy Efficiency)	
Implications for SA:	
Objectives and indicators seeking to tackle air pollution should be incorporated in the SA framework.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/air_quality/air_quality_strategy.jsp	
Commentary:	

Title:	Connecting with London's Nature: The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy
Date adopted	September 2002
Status adoptive procedure	Non Statutory
Adopting body	Greater London Authority
Document Level	Regional
Purpose of Document:	
The Strategy demonstrates how London's biodiversity can be protected and enhanced.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that there is no overall loss of wildlife habitats in London; - Ensure that more open spaces are created and made accessible, so that all Londoners are within walking distance of a quality natural space. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
<p>Green space with biodiversity value should be protected. The impact of development on biodiversity must be considered. All aspects of biodiversity should be considered, e.g. protecting and enhancing biodiversity in back gardens.</p>	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
None identified.	
Implications for SA:	
Incorporate objective/indicators, which seek to protect and enhance biodiversity value.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/biodiversity/biodiversity_strategy.jsp	
Commentary:	

Title:	London: Cultural Capital - Realising the potential of a world-class city: The Mayor's Cultural Strategy
Date adopted	April 2004
Status adoptive procedure	Non Statutory
Adopting body	Greater London Authority
Document Level	Regional
Purpose of Document:	
Sets out the Mayor's strategy for arts, sports and heritage in the capital.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Excellence: to enhance London as a world-class city of culture. - Creativity: to promote creativity as central to the success of London. - Access: to ensure that all Londoners have access to culture in the city. - Value: to ensure that all London gets the best value out 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
Facilities should be accessible to all members of the community (i.e. accessible information/transport/buildings). Creativity and culture should also be promoted through the development process where possible.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
Objectives/indicators should reflect those of the strategy. Accessibility to facilities will be a key issue.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/culture/index.jsp	
Commentary:	

Title:	London Biodiversity Action Plan
Date adopted	April 2004
Status adoptive procedure	Non Statutory
Adopting body	Greater London Authority
Document Level	Regional
Purpose of Document:	
The Action Plan sets out a vision for London where biodiversity conservation is integrated with social, cultural and economic values. The local plan provides the mechanism for implementing the BAP in London, and is vital to the identification of priorities and the delivery of action across the capital.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
Action plans based on species and habitats.	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
The LDF should ensure that development complies with the action plan and does not have a detrimental effect on either species or habitat.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
The protection and enhancement of biodiversity in the borough should be a key objective in the assessment.	
Other relevant information:	
Linked to UK and local biodiversity action plan.	
Links:	
http://www.lbp.org.uk/03action.html	
Commentary:	
The document is divided into generic, habitat, and species action plans with associated statements.	

Title:	Sustaining Success: The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy.
Date adopted	2005
Status adoptive procedure	Non Statutory
Adopting body	Greater London Authority
Document Level	Regional
Purpose of Document:	
A strategy for the sustainable, equitable and healthy growth and development of London's economy to 2016.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Places and infrastructure- promote sustainable growth; deliver an improved and effective infrastructure to support growth; deliver healthy, sustainable, high quality communities. - People – tackle barriers to employment; reduce disparities in labour market - Enterprise – address barriers to enterprise; improve workforce skills; maximise productivity and innovation. - Marketing and promoting London – ensure coherent approach to both. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
Sustainable economic growth and development should be promoted. There is a need also to promote social inclusion.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
The objectives of the strategy should be reflected in the sustainability appraisal.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/economic_development/sustaining_success.jsp	
Commentary:	

Title:	Rethinking Rubbish in London: The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy
Date adopted	September 2003
Status adoptive procedure	Non Statutory
Adopting body	Greater London Authority
Document Level	Regional
Purpose of Document:	
Sets out the Mayor's overarching waste management policy for 2003 – 2020	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change the way we use resources so that we waste less. - Reduce the amount of (municipal) waste produced in London. - Increase the proportion of London's (municipal) waste being reused. - Increase the proportion of London's (municipal) waste being recycled and ensure recycling facilities are available for all. - Ensure that waste is managed in such a way as to minimise the impact on the environment and health. - Move London towards becoming more self-sufficient in managing its (municipal) waste within the region, and towards waste being dealt with as close to the place of production as possible. - Meet the objectives of the National Waste Strategy and Landfill Directive, and other European Directives, by reducing the amount of London's biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill and reducing the toxicity of waste. - Increase capacity of, stabilise and diversify the markets for recyclables in London; including green purchasing and encouraging redesign of goods and services to increase consumer choice. - Maximise opportunities to optimise economic development and job creation opportunities in the waste management and reprocessing sectors, contribute to the improvement of the local community, and directly or indirectly improve the health of Londoners. - Strategically plan waste facilities for London that meet the needs of the Waste Strategy and enable its implementation. - Collect and share data and information on municipal waste management in London, and other places; the identification and dissemination of best practice will help to improve performance and reduce inefficiencies. - Minimise the transport of waste by road and maximise the opportunities for the sustainable use of rail and water. - Improve the local environment and street scene environment. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
The waste hierarchy 'Reduce, reuse and recycle' should be promoted in the policies. The Mayor's strategy also sets the context for the preparation of the West London Waste DPD.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Refuse and recycling SPD must comply with the objectives of the strategy.	
Implications for SA:	
Objectives/indicators must reflect those of the strategy.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/waste/index.jsp	
Commentary:	

Title:	Green Light to Clean Power: The Mayor's Energy Strategy
Date adopted	February 2004
Status adoptive procedure	Non Statutory
Adopting body	Greater London Authority
Document Level	Regional
Purpose of Document:	
Sets out the Mayor's proposals for changes in the way that energy is supplied and used within London during the next ten years and beyond.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve social equity - Improve economic performance - Minimise emissions to carbon dioxide from commercial, domestic, industrial and transport sources - Increase energy efficiency, CHP and renewable energy - Eradicate fuel poverty 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Possible Implications for Sustainable Transport SPD and West London Tram SPD. The Residential Design SPD should promote energy efficient design.	
Implications for SA:	
Objectives/indicators should be incorporated in the SA framework relating to the issues of fuel poverty, energy efficiency and climate change.	
Other relevant information:	
North West London Energy Efficiency Advice Centre, 159 Upper Street, London, N1 1RE 020 7527 2121	
Links:	
http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/energy/index.jsp	
Commentary:	

Title:	London Warming
Date adopted	2002
Status adoptive procedure	Study
Adopting body	GLA
Document Level	Regional
Purpose of Document:	
A decision making tool for the consideration of climate change.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
Among the study's main findings it was found that:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - London is exposed to greater potential damage from flooding than any other urban area in the UK. - London may be particularly sensitive to temperature increases in the future. - London is vulnerable to the financial impacts of global climate change. - London is one of the driest capital cities in the world. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
No targets or indicators are provided. The focus of the document is to review the current position.	
Implications for plan:	
The need to tackle climate change should be a central objective of the LDF.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
The need to tackle climate change should be identified as a central objective in the SA framework.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.london.gov.uk/gla/publications/environment/londons_warming_tech_rpt_all.pdf	
Commentary:	

Title:	Sustainable design and construction SPG
Date adopted	2006
Status adoptive procedure	Non statutory
Adopting body	Greater London Authority
Document Level	Regional
Purpose of Document:	
To provide additional information to support the implementation of the Mayor's London Plan. London Plan Policy 4B.6 relates to sustainable design and construction and sets the context for this SPG. The SPG provides guidance on the way that the seven measures identified in the policy can be implemented to meet the London Plan objectives and therefore the SPG is structured around these seven factors.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Re-use land and buildings; - Conserve energy, materials, water and other resources; - Ensure designs make the most of natural systems both within, in and around the building; - Reduce the impacts of noise, pollution, flooding and micro-climatic effects; - Ensure developments are comfortable and secure for users; - Conserve and enhance the natural environment, particularly in relation to biodiversity; - Promote sustainable waste behaviour in new and existing developments, including support for local integrated recycling schemes, CHP schemes and other treatment options. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Refer to SPG for numerous essential standards, and Mayor's preferred standards, for sustainable construction.	
Implications for plan:	
This SPG provides advice for developing policies in development plans to promote sustainable design and construction. Similarly, guidance is also provided in respect of producing borough SPDs, which deal with sustainable design and construction.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Residential Extensions SPD (Energy Efficiency advice)	
Implications for SA:	
The indicators and objectives of the SA framework should reflect the objectives of the document.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/sds/sustainable_design.jsp	
Commentary:	
Further information can be gained from BRE www.bre.co.uk	

Title:	Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment SPG
Date adopted	2004
Status adoptive procedure	Non statutory
Adopting body	Greater London Authority
Document Level	Regional
Purpose of Document:	
Promotes the development of an inclusive London. Provides advice to the LPA with regard to the development of policies in development plans and SPDs.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>28 implementation points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The principles of inclusive design - DPTAC principles - Integrating access needs from the outset - Pre-application discussion - Access Statements - Access expertise - Local access groups - Planning conditions and section 106 agreements - Achieving the highest standards of inclusion - Inclusive access policies - Employment - Lifetime homes - Wheelchair housing - Public buildings - Health - Access to education - Shopping - Public toilet facilities - Culture and the arts - Tourist Facilities - Access action plans - Access to the countryside - Inclusive access to and within the historic environment - Borough transport local implementation plans - Public transport infrastructure - Walking and cycling - Parking design - London's diverse population 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
Plan policies should reflect the aims of the SPG.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Guidance regarding inclusive access and accessible design may be included in the following SPDs: Community Facilities, West London Tram, Residential Design and Twyford Avenue Sports Ground Open Space Brief.	
Implications for SA:	
Inclusive access and accessibility for all should be a central objective of the SA framework	
Other relevant information:	
The Disabilities Discrimination Act places certain duties on the Local Authority as both an employer and a service provider.	
Links:	
http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/sds/accessible_london.jsp	
Commentary:	
Additional information/guidance can be gained from the Disability Rights Commission www.drc.org.uk and Centre for Accessible Environments www.cae.org.uk	

Title:	Industrial Capacity Draft SPG
Date adopted	September 2003 (Draft)
Status adoptive procedure	Non Statutory
Adopting body	Greater London Authority
Document Level	Regional
Purpose of Document:	
Supplements the policies in the London Plan.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
The SPG supports boroughs in identifying and protecting locally important industrial areas outside the SEL framework where the UDP demonstrate that this is justified by demand.	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that there is an adequate stock of industrial employment capacity to meet the future - Needs of industry, - Ensure that this stock is of good quality and affordable. - Plan, monitor and manage the release of surplus industrial land, so that it can better contribute to other strategic and local planning objectives, including the need for housing and particularly affordable housing. - In appropriate locations where it can contribute to town centre renewal, offices, leisure and retailing as well as high-density housing will be appropriate. However, out of centre retail and leisure uses will continue to be strongly resisted. 	
Implications for plan:	
The SPG identifies Park Royal and parts of Northolt, Greenford and Perivale as preferred industrial locations and thus any development in this area must comply with the relevant policies of the London plan as outlined in the Draft SPG.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
The SA objectives should reflect the need to ensure that an appropriate amount of industrial stock is retained.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/sds/spg_industrial_capacity/industrial_capacity.pdf	
Commentary:	

Title:	Office Policy Review 2006
Date adopted	2006
Status adoptive procedure	Report
Adopting body	Greater London Authority
Document Level	Regional
Purpose of Document:	
A review of office market trends in 2005/6 and implications for strategic planning policy.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The rejuvenation of certain localities, especially in the fringes of central London and in the suburbs, is more likely to be driven by mixed use development that could, in some cases, involve a net loss of office space. - The most significant of the outer boroughs are Barnet, Ealing, Hammersmith, Hillingdon, Hounslow and Newham, each with projected growth exceeding 10,000 FBS jobs. - Ealing seems to offer much higher hopes of viable office development than many centres in the outer areas of the North, North East and South East sub-regions. - Ealing has seen several large office buildings converted to mainly residential use. - In locations such as Ealing, speculative stand-alone office development has continued on modest scale over the past five years and more schemes should become viable as market conditions improve. Therefore, Ealing town centre is named as one of the locations where office capacity currently exists and is most likely to be implemented in a favourable market environment. - Comprehensive office schemes in untried locations may provide, in effect, "the strategic reserve" for outer London and include Park Royal. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
Consideration of the location of office space.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
The review provides useful baseline information for the development of the SA framework.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/planning/docs/lopr-06.pdf	
Commentary:	
Not a policy document, but a review of what has happened in the past year. Provides useful statistics and background information for the identification of baseline information.	

Title:	Sustainable Development Framework for London
Date adopted	2003
Status adoptive procedure	Non statutory
Adopting body	Greater London Authority
Document Level	Regional
Purpose of Document:	
<p>This Framework has been developed to advise on sustainability issues in the capital. The Framework should be used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provide the context for policy development and decision-making; - undertake sustainability appraisals of projects, plans and strategies; - monitor progress towards a more sustainable city. 	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>To achieve environmental, social and economic development simultaneously; the improvement of one will not be to the detriment of another. Where trade offs between competing objectives are unavoidable, these will be transparent and minimised.</p>	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
See table below	
Implications for plan:	
All policies need to promote and incorporate sustainability as per the guidance	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
All guidance needs to promote and incorporate sustainability as per the guidance.	
Implications for SA:	
The London indicators should be reflected in the SA framework.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/sustainable-development/docs/lfdc_framework.pdf	
Commentary:	
<p>The Commission has published a booklet to accompany the Framework, which aims to be a practical guide to sustainability, to help people interpret the Framework and contribute more effectively to the achievement of sustainable development in London. In addition, the Commission has identified quality of Life indicators for London – and will report annually on a set of 20 headline indicators. These reports can be found on:</p> <p>www.london.gov.uk/londonissues/sustainability.jsp</p>	

Title:	West London Sub Regional Development Framework
Date adopted	2006
Status adoptive procedure	Non Statutory
Adopting body	Greater London Authority
Document Level	Regional
Purpose of Document:	
To provide guidance on the implementation of policies in the London plan for the boroughs in West London Sub Region (Brent, Harrow, Hounslow, Hillingdon, Hammersmith and Fulham and Ealing.)	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quantifying all the elements of growth needed to develop sustainable communities. - Allocating the growth spatially. - Ensuring the resultant development brings benefit to communities. - Ensuring that development improves the environment. - Managing the development tools and processes. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
From London Plan: The minimum London-wide target for housing provision 2007/8 to 2016/17 is 30,500 additional homes, with a West London target of 36,950 and a target for Ealing of 9,150.	
Implications for plan:	
Policies of the plan should incorporate the strategic aims of the west London sub region.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
All of them will reflect the objectives of the framework and used as material considerations in conjunction with the plan.	
Implications for SA:	
Objectives and indicators must incorporate the strategic aims of the west London sub-region.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/planning/srdf/west.jsp	
Commentary:	

LOCAL

Title:	Ealing Plan for the Environment
Date adopted	2004
Status adoptive procedure	Statutory
Adopting body	London Borough of Ealing
Document Level	Local
Purpose of Document:	
Ealing's UDP sets out policies and proposals for the borough on how it should develop over a 10 – 15 year period. Provides a framework for dealing with property development and transport over the plan period.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
To secure a good environment for all through sustainable development, meeting the needs of the different sections of the community, the different areas of the borough, and borough's role in wider planning issues, now and in the future.	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure a pattern and form of land use consistent with the efficient use of land, water and energy, which safeguards air quality, minimises waste and forms the basis for sustainable local communities in Ealing. • Maintain the system of Major Open Areas linked by Green Corridors to protect green space in Ealing, to preserve and enhance biodiversity and nature conservation to provide new outdoor recreation opportunities in areas of need and to improve open space wherever possible. • Promote good urban design through planning so that buildings and spaces are attractive, accessible safe and consistent with the principles of sustainable development and that there is proper protection of the borough particularly areas and buildings that are of historical and architectural value. • Increase the quantity of housing in accordance with the agreed strategic minimum target of 9750 new dwelling units by 2017, ensure its satisfactory quality, and improve choice to meet needs for all residents. Priority will be given to reusing empty property, converting existing buildings and making best use of previously developed land. • Promote balanced economic development with an emphasis on employment serving community regeneration areas, encouraging a high quality, modern attractive working environment and local enterprise. New development will also be expected to be consistent with the principles of continuous environmental improvement. • Encourage convenient shops and services throughout the borough by recognising the distinctive functions of metropolitan, major, district, neighbourhood and local centres, and the importance of a good environment for the mixture of shopping business and community activities needed to sustain these centres. • Provide sustainable access from homes to jobs, shops and services, and from business by integrating land use and transport planning, restraining car traffic, promoting improved public transport and facilities for pedestrians and cyclists and making freight distribution more sustainable. In addition, the Council will have regard to the impacts of international air travel from Heathrow Airport, in respect of surface access, business and employment, environmental impacts and sustainability in general. • To use legal agreements with developers to assist the best use of land and a properly planned environment as a means of ensuring that the wider planning implications of development schemes are taken into account, and where necessary to enter into partnerships with other agencies to promote appropriate development. • To use legal agreements with developers to assist the best use of land and a properly planned environment as a means of ensuring that the wider planning implications of development schemes are taken into account, and where necessary to enter into partnerships with other agencies to promote appropriate development. • Undertake and publish an annual monitoring report confirming the number of new dwellings provided in the borough, including the totals and proportions of conversions, social rented and low cost market affordable housing, student and special needs units. It will also list the variety of type and mix of sizes of new housing, densities and car parking. 	

Implications for plan:
The adopted UDP will be saved for a period of 3 years, during which time the LDF will be produced.
Implications for relevant SPDs:
The SPDs implement policies in the saved UDP.
Implications for SA:
The SA objectives developed for the appraisal of the UDP will be considered during the development of the SA framework for the LDF.
Other relevant information:
Links:
http://www.ealing.gov.uk/services/environment/planning/planning_policy/new_plan_for_the_environment/volume1/index.html
http://www.ealing.gov.uk/services/environment/planning/planning_policy/new_plan_for_the_environment/volume2
Commentary:

Title:	Ealing Community Strategy
Date adopted	2006 (Updated September 2007)
Status adoptive procedure	Non statutory
Adopting body	London Borough of Ealing
Document Level	Local
Purpose of Document:	
The community strategy describes the sort of place we would like the borough to be in the future and how we will make it happen. We work to see that the targets in the community strategy are met and to improve local communities and neighbourhoods in the borough.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
The key goals for Ealing are:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environment, housing and culture - to make Ealing a better place to live - Safety - to make Ealing one of the safest places in London - Health and independence - to reduce health inequalities and promote well-being and independence for adults and older people - Economy - to ensure that there are opportunities for all people and businesses to prosper - Children and young people - to create a great place for every child and young person to grow up - Success through partnerships - to develop an effective and high performing Local Strategic Partnership 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
The community strategy and LDF should be linked in order to ensure an integrated approach toward further development within a local authority area based on sustainable development objectives.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
The objectives/indicators of the sustainability appraisal should reflect those of the community strategy.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.ealing.gov.uk/ealing3/export/sites/ealingweb/services/council/strategies_and_policies/community_strategy/docs/community_strategy0609.pdf	
Commentary:	

Title:	Ealing Cultural Strategy (Draft)
Date adopted	2003
Status adoptive procedure	Non statutory
Adopting body	London Borough of Ealing
Document Level	Local
Purpose of Document:	
The Department for Culture, Media and Sport has called on local authorities to produce local cultural strategies with the aim of promoting the cultural well being of the area. It should give: <i>'a clear rationale for why the local authority funds, manages, supports, encourages or regulates certain services and activities; it provides the basis from which an authority can best determine its own contribution to the cultural well-being of the community.'</i>	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
Tackling social exclusion, promoting community cohesion and celebrating cultural diversity are central to the council's vision and to the delivery of all its services as well as to this cultural strategy. All projects included in the cultural strategy will have to demonstrate how these are being addressed.	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To encourage the designation of Cultural Quarters and Environmental Management Zones in the borough. - To encourage the use of Section 106 funds for the development of cultural facilities and programmes. - To encourage the siting of cultural facilities in locations with good public transport access. - To identify sites suitable for cultural facilities in development briefs 	
Implications for plan:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The LDF should promote social inclusion through promoting appropriate cultural development with appropriate infrastructure. - Coordinate community facilities at Jubilee Gardens library to provide joined up services between culture and health. - Need to get the greatest possible benefit for the people of Ealing from the Olympic Games. - Build a new 50m swimming pool in Acton so it can be used in the lead-up to the games. - Rebuilt Northolt Swimarama so can be used in lead-up to Olympic Games. 	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
The promotion of social inclusion and the provision of cultural facilities should be reflected in the SA objectives.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
Commentary:	

Title:	Draft Air Quality Action Plan – Progress Report 2005
Date adopted	2005
Status adoptive procedure	
Adopting body	London Borough of Ealing
Document Level	Local
Purpose of Document:	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Council, as the local planning authority, will facilitate the development of major transport projects (Crossrail, A40 Green Corridor project) consistent with the objectives of the UDP. - Continue to work with the West London Alliance councils to develop the West London Integrated Transport Strategy. - Encourage improvements to all railway stations and public transport interchanges. - Work to improve the network of cycle paths and footpaths in Major Open Areas and along the canal network within the borough. - Initiate a rolling programme of high quality pedestrian routes into town centres. Work already started on this for Ealing and Hanwell Town Centres. - Develop new Home Zones every two years for the next six years, subject to winning the necessary funding. - Encourage developers to undertake to form or contribute to a City Car Club for particular developments. - Encourage the development of freight partnerships for new developments in Major Employment Locations. - Encourage the use of non-road freight transport such as rail and canal in industrial and warehousing development. - Require the provision for bus service improvements with appropriate new developments. Promote mixed-use development, particularly in town centres and other areas with good public transport accessibility. - Facilitate the development of Green Corridors along the A40 and A406. - Require an Air Quality Assessment for all new developments where there is potential for a significant increase in air pollution. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
Plan should reflect the above strategies to reduce air pollution and improve air quality and contain policies which help to achieve this.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
SA objectives and indicators should reflect the aims of the strategy.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
Commentary:	

Title:	Ealing Air Quality Action Plan
Date adopted	No date
Status adoptive procedure	Non- statutory
Adopting body	London Borough of Ealing
Document Level	Local
Purpose of Document:	
<p>Ealing Council declared its whole borough an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) on the 14th December 2000. This was required after a review and assessment of air quality within the borough predicted that the levels of two pollutants, PM₁₀ (fine particles) and nitrogen dioxide were predicted to fail to meet nationally set objectives.</p> <p>This Action Plan comprises proposals to improve air quality in Ealing with the aim of achieving the National Air Quality Objectives. It is inextricably linked to Ealing's Interim Local Implementation Plan and Unitary Development Plan and takes into account the Mayor's Air Quality Strategy and statutory guidance.</p>	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
To achieve the National Air Quality Objectives.	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Traffic reduction ▪ Reducing the need to travel ▪ Promotion of cleaner technologies and alternative fuels ▪ Improving environmentally friendly forms of transport ▪ Non-traffic measures ▪ Awareness raising/education 	
Implications for plan:	
Policies in the LDF should contribute to the achievement of the Action Plan objectives.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Provides context for Sustainable Transport and West London Tram SPDs.	
Implications for SA:	
Objectives/indicators should reflect those of the Action Plan. Improving the air quality of the borough should be identified as a SA key objective.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.ealing.gov.uk/ealing3/export/sites/ealingweb/services/environment/pollution/air_pollution/air_pollution_documents/airqualityplan.doc	
Commentary:	

Title:	Ealing Contaminated Land Strategy
Date adopted	Rev. 2006
Status adoptive procedure	Non statutory
Adopting body	London Borough of Ealing
Document Level	Local
Purpose of Document:	
<p>Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act, 1990, provides a new regulatory regime for the identification and remediation of contaminated land. It requires every local authority to inspect land in its area for contamination, which may be causing an unacceptable risk to human health or the wider environment, due to the current use and circumstances of the land.</p> <p>The strategy details how the authority will take a rational, ordered and efficient approach to the inspection and remediation of contaminated land in the borough.</p>	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>protect human health, protect controlled waters, protect designated ecosystems, prevent damage to property, prevent any further contamination of land, encourage voluntary remediation, encourage re-use of brownfield land.</p>	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
<p>Policies within the LDF should promote the appropriate remediation and/or reuse of land. The reuse of land will be central to the government's objectives of minimising development on greenfield land.</p>	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
<p>Promoting the reuse of brownfield sites should be reflected in the SA framework.</p>	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
<p>http://www.ealing.gov.uk/ealing3/export/sites/ealingweb/services/environment/pollution/land_pollution/land_pollution_documents/contaminated_land_strategy.doc</p>	
Commentary:	

Title:	Ealing Biodiversity Action Plan
Date adopted	2001
Status adoptive procedure	Non statutory
Adopting body	Ealing Council
Document Level	Local
Purpose of Document:	
Provides an overall vision and plan for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity in the borough. Ealing's BAP identifies Priority species and habitats.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
Actions linked to the Habitats of Ealing.	
Short term (0-5 years)	
1. Review the list of sites in the handbook Nature Conservation in Ealing, London Ecology Unit 1991.	
2. Review Areas of Critical Natural Capital.	
3. Review the status of site management plans.	
4. Review the list of other important sites not listed in the Nature Conservation in Ealing handbook.	
5. Complete management plans where these have already been started.	
6. When the opportunity arises secure funding for the production of management plans.	
Medium term (5-10 years)	
7. Produce management plans for all sites of Metropolitan Importance.	
8. Produce management statements for all other nature conservation sites.	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
1. All the sites of importance listed in or identified through the Biodiversity Action Plan actions should be recognised and where possible protected through the Unitary Development Plan.	
2. Monitoring of habitats. This is key to the development of management plans and where necessary the updating and amendment of management plans. Monitoring systems should be set up when site management is started and management should be adjusted as required depending on the outcomes of the monitoring (See appendix 1).	
3. Linked to the above recording of habitats and species is important and this should be carried out on key sites with the data being recorded on the London Wildlife Trust System.	
4. Management Plans - many sites already have management plans in place. On others management is being continued in the traditional way. However, it is important that management is set down in a clear and concise manner. All 14 sites where management is proposed to be changed will require a management plan. All sites that are being managed need to have a management statement, which in time will be upgraded to a management plan (see appendix 1).	
5. Many of the actions listed in the BAP will require some financial support. Before any changes in management are carried out the site manager must identify resources to ensure that the proposed management and after care can be carried out properly.	
6. Before any such management is carried out a community awareness strategy must be produced and implemented.	
Implications for plan:	
The protection and enhancement of biodiversity in the borough should be promoted through policies the LDF. The Development Plan is identify as a key tool for implementing the BAP.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
Objectives/indicators relating to biodiversity should be incorporated into the SA framework.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.ealing.gov.uk/ealing3/export/sites/ealingweb/services/leisure/parks_and_open_spaces/parks_docs/bap.pdf	

Commentary

The London Borough of Ealing is small geographical area and not a 'natural' bio geographical area. Therefore the Ealing BAP can not be delivered in isolation and where appropriate should relate to BAPs in neighbouring boroughs. Where these action plans have not been produced this will occur during the first major review of the BAP in 2005.

The vast majority of wildlife lies outside formally designated and protected nature conservation sites. Consideration therefore needs to be given to how we protect wildlife outside of these defined areas.

Need to integrate the conservation of the natural and historic landscape with the development of leisure pursuits and environmental education.

Need to improve disabled access to sites.

Title:	Ealing Housing Strategy
Date adopted	2004
Status adoptive procedure	Non statutory
Adopting body	London borough of Ealing
Document Level	Local
Purpose of Document:	
<p>The strategy is set firmly within a framework of national, regional and sub-regional priorities and takes strategic direction from the London Housing Statement and the West London Housing Strategy.</p> <p>The strategy analyses housing need in the context of its impact on the borough and how the actions of the council and other agencies working together can have a positive benefit both socially and economically. The strategy also examines the what resources are available to implement this work.</p>	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regeneration of Priority Estates: South Acton; Golf Links; Havelock; Green Man Lane; Copley Close; High Lane; Rectory Park; Acton Vale. - Increase supply of affordable housing. - Extend and improve the number of hostel units for young people and people with mental health problems. - Neighbourhood renewal focussing on management services rather than development. - Quality Services. - Asset Investment and Options. - Private Sector Housing. - Sustainable Communities. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
Housing need and allocations identified in the strategy will need to be reflected in the plan.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Affordable Housing SPD.	
Implications for SA:	
SA objectives and indicators will need to reflect regeneration and other housing objectives.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.ealing.gov.uk/services/housing/housing_strategy/	
Commentary:	

Title:	Ealing Waste Minimisation Strategy.
Date adopted	?
Status adoptive procedure	Non statutory
Adopting body	London Borough of Ealing
Document Level	Local
Purpose of Document:	
The Waste Minimisation Strategy sets out a strategy for implementing the waste hierarchy. This strategy also aims to improve the public perception of waste and re-define 'waste' in terms of exhaustible natural resources whose consumption remains the choice of the consumer.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This strategy concentrates on minimising waste arising from Ealing households by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Minimising the <i>input</i> to a household through use of purchasing power. o Minimising the <i>output</i> from a household from internal reuse or composting - Accelerate the Decrease in Growth of Waste Arisings - Reduce Waste Arisings - Promote reuse and recycling 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
The LDF should include policies which allow us to consider the waste implications of developments. The Waste DPD should identify sites to accommodate new waste facilities.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
The Waste Minimisation Strategy will set the context for waste related SA objectives and indicators.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.ealing.gov.uk/ealing3/export/sites/ealingweb/services/environment/recycling/_environment/wasteminimisationstrategy.doc	
Commentary:	
1998 Waste Minimisation Act.	

Title:	Ealing Allotment Strategy
Date adopted	1999
Status adoptive procedure	Non statutory
Adopting body	London Borough of Ealing
Document Level	Local
Purpose of Document:	
Sets out a strategy for the future management of allotments within the borough.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To ensure that sustainable allotments are available for people who wish to cultivate them throughout the borough by preserving existing allotments that are in use on council-owned land or private/charity sites; - To improve contact with plot holders on council-owned sites through a new database of addresses and notice boards on allotment sites, and at all existing or potential allotment holders through newsletters and information posters or leaflets; - To provide a well-organised council allotment service through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the borough allotments and estates manager and other officers; • plot managers recruited from plot holders on each site or small group of sites seeking news ones for sites which have none; • varying the range of duties carried out by the plot manager to adapt to local conditions and self-management; - To promote the self-management of sites by a committee of representatives of plot holders; any changes in rules and a spread of management roles could be agreed in stages with the council; - To ensure a secure financial basis by making use of income from rents and any external sources to provide good value for plot holders through agreed individual action plans; and by making rent changes easier to understand; - To set up an allotment partnership to include representatives from allotment holders, officers and councillors to examine all potential sources of capital and revenue financing; - To publicise availability of all vacant allotments in a targeted campaign geared to current levels of interest nationally, the area of allotments in the locality that is currently vacant, and the importance of health and sustainability issues; - To draft an action plan for agreement with plot holders and managers for each council allotment site; - To provide opportunities for organic gardening in each part of the borough and encourage it on all sites; - To make the best use of allotment land for the benefit of all residents. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
The LDF should protect existing allotment sites, and ensure that there is an adequate provision of sites across the borough. It should be noted that all Council managed allotments are currently protected as Community Open Space within the UDP.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
The protection and provision of community facilities for informal recreation should be a key objective of the SA framework.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	

Commentary:

There is an uneven distribution of allotment sites throughout the borough. It is noted that there is a particular shortage in Acton.

A considerable number of sites have been lost to housing development in the past. Southall in particular has been affected. The remaining sites should therefore be protected as a priority.

Alternative open space uses should be considered if allotments are underused/vacant.

Title:	Ealing Parks and Open Spaces Strategy
Date adopted	2002
Status adoptive procedure	Non statutory
Adopting body	London Borough of Ealing
Document Level	Local
Purpose of Document:	
The Strategy provides a blueprint for how the borough's parks and open spaces will be managed for the next 5 years and beyond.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To work in partnership with all external service providers to create a seamless parks maintenance service with an emphasis on continuous improvement, - Achieve Green Flag Award status for each area of the Borough, - Research opportunities and actively bid for additional funding to implement a programme of parks improvements, and to provide a range of additional facilities and attractions in parks to increase use, and recognise their value as visitor attractions, - Support the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) policies including the classification of park hierarchies, - Enhance the positive environmental impact of the parks and countryside service including the improvement of the nature conservation value of parks in line with the principles of sustainability, - Implement the short, medium and long term targets of the Ealing Bio-diversity Action Plan by developing site management plans with an emphasis on community involvement and through seeking further protection of nature conservation areas by designating further local nature reserves (LNR's), - Undertake on site local resident, ward councillor and Area Committee consultation with local residents on all new nature conservation initiatives and projects to increase awareness, understanding and participation, - Protect and enhance existing trees in parks and open spaces by undertaking planned specialist inspection and maintenance, and actively managing existing woodlands, and planning additional tree planting, hedgerows and woodlands in formal parks, open spaces and housing sites. - To undertake a programme of improvements at Brent Lodge Park Animal Centre achieving the highest possible standards of animal care, focussing on environmental enrichment and education in line with the standards required to retain its zoo license. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
The LDF is a key tool in the implementation of the open space strategy. Open space designation and policies should conform with the strategy. The use of Section 106 funds for the maintenance and upkeep of sites should be considered through the development process to address deficiencies in local and district parks, play provision and access to nature conservation areas.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Potentially Twyford Avenue Sports Ground Open Space Brief, although note that the sports ground is not managed by the Council and is therefore not identified in the open space strategy.	
Implications for SA:	
SA objectives and indicators should reflect need to address deficiencies in parks and open space provision.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
Parks and Countryside Services hold and maintain the strategy	
Commentary:	

Title:	Ealing Local Implementation Plan (Transport)
Date adopted	Draft 2006
Status adoptive procedure	Statutory
Adopting body	LBE
Document Level	Local
Purpose of Document:	
The LIP implements the Mayor's Transport Strategy at the borough level.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve road safety (road safety plan, traffic calming and 20 mph zones, safer routes to school and travel awareness); - Improve bus journey times and reliability (bus priority and bus accessibility); - Relieve traffic congestion (car clubs); - Improve parking and loading arrangements; - Improve accessibility and social inclusion (accessible transportation, community transport services, streetscape and liveability programme); - Encourage walking and cycling (health and physical fitness, traffic calming and 20 mph zones); and - Improve transport infrastructure (street and structural maintenance). 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
<p>Boroughs are also encouraged to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - support improved public transport and pedestrian environments as well as sustainable forms of residential and town centre development. - support the location of high density trip generating development in areas that have or will have both high levels of public transport accessibility and capacity, sufficient to meet the needs of development and how parking provision reflects levels of public transport accessibility. - include reference to the use of 'Public Transport Accessibility Levels' as a tool for assessing public transport accessibility. - provide evidence of the provision of suitable sites for public transport and freight distribution centres and interchanges. - have regard to the Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy and also to include details of how they intend to protect and enhance natural habitats and biodiversity along their transport routes (cycleways, verges etc). - include a reference to their crime and disorder strategies; indicate how and when they will be updated and how the GLA and TfL will be consulted. - set out any measures they are implementing on relevant issues e.g. safeguarding wharves and facilities, access to river. <p>And boroughs must:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - set out how they seek to encourage the movement of waste by rail or water or otherwise reduce the impact of the transport of waste. - take account of decisions relating to safeguarding of wharves in developing relevant plans and programmes. 	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Potentially all of the SPDs, although particularly the Sustainable Transport and the West London Tram SPDs	
Implications for SA:	
SA objectives and indicators should reflect the implementation plan.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
Commentary:	
The current LIP was finalised after consultation with Ealing residents and community groups and now sits with Transport for London (TfL) and the mayor for assessment.	

Title:	Asset Management Planning & Schools Building Programme 2006-08 Cabinet Rep. 28 March 06
Date adopted	2006
Status adoptive procedure	
Adopting body	LBE
Document Level	Local
Purpose of Document:	
The essential outcome is to raise education standards and carry out the statutory duty of providing safe school places whilst balancing central government priorities with our local needs with an emphasis on 'joining up' funding streams to deliver capital improvement works.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modernisation and improvement works - Rebuilding of Grange Primary Children's Centre 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need for education space - subsequent loss of open space. - New Greenfields Children's Centre - rebuilding of Greenfields Children's Centre to support the integration of frontline services in purpose built accommodation. Requires appropriation of open space to education use. 	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
SA objectives and indicators should reflect the programme.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.ealing.gov.uk/ealing3/export/sites/ealingweb/services/council/committees/agendas/_minutes_reports/cabinet/ 23 May 2006 14 May 2007/ 27 march 2007/item 11 asset management plan.doc	
Commentary:	

Title:	Extended Schools Strategy
Date adopted	2005
Status adoptive procedure	Non statutory
Adopting body	LBE
Document Level	Local
Purpose of Document:	
To develop extended school provision in Ealing schools in order to support children, their families and the wider community by delivering outcomes from "Every Child Matters".	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To support the partnership of schools and Ealing Council in delivering a positive impact with regard to the key outcomes from Every Child Matters. - To ensure that extended school developments make a preventative and sustainable impact on the lives of children, their families and the local community through integrated frontline service provision. - To support the development of extended services in all maintained schools in Ealing to meet and exceed national targets. - To develop partnership arrangements between schools and external stakeholders, including Ealing Council, private, voluntary and community sectors that will support Education Improvement Partnership development. - To ensure that extended school provision supports individual pupil and overall school improvement. - To support the integration and development of the children's workforce initially through a School Workforce Strategy (and subsequently as part of the local authority Children's Workforce Strategy). - To further develop the process of remodelling in schools particularly with regard to partnership working, staff development, deployment and capacity including leadership and school governance. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 2010, the Government wants every school to be able to provide access to a core offer of extended services that includes, childcare, parenting support out of school activities, referral to specialist support services, community access to IT, sports and arts facilities. - Creation of links between childrens centres and extended schools, to offer local integrated services from a single site. 	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
SA objectives and indicators should reflect the strategy.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.ealing.gov.uk/ealing3/export/sites/ealingweb/services/council/committees/agendas_minutes_reports/scrutiny/school_standards_standing_scrutiny_panel/17_may_2005_-_22_may_2006/27_sept_2005/item10extendedschoolstrategy27sep.doc	
Commentary:	

Title:	Ealing Older People's Strategy – "All Our Futures"
Date adopted	2004
Status adoptive procedure	Non statutory
Adopting body	LBE
Document Level	Local
Purpose of Document:	
To fully introduce partnership working and ensure more effective involvement of service users and carers across the whole community to change and improve services to older people.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote Ealing as a healthy place to live through the provision of high quality community based health care and timely access to specialist hospital care for older people. - Enable older people to live fulfilled lives in the community by ensuring good co-ordination between health, social care, housing, cultural, educational and leisure services. - Enable older people to have informed choice and control over the way they live their lives by ensuring they can live safely and independently in their own home and their local community. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rebalancing the allocation of resources away from more institutional/inpatient models of care and support towards community based services. - Under supply of services to the frail older people and older people with mental health problems. - More extra care housing needed to promote independence and support people to live in their own homes for as long as possible. 	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
SA objectives and indicators should reflect the strategy.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.ealingpct.nhs.uk/content/downloads/board_papers/June2004/Older%20Peoples%20Strategy%20document%20All%20Our%20Futures.doc	
Commentary:	

Title:	Growing Older Growing Bolder Living Well! Quality of Life strategy for older people and carers 2006-2016
Date adopted	2006
Status adoptive procedure	Non statutory
Adopting body	LBE
Document Level	Local
Purpose of Document:	
To create a co-ordinated borough wide range of preventative services to significantly improve the quality of life and well-being of older people and carers.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting well-being by improving access to a range of health promotion services which focus on both physical and mental health and reduce health inequalities and social isolation. - Improve quality of life by assisting older people and carers to have financial security, a range of housing opportunities, access to support services and creating a pleasant and safe living environment. - Ensuring the continued active engagement of older people and carers in the planning, provision and evaluation of services both strategically and on a day to day basis. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identified need for a more coordinated multi-agency beyond health and social services. - Provide a range of social and community activities through one-stop shop model and outreach services to improve the whole life experience. Co-location of services. - Improve health care and health promotion services to those socially isolated, living in poverty, mental health illness, black and ethnic minority groups. - Provide 40 extra care sheltered housing flats in Southall for frail older people and older people with mental health needs (2009/10). - Improve access to transport services and opportunities for older people. 	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
SA objectives and indicators relating to older people should reflect the objectives and targets outlined in this document.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.ealingpct.nhs.uk/content/downloads/486.1%20Ealing%20Quality%20of%20Life%20final%20lo%20res%20facing%20pgs151206.pdf	
Commentary:	

Title:	Homelessness Strategy
Date adopted	2003
Status adoptive procedure	Statutory
Adopting body	LBE
Document Level	Local
Purpose of Document:	
The Strategy presents the current picture of Homelessness in Ealing and initiatives for addressing the priority issues.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preventing homelessness. - Improving the quality of life for people in temporary accommodation. - Increasing the supply of housing and widening the housing options. - Improving organisational efficiency, communication and partnership working. - Reducing the number of families with children in B&B. - Maintaining the number of rough sleepers at 'near-zero' levels. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To prevent 600 families with children and over 250 single people from becoming homeless over the lifetime of this strategy. - To reduce the level of homelessness against the main causes. - To reduce repeat homelessness. - To improve awareness and access and further develop links between different departments of the Council, landlords and other agencies. 	
Implications for plan:	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
SA objectives and indicators should reflect the strategy.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.ealing.gov.uk/services/council/strategies_and_policies/Homeless_strategy/homelessness_strategy.html	
Commentary:	
The Homelessness Act 2002	

Title:	Community Safety Strategy 2005-08, Update 2006-07
Date adopted	
Status adoptive procedure	
Adopting body	LBE
Document Level	Local
Purpose of Document:	
Sets out the six community safety priority themes, desired outcomes and key activities to achieving these outcomes.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communications and Community Engagement. - Reducing the fear of crime, anti-social behaviour and drugs. - Focus on prolific and other priority offenders and the London Resettlement Strategy: review, track and support priority offenders living in Ealing. - Promoting Community Cohesion, Equality and Diversity. - Neighbourhood Focus: develop four area-focus groups for Acton, Ealing, Southall and Northolt and Greenford & Perivale to deliver on area specific crime and ASB targets, deliver localised projects and co-ordinate enforcement activity. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To reduce BCS comparator crime by 9.8% by March 2007 (from a 2005/06 baseline of 23679 incidents). - To increase the number of residents reporting that 'crime has got better' by 10% by March 2008 (from a baseline of 3% 2004/05.). - To increase the percentage of people reporting they feel very safe or fairly safe in their neighbourhood during the day by 10% by March 2008 (05/06 baseline: 84%). - To increase the percentage of people reporting they feel very safe or fairly safe in their neighbourhood after dark by 10% by March 2008 (05/06 baseline: 44%). 	
Implications for plan:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ealing, Acton and Southall town centres - hotspots for crime - key issues: cctv, antisocial behaviour, night time economy, business crime. - Targeted policies on designing out crime in Ealing, Acton and Southall town centres. - Designation of special area in Ealing, Acton, Southall - restriction on new A3/A5 uses. 	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
SA objectives and indicators should reflect the strategy and, in particular, the indicators used in the strategy.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.ealing.gov.uk/ealing3/export/sites/ealingweb/services/council/strategies_and_policies/policy_docs/CA_40a_Community_Safety_Strategy_update_2006-7.pdf	
Commentary:	

Title:	Children and Young Peoples Plan 2006-09
Date adopted	2006
Status adoptive procedure	Non statutory
Adopting body	LBE
Document Level	Local
Purpose of Document:	
The Plan sets out the vision for children and young people's services in Ealing, the key priorities to be developed over the next 3 years and how progress will be measured.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
To develop improved outcomes for children and young people around 5 key areas:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Being Healthy – enjoying good physical and mental health and living a healthy lifestyle. - Staying Safe – being protected from harm and neglect. - Enjoying and Achieving – getting the most out of life and developing skills for adulthood. - Making a Positive Contribution – being involved with the community and society and reducing incidence of crime and anti-social behaviour. - Economic Well-Being – not being prevented by economic disadvantage from achieving their full potential in life. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To deliver year on year improvement in the proportion of children who lead healthy lifestyles - To ensure that Ealing is a safe place for children and young people to grow up - To encourage a love of learning amongst Ealing's children and young people and to help them to achieve their full potential, with 70% of young people achieving 5 A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent - To create a voice for children and young people in the borough and increase the percentage of children who feel they can influence decisions made about their local area - To ensure that 95% of young people aged 16-19 are engaged in education, employment or training by 2016. 	
Implications for plan:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shortage of affordable accommodation to buy and rent has major impact on the education outcomes for vulnerable children. - Target initiatives for key groups of vulnerable people such as carers, people with mental health problems, people with disabilities. - Increase provision of affordable larger units. - Key gap in play provision for children ages 11-13 years. - Seek increased contributions from developers (s106) for play provision for children ages 11-13 years. - Revise Ealing's play standards in line with new guidance from the GLA. - Key gap in provision of youth services in Northolt and Greenford. - Identify suitable sites/buildings for youth services in Northolt and Greenford. - New communities coming into the borough mid-European Somali, Afganistani need access to education and social care provision. - Prepare policies for regeneration of key areas - area specific approach? - Addressing the multiple needs of vulnerable families. - Integrated provision of education, social care and health support from one-stop premises 	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
SA objectives and indicators should reflect the strategy and, in particular, the indicators used in the strategy.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.ealing.gov.uk/ealing3/export/sites/ealingweb/services/social_services/children_family_care/documents/ecyppplan.pdf	
Commentary:	

Title:	Health Inequalities Strategy 2005-10
Date adopted	2005
Status adoptive procedure	Non statutory
Adopting body	LBE
Document Level	Local
Purpose of Document:	
The strategy aims to reduce health inequalities in Ealing using needs based assessments and evidenced based interventions, to improve the health of the poorest of the population where the greatest burden of health problems exist. The strategy has been designed to enable co-ordination and guide services to improve the wider determinants of health, improve access to appropriate medical care, and support individuals to make their own healthier lifestyle choices.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and assist in co-ordination of a range of short, medium, and long term interventions. - Ensure that interventions are based on evidence of effectiveness, or best practice where evidence is not available. - Ensure that interventions are targeted towards communities most in need of health improvement. - Promote commitment to reducing health inequalities amongst a wide range of organisations and communities with effective partnership working. - Outline borough-wide mechanisms for monitoring and assessing the impact of interventions on health. - Acknowledge the contribution of a range of other specific local strategies and co-ordinate activities to avoid duplication. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outdoor air pollution due to traffic density, the proximity of major roads (A4 and A40) and Heathrow Airport; and economic activity - impact on health and quality of life in the borough. - Transport policies to reduce congestion. - Housing needs of specific groups with special cultural needs, mental health needs are not being met. - Targeted housing policies to meet identified gaps for those with special cultural needs and mental health needs? - Noise pollution from traffic affecting mental wellbeing. - More stringent controls on new housing in relation to noise categories. - Inequality in access to well maintained open green spaces. - Policies to address open space deficiency? - Lack of GPs in Southall area creates an inequality in access to effective services (health and social care). - Preferred Option - Primary Care Access Centre in Southall. - Inequality in full enjoyment of the environment and open spaces due to fear of crime. - Secured by Design policies, designing out crime. - Issue: Inequality stemming from priority housing estates in Southall and Acton that are deemed to have particular needs. - Inequalities of employment for women due to inadequate child care facilities. - Policies to address affordable childcare provision. - Inequality in provision of play services for young people (including adolescents). - Policies to address play provision in areas of deficiency in access to open space. 	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
SA objectives and indicators should reflect the strategy.	
Other relevant information:	

Links:

http://www.ealing.gov.uk/ealing3/export/sites/ealingweb/services/council/strategies_and_policies/policy_docs/CA_46a_Ealingxs_Health_Inequalities_Strategy_2005-10_1.pdf

Commentary:

Title:	Food Matters Strategy 2003-December 2006 and Action Plan
Date adopted	
Status adoptive procedure	
Adopting body	LBE
Document Level	Local
Purpose of Document:	
To raise awareness of four interconnecting themes that involve food and give a clear framework and focus for dealing with food related matters.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>Food Security:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To optimise opportunities for education and employment, to increase income, and improve living conditions so that each part of community is empowered to make their own healthier lifestyle choices. - To improve physical and economic access to food that will contribute to health and quality of life. <p>Food Nutrition and Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To achieve long term improvements in diet and nutrition. - To reduce the risk of coronary heart disease, diabetes, cancers, stroke, obesity and dental caries in the community. <p>Food Safety:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To ensure safety, composition and information about foods produced, imported, sold and consumed. - To reduce the incidence of food poisoning. <p>Food Sustainability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To encourage and promote both a sustainable food supply and food industry. - To encourage and promote local sourcing and fair trade that minimises adverse environmental impact and addresses consumer concerns. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small businesses, which provide alternative sources of food locally, are unable to compete with larger retailers. Food security, especially for lower income groups, is threatened. Choice is restricted by cost, affordable transport to the supermarket is limited and this creates an indirect added cost to food. - Policies to retain/protect small local shops/parades, convenience shopping. - Local sourcing and fair trade of food, that minimises adverse environmental impact, addresses consumer concerns, provides a sustainable food supply and food industry, improved physical and economic access to food. - Consider potential use of unused spaces and 46 allotment sites to promote sustainable food growing initiatives. There are 109 parks and other open spaces in the borough, covering 863 hectares. Some open space could be replanted as orchards. - In Ealing, 19.2% of households are classified as over-crowded. Overcrowded accommodation can affect food security, as limited storage facilities will limit food choice, quality and quantity for the occupants. The close proximity to others, especially in houses in multiple occupation (HMO), is likely to impact on food hygiene. Cooking facilities may be inadequate - policies on standards for HMO - cooking facilities? 	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
SA objectives and indicators should reflect the strategy.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.ealing.gov.uk/ealing3/export/sites/ealingweb/services/council/strategies_and_policies/food_matters_strategy_docs/foodstrategyweb.pdf	
Commentary:	

Title:	Economic Regeneration Strategy
Date adopted	2006
Status adoptive procedure	Non-statutory
Adopting body	LBE
Document Level	Local
Purpose of Document:	
Proposes actions to build the economic strength of Ealing and to put in place the economic and physical links that are necessary if all areas and communities are to be able to take advantage of economic growth and of related improvements.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
To capture the benefits of Ealing's globally significant location and development opportunities through ambitious investment, infrastructure and sector initiatives.	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regeneration Heathrow - Paddington Corridor. - Establish Southall as a gateway to Europe for investment from South Asia. - Ensure the high quality redevelopment of Central Ealing with landmark buildings 100,000sq.ft. of office space. - Enhance development opportunities at and around Acton Main Line station through implementation of Crossrail. - Strengthen the north of the Borough by encouraging modern companies along the in the A40 Corridor. - Promote regeneration / redevelopment of major sites in Acton town centre including Town Hall, associated leisure complex and the Safeway site, and South Acton Industrial Estate. Implement town centre development programmes in Greenford, Northolt, and Hanwell. - Need to improve orbital connection to stations in Southall. Redevelop rail stations, with provision for Crossrail. - Develop a new West London road-rail freight interchange. - Housing renewal at South Acton and the town centre catchments. 	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
SA objectives should reflect the strategy.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.ealing.gov.uk/ealing3/export/sites/ealingweb/services/council/strategies_and_policies/_policy_docs/CA_30a_Ealing_Economic_Regeneration_Strategy_2006_1.pdf	
Commentary:	

Title:	Waste Collection Strategy 2003-13
Date adopted	2003
Status adoptive procedure	
Adopting body	LBE
Document Level	Local
Purpose of Document:	
Sets out ambitious but achievable plans and policies to facilitate the achievement of the recycling targets set out in the National Waste Strategy.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
March 2004:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce the average time taken to remove abandoned vehicles from 21 to 8 days (PSA target) - Improve the average time taken to remove fly tips from 2 days to 1 day (PSA target) - Increase the percentage of streets reaching a high or acceptable standard, as measured throughout the year to 90% from 88% (PSA target) - 20% recycling and composting of household waste 	
2005/6:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30% recycling and composting of household waste (Statutory Performance Standard) - 50% recycling rate at the Waste and Recycling Centres 	
2010:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce the rate of household waste growth to 1% per annum 	
2013:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 45% recycling and composting of household waste - 30% recycling of bulky household waste - 20% of street sweepings recycled or composted - 50% of commercial waste recycled - 70% recycling rate at the Waste and Recycling Centres 	
Implications for plan:	
Plan objectives and policies should reflect strategy.	
Implications for relevant SPDs:	
Implications for SA:	
Waste minimisation is very important in increasing sustainability; therefore, SA objectives and indicators should take into account the indicators and targets used in this strategy.	
Other relevant information:	
Links:	
http://www.ealing.gov.uk/ealing3/export/sites/ealingweb/services/environment/recycling/ environment/Waste_Collection_Strategy_Print_Version_19-11-03_xweb_versionx.doc	
Commentary:	

Appendix 2: Baseline Information

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
Social Indicators										
2	Population (Mid Year Estimate 2007 - AMR)	2007 – 305,300	1991 -283,782 2001 -301,553 2005 -301,800	In 2001 Ealing was the third most highly populated Borough in London	Not identified	N/A	Population projections (ONS 2003-based Sub-National Projections) suggest that Ealing's population will increase to more than 320,000 by 2028	Need for additional housing and services to accommodate expanding population.	Need to accommodate / recognise needs of expanding population.	N/A
1	Population growth (Census 2001)	Increase of 6.3% between 1991 and 2001	Percentage Change in resident population by neighbourhood 1991-2001 Acton – 4.7% Central Ealing – 4.6% Hanwell – 5.6% Northolt and Greenford North – 15.3% South Northolt & Greenford – 12.7% Southall North – 3.4% Southall South – 2.9% Ealing overall	London average 5.3% increase	Not identified	N/A	The rate of growth in population has been faster than that for London as a whole. Most significant population growth in the north west part of the borough. Demand for services will be high in these	Need for additional housing and services to accommodate expanding population.	Need to accommodate / recognise needs of expanding population.	No comparative figure is available for the UK as a whole.

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
			- 7%				areas.			
3	Population breakdown – age (2001 Census)	Population by age group, 2001 Population percentage aged <16 – 19.6% 16-29 – 22.5% 30-59 – 42.1% 60+ - 15.5%	Not identified	Population by age London 2001 <16 – 20.2% 16–29 – 21.7% 30-59 – 41.7% 60+ - 16.4%	Population by age 2001 <16 – 20.2% 16-29 – 17.6% 30-59 – 41.7% 60+ - 20.8%	N/A		Ealing has a proportionately higher number of younger people aged 20-39 years and children under 5 than the UK average. This is common with some other London Boroughs. There are proportionately fewer people aged over 60 compared to England.	Recognise and accommodate needs of a younger population	N/A
4	Population breakdown (ethnicity) (2001 Census)	White - 58.73 White British - 44.90 White Irish – 4.75 White Other – 9.08 Mixed - 3.62 Mixed: White & Black Caribbean-1 Mixed: White & Black African – 0.45 Mixed: White & Asian – 1.21 Mixed: Other – 0.96 Asian / Asian British – 24.54 Asian/ Asian British: Indian – 16.53 Asian/Asian British	See Census 1991	White – 71.15 White: British - 59.79 White: Irish – 3.07 White: Other – 8.29 Mixed - 3.15 Mixed: White & Black Caribbean – 0.99 Mixed: White & Black African – 0.48 Mixed: White & Asian – 0.84 Mixed: Other – 0.85 Asian/ Asian British – 12.08 Asian/ Asian	White – 91.31 White British – 87.49 White Irish – 1.23 White Other – 2.59 Mixed – 1.27 Mixed: White & Black Caribbean – 0.46 Mixed: White & Black African – 0.15 Mixed: White & Asian – 0.36 Mixed :Other – 0.30 Asian/ Asian British – 4.37 Asian/ Asian	Not identified	The 2001 census indicates that the size of the ethnic minority population has increased in Ealing since 1991. There has been an increase in all groups, especially in Black Africans who have	Ethnically diverse population – with concentrations in certain wards	Recognise needs of ethnically diverse population	N/A

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
		Pakistani – 3.75 Asian/Asian British Bangladeshi – 0.36 Asian/Asian British Other – 3.91 Black/Black British – 8.79 Black/Black British Caribbean – 4.49 Black/Black British African – 3.68 Black/Black British Other Black – 0.62 Chinese or other ethnic group – 4.33 Chinese or other ethnic group: Chinese – 1.19 Chinese or other ethnic group: other ethnic group - 3.13		British: Indian – 6.09 Asian/Asian British Pakistani – 1.99 Asian/Asian British Bangladeshi – 2.15 Asian/Asian British: Other Asian – 1.86 Black/Black British – 10.92 Black/Black British Caribbean – 4.79 Black/Black British African – 5.28 Black/Black British Other Black – 0.84 Chinese or other ethnic group – 2.69 Chinese or other ethnic group : Chinese – 1.12 Chinese or other ethnic group: other ethnic group – 1.58	British: Indian – 1.99 Asian/Asian British: Pakistani – 1.37 Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi – 0.54 Asian/Asian British: Other Asian – 0.46 Black/Black British – 2.19 Black/Black British: Caribbean – 1.08 Black/Black British: African – 0.92 Black/Black British: Other Black – 0.18 Chinese / other ethnic group – 0.86 Chinese / Other ethnic group: Chinese – 0.44 Chinese / Other ethnic group: Other ethnic group – 0.42 (England and Wales)		increased two-fold. The wards with the highest percentage of ethnic minority groups are in the Southall neighbourhood.			
5	Population Projections 2001-2021 (2007 Round)	2006 – 312,102 2011 – 324,889 2016 – 334,571 2021 – 342,945	2003 Round Demographic Projections, GLA, 2004	London 2001–7322,400 2006–7571,900 2011–7894,600	UK 2001 – 59,001,000 2006 –	Not identified	Population projections indicate that	Growing population Need for	Need to accommodate / recognise needs of	N/A

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
	Demographic Projections, GLA)		(AMR)) 2001–308,072 2006–315,077 2011–324,102 2016–333,489	2016–8193,000 2021–8467,300 2026–8710,300	59,995,000 2011 – 61,022,000 2021 – 63,239,000 England 2001 – 49,390,000 2006 – 50,310,000 2011 – 51,315,000 2021 – 53,478,000 http://www.gad.gov.uk/Publications/docs/National_population_projections_2002_based_report.pdf		Ealing's population will increase	additional housing and services to accommodate expanding population.	expanding population.	
6	Population Density (UV02 2001)	Persons per hectare: 54.2	Not identified	45.62 London	3.77 England	Not identified	16 th most populated authority in England.	Relatively dense borough, although variations noted across borough		
16	Unemployment rate (2001 Census) Note indicators 16-18 are also economic indicators	3.9%	Three wards in Southall (Southall Broadway & Dormers Wells) and one in Acton (South Acton) have the highest unemployment rates, above	4.4% for London as a whole. 3.6% for outer London	3.4%	None identified		The unemployment rate in Ealing is lower than London average but above UK average.	Reflect level of unemployment . Variations in unemployment across the borough should be recognised. Seek to reduce poverty & social exclusion &	Comparative data overtime not identified

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
			4.5% (ILO classification)						encourage sustained economic growth	
17	Unemployment Rate (Labour Market Summary ONS) Note alternative indicator to indicator 16 above	02/03 – 4.8%	00/01 – 7.2% 01/02 – 6.2% Three wards in Southall (Southall Broadway & Dormers Wells) and one in Acton (South Acton) have the highest unemployment rates, above 4.5% (ILO classification)	00/01 – 6.9% 01/02 – 6.6% 02/03 – 7%	00/01- 5.3% 01/02 – 5% 02/03 – 5.1%	Not identified	Unemployment levels have declined faster in Ealing when compared with the London and UK average		Note/reflect level of unemployment . Variations in unemployment across the borough should be recognised. Seek to reduce poverty & social exclusion & encourage sustained economic growth.	
18	Unemployment Rate – model-based (Nomis – http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431880/subreports/ea_time_series/report.aspx)	05/06 – 8.9	94/95 – 9.3 95/96 – 10.1 96/97 – 10.5 97/98 – 7.9 98/99 – 6.1 99/00 – 6 00/01 – 6.6 01/02 – 4.9 02/03 – 6.1 03/04 – 6.4 04/05 – 7.4 Three wards in Southall (Southall Broadway & Dormers Wells) and one in Acton (South Acton)	94/95 – 12.3 95/96 – 11.9 96/97 – 10.7 97/98 – 9 98/99 – 7.9 99/00 – 7.5 00/01 – 6.9 01/02 – 7 02/03 – 7 03/04 – 7.1 04/05 – 7.1 05/06 – 7.7 (London)	94/95 – 9 95/96 – 8.5 96/97 – 7.5 97/98 – 6.5 98/99 – 6 99/00 – 5.5 00/01 – 5 01/02 – 4.9 02/03 – 5 03/04 – 4.9 04/05 – 4.9 05/06 – 5.2 (England/GB)	Not identified	Increase in local unemployment rates in past 2-3 years above regional and national rates of increase.		Note reflect level of unemployment . Variations in unemployment across the borough should be recognised. Seek to reduce poverty & social exclusion & encourage sustained economic growth.	

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
			have the highest unemployment rates, above 4.5% (ILO classification)							
46	Employment rate (%) by ethnicity (2003) (Nomis Local Area Labour Force Survey – EDS)	White – 83.5% Non White – 58%	Not identified	White – 76% Non White – 56% (London)	White – 77.5% Non White – 58%	N/A	Comparative data overtime is unavailable to identify trends	Those ethnic groups most likely to be economically inactive in Ealing are Pakistani (47.9%), Bangladeshi (43.9%) and Black African (43.4%) groups.	Improve the education and skills base of ethnic minority groups	Comparative data overtime is unavailable
19	Employment Deprived Government Indices of Deprivation 2000	42 nd of all the UK authorities	38 th of all the UK authorities	Not identified	N/A	Not identified		Relatively high level of deprivation for the borough as a whole, with pockets of deprivation in certain boroughs.		
20	% of population in good health Census 2001	71.07	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified				Comparative data not identified
21	Life Expectancy (http://www.fti.neighbourhood.gov.uk/)	Male 2008 – 77.7 Female 2008 – 82.1	M 2000 – 75.7 F 2000 – 80.6 M 2001 – 75.9 F 2002 – 81.2 There are considerable	M 2000 – 75.3 F 2000 – 80.4 M 2001 – 75.6 F 2001 – 80.7	M 2000 – 75.7 F 2000 – 80.4 M 2001 – 76 F 2001 – 80.7	Estimates for life expectancy in 2010 for males in Ealing are 78.1 years and 81.5 years for females.		Life expectancy is marginally higher in Ealing when compared with the London average. As expected life expectancy	Provide accessible essential services, with a particular emphasis on those parts of the borough with lowest life expectancy	

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
			variations in life expectancy throughout the borough. The highest life expectancy for both males and females is in the ward of Hanger Hill. The ward of Southall Green has the lowest life expectancy for males, whereas Norwood Green has the lowest life expectancy for females.	M 2002 – 75.9 F 2002 – 80.8 M 2003 – 76.5 F 2003 – 81.1	M 2002 – 76.2 F 2002 – 80.7 (England) M 2003 – 76.55 F 2003 – 80.91			has increased overtime.	rates. Need to reduce health inequalities	
22	Standardised Mortality Rate (http://www.fti.neighbourhood.gov.uk/)	95 (2003) Below 100 indicates a lower death rate than the national average		98 (London 2003)	99 (England 2003)			Lower than average mortality rate.	Provide accessible essential services	
23	Mortality by cause (ONS Vital Statistics – VS4d Mortality by selected cause – CDRom only) See London Health Observatory – October 04	Cancer CHD Stroke Accident Suicide Mortality from all circulatory diseases for those aged less than 75 Ealing 132.79		127.25 132.96 14.75 9.342	127.90 (England and Wales) 133.76 (England and Wales) 16.67 (England and Wales)	At a national level substantially reduce mortality rates by 2010: from heart disease and stroke and related diseases by at		Need to reduce mortality rates.		Unable to locate data at a local or regional level

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
	http://www.nwlha.nhs.uk/AboutTheSHA/health_in_nw_london.doc	<p>Mortality from all cancers for those aged less than 75 Ealing 123.41</p> <p>Mortality from accidents all ages Ealing 17.05</p> <p>Mortality from suicide and injury undetermined (England and Wales rate 9.40, London 9.42) Ealing 9.03</p>			9.40 (England and Wales)	<p>least 40% in people under 75; from cancer by at least 20% in people under 75; from suicide and undetermined injury by at least 20%.</p>				
24	<p>Main causes of death in Ealing, 2001 (Public Health Mortality Files, ONS, 2001 and annual public health report: http://www.ealingpct.nhs.uk/content/downloads/Annual%20Public%20Health%20Report%202003-2004.pdf)</p>	<p>Diseases of Circulatory system – 39%</p> <p>Cancers – 26%</p> <p>Respiratory disease – 16%</p> <p>Diseases of the digestive system – 5%</p> <p>Mental & Behavioural disorders – 2%</p> <p>Injuries – 3%</p> <p>Diseases of the nervous system – 3%</p> <p>Other – 6%</p>	<p>Diseases of Circulatory system – 34.3%</p> <p>Cancers – 23.2%</p> <p>CHD – 39%</p> <p>Respiratory disease – 15.2%</p> <p>Diseases of the digestive system – 4.5%</p> <p>Mental & Behavioural disorders – 3.7%</p> <p>Injuries – 2.5%</p>	Not identified	Not identified	None identified	There has been a gradual but slight decline in the number of deaths since 1990. This trend mirrors that for London and England (Compendium of Clinical Indicators)	Note uneven geographical distribution of mortality rates linked to areas of deprivation.	No comparative data identified for the regional or national level	

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
			Diseases of the nervous system – 2.1% Anaemias – 0.7% Other – 13.8%							
25	Infant Mortality Rate Deaths per thousand live births http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_health/DH1_35_2002/DH1no35.pdf	Under 1's (2002) Males - 51.3 Females - 49.6	4.5 (1993) 5.4 (1998), over the same period London was 6.1 and England and Wales was 6 http://www.lho.org.uk/Health_Inequalities/Attachments/PDF_Files/ineq_summary.pdf		Under 1's Males – 285.6 Females – 271.9 (England only)	Reduce smoking during pregnancy. Early initiation of breast feeding. Reduce the gap (Infant Mortality Rate) between routine and manual social groups by 2010.		Infant Mortality is a high level indicator in the London health strategy. http://www.nwha.nhs.uk/AboutTheSHA/nhs_health_supplement.pdf		
26	Access to Hospital (Exact indicator yet to be specified)	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	None identified				
27	Access to GP Surgeries (2005/6 AMR)	84	2005 - 89	Brent 78 Hammersmith and Fulham 34 Harrow 50 Hillingdon 52 Hounslow 56 Kensington and Chelsea 45 Westminster 52	N/A	None identified	N/A			Regional data of limited use as boroughs vary in size
28	Access to NHS Dentists (2005)	58	Not identified	Brent 61 Ham & Ful 36	N/A	None identified	N/A			Regional data of limited use as

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
				Harrow 52 Hillingdon 42 Hounslow 46 Ken & Chel 32 Westminster 82						boroughs vary in size
29	Access to Opticians (2005)	30	Not identified	Brent 18 Ham & ful 18 Harrow 28 Hillingdon 34 Hounslow 24 Ken & Chel 25 Westminster 62	Not identified	None identified	N/A			Regional data of limited use as boroughs vary in size
63	Access to key services: post office/food shops/GP/Primary School	Data not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	N/A			No Ealing data identified
30	Accessibility to Green Space (Exact indicator yet to be specified)									
34	Overall crime rate (recorded crime BCS comparator) (http://www.fti.neighbourhood.gov.uk/) see also http://www.met.police.uk/crimestatistics	05/06 – 78.3	03/04 – 80.4 04/05 – 76.69	03/04 – 83.8 04/05 – 78.1 05/06 – 77.0	03/04 – 69.3 04/05 – 64.0 05/06 – 62.7	SR2004 Target: Reduce crime by 15%, and further in high crime areas, by 2007/08.		The crime rate for Ealing is lower than the overall London average, but substantially higher than UK levels.	Need to reduce and prevent crime. Recognise scope for designing out crime.	No comparator overtime.
37	Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 by Super Output Area - Crime (Rank – 1= most deprived, 32,482 = least deprived) (ODPM (EDS))	10,561	Not identified	12,051 (West London) 11,821 (London)	Not identified	Not identified	N/A	There are several pockets of deprivation within the borough. Note significant spatial variations in levels of	Need to reduce poverty and social exclusion. Target those wards performing most poorly.	No comparator data available overtime or national data.

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
								deprivation across the borough.		
35	Total notifiable offences – per 1000 households Crime Survey http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/bcs1.html	126	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	None identified	N/A			No regional and national data identified
32	Theft of/from motor vehicles per 1000 households Crime Survey http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/bcs1.html	22.6	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	None identified	N/A			No regional and national data identified
33	Burglary from dwelling per 1000 households Crime Survey http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/bcs1.html	5.1	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	None identified	N/A			No regional and national data identified
31	Number of sexual offences per 1000 households Crime Survey http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/bcs1.html	1.2	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	None identified	N/A			No regional and national data identified
38	Perception/fear of crime British crime survey http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs05/ondon05.pdf	Not identified	N/A	London 18% High level of worry about burglary 20% high level of worry about car crime 26% High level	England and Wales 12% High level of worry about burglary 13% high level of worry about car crime	None identified	N/A		Need to reduce perception of crime. Recognise scope for designing out crime.	

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
				of worry about violent crime Outer London 17% High level of worry about burglary 18% high level of worry about car crime 25% High level of worry about violent crime Inner London 20% High level of worry about burglary 24% high level of worry about car crime 26% High level of worry about violent crime	16% High level of worry about violent crime					
50	Road Safety: Killed and seriously injured (total) (BV099)	03/04 - 58.09	02/03 - 72.30	Not identified	Not identified	Targets for Ealing 03/04-84.87 04/05-81.38	Road safety in Ealing has improved significantly between 02/03 and 03/04	The accident rate for Ealing is well below identified targets	Need to reduce road accidents of all kinds	No regional or national comparator identified
36	Indices of Deprivation (Index of Multiple Deprivation – ODPM)	Overall average rank – 99 out of 354 local authorities Income Scale – 27 out of 354 local authorities Employment Scale – 42 out of 354	Not identified	Data not available Data not available Data not available	99 out of 354 27 out of 354 42 out of 354	None identified	N/A	There are several pockets of deprivation within the borough. Note significant spatial variations in levels of deprivation across the	Need to reduce poverty and social exclusion. Target those wards performing most poorly.	No comparator overtime.

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
								borough.		
41	Literacy and numeracy of 11 year olds (neighbourhood renewal project)	78%	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	None identified	N/A	Not possible to determine without comparative data		No comparative data is available at the regional or national level
42	Literacy and numeracy of 14 year olds (neighbourhood renewal project)	73%	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	None identified	N/A	Not possible to determine without comparative data		No comparative data is available at the regional or national level
39	Skills Level: Educational Attainment - % of 15 year-old pupils in schools maintained by the authority achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent (BVPI 038)	04/05 – 59.4%	02/03-50% 03/04-54.2%	Best London Quartile (02/03) – 53% London: 04/05 – 55.6%	Best England Quartile (02/03) – 54% England: 04/05 – 56%	03/04-51% 04/05-53% 05/06-55%	Increasing	Ealing Exceeds BVPI targets, although it falls short of the Best London and Best England Quartile.		Data only available for a two year period.
40	Skills Level: 19 year olds with level 2 qualifications and above	73.8% 18-19 year olds	Not identified	72.2%	Not identified	This indicator is identified in the UK Sustainable Development Strategy		Weaker skills and qualifications, reduce earnings potential and dissuade higher value knowledge businesses from locating in the borough.		No national data or local comparator data overtime
43	Skills Level: % of working age population qualified to degree level or higher (Norris local area labour force survey – EDS)	38%	Not identified	31% (London)	25% (England)	None identified	N/A	38% of Ealing's working age population are qualified to degree level or higher, above the average		No comparative data is available to identify trends/patterns over time.

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
								for London and England. The high skills base in Ealing relative to England and London overall will be significant in attracting inward investment from the knowledge business sector.		
44	Number of pupils with English as an additional language http://www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SBU/b000050/10492e.pdf	1997 - 41.8%	1996 – 36.1%	Inner London average - 34% Outer London average - 22.6%	National average - 7.5% Ealing is the 8 th highest local authority in England in terms of the number of pupils with English as additional language	N/A		Correlation exists between poor school performance and % of properties with EAL.		
45	Number of educational establishments in the borough (2005/6 AMR and Borough and Sub-regional Demographic Profiles 2006: http://www.london.gov.uk/gla/publications/factsandfigures/dm	10 Children's centres, 64 Primary Schools (56 of which have nurseries) 12 Secondary Schools, 1 Academy, 22 independent schools, 2 pupil referral units and	(2005) 6 Nurseries 65 Primary Schools (56 of which have nurseries) 13 Secondary Schools 21 Private Schools 6 Schools for pupils with	Not identified	Not identified	N/A	N/A			Comparative data not identified, nor likely to be useful given varying size of boroughs/authorities.

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
	ag-briefing-2006-11.pdf	6 Schools for pupils with special educational needs	special educational needs							
47	Annual Earnings – Average Household Income (including benefits) (GLA Paycheck data 2006) (EDS)	£37,559 (unequalised)	Amongst Ealing wards, mean household incomes range from between £25,873 in Dormers Wells and £43,741 in Ealing Broadway. 2004: 34,303 2005: 37,194	37,661 (London)	Not identified	N/A		The average household income for Ealing is similar to London and West London averages. However, there are significant spatial variations in terms of household income levels across the borough.	Need to reduce poverty and social exclusion.	No national comparator identified
48	Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits (or similar) Borough and Sub – Regional Demographic Profiles 2005	2005: Incapacity benefit (16-65 yrs): 5.9 Income support (16 and over): 5.5 Jobseekers Allowance (men 16-64, females 16-59): 2.8	2003: Incapacity benefit (16-65 yrs): 6.3 Income support (16 and over): 9.1 Jobseekers Allowance (men 16-64, females 16-59): 3.0	2005: Incapacity Benefit (16-65 yrs): 5.8 Income support (16 and over): 6.1 Jobseekers allowance (men 16-64, females 16-59): 3.3	Not identified	Not identified	N/A	There are lower levels of income support and JSA claimants within Ealing when compared with the London average.		No comparator data is identified for the national level or for the local level overtime.

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
49	Fuel Poverty Population spending more than 10% of their household income on fuel	Data not identified	Not identified	Not identified	1.2 million (2002) DTI	None identified	N/A			No data identified for this indicator
15	% of local authority buildings suitable for and accessible by disabled people (BVPI 156 Report 2005/06)	3.01% (05/06) 10 of the 11 libraries in the borough are wheelchair accessible	1.5% (04/05)	Not identified	Not identified	60% (06/07) 75% (07/08) 100% (08/09)	This shortfall has been addressed in the current year, with the Council likely to report 49.25% accessibility for 06/07 due to substantial work on 26 sites across the borough.			No regional or national comparator identified
51	% of new homes built to lifetime homes standards	Data not yet recorded. To be recorded in Annual Monitoring Report.	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	100% (London Plan) 100% (Ealing UDP)	N/A			Data not currently recorded
52	% of new homes built to Wheelchair Housing Standards	Data not yet recorded. To be recorded in Annual Monitoring Report.	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	10% on sites with 10 or more units.	N/A			Data not currently recorded
12	Household Projections (Source GLA 2007 Round Demographic Projections)	2006 – 121,879 2011 – 128,501 2016 – 134,378 2021 – 140,117	2001–118,262 2011-125,477 2016-130,724 2021-133,046	Not identified	Not identified	UDP target of 9,750 new dwellings by 2017	Projections indicate a need for additional households.	Note need for additional housing, particularly affordable. This reflects growth in		No comparative data at a regional or national level

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
								population and trend for smaller household size.		
9	Housing accommodation type (Census 2001)	Detached 4.3% Semi Detached 23.45% Terraced 29.61 Flat/maisonette 42.5	Not identified	London Detached 6.04 Semi Detached 19.31 Terraced 25.93 Flat / Maisonette 19.2	England Detached 22.7 Semi Detached 31.58 Terraced 26.04 Flat / Maisonette 0.4	N/A		Flat/maisonette accommodation identified as the main housing type in Ealing. The percentage of housing stock which are flats/maisonette is much higher than London and national average.		No comparator data (overtime)
10	Housing Tenure (%) Census 2001	Own outright 24.6 Own with mortgage/loan 37.1 Shared ownership 1.3 Rent (council) 11.8 Rent (RSL) 7.1 Rent (private Landlord) 15.6 Other 2.5	Not identified	OUTER LONDON Own outright 27.2 Own with mortgage/loan 40.0 Shared ownership 0.9 Rent (council) 11.6 Rent (RSL) 6.6 Rent (private Landlord) 11.3 Other 2.5 LONDON Own outright 22.1 Own with mortgage/loan 33.5	ENGLAND Own outright 29.2 Own with mortgage/loan 38.9 Shared ownership 0.7 Rent (council) 13.2 Rent (RSL) 6.1 Rent (private Landlord) 8.8 Other 3.2	N/A				No comparator data (overtime)

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
				Shared ownership 1.0 Rent (council) 17.1 Rent (RSL) 9.1 Rent (private Landlord) 14.3 Other 2.9						
13	Household Structure (Borough and Sub-Regional Demographic Profiles 2003)	Total – 118,032 Married Couple – 48203 Cohabiting Couple – 10319 Lone Parent Household –9390 One Person Household – 36055 Other -14065 (Borough and Sub-Regional Demographic Profiles 2003)		Not identified	Not identified	N/A		There are a higher proportion of married couple households (31.2%) in Ealing, and a smaller proportion of one-person (30.5%) and lone-parent (10.7%) households in Ealing when compared to London (34.7% and 11.1% respectively). Therefore important to recognise the need for family housing, particularly affordable family housing.		No regional or national comparator data
8	House prices (£) (Land registry 2007)	Detached 748382 Semi Detached 379343		Detached 628,239 Semi Detached 361,619	Detached 285,697 Semi Detached 170,650	In order to bring the real price trend in line with the EU average of	N/A	Mean house prices in Ealing are lower than the regional but		No comparator data (overtime)

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
		Terraced 318944 Flat/Maisonette 224558 Mean 293367		Terraced 331,450 Flat/Maisonette 275,267 Mean 322,104	Terraced 143,512 Flat/Maisonette 174,052 Mean 184,924	1.1% an extra 120,000 homes will be needed each year in England (Barker Review 2004).		higher than the national average. Need for affordable housing is high and there are likely to be wide variations in house prices across the borough.		
53	Housing Completions	701 gross; 637 net (2005/06)	959 gross; 860 net (2004/05)	Not identified	Not identified	UDP target of 650 units per annum	Reduction in number of residential units completed in 05/06 compared with previous year, but remains above annual targets.	Annual completions for last year are well above annual targets		Awaiting completion of collection of completions data for 06/07.
54	Affordable housing – recent developments (Source AMR 07/08) (DCLG Core Output Indicators H5)	Permissions: 221 affordable units at 6 new sites Completions: 447 affordable homes completed (31% of total homes completed) (07/08)	55 (2001) 30 (2002) 244 (2003) 197 (2004) 266 (2004/05) Completions: 2001 – 71 2002 – 30 2003 – 162 2004 – 134 2005 – 157	Not identified	Not identified	UDP target – 50% for projects which exceed the threshold Regional target – 50%	The permission s data indicates that this percentag e is increasing.	The average proportion of affordable housing on sites above the threshold (i.e. 15 units or 0.5 ha) where affordable housing is required as a matter of policy was 44%.		No comparative data identified at a regional or national level.

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
55	Affordable Housing Ratio (house price/earnings affordability ratio) (http://www.housing.org.uk)	11.2 (2006)	7.5 (2000) 7.65 (2001) 8.45 (2002) 8.65 (2003) 20.8 (2005)	8 (2000) 8.4 (2001) 9.1 (2002) 9.6 (2003) 8.8 (2006) (London data)	8.0 (2006) England		The greater the ratio the harder it is to afford a local house on local earnings. Although Ealing houses are cheaper than those in London, they are less easy to afford on a local wage, and are getting increasingly difficult to afford.	Property prices are increasing at a greater rate than wages.		
11	Housing Deprivation (Index of multiple deprivation 2000 and 2004)	20 of Ealing's 25 wards are in the 10% most deprived nationally. Ealing ranked 7,650 out of 32,482 in 'barriers to housing and services domain of IMD 2004.	Not identified	Not identified	N/A	Northcote ranked 2 nd out of whole country	N/A	Note varying levels of poverty and affluence across the borough		No comparative data at a regional level or overtime
14	Vacant properties (Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix (HSSA) return): (http://www.london.g)	2,936 (2.4 per cent) (2004)	2317 (2001)	London 2005 – 9600 2004 - 9000 2003 - 10,000	England 2005 – 48600 2004 – 57,500 2003 - 62600	Not identified				

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
	ov.uk/mayor/housing/empty_housing/empty_property_bull.pdf and http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/NeighbourhoodProfile.do?a=3&c=W5+5AL&q=332140&i=1001x1012x1013&j=285755&m=1&p=4&q=1&enc=1&tab=7&inWales=false									
56	Unfit Homes per 1000 dwellings (2002) (AMR/ http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/NeighbourhoodProfile.do?a=3&c=W5+5AL&q=332140&i=1001x1012x1013&j=285755&m=1&p=4&q=1&enc=1&tab=7&inWales=false)	52 (2006)	52 (2002)	58 (SE Region)	48 (England)					
57	% of local authority homes which are recorded as 'non decent' BVPI84a	38 (05/06)	37.7 (04/05)	Not identified	Not identified	33 (06/07) 30 (07/08) 21 (08/09)		Ealing value is higher than BVPI target levels		No comparator data identified
58	Households lacking basic amenities (2001 Census)	8.3%	Not identified	8.5% (London)	8.8% (England)	None identified	N/A			
59	Homelessness/Temporary Accommodation/Rough Sleepers http://www.communit	Data not identified	Not identified	31,530 (London) 2003/4	137,230 2003/4	Not identified	N/A			No Ealing data identified

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
	ies.gov.uk/pub/303/StatutoryhomelessnesstatisticsTable1Excel19Kb_id1156303.xls									
60	% of residents satisfied with the LA cultural services: Sports/leisure facilities	Data not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	N/A		Need to provide a better quality of cultural services for residents in the borough	No Ealing data identified. Difficult to quantify satisfaction
61	% of residents satisfied with LA cultural services: Parks and Open Spaces	Data not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	N/A			No Ealing data identified. Difficult to quantify satisfaction
62	Residents satisfaction with Town Centres (Ealing Residents Panel Survey 2002) Satisfaction with services in the town centre (Ealing Residents Panel Topline Survey 2006) NOT DIRECTLY COMPARABLE DATA	Ealing – 66% Southall – 46% Acton – 49% Greenford – 50% Hanwell – 35% Northolt – 37% MOST VISITED Ealing – 52% Acton/Southall – 8% Greenford – 10% Hanwell – 2% Northolt – 1%	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	N/A	Difficult to determine without comparative data (either overtime or regionally)		Difficult to quantify satisfaction
64	Modes of travel used by Ealing Residents to visit nearest town centre (Annual Monitoring Report 05/06) Note - also an environmental indicator	33% by car/van 25% by bus 22% on foot 2% by tube/train	04/05: 32% Bus 31% Car/Van 31% on foot 3% by tube 2% by bike 1% by train (AMR)	Bus 11.1 Car/Van 33.5 Tube 18.8 Bike 2.3 Train 12.2 Motorcycle/scooter/moped 1.4 Passenger in car of van 2.5 Taxi / Minicab	Bus 7.5 Car/Van 54.9 Tube 32 Bike 2.8 Train 4.2 Motorcycle/scooter/moped 1.1 Passenger in car of van 6.1 Taxi / Minicab0.5	By 2010, increase the use of public transport (bus and light rail) by more than 12% in England compared with 2000 levels,	The figures suggest that there has been a reduction in bus and tube use and an	Whilst car use is still high in Ealing it is lower than the regional and national average. Walking is a much more popular mode	Need to discourage car use. Reflect high levels of walking.	

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
				0.7 On foot 8.4 Other 0.4	On foot 10 Other 0.5 (England)	with growth in every region. (DfT PSA 3)	increase in car travel.	when compared with the London and national average.		
65	Mobility: (a) number of trips per person by mode. (b) distance travelled per person per year by broad trip purpose	Data not identified	Not identified	Not identified	This indicator is identified in the UK Sustainable Development Strategy	None identified	N/A			No Ealing data identified
66	% of people surveyed who think that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds can live together harmoniously Quality of life indicator 3 (year?)	71	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	None identified	N/A	Difficult to determine without comparative data (either overtime or regionally)		No regional or national comparator identified
67	Community engagement – member of a) ECN b) BME forum c) Refugee Forum Quality of life indicator 7 (year?)	2002 a) 230 b) no data c) 7	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	None identified	N/A	Difficult to determine without comparative data (either overtime or regionally)		No regional or national comparator identified
68	Number of people volunteering through the volunteer bureau	257	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	None identified	N/A	Difficult to determine without comparative data (either overtime or regionally)		No regional or national comparator identified. Comparative data limited given the varying size of boroughs/authorities.

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
69	Community Identity – Level of participation in local elections Quality of life Indicator 5	34.1 (May 2002)	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	None identified	N/A		Note level of participation - consider when preparing SCI	
70	% of adults surveyed (2002) who feel they can influence decisions in their local area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> individually by working together Quality of life indicator 4 http://www.ealing.gov.uk/council/lsp/full+community+strategy.asp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 32 64 	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	None identified	N/A	Difficult to determine without comparative data (either overtime or regionally)		No regional or national comparator identified
Environmental Indicators										
118	Number of kilograms of household waste collected per head (BV084a)	07/08 – 385.5	02/03–465 03/04–424.6 04/05–444.91 04/05-05/06 - 7.57% decline in the amount of household waste collected). 05-06 – 411.2 06-07 – 404.2	London top 25% 04/05 – 371.5	Not available	05/06 – 445 06/07 – 400 07/08 - 400	Waste collected has decreased as a result of an increase in recycling			
71	Total tonnage of waste recycled (municipal) (Annual Monitoring Report)	05/06-22,139	02/03-15,789 03/04-15,838 04/05-20,137	Not available	Not available	03/04-20000 04/05-26200 05/06-40500	The total tonnage of waste being recycled in		Provision for the treatment of both municipal and non-municipal	This data relates to municipal waste only. Data for non-municipal waste streams is

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
	(DCCLG Core Output Indicator 6b)					<p>Target: Reduce the quantity of waste going to final disposal by around 20% by 2010 compared to 2000, and in the order of 50% by 2050 (EU 6th Environmental Action Plan 2001)</p> <p>Target: By 2010, the amount of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill must be reduced to 75% of the total produced in 1995. By 2013, the amount must be reduced to 50% of the 1995 total, and by 2020, to 35% (EU Landfill Directive 1999).</p>	Ealing is increasing, although the rate of recycling is still below national targets. Waste generation is also increasing.		waste needs to be made. Need to identify potential sites to accommodate new waste facilities in the borough. Convert existing transfer sites to recycling facilities.	incomplete and less reliable. Data for these other waste streams is currently being investigated.
133	Total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been sent by the	05/06 - 19150	New PI for 05/06. See indicator 71 above.	Not identified	Not identified	05/06 – new PI – target not identified. 06/07 – 22000	N/A			No comparative data overtime. First year data collected.

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
	authority for recycling (BV082a) NO FIGURE GIVEN FOR 05/06					07/08 – 26194 08/09 - 26894				Unclear how indicator differs from 71 above.
72	% of the total tonnage of waste arisings which have been recycled (municipal) (BV082a) (DCCLG Core Output Indicator 6b)	07/08 – 21%	02/03-9.26% 03/04-10.95% 04/05-12.4% 05/06-15.32%	04/05 London top 25% - 15.12%	Not identified	05/06 – 15% 06/07 – 18% 07/08 – 20% 08/09 – 20%	The total tonnage of waste being recycled in Ealing is increasing, to the extent that Ealing exceeded its target for the 05/06 period. Improved performance is mainly through better management of RARC. Aided by the roll out of kitchen waste scheme.		Recognise need to deal with both municipal and non-municipal waste streams	
132	Total tonnage of waste arisings (non-municipal)	Data not yet available	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	None identified	N/A			Data to be collected as part of background work for waste DPD
73	CO2 emissions by end user	Data not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Kyoto Protocol target – reduce UK greenhouse	N/A	No data to determine		No Ealing data identified

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
						gas emissions by 12.5% below base levels over the period 2008-12. National Target – reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010. UK Government (2003) target – reduce carbon dioxide emissions by some 60% by about 2050.				
74	CO2 emissions by sector (1999) (Millions of tonnes of CO ²)	Data not identified	Not identified	Transport – 8.6 Domestic – 18.0 Industrial – 2.9 Commercial – 11.9 Total 41.5 (1999 London)	Not identified	The Mayor's Energy Strategy states that London should reduce its emissions of carbon dioxide by 2010, as a crucial first step on the long-term path to a 60 per cent reduction from the 2000 level of 2050.	N/A	No data to determine		No data available at the local level
75	Energy Efficiency – the average SAP rating of local authority owned	05/06-68	02/03-53 03/04-58	02/03 London top 25% - 60	Not identified	BV targets 03/04-55 04/05-62 05/06-63	The SAP rating for local authority		Reduce contributions to climate change.	Note limitations of data. Data is for local authority owned dwellings

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
	<p>dwelling (BV063)</p> <p>http://www.ealing.gov.uk/ealing3/export/sites/ealingweb/services/council/committees/agendas_minutes_reports/cabinet/23_May_2006_14_May_2007/19.09.06/QuarterlyPerformanceAppxB.xls</p>					<p>06/07-72 UK to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-12 and national goal 20% reduction in CO2 emissions below 1990 levels by 2010 (Kyoto Protocol 1997). The Government is committed to raising the average energy efficiency of domestic homes by a fifth by 2010 compared to 2000. Various targets have also been set for local authorities managing their own estates.</p>	owned dwellings has improved overtime.		<p>Tackle fuel poverty. Introduce and apply assessment methods (eg BREEAM & Eco-Homes), with the aim of achieving greater energy efficiency in new developments.</p> <p>The use of Green Roofs and Renewables will be promoted.</p>	only, which comprise a relatively small percentage of total stock.
127	The number of developments incorporating energy efficient techniques	Data not yet identified. Difficult to measure without first specifying energy efficient	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	N/A	N/A	N/A	Difficult to measure without first specifying energy efficient techniques. All developments

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
		techniques								will include some form of insulation for example.
76	Proportion of energy supplied from renewable sources	Data not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	The Energy White Paper (2003) seeks to double renewable's share of the UK electricity supply from the 2010 target of 10% to 20% by 2020. Both the Mayor's Energy Strategy and the UDP expect major development to generate at least 10% of their energy needs from renewable sources.		No data to determine	Reduce contributions to climate change.	No Ealing data identified (see indicator 77 below)
77	The number of applications where equipment for renewable power generation has been secured (Annual Monitoring Report) Renewable energy capacity installed by type (DCLG Core Output Indicator E3)	Three major applications (South Acton Estate, Grange Primary School, Moorlands Care Home) were approved subject to a condition requiring the submission of details of energy efficient design and renewable	One application recorded for Acton High School where 5.8% of their energy requirements are to be met through on site renewable equipment (2004/05 AMR)	Not identified	Not identified	The Energy White Paper (2003) seeks to double renewables share of the UK electricity supply from the 2010 target of 10% to 20% by 2020. Both the Mayor's	The number of applications incorporating renewables is likely to increase as more experience is gained in applying		Reduce contributions to climate change.	No comparative data identified at a regional or national level.

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
		energy.				Energy Strategy and the UDP expect major development to generate at least 10% of their energy needs from renewable sources. The Mayor's Energy Strategy also expects there to be at least one RE scheme in every borough by 2010.	the UDP policy.			
78	% of new homes built on previously developed land (BVPI) (DCLG Core Output Indicator H3)	07/08 – 100%	02/03-100% 03/04-100% 04/05-99% 05/06-86%	Best London Quartile (02/03) – 100%	Not identified	BVPI target 06/07-100% 07/08-100% 08/09-100% The national target is that by 2008, 60% of additional housing should be provided on previously developed land and through conversions of existing buildings. Each region will propose its own recycling	Note slight decline between 03/04 and 04/05 Significant decline for the 05/06 period following decision at appeal to allow residential scheme on COS	Ealing has performed well above the BVPI target although note significant decline for the 05/06 period following decision at appeal to allow residential scheme on COS		

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
						target to be set in RPG, which should contribute to achieving the national target (Source: PPG3/Urban White Paper).				
79	Housing densities – recent developments (Source: LHCS 2004/ODPM) (DCLG Core Output Indicators 2c & 2d)	05/06 – 701 residential units completed (3% less than 30dw/ha; 16% between 30-50dw/ha; 81% higher than 50dw/ha).	04/05 - 63 dw/ha	Outer London – 45 dw/ha Inner London – 91 dw/ha	Not identified	National target 30 dw/ha minimum (PPS 3)	N/A	For recent developments dwelling densities for Ealing are above outer London averages and 97% meet the national target.		
80	The number of days when air pollution is moderate or high	07/08 - 24	98/99-17 99/00-17 00/01-? 01/02-14 02/03-28 03/04-19 04/05-10 05/06-9 06/07-20 The whole borough is declared an air quality management area. Areas particularly affected include: along the A40, the A406 (North Circular Road), the A4005	98/99-? 99/00-? 00/01-8 01/02-7 02/03-14 03/04-19 04/05-6 05/06-5 No regional average is available. As a comparator, data for Hillingdon Site 1 is given.	Not identified Between 05/06 Ealing has performed above DEFRA's urban average (22 days for 2005). (Source: Pollution Control / DEFRA)	The Air Quality Strategy 2000 for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland sets targets for nine key pollutants for the protection of human health and two targets for ecosystem protection.			Ealing data taken from Ealing Mon. Site 2. DEFRA data not directly comparable as collected on the basis of calendar years as opposed to financial years	

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
			(Hanger Lane), the A312 (The Parkway), A4000 (Wales Farm Road).							
81	% of borough exposed to noise levels above 60dB(A) (year?) http://www.noisemap.org/docs/LondonRoadTrafficNoiseMap.doc	Day - 17 Night - 4	Day - 16 Night - 5	Not identified	Not identified	None identified		Minimise impact of Heathrow. Discourage further growth which may result in an increase in flights over the borough.		
82	Number of noise nuisance complaints received 2004 – 2005 (LBE Environmental Health) Number of noise nuisance complaints received 2003 / 2004 http://www.cieh.org/research/stats/noise03.htm	Aircraft - 3 Road -15 Rail - nil Commercial noise -363 Alarms - 123 Domestic noise - 1477 Noise insulation -6	Not identified	Not identified	England Industrial - 9,903 Commercial / leisure - 42,431 Domestic - 211,121 Construction / Demolition - 12,022 Vehicles & machinery - 12,500 All Categories - 287,977	Target - to achieve a reduction in the number of people regularly affected by long-term high levels of noise from an estimated 100 million people in the year 2000, by 10% in 2010 and by 20% in 2020 (EU 6 th Environmental Action Plan 842001).	N/A	Through location and design based policies, it should be possible to minimise noise problems.		The local and regional data is not directly comparable – different categories have been used to record complaints
84	Area of Protected Open Space (includes Green Belt, MOL and other protected sites)	Total hectares – 2326 Ha % of total area of the Borough – 42.3%	Not identified	Comparator borough data - % of total area Brent – 15% Enfield – 38.2%	Not identified	None identified	N/A			Data is over 10 years old. These figures are however unlikely to have changed

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
	(LPAC 1994)	There are currently: 3 Heritage Land sites (65.3 Ha) 12 Green Corridors (418.6 Ha) 7 Green Belt sites (332.3 Ha) 12 Metropolitan Open Land sites (847.6 Ha) 139 Public Open Spaces (557.0 Ha) 85 Community Open Space (105.1 Ha) 3 Gardens of Special Historic Interest		Harrow – 25.7% Hounslow – 34.0% London average – 41.5%						significantly over this period, given the protected status of these sites.
85	Gains or loss in open space (ha) (loss of designated open space to development) (Annual Monitoring Report – Permissions and Completions data 07/08)	Completions – No applications completed during the year which would result in a loss of open space Permissions – 2 applications (Norwood Green & Haven Green) approved, which if implemented would result in a loss of designated open space. Note Haven Green app. Would not result in permanent loss. (07/08 AMR)	Loss of open space following completion of residential scheme on COS (Carbery Ave). Scheme allowed at appeal Note also loss of 750 sq. m. of non-designated open space to residential (04/05) Completions – 1 (loss of	Not identified	Not identified	None identified, although noted that locally would seek to minimise loss open space. See also indicator 78: ‘% of development on brownfield land’.	05/06 period has seen substantial loss of open space in area.	Need to minimise loss of open space. Need for stronger protection of open space. Open Space Strategy will provide further support for protection.		No regional or national data identified

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
			<p>10,040 sq. m of former Community Open Space to residential – Liverpool Victoria Sports Ground) (05/06)</p> <p>Permissions – 6 (no permanent loss of designated open space through development approvals; two decisions would result in a total gain of 1,279 sq. m of open space) (05/06)</p>							
86	Gains or loss of open space designated for its nature conservation value (Source: Annual Monitoring Report 07/08) (DCLG Core Output Indicator E2)	<p>There are currently 75 nature conservation sites in the borough and 7 Nature Conservation Management Areas listed in the UDP.</p> <p>No change to areas designated for their nature conservation value.</p>	<p>One application recorded for development on a site forming part of a Nature Conservation Management Area in 04/05. However the approved development did not comprise built development.</p>	Not identified	Not identified	<p>None identified, although noted that locally would seek to minimise loss open space/biodiversity.</p>	N/A	Without comparative data difficult to determine.		No regional or national data identified

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
83	Satisfaction with open space in the borough (Residents Survey 2007)	56% of residents are satisfied with the borough's open space.	77% of residents are satisfied with the borough's open space. (Residents Survey 2005/2006, TNS)	Not identified	Not identified	Government target - to deliver cleaner, safer, greener public spaces, to improve the quality of the built environment in deprived areas and across the country with measurable improvement by 2008.				No regional or national data is identified. Satisfaction difficult to quantify.
	Quality of Green Space in the Borough (Green Flag Awards) (DCLG Core Output Indicator 4c)	No. of Green Flag Awards: 2 (Southall Park and Northala Fields) (2007/08)	No. of Green Flag Awards 2004/05: 2 (Southall Park and Acton Park) (BVPI Report 2004/05)	Not identified	Not identified	LBE target - to retain the award for the existing successful parks and achieve this standard for one additional park each year.	Southall Park and Acton Park consistently successful in achieving Green Flag Award.	N/A	Improvement of other parks in the Borough??	
122	Total area of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC's) & Sites of Metropolitan Importance (SMI's)	75 sites (both SINCS and SMI's, area: 503 Ha.	Not identified	N/A unless as a percentage	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Note: Review of nature conservation sites undertaken jointly with the GLA (Feb 06) recommends changes to some site boundaries (mostly to increase site boundaries 44	

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
									- sites); new sites (33) also identified.	
138	Number and area of Local Nature Reserves	6 LNRs covering 44.91 Ha	Not identified	N/A unless as a percentage	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
97	Biodiversity a) Priority Species status b) Priority habitat status http://www.lbp.org.uk/cgi-bin/lbp/audit/find-species.pl?borough=Priority-SCC&nav=bird	Priority species VASCULAR PLANTS 1. Dyer's greenweed 2. Bluebell 3. Marsh marigold 4. Mistletoe 5. Black poplar 6. Broad-leaved helleborine 7. Narrow-leaved water-dropwort 8. Wild service tree 9. Pepper saxifrage 10. Wood anemone 11. Divided sedge 12. Honeysuckle 13. Opposite leaved golden saxifrage 14. Wood speedwell BUTTERFLIES 1. Green hairstreak 2. Purple hairstreak 3. White letter hairstreak 3. Brown argus	Not identified	Priority species - 20 vascular plants	Not identified	EU Sustainable Development Strategy committed the EU to halting the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010.	N/A	There are a considerable number of Priority species and habitats in the borough which should be protected.		No comparative data. Qualitative data only.

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
		<p>OTHER INVERTEBRATES</p> <p>1. Crane fly - Ornosia bicornis</p> <p>2. Fungus gnat - Megaphalmidia crassicornis</p> <p>3. Fly - Poegilobothus dulcatus</p> <p>REPTILES</p> <p>1. Grass snake</p> <p>2. Common lizard</p> <p>AMPHIBIANS</p> <p>1. Great crested newt</p> <p>MAMMALS</p> <p>1. Hedgehog</p> <p>2. Water vole</p> <p>3. Pipistrelle bat</p> <p>FUNGI</p> <p>1. Antrodia pseudosinuosa</p> <p>2. Orbilia fimicoloides</p> <p>3. Aniptodera fusiformis</p> <p>4. Sporodesmium ontariense</p> <p>5. Coronicium alboglucum</p> <p>6. Hemimycena epichloe</p> <p>7. Rhodocybe gemina</p> <p>PRIORITY</p>								

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
		HABITATS Ancient woodlands - Horsenden Hill Wood - Perivale Wood - Long Wood - Fox Wood Old, unimproved pastures - Horsenden Hill fields (various) - Perivale Wood pastures - Northolt Manor Fields - Islip Manor - Yeading Brook Fields River Brent - selected parts								
123	Conservation status of key habitats	No data identified. Measurable indicator needs to be identified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Indicator will allow us to identify habitats in greatest need.	Measurable indicators still need to be identified for this indicator
98	Bird Populations	BIRDS 1. Bullfinch 2. Linnet 3. Song thrush 4. Spotted flycatcher 5. Black redstart 6. Lesser whitethroat 7. Mute swan 8. Tawny owl 9. Lesser spotted woodpecker Data not yet	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			Data yet to be identified for Ealing. It would be useful to monitor changes in bird populations overtime.

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
		identified N/A								
124	Achievement of BAP targets	Data and measurable indicator not identified	N/A	N/A	N/A	BAP targets	N/A	N/A	N/A	Measurable indicator needs to be identified
126	The number of developments providing ecological enhancements	Data not identified for this indicator	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	N/A	N/A	N/A	Difficult to measure if ecological enhancements have been achieved. Could be monitored through AMR.
117	Public Transport Accessibility Levels (PTAL)	PTAL levels are clearly highest around the town centres and particularly in those centres to the east of the borough, notably Ealing and Acton. Conversely levels are low in the west of the borough, particularly in Greenford, Perivale and Northolt (excluding their respective town centres).	Not identified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
89	Road Traffic	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Related Target: Alternative fuels, including bio fuels, should account for at least 7% of fuel consumption for cars and				No Ealing data identified

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
						trucks by 2010, and at least 20% by 2020 (European SD Strategy 2001).				
90	Traffic Flow	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	N/A	No data to determine issue		No Ealing data identified
91	Mode of transport to work (Census 2001)	Working from home – 8.5% Tube – 23.4% Train – 4.8% Bus or coach – 10.7% Powered 2-wheeler – 1.1% Car or van driver or passenger – 41.8% Cycle – 2.2% Walk – 6.8% Other incl. Taxi and minicab – 0.4% (2001)	3.9% 22.0% 2.8% 11.5% 1.0% 45.8% 1.9% 8.3% 0.3% (1991)	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	There has been a fall in the proportion of residents travelling to work by car, although this is not the same as a fall in traffic volumes because of the rise in population over the same period. The proportion travelling to work by public transport has also risen for this same period.	Despite the large number travelling by car, a large percentage of Ealing's households do not have access to a car.		No regional or national comparator identified

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
92	Average Trip Length (London Area Transport Survey 1991 & 2001)	Not yet identified	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	N/A	No data to determine issue		Data still to be identified
134	Amount of Section 106 funding secured for transport improvements (AMR 2005/06)	There were 22 sealed legal agreements, securing over £3million in planning benefits in 2005/06. 9.7% of this total was secured for transport works.	2004/05 - 25 sealed legal agreements, securing £5million in planning benefits (31.3% of this total secured for transport works).	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Transport contributions significantly lower than the figure for 2004/05.			
93	Car Ownership (%) (Office for National Statistics – Census 2001)	<p>EALING</p> <p>No access to car / van 31.7</p> <p>Access to 1 car / van 46</p> <p>Access to 2 cars / vans 18.4</p> <p>Access to 3 cars / vans 3.2</p> <p>Access to 4 or more cars / vans 0.4</p> <p>All the cars in the area 112907</p> <p>Av number of cars / vans per household 1</p>	<p>% with no car (wards)</p> <p>Highest %: South Acton 46.7% East Acton 38.6% Acton Central 37.9%</p> <p>Lowest %: Lady Margaret 20.4% North Greenford 21.7% Perivale 22.8%</p>	<p>OUTER LONDON</p> <p>No access to car / van 28.6</p> <p>Access to 1 car / van 45.6</p> <p>Access to 2 cars / vans 20.8</p> <p>Access to 3 cars / vans 4</p> <p>Access to 4 or more cars / vans 1.1</p> <p>All the cars in the area 1865171</p> <p>Av number of cars / vans per household 1.0</p>	<p>ENGLAND</p> <p>No access to car / van 26.84</p> <p>Access to 1 car / van 43.69</p> <p>Access to 2 cars / vans 23.56</p> <p>Access to 3 cars / vans 4.52</p> <p>Access to 4 or more cars / vans 1.39</p> <p>All the cars in the area 22607629</p> <p>Av number of cars / vans per household 1.1</p>	Not identified	N/A	Car ownership as a percentage of the population is lower than for London as a whole (37.5%), but higher than the average for outer London and England as a whole. There are substantial differences between ownership levels throughout the borough	There are large variations in car ownership across the borough and this variation should be targeted.	
94	Percentage of main	100%	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Enhance	N/A	Need to		No regional or

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
	<p>rivers and canals recorded as good or fair quality (a) biological (b) chemical quality (see Environment Agency General Quality Assessment) 78</p> <p>Percentage of rivers and canals recorded as good or fair quality (as indicated in AMR 2004/05 Source: Environment Agency General Quality Assessment)</p>	100%				<p>status and prevent further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands. Requirement for nearly all inland and coastal waters to achieve 'good status' by 2015. Annual targets will be reported in River Basin Management Plans and programmes of measures. (EU Water Framework Directive 2000).</p>		protect and enhance the quality of waterways in the borough.		national data identified as a comparator
95	The number of planning applications granted which are contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality. (DCLG Core Output Indicator E1) (07/08 AMR)	Zero (07/08)	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	None identified	N/A	Flood risk/the number of people and properties at risk from flooding needs to be reduced, and the use of SUDS promoted		No Ealing data identified. Difficult to monitor since introduction of standing advice. Most applications no longer referred to Environment Agency direct.
130	The number of properties or the area of developed	See SFRA	No data identified	No data identified	Not identified	None identified	N/A			Data still to be collected. Information may

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
	land at risk from flooding									be available from GIS. Specify which flood zones this would include.
125	The number of developments making provision for buffer zones along watercourses	No data identified	No data identified	No data identified	Not identified	None identified	N/A		N/A	No data for Ealing identified. Could be monitored through AMR.
129	The number of developments incorporating water conservation techniques	Data not yet identified.	No data identified	No data identified						Difficult to measure. Not always specified through the application process
131	The number of planning applications incorporating sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS)	Data not yet identified.	No data identified	No data identified	Not identified	None identified				Not yet monitored. Could be monitored in the future through the AMR.
88	Water consumption 2003 (litres per person) http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/performance/16.htm	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	154	Not identified			Promote reduction in water consumption. Encourage reuse and recycling.	No data for Ealing identified
128	Water consumption in non-domestic developments	Data not yet identified	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No data for Ealing identified
136	Groundwater storage (Thames Water)	Average and above (March 2007)								
137	Surface reservoir storage	Local data unavailable	Local data unavailable		Not identified	Not identified	2004 – 6 saw drought	Rising temperatures and periods of	Reduce water consumption.	No data for Ealing identified

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
	(Thames Water) (Three Valleys Water)			Average (96% Thames Valley, 97% London as a whole) Normal range			over whole of the UK with 2005 the driest year on record. From the end of 2006 onwards, rainfall has been above average but temperatures have also been relatively high.	drought are likely to increase. An increasing population will place further pressure on water resources.		
87	Number of conservation areas in the borough	29	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	N/A	Possibly monitor change in area of conservation areas.			Comparative data unlikely to be useful given the varying size of boroughs/authorities.
99	Local and strategic viewpoints and views (UDP)	19 viewpoints 7 views 13 landmarks	Not identified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			No comparative data available overtime. It would be useful to monitor changes overtime
100	Number of Archaeology Priority Areas (UDP)	Acton 8 Ealing 9 Hanwell 2 Northolt and Perivale 7 Southall 4	Not identified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			No comparative data available overtime. It will be useful to monitor changes overtime.
121	Number and	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	N/A	N/A	N/A	No data for

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
	percentage of archaeological sites at risk									Ealing identified
119	Numbers of Statutory Listed buildings and structures by Grade (Source: UDP 2004)	2004: Grade I - 6 Grade II - 512 Grade II* - 17	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	N/A	N/A	N/A	No comparative data identified
101	Buildings at Risk (Statutory Listed Buildings) (English Heritage 2005)	2006 – 11 entries	2005 – 11 entries	2005 - 581 entries in London % of listed entries at risk in London 1999 – 5.5% 2005 – 4.9%	N/A	N/A	N/A			It will be useful to monitor if the number of entries change overtime.
120	Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments	7 (2004)	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	N/A	N/A	N/A	No comparative data available
Economic Indicators										
135	Percentage Annual Change in VAT registered stocks at year end Ealing, West London, and England, 2000 to 2004	1996:2.6 1997:4.1 1998:4.4 1999:3.9 2000:2.7 2001:1.5 2002:1.8 2003:2.8 2004:0.3	1996:1.8 1997:4.0 1998:4.5 1999:3.1 2000:2.0 2001:1.3 2002:0.8 2003:1.6 2004:0.7 West London 1996:2.5 1997:4.1 1998:4.0 1999:3.1 2000:2.3 2001:1.1 2002:0.6 2003:1.2 2004:-0.2	1996:1.1 1997:2.4 1998:2.4 1999:1.8 2000:1.6 2001:1.0 2002:1.2 2003:1.3 2004:0.2 England			Net percentage change in VAT registered stocks at year end shows Ealing to have experienced a higher rate of business growth than the benchmarks of West London,	The rate of business growth in Ealing has been consistently above that for the UK although slightly below that for London as a whole.. Accommodating this business growth will be a key challenge, as will providing a suitable		

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
			London				London and England since 1999 in all but one year. In 2004, Ealing's rate of growth was marginally lower than that for West London. Ealing's comparatively good rate of business growth has slowed (along with benchmark areas) over 2004.	environment to attract further inward investment.		
103	New Firms: Registrations – Enterprise: VAT registrations per 10,000 adults	2005 – 50.0	2001 – 46.4 2002 – 46.7 2003 – 53.2 2004 – 52.1	2001 – 56.9 2002 – 55.6 2003 – 60.1 2004 – 59.0 2005 – 55.9 (Data for London)	2001 – 37.8 2002 – 39.1 2003 – 42.0 2004 – 39.8 2005 – 38.2 (England)	N/A	Net percentage change in VAT registered stocks at year end shows Ealing to have experienced a higher rate of	The rate of business growth in Ealing has been consistently above that for the UK although slightly below that for London as a whole.. Accommodatin		

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
							business growth than the benchmarks of West London, London and England since 1999 in all but one year. In 2004, Ealing's rate of growth was marginally lower than that for West London. Ealing's comparatively good rate of business growth has slowed (along with benchmark areas) over 2004.	g this business growth will be a key challenge, as will providing a suitable environment to attract further inward investment.		
104	% of all VAT registered business stocks by industrial sector, 2004 http://www.ealing.gov.uk/ealing3/export/sites/ealingweb/servi	Agriculture/Fishing/Mining/Energy/Water – 0.3 Manuf. – 7.4 Construction – 7.8 Whole/Retail Trade/Repair – 25.1	Agriculture/Fishing – 0.1 Mining/Energy/Water – 0.1 Manuf. – 7.7 Construction – 7.3 Whole/Retail	Agriculture/Fishing/Mining/Energy/Water – 0.4 Manuf. – 6.2 Construction – 6.7 Whole/Retail Trade/Repair –	Agriculture/Fishing/Mining/Energy/Water – 5.3 Manuf. – 8.6 Construction – 11.2 Whole/Retail Trade/Repair –		Ealing's manufacturing and retail and wholesale sectors are slightly larger than	Ealing's manufacturing and retail and wholesale sectors are slightly larger than those for London and		No comparative data available overtime for Ealing.

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
	ces/council/facts_and_figures/business/docs/business_vat_factsheet_jan_2006.pdf	Hotels & Restaurant – 5.2 Transport & Comms – 4.7 Finance/Business Service – 36.9 Public Admin/Other – 11.3 Education/Health – 1.5	Trade/Repair – 25 Hotels & Restaurant – 5.4 Transport & Comms – 5.1 Finance – 0.5 Business Service – 35.8 Public Admin/Other – 11.9 Education/Health – 1.2	20.0 Hotels & Restaurant – 6.0 Transport & Comms – 3.5 Finance/Business Service – 41.7 Public Admin/Other – 11.9 Education/Health – 1.5 (London data)	21.4 Hotels & Restaurant – 6.9 Transport & Comms – 4.4 Finance/Business Service – 30.8 Public Admin/Other – 8.2 Education/Health – 1.5 (GB data)		those for London and West London. The Business services sector in Ealing is much greater than that of GB, although it is smaller in comparison to West London and London.	West London. The Business services sector in Ealing is much greater than that of GB, although it is smaller in comparison to West London and London.		
105	Employment by industrial sector (%), 2004 (Ealing in Figures – Data from Annual Business Inquiry) http://www.ealing.gov.uk/ealing3/export/sites/ealingweb/services/council/facts_and_figures/labour_market/employ_docs/employment_by_industry_abi_2004.pdf	Agriculture/Fishing/Mining/Energy/Water – 0.1 Manuf. – 9.9 Construction 3.7 Whole/Retail Trade/Repair – 22.8 Hotels & Restaurant – 7.0 Transport & Comms – 8.2 Finance – 1.2 Business Service – 21.5 Public admin – 4.0 Education – 7.9 Health – 8.3 Other – 5.5	Agriculture/Fishing - 0 Mining/Energy/Water – 0 Manf. – 9.7 Construction – 6.5 Whole/Retail Trade/Repair – 21.7 Hotels & Restaurants – 6.1 Transport & Comms – 8.9 Finance – 1.2 Real Estate/Renting/Business Activities – 22 Public	Agriculture/Fishing/Mining/Energy/Water – 0.3 Manuf. – 5.5 Construction 3.0 Whole/Retail Trade/Repair – 15.0 Hotels & Restaurant – 7.3 Transport & Comms – 7.7 Finance – 7.8 Business Service – 23.9 Public admin – 5.8 Education – 7.5 Health – 9.4 Other – 7.0	Agriculture/Fishing/Mining/Energy/Water – 0.7 Manuf. – 12.0 Construction 4.5 Whole/Retail Trade/Repair – 18.2 Hotels & Restaurant – 6.8 Transport & Comms – 6.1 Finance – 4.1 Business Service – 16.6 Public admin – 5.4 Education – 9.2 Health – 11.4 Other – 5.1		The greatest proportion of employees in Ealing work in business services, followed by retail trade and wholesale. The proportion of people who work in Ealing in business services	The greatest proportion of employees in Ealing work in business services, followed by retail trade and wholesale. The proportion of people who work in Ealing in business services (22%) is a lot higher than for the country as a whole (15.3% for GB), and slightly higher		No comparative data available overtime for Ealing.

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
			Admin/Defence/Social Security – 3.5 Education – 7.6 Health & Social work – 7.2 Other Community/Social Personal Services – 5.4				(22%) is a lot higher than for the country as a whole (15.3% for GB), and slightly higher than for West London (19.4%). Employment in retail trade and wholesale is relatively high for Ealing as a comparison with London and GB. Ealing's largest employers include the Council, Glaxo Wellcome, Ealing Hospital and M W Kellogg.	than for West London (19.4%). Employment in retail trade and wholesale is relatively high for Ealing as a comparison with London and GB. Ealing's largest employers include the Council, Glaxo Wellcome, Ealing Hospital and M W Kellogg.		
102	Organisations which support new and established businesses	Business Link for London, West London Business Forum,	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			No quantitative data available for this indicator.

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
	operating in Ealing	Gateway Enterprise, Action Acton, Southall Regeneration Partnership, Park Royal Partnership.								
106	Job density (jobs per resident) in the Borough https://www.eustatistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/LALM_statistical_indicators_Apr07.pdf	0.64 (2002)	0.9 (year?) 0.7 (year?)	0.93 (2005)	0.84 (2005)	None identified		Ealing is below the UK and London Average.		No current value for Ealing identified
107	Working Age Population (16 to 59/64 year old) (Draft Economic Development Strategy)	2003 – 184,100	1993 – 206,467 2013 – 221,425 (forecast)	Not identified	Not identified	None identified	Ealing has experienced a decline in its working age population between 1993 & 2003. Given the predicted growth in population the number of employees are also likely to increase	A good skills base will be essential to supporting existing businesses and new inward investment.		No national or regional comparator identified
108	Number of Employees (Draft EDS)	2003 – 115	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	None identified		A good skills base will be essential to supporting existing businesses		No national or regional comparator identified

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
								and new inward investment.		
109	Percentage of working age population who are economically active at the time of the 2001 census (Draft EDS)	2003 - 76.6%?	2001- 68%?	London 2001 – 68%	England 2003 – 76.6%	None identified	Ealing has experienced an increase in the percentage of population who are economically active between 2001 and 2003			Query Ealing data. Highly unlikely that it would increase so significantly between 2001 and 2003.
111	Inward Investment (EDS)	A total of 25 companies originating from overseas are registered with Think London as having set up in Ealing from April 1995 to the present date. The largest sector in terms of this investment was software. The biggest market investors were USA, closely followed by Japan	Not identified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
112	Distribution of Industrial/Warehousing Floorspace in West London 2003 (EDS)	Ealing has both the greatest amount of factory floorspace (687 sq. m. or 25%) and the greatest amount of	N/A	Not identified	N/A	N/A	Within West London Ealing has experienced the largest	Ealing has a substantial supply of factory and warehouse floorspace.		

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
		warehouse floorspace (1,550 sq. m. or 30.3%) of any borough in West London, culminating in a total floorspace of 2,237 sq. m. (28.5%)					increase in warehouse floorspace and the largest decrease in factory floorspace			
113	Change in Employment Floorspace – Permissions & Completions data (2004/05) (Annual Monitoring Report) (DCLG Core Output Indicator 1a, 1b, 1c)	<p>2005/06 - Permissions: Net gain of 22,500 sq.m of B1, B2 and B8.</p> <p>Completions: 19,816 sq.m of employment floorspace completed (60% for B8; 26% B1). All development took place on previously developed land; 99% on sites designated for employment use in the UDP, 33% in regeneration areas.</p> <p>2.4ha of land lost from employment use (B1, B2, B8).</p>	<p>2004/05 - Permissions: Net loss of over 50,000 sq.m. of floorspace for B2 & B8. B1 uses experienced an increase of 12,000 sq. m.</p> <p>Completions: Net loss of 26,130 of B1 floorspace & 19,860 sq. m. of B8 floorspace. B2 floorspace experienced an increase of 7,623 sq. m.</p>	Not identified	N/A	N/A	Not identified	Greater encouragement of employment uses in regenerations areas.		
114	Vacancy Rates of Major Employment Locations (March – May 05)	175,108 sq. m. of industrial & warehousing premises are vacant, representing 7.8%	165,607 sq. m. (2002)	Not identified	Not identified	N/A	Whilst there has been an increase in vacant premises	Without comparative data it is difficult to determine.		No national or regional comparator identified.

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
		of total stock (2005).					since 2002, it is not considered excessive.			
115	Vacancy Rate (December 2003) (GLA (EDS))	6.8%	Not identified	6.3% (West London) 8.3 (London)	Not identified			The vacancy rate in Ealing is marginally higher than the West London average, but substantially lower than the London average.		
116	Vacancy rate of retail units within the town centres (Ealing Town Centre Health Checks 2005)	Acton – 9% Ealing – 4% Greenford – 5% Hanwell – 22% Southall – 2% (data for 2005)	Acton – 13% Ealing – 4% Grf'd – 4% Han.l – 18% South. – 4% North. – 2% Pk RI – 0% (data for 2000) Acton – 11% Ealing – 5% Gr'nford – 4% Han. – 13% Southall – 4% Northolt – 2% Park RI – 8% (data for 2004)	N/A	N/A	Not identified	Vacancies in Southall and Acton have reduced since 2000; in Greenford vacancies have increased slightly; in Hanwell vacancies have increased considerably since 2004 (however this may be due to refitting / redevelopment of			

No.	Indicator (Source)	Quantified Ealing data/local performance	Local performance comparator (overtime or by area)	Regional Comparator	National Comparator	Identified targets	Trend	Issue identified	Action/Issues for Plan/SA	Gaps/Reliability of data
							existing units).			
117	ICT funding (£) in schools (2004/5)	£2,488,000.00	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	N/A	No data available to determine trends.			

Appendix 3: Proposed new formatting for review of Policies, Plans, Programmes, Strategies & Initiatives.

Topic: biodiversity

PPPSIs reviewed

- PPS 9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)
- PPS 9 Companion Guide (2006)
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
- The Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994 (Habitat Regulations) as amended in 1997 and in 2000
- The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London – consolidated with alterations in Feb 2008
- The Mayor’s Biodiversity Strategy: Connecting with London’s Nature
- London’s Biodiversity Action Plan (2007)
- Improving Londoners access to nature: London Plan Implementation Report (2008)
- Geodiversity of London – Draft London Plan Implementation Report (2008)
- Protected and Priority Species in London – Natural England (2009)
- Ealing Biodiversity Action Plan (2001)

Key messages for the Development Management Document

- To be identified

Key messages for the SA

- To be identified

Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA – could feed into Baseline data)

- To be identified

Conclusions

To be identified

Topic: water (water quality/resource & flood risk)

PPPSIs reviewed

- PPS 25 Development and Flood Risk (2006)
- Draft companion guide to PPS 25 (2007)
- Making Space for Water (DEFRA)
- Environment Agency Policy: Sustainable Drainage Systems
- EA docs/British Waterways docs
- The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London – consolidated with alterations in Feb 2008
- Ealing Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

Key messages for the Development Management Document

- To be identified

Key messages for the SA

- To be identified

Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA – could feed into Baseline data)

- To be identified

Conclusions

To be identified

Topic: Health

PPPSIs reviewed

- The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London – consolidated with alterations in Feb 2008
- The London Healthy Urban Development Unit's HUDU model and 'Watch out for Health Planning' checklist.
- Ealing Community Strategy

Key messages for the Development Management Document

- To be identified

Key messages for the SA

- To be identified

Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA – could feed into Baseline data)

- To be identified

Conclusions

To be identified

Topic: climate/climate change

PPPSIs reviewed

- Securing the Future – New UK Sustainable Development Strategy
- Sustainable Communities
- PPS 1 Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)
- Planning and Climate Change – supplement to PPS 1
- PPS 22 Renewable Energy (2004)
- Our Energy Our Future: Creating a low Carbon Economy
- The Code for Sustainable Homes: setting the standard in sustainability for new homes (2008)
- The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London – consolidated with alterations in Feb 2008
- The Mayor’s Energy Strategy: Green Light to Clean Power (2004)
- Sustainable Design and Construction SPG
- Ealing Climate Change Strategy

Key messages for the Development Management Document

- To be identified

Key messages for the SA

- To be identified

Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA – could feed into Baseline data)

- To be identified

Conclusions

To be identified

Topic: cultural heritage

PPPSIs reviewed

- PPG 15 Planning and the Historic Environment (1994)
- PPG 16 Archaeology and Planning (2001)
- PPG 21 Tourism
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future (DCMS 2001)
- The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London – consolidated with alterations in Feb 2008
- The Mayor’s Cultural Strategy: London Cultural Capital
- Ealing Cultural Strategy

Key messages for the Development Management Document

- To be identified

Key messages for the SA

- To be identified

Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA – could feed into Baseline data)

- To be identified

Conclusions

To be identified

Topic: landscape

PPPSIs reviewed

- PPG 2 Green Belts (1995)
- PPG 17 Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (2002)
- The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London – consolidated with alterations in Feb 2008
- Ealing Parks and Open Space Strategy

Key messages for the Development Management Document

- To be identified

Key messages for the SA

- To be identified

Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA – could feed into Baseline data)

- To be identified

Conclusions

To be identified

Topic: crime

PPPSIs reviewed

- Secured by design
- By Design – Urban Design in the Planning System
- The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London – consolidated with alterations in Feb 2008

Key messages for the Development Management Document

- To be identified

Key messages for the SA

- To be identified

Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA – could feed into Baseline data)

- To be identified

Conclusions

To be identified

Topic: air quality

PPPSIs reviewed

- PPS 23 – Planning and Pollution Control (2004)
- UK Air Quality Strategy
- The Mayor’s Air Quality Strategy
- The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London – consolidated with alterations in Feb 2008
- Ealing Air Quality Strategy and Management Plan
- Ealing Air Quality Action Plan

Key messages for the Development Management Document

- To be identified

Key messages for the SA

- To be identified

Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA – could feed into Baseline data)

- To be identified

Conclusions

To be identified

Topic: noise

PPPSIs reviewed

- PPG 24 Planning and Noise (1994)
- The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London – consolidated with alterations in Feb 2008
- The Mayor’s Ambient Noise Strategy: Sounder City (2004)

Key messages for the Development Management Document

- To be identified

Key messages for the SA

- To be identified

Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA – could feed into Baseline data)

- To be identified

Conclusions

To be identified

Topic: historic environment

PPPSIs reviewed

- PPG 15 Planning and the Historic Environment (1994)
- PPG 16 Archaeology and Planning (2001)
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future (DCMS 2001)
- The Mayor's Cultural Strategy: London Cultural Capital
- The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London – consolidated with alterations in Feb 2008
- Ealing Cultural Strategy

Key messages for the Development Management Document

- To be identified

Key messages for the SA

- To be identified

Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA – could feed into Baseline data)

- To be identified

Conclusions

To be identified

Topic: transport and accessibility

PPPSIs reviewed

- PPG 13 Transport (2001)
- A New Deal for Transport: Better for Everyone
- Transport 2010: Meeting the Local Transport Challenge 2000
- Planning and Access for disabled people – a good practice guide.
- The Mayors Transport Strategy (Revision 2004)
- Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment (SPG)
- The London Road Safety Plan 2001
- The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London – consolidated with alterations in Feb 2008
- Ealing Local Implementation Plan

Key messages for the Development Management Document

- To be identified

Key messages for the SA

- To be identified

Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA – could feed into Baseline data)

- To be identified

Conclusions

To be identified

Topic: housing

PPPSIs reviewed

- Barker Review of Housing Supply
- PPS 3 Housing (2006)
- By Design – Urban Design in the Planning System
- The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London – consolidated with alterations in Feb 2008.
- Ealing Housing Strategy
- Ealing Housing Capacity Study (2004)

Key messages for the Development Management Document

- To be identified

Key messages for the SA

- To be identified

Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA – could feed into Baseline data)

- To be identified

Conclusions

To be identified

Topic: economy and employment

PPPSIs reviewed

- Draft PPS 4
- PPS 6
- Sustainable Development Action Plan for Education and Skills
- Employment Land Review
- The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy
- Industrial and warehousing land demand – GLA (2004)
- London Office Policy Review – GLA (2004)
- West London Sub Regional Development Framework
- **Park Royal Opportunity Area Planning Framework (2008)**
- Industrial Land Capacity - SPG
- Ealing Economic Regeneration Strategy (2006)
- Ealing Town Centre Strategies (2004)
- Ealing Town Centre Health Checks (2003)
- Ealing Retail Needs Study

Key messages for the Development Management Document

- To be identified

Key messages for the SA

- To be identified

Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA – could feed into Baseline data)

- To be identified

Conclusions

To be identified

Topic: community and wellbeing

PPPSIs reviewed

- Sustainable Communities Plan
- Ealing Sustainable Community Strategy 2006-2016 (updated Sept 07)
- Ealing Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy
- Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Informal Recreation - SPG

Key messages for the Development Management Document

- To be identified

Key messages for the SA

- To be identified

Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA – could feed into Baseline data)

- To be identified

Conclusions

To be identified

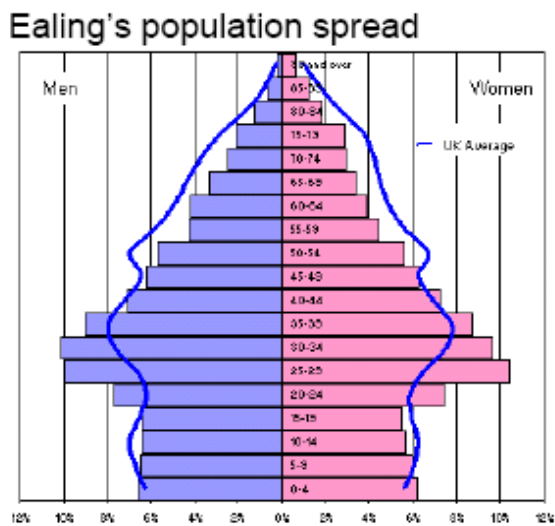
Appendix 4: Proposed new formatting for review of Baseline Data

2.1 Population

Table 2.1.1 – Ealing Population Summary

	Ealing	London	United Kingdom
Total Population (2001)	300,948	7,300,00	59,113,500
Total Population (2005)	305,655	7,500,000	60,238,000
Average Age of Population	35.64	35.95	38.60

Fig 2.1.1 – Population breakdown by age (2001)



In 2001, the population of Ealing was 900,948. In June 2005 the population of Ealing had increased to 305,655. The average age of the population in 2001 was 35.64.

Ealing has a proportionately higher number of younger people aged 20-39 years and children under 5 than the UK average. There are also proportionately fewer people aged over 60 compared to England. In addition to recognising the needs of an expanding population, the plan should look to accommodate the needs of a younger population.

Table 2.1.2 – Population breakdown by ward (2007 mid year estimate)

Ward	All people	%
Borough Total	305,300	100
Acton Central	13,600	4.0
Cleveland	14,400	4.0
Dormers Wells	13,300	4.1
Ealing Broadway	12,800	4.1
Ealing Common	13,000	4.1
East Acton	14,700	4.2

Elthorne	12,500	4.2
Greenford Broadway	13,500	4.2
Greenford Green	12,600	4.2
Hanger Hill	14,200	4.2
Hobbayne	13,300	4.3
Lady Margaret	13,000	4.3
North Greenford	13,300	4.3
Northfield	12,700	4.3
Northolt Mandeville	13,100	4.4
Northolt West End	13,600	4.4
Norwood Green	12,800	4.4
Perivale	13,600	4.5
South Acton	13,500	4.6
Southall Broadway	13,200	4.6
Southall Green	13,100	4.7
Southfield	12,700	4.7
Walpole	12,900	4.9
Average	13,300	4.4

The geographical spread of the population in the borough is outlined above.

Table 2.1.3 – Population Change between 1981 and 2004

	Ealing	London	England and Wales
Population change 1981-2004	+6.3	+9.2	+7

Table 2.1.2 above illustrates that Ealing's population has increased between 1981 and 2004, in line with the national and London trend, albeit that Ealing's growth has been lower.

Table 2.1.4 – Population projections

The population growth noted above is expected to continue. Table 2.1.4 indicates population projections for various increment years up to 2026 (2006 Round Demographic Projections, GLA).

Year	Ealing population
2006	312,300
2011	318,700
2016	330,700
2021	339,700
2026	346,300

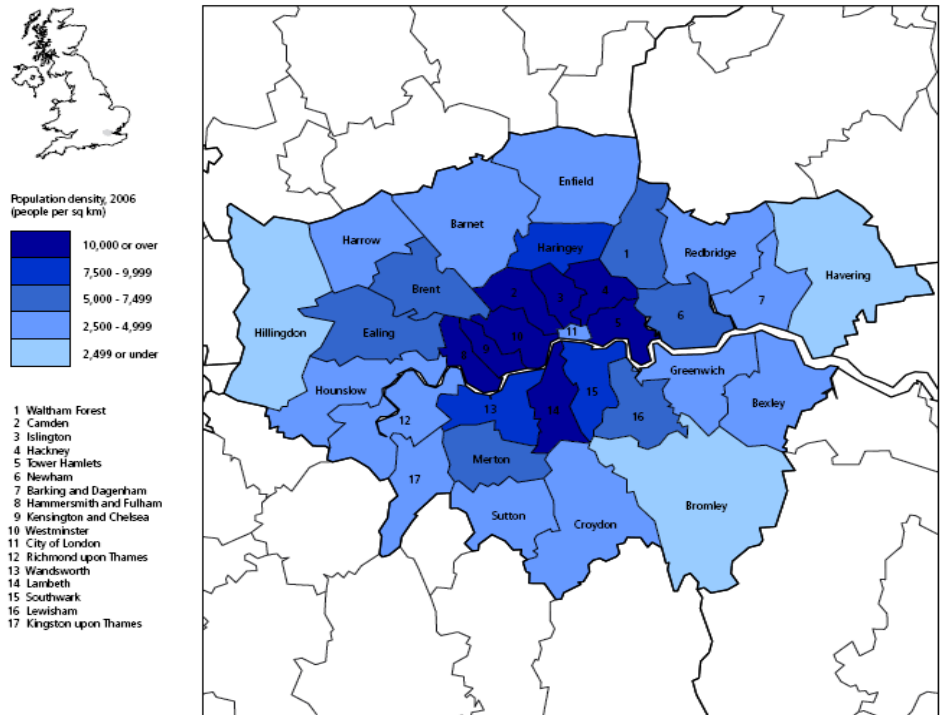
Population projections indicate that Ealing's population will increase. This growing population will place increasing pressure on services and infrastructure in the borough.

Table 2.1.5 – Population density

	Ealing	London	England
Population Density (people per Hectare)	54.20	45.62	3.77

Fig 2.1.2 – Population density by borough (2006)

Population density of London: by London borough, 2006



Ealing is the 16th most populated authority in England, although spatial variations are noted across the borough as illustrated in fig 2.1.3 below.

Fig 2.1.3 - Density by ward

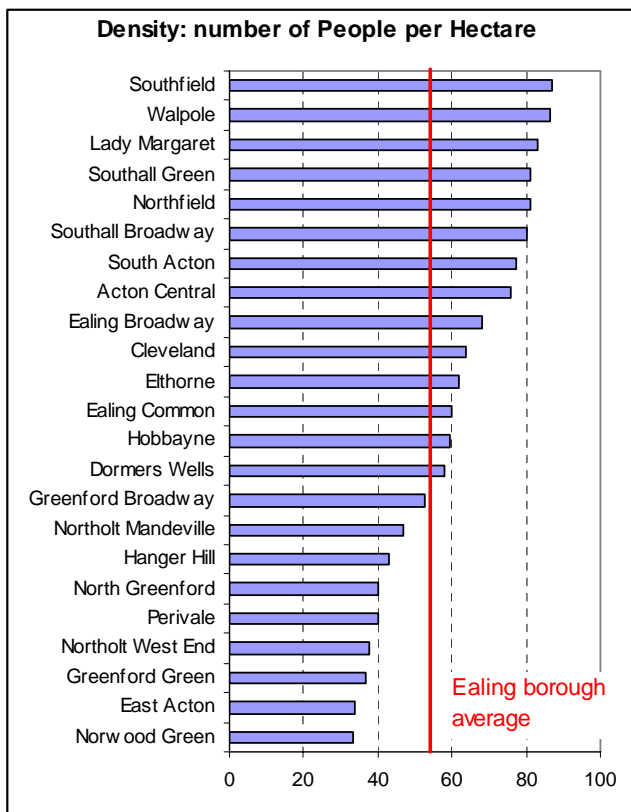


Table 2.1.6 - Population breakdown (ethnicity)

	Ealing	London	England and Wales
White	58.73	71.15	90.92
Mixed	3.62	3.15	1.31
Asian or Asian British	24.54	12.08	4.58
Black or Black British	8.79	10.92	2.30
Chinese or Other	4.33	2.69	0.89

The 2001 census indicates that the size of the ethnic minority population has increased in Ealing since 1991. There has been an increase in all groups, especially in Black Africans who have increased two-fold. The wards with the highest percentage of ethnic minority groups are in the Southall neighbourhood.

2.2 Employment

Table 2.2.1 – Unemployment Rates

	Ealing	London	England
Unemployment rate (%)	3.93	4.36	3.35

The unemployment rate in Ealing is lower than the London average but above UK average. Three wards in Southall (Southall Broadway & Dormers Wells) and one in Acton (South Acton) have the highest unemployment rates, above 4.5% (ILO classification). The plan/SA objectives should seek to reduce poverty & social exclusion and encourage sustained economic growth.

Table 2.2.2 – Employment type by sector

Employment Type	Ealing	London	England
Agriculture	0.26	0.33	1.45
Fishing	0.00	0.00	0.02
Mining and Quarrying	0.14	0.14	0.25
Manufacturing	8.75	7.63	14.83
Electricity, Gas, Water Supply	0.32	0.33	0.71
Construction	4.60	5.26	6.76
Wholesale and Retail Trade	15.85	14.41	16.85
Hotels and Catering	5.20	4.62	4.73
Transport Storage and Communication	10.90	8.15	7.09
Financial Intermediation	4.80	7.96	4.80
Real Estate	20.38	20.28	13.21
Public administration and Defence	4.43	5.37	5.66
Education	6.96	7.46	7.74
Health and Social Work	9.02	10.09	10.70
Other	8.38	7.96	5.20

Fig 2.2.1 – Employment Type by Sector

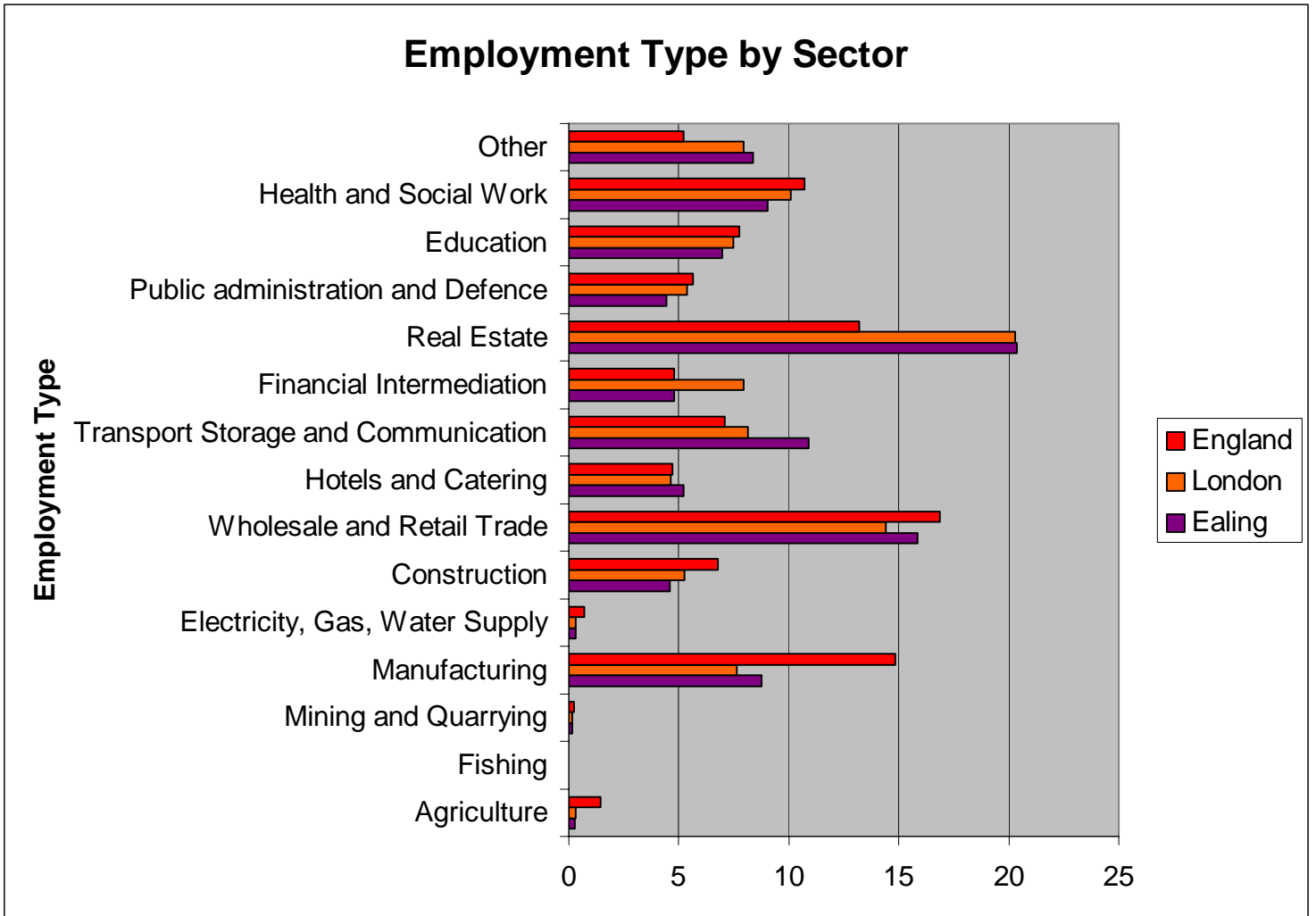
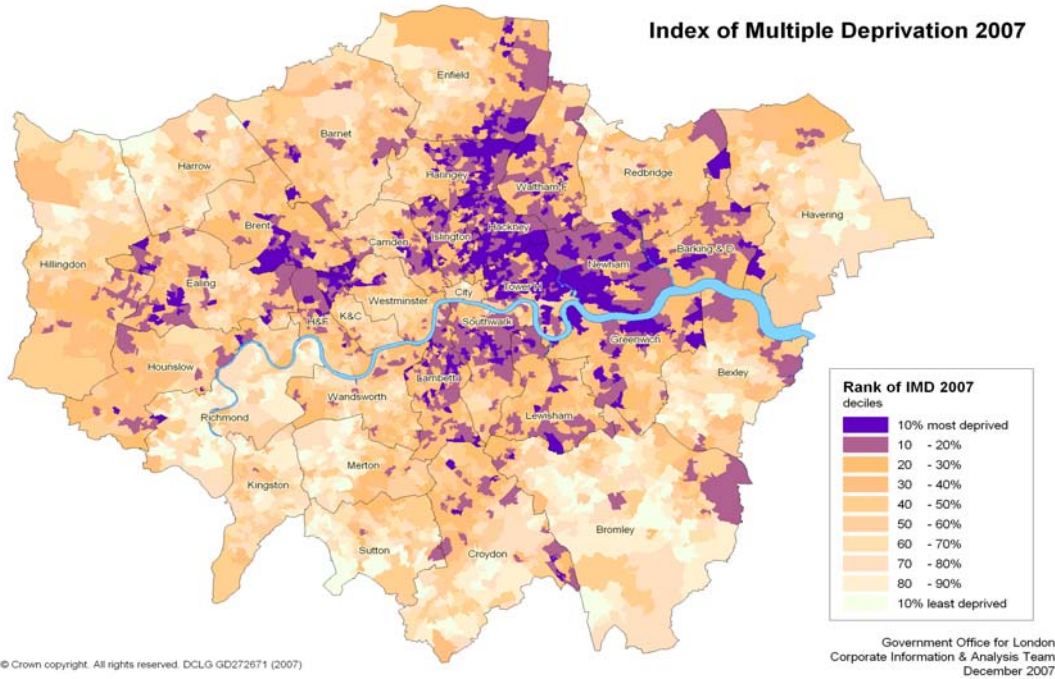


Table 2.2.2 and Fig 2.2.1 show the percentage of people employed in different sectors in Ealing. This is fairly typical to the London picture, with the key sectors being Real Estate, Wholesale & Retail, and manufacturing.

2.3 Social Deprivation

Fig 2.3.1 – Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 - London



There are 354 local authorities in England with the Borough ranked number 1 the most deprived in England. Ealing ranks 84, although several of its wards are in

the top 10% most deprived. It is recognised that there is a need to reduce poverty and tackle social exclusion.

Fig 2.3.2 – Index of Multiple Deprivation by ward area

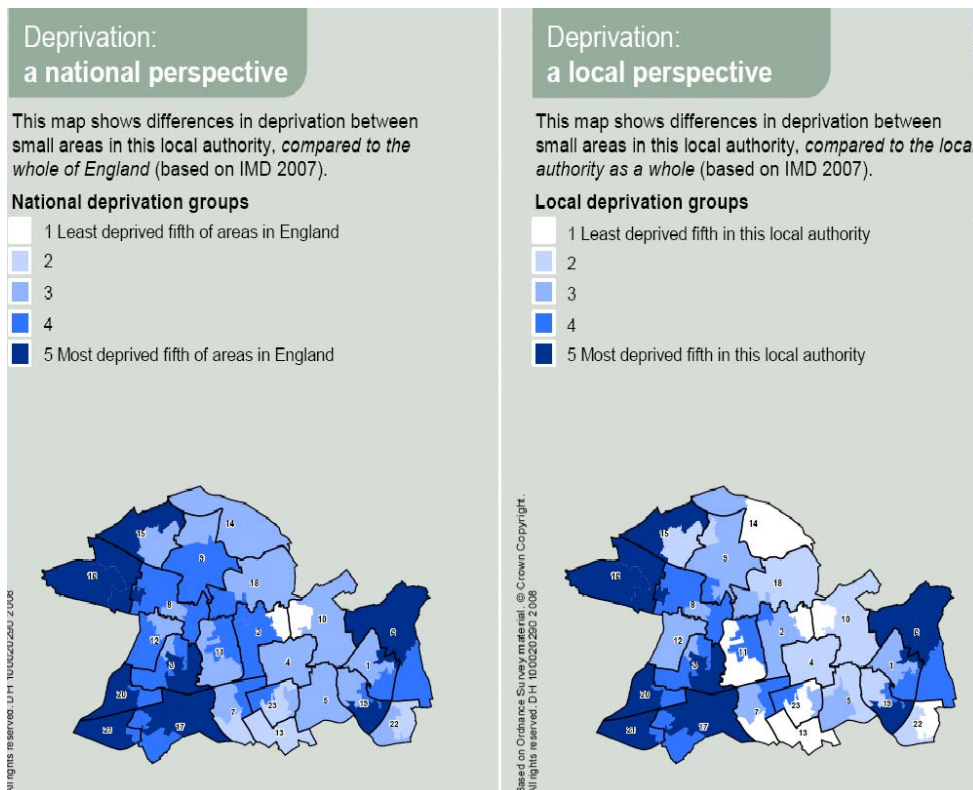


Table 2.3.1 – Crime Statistics

Data from Jan-Mar 2006	Ealing	London	England/Wales
Total number of offences	9048	236,240	1,323,048
Offences per 1000 Population	29.8	31.8	24.9

The crime rate for Ealing is lower than the London average, but substantially higher than UK levels. A key issue for the plan and the SA will be to reduce and prevent crime. In this regard it should recognise the scope to design out crime. There is also a need to recognise the scope for designing out crime.

Table 2.3.2 -

Area	% of offenders aged 10-17		% of offenders aged 10-19	Young offenders relative to population 2002
	2001	2002		
Southall	22	28	28	1.0
Northolt	17	21	12	1.75
Acton	17	20	17	1.2
Ealing	15	9	26	0.3
Greenford	10	12	10	1.2
Hanwell	8	7	4	1.75
Perivale	3	3	3	1.0
Other	8		0	
TOTAL	100		100	

2.4 Health

Table 2.4.1 – Life Expectancy at Birth(2008)

Life Expectancy at Birth	Ealing	London	England
Male	77.7	77.4	77.3
Female	82.1	82.0	81.6

Ealing has a marginally higher than average life expectancy when compared to the London and national average. As expected life expectancy in the borough has increased overtime. There are however considerable variations in life expectancy throughout the borough. The highest life expectancy for both males and females is in the ward of Hanger Hill. The ward of Southall Green has the lowest life expectancy for males, whereas Norwood Green has the lowest life expectancy for females.

Key actions/Issues for Plan/SA – Provide accessible essential services, with a particular emphasis on those parts of the borough with lowest life expectancy rates. Need to reduce health inequalities.

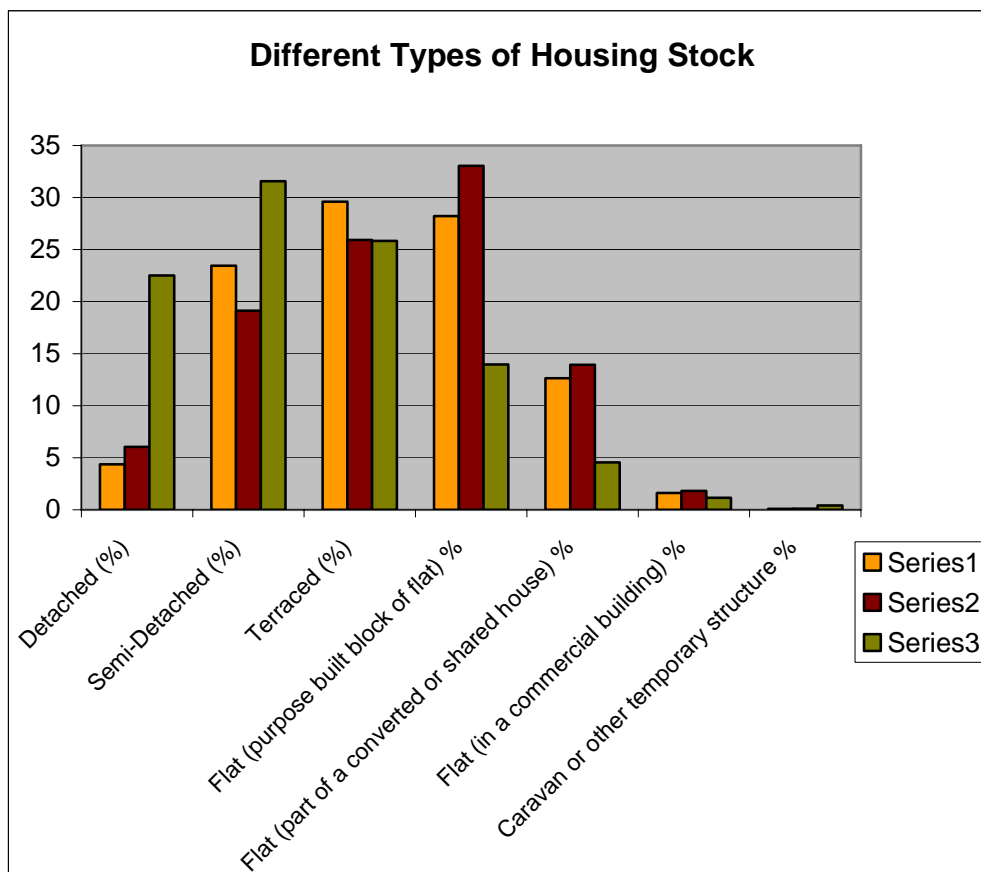
2.5 Housing

Household Projections

To be added

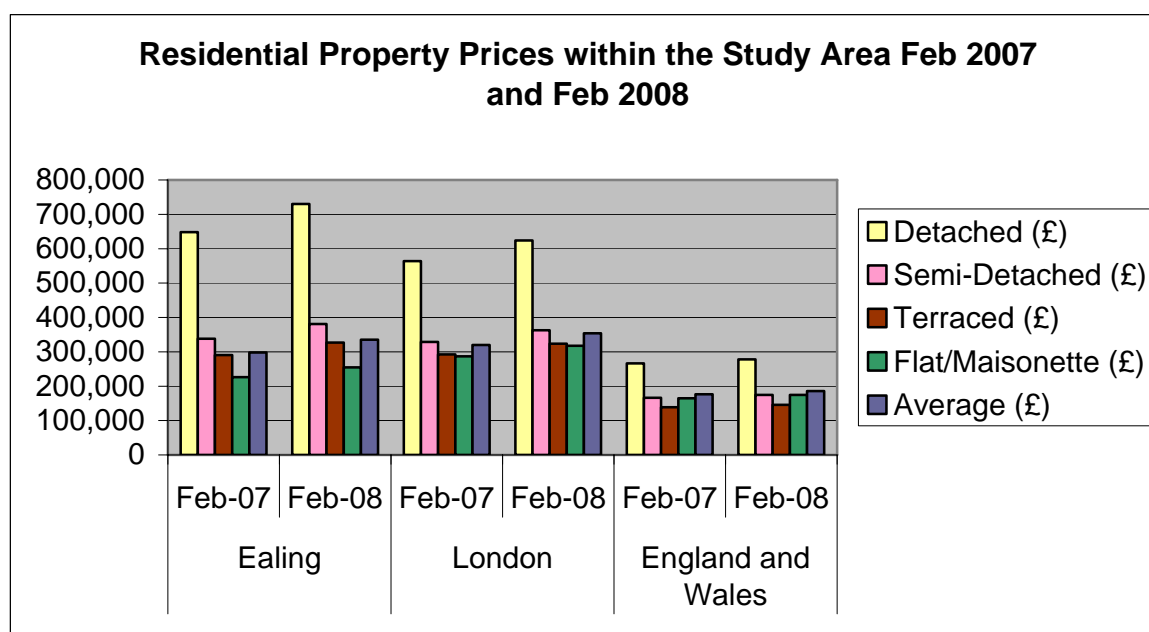
Housing accommodation by type

	Ealing	London	England
Total Dwelling Stock	120,887	3,109,657	21,262,82
Detached (%)	4.37	6.04	22.51
Semi-Detached (%)	23.45	19.13	31.57
Terraced (%)	29.61	25.93	25.84
Flat (purpose built block of flat) %	28.22	33.04	13.96
Flat (part of a converted or shared house) %	12.64	13.94	4.55
Flat (in a commercial building) %	1.61	1.82	1.15
Caravan or other temporary structure %	0.09	0.11	0.42



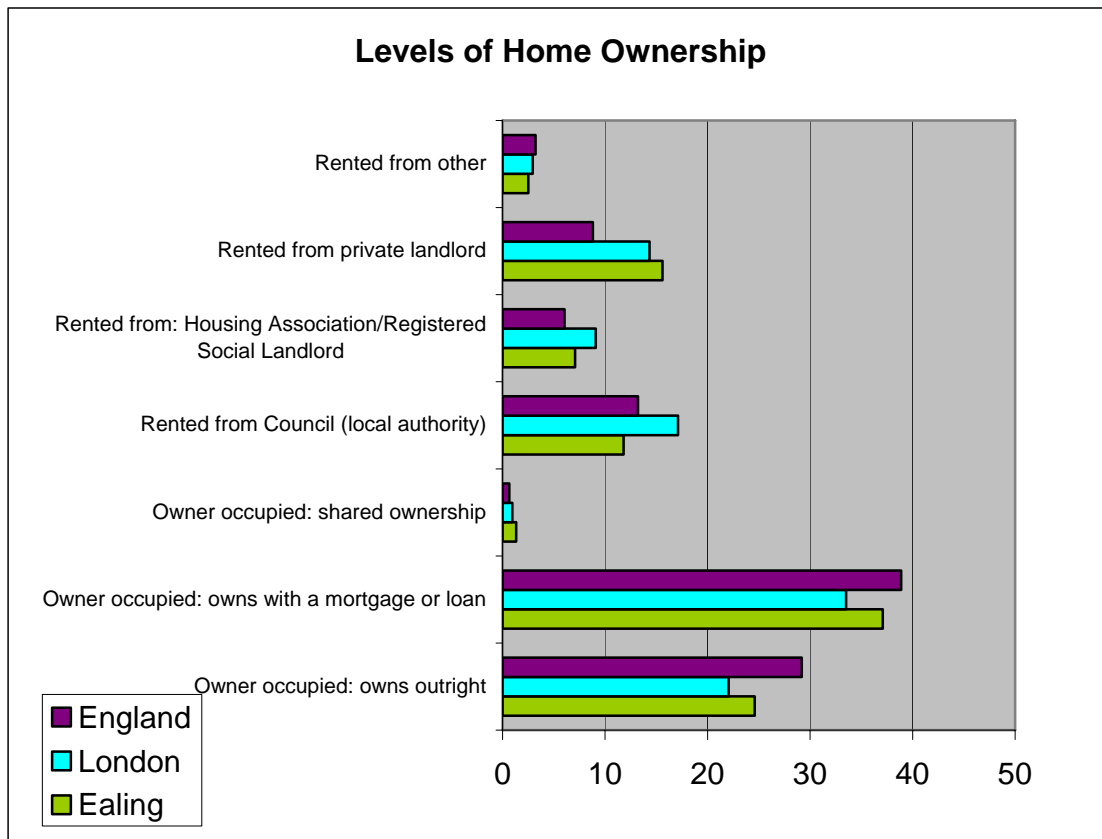
Residential Property Prices

		Detached (£)	Semi-Detached (£)	Terraced (£)	Flat/Maisonette (£)	Average (£)
Ealing	Feb 2007	648,289	338,164	290,363	226,235	297,865
	Feb 2008	729,960	380,765	326,942	254,736	335,390
London	Feb 2007	564,068	328,655	292,488	287,053	319,870
	Feb 2008	623,830	362,811	323,477	317,465	353,760
England and Wales	Feb 2007	266,508	166,071	138,620	164,705	176,263
	Feb 2008	278,224	174,406	145,713	174,563	185,616



Housing Tenure

	Ealing	London	England
Owner occupied: owns outright	24.60	22.05	29.19
Owner occupied: owns with a mortgage or loan	37.08	33.51	38.88
Owner occupied: shared ownership	1.33	0.96	0.65
Rented from Council (local authority)	11.81	17.12	13.21
Rented from: Housing Association/Registered Social Landlord	7.07	9.09	6.05
Rented from private landlord	15.60	14.34	8.80
Rented from other	2.51	2.93	3.22



Difficulty of Access to Owner-Occupation Indicator

	Ealing
Difficulty of Access to owner-occupation indicator	85.20

2.6 Transport

Data to be added

To include:

- Road access
- Rail access
- Underground access
- Crossrail
- Heathrow
- Canals

2.7 Open Space & Ecology

Data to be added

To include:

- European Site
- National Sites
- NNR's
- LNR's
- SMI's
- SINC's
- BAP

2.8 Heritage

Data to be added

To include:

- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Scheduled Monuments

2.9 Culture

Data to be added

2.10 Water

Data to be added

To include:

- River Quality Objectives
- Flood Risk – SFRA

2.11 Air Quality

Data to be added

To include:

- Air Quality Management Area
- Nitrogen Dioxide and PM10 level maps

2.12 Climate Change

Data to be added

2.13 Noise

Data to be added

To include:

- London Tranquillity Map

2.14 Geology & Soils

Data to be added

2.15 Landscape

Data to be added

To include:

- Green Belt
- MOL
- Green Corridors
- POS & COS
- Deficiency maps

Notes regarding compatibility of SA objectives:

- ¹ Ensuring access and inclusion for all without causing harm to the historic environment will require careful attention to design
- ² Designing out crime without causing harm to the historic environment will require careful attention to design

³⁰ The incorporation of noise mitigation measures could potentially be prevented, where these require physical works that may be considered unsympathetic in terms of the historic fabric of the building.

- ³¹ This objective is likely to lead to new development; this may increase and/or improve the available public open space in the borough, however, it may also result in a conflict where public open space is at risk from development.
- ³² This objective is likely to lead to new development, which may result in increased pressure on the natural environment and potential loss of habitat, this illustrates the conflict inherent in delivering the principles of sustainable development.

³³ Improvements in access to essential facilities could reduce the need to travel and therefore contribute to improvements in air quality.

³⁴ The incorporation of air quality mitigation measures could potentially be prevented, where these require physical work that may be considered unsympathetic in terms of the historic fabric of the building.

³⁵ An increase in housing and consequent population increase is likely to lead to increased air pollution from vehicles and domestic energy use, however, sustainable design and construction of new development and/or improvements to existing dwellings may help to reduce air pollution.

³⁶ Adaptations to the effects of climate change and measures to reduce contributions to climate change may harm the historic environment and will require careful design.

³⁷ This policy is likely to lead to new development; this may help to address and adapt to climate change through the use of sustainable design and construction techniques, but if numbers of dwellings increase, it is likely to lead to increased contributions to climate change and increased water usage and flood risk overall.

³⁸ Any new development potentially resulting from this objective must take into account the requirement to conserve water resources and prevent flooding.

³⁹ The local economy is likely to benefit from the attractive, historic local environment but conflict may arise due to requirements for new business development where this may impact upon the historic character of the borough.

⁴⁰ Economic growth is likely to lead to development; this must be carefully designed and located to avoid impacting on water quality, water resources or flood risk.