

**Sustainability Appraisal
Scoping Report
Supplementary Planning Documents – Tranche Two**

Prepared by Ealing Council

August 2006



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 SPD's	8
Appraisal Methodology	10
Sustainability Objectives, Baseline and Context	11
Developing the SA framework for the appraisal of the SPD's	11
Task A1: Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes	11
Task A2: Review of Baseline Data	14
Task A3: Identification of key sustainability issues	18
Task A4: Developing the SA framework	24
Future Work	45
Monitoring	45
 Appendices	
 Appendix 1: Plans, Policies and Programmes	 47
Appendix 2: Baseline Data	149

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 Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs), 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.

Aims of Consultation

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

The four statutory consultation bodies are as follows:

- Countryside Agency
- English Heritage
- English Nature
- Environment Agency

All consultees have been given five 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 policies, plans and programmes which have not been identified in the scoping report?
- Is the baseline data collected and set out in the Scoping Report appropriate for the SPD documents being prepared/approved?
- Are you aware of any 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 29th September 2006.

Responses should be sent to:

Planning Policy and Development Advice Section
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

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).

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'.

This particular Scoping report relates to the appraisal of 7 Supplementary Planning Documents, forming part of the second tranche of SPD's, being brought forward through the LDF process. The first tranche of SPD's were recently adopted in May having also been subject to a similar appraisal process, including this scoping stage.

At the scoping stage for the first tranche of SPD's, a decision was made to employ the SA objectives already identified for an earlier sustainability appraisal of the UDP, undertaken between 2001 & 2004. This was felt to be appropriate at the time on the basis that this first set of SPD's supplemented policies in the saved UDP. Moreover, this decision was also partly determined by the tight timescales involved in producing these documents, which left insufficient time to develop a new SA Framework from scratch.

Since the second tranche of SPD's also supplement policies in the adopted UDP consideration has also been given to again employing the same UDP SA objectives. Whilst there is a justification for doing this, in this instance it has been decided not to employ the UDP SA objectives. The reason for this decision arises from the fact that the SA objectives developed for the appraisal of the UDP were developed prior to the introduction of the SEA Directive/Regulation. Accordingly the SA objectives were developed without any collection of baseline data. Under the SEA Directive/Regulation the collection of baseline data is a key component of the SA process, allowing for the identification of issues and the subsequent development of SA objectives addressing these issues. This baseline data is also necessary for measuring the achievement of the SPD against the SA objectives. Accordingly in recognition of some of the limitations of the UDP SA objectives, a

decision has been made to adopt, for the purpose of appraising the second tranche of SPD's, the SA framework already developed for the Core Strategy and Sites Allocations DPD. The framework developed for these DPD's is more up to date, and has been informed by and incorporates a more comprehensive set of measurable baseline data. It should be noted that whilst it is proposed to use a different set of SA objectives for this second tranche of SPD's, these objectives are in actual fact not that dissimilar to the SA objectives employed in the earlier appraisal of the UDP and the first batch of SPD's. In fact the process of developing the SA objectives for the DPD's, involved reviewing the original SA UDP objectives, hence their inclusion in table 2 below. Accordingly both sets of objectives broadly cover the same issues, with the only real difference being that the DPD SA objectives benefit from baseline data.

Introduction to the SPD's

A brief summary of each of the SPD's is set out below. These are broadly split into two groups: topic based SPD's and Town Centre Strategies.

Topic SPD's

- Conservation SPD

This SPD will:

Provide advice on the designation of conservation areas and the implications of this designation for development. Provide guidance to developers and homeowners promoting high standards of design within conservation areas and for listed buildings, consistent with the provisions of the law, the UDP and Government guidelines. Amplify the Policies in the UDP which relate to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Direct applicants and planners to further information regarding conservation areas and statutory/locally listed buildings, and identify where further research could be carried out in this area (i.e: The revised character appraisals required under the new manifesto).

This SPD supplements policies in chapter 4 of the UDP, including in particular Policies 4.8, 4.6 and 4.7.

- Legal Agreement and Planning

This SPD is supplementary to strategic Policy 1.10 in the 2004 Adopted Unitary Development Plan and Policies 6A.4 and 6A.5 in the London Plan (Feb 2004). The purpose of this SPD is to provide clarity for developers and the community/voluntary sector engaged in the development process, and to ensure efficiency and transparency in the negotiation of S106 agreements in Ealing. The SPD will establish the current legal and policy context, and set out criteria for when a S106 agreement will be required. It will outline the types of issues a S106 agreement could resolve, and how monies will be allocated, both internally and to key partners and agencies. The SPD will set out a clear framework for the process of negotiating s106 agreements in the borough. Moreover the SPD will also set out

how and when the community/voluntary sector can involve itself in the S106 negotiation process.

Town Centre Strategies (including Community Hubs)

Five town centre Strategy SPD's are proposed (listed below). Four of these update existing town centre strategies adopted as SPG in October 04. The fifth is a new town centre strategy covering the Park Royal Neighbourhood Centre. The strategies set out a vision for the future development of the respective centres for the next 10 years. The strategies give direction to the overarching plans for the centre, as well as setting out more detailed action programmes.

- Acton Town Centre Strategy (including community hub and UGC Cinema)
- Ealing Town Centre Strategy
- Greenford Town Centre Strategy (including community hub)
- Southall Town Centre Strategy (including community hub & Gas Board site)
- Park Royal Neighbourhood Centre Strategy

Appraisal Methodology

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

This timetable follows closely ODPM's guidance on applying sustainability appraisals to Local Development Documents.

Table 1

July – August 06	Stage A	Pre-production - Scoping
	Stage A1	Review other policies, plans and programmes, and sustainable development objectives
	Stage A2	Collecting Baseline information
	Stage A3	Identifying sustainability issues and problems
	Stage A4	Developing the SA framework
August 06 (5 weeks)	Stage A5	Consulting on the scope of the SA.
	Stage B	Production - Options
Sept 06	Stage B1	Testing the SPD objectives against the SA Framework
	Stage B2	Developing the SPD options
	Stage B3	Predicting the effects of the SPD
	Stage B4	Evaluating the effects of the draft SPD
	Stage B5	Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
	Stage B6	Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the SPD's
	Stage C	Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report
	Stage C1	Preparing the SA Report
	Stage D	Consulting on the draft SPD and Sustainability Appraisal Report
February 07	Stage D1	Public participation on the SA Report and the draft SPD
	Stage D2	Assessing significant changes
	Stage D3	Making decisions and providing information
	Stage E	Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the SPD
	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 at the end of September following the completion of this consultation exercise on the Scoping Report.

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

Sustainability Objectives, Baseline and Context

Developing the SA framework for the appraisal of the SPD'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. As explained above the SA framework developed for the Core Strategy/Sites Allocations DPD's, and previously published in the 'Core Strategy/Sites Allocations SA Scoping Report' (January 06), is proposed to be employed for these SPD's. It should be noted however that where new or further information has been identified, particularly where this relates to the SPD's, this framework has been updated. In particular following the publication of the Scoping Report for the Core Strategy, Sites Allocations, and Proposals Map DPD's in January, comments were received from the Statutory consultees which identified new PPP's and further sources of baseline data. Where possible this has been added to this new Scoping Report.

Task A1: Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes

A key stage in developing the SA framework is to review plans, policies and programmes (PPP's), which are of relevance to the DPD's/SPD's 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 PPP's will provide a context for the development and framing of the Development Plan Documents/Supplementary Planning Documents. Through reviewing these PPP's it will also be possible to identify and address inconsistencies and constraints that exist between the PPP's and the DPD's/SPD's. Moreover this review will allow us to identify and take advantage of any potential synergies that may exist. The review has been particularly valuable in identifying the issues which need to be addressed through the development of the SA Framework. This review has also been useful in identifying baseline data, and notably targets.

Table 2 below lists all the plans, policies and programmes reviewed as part of the initial Scoping exercise of the DPD's, and indicates in particular their relevance to the drafting of the SPD's. 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

A separate row has been included in the pro-forma to record their relevance to individual SPD's. Some of these documents in particular will form key contextual documents for the drafting of the SPD's.

This list may be updated throughout the SA process as new and emerging PPP's are identified. Moreover a number of documents listed in the table are in draft form at present (i.e. various PPS's), and will need to be re-reviewed again when they are finalised.

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 2: List of policies, plans and programmes reviewed (see also appendix 1)

International	Relevance to DPD
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development	Context
Kyoto Protocol	Context
Aarhus Convention	Context
European Spatial Development Perspective	Context
European Sustainable Development Strategy	Context
EU Habitats Directive	Context
EU Birds Directive	Context
EU Water Framework Directive	Context
EU Air Quality Framework Directive	Context
EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan	Context
EU Community Biodiversity Strategy	Context
EU framework Waste Directive	Context
EU Landfill Directive	Context
EU Environmental Noise Directive	Context
National	
Securing the Future – New UK Sustainable Development Strategy	Context
Sustainable Communities – Building for the Future	Context
Urban White Paper	Context
Energy White Paper	Context
The Environment Act 1995	Context
UK Air Quality Strategy	Context
Barker Review of Housing Supply	Context
PPS 1 Delivering Sustainable Development	Context
PPG 2 Green Belts	Context
PPG 3 Housing	Context
PPS 3 Housing (draft)	Context
PPG 4 Industrial Commercial development and small firms	Context
PPS 6 Planning for Town Centres	Context
PPG 8 Telecommunications	Context
PPG 9 Nature Conservation	Context
PPS 9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	Context
PPS 10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	Context
PPS 12 Local Development Frameworks	Strategic
PPG 13 Transport	Context
PPG 15 Planning and the Historic Environment	Context
PPG 16 Archaeology and Planning	Context
PPG 17 Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation	Context
PPG 19 Outdoor Advertisement Control	Context
PPG 21 Tourism	Context

PPS 22 Renewable Energy	Context
PPS 23 Planning and Pollution Control	Context
PPG 24 Planning and Noise	Context
PPG 25 Development and Flood Risk	Context
PPS 25 Development and Flood Risk (draft)	Context
MPS 1 Planning and Minerals	Context
Climate Change – the UK Programme	Context
Our Energy Our Future: Creating a Low Carbon Economy	Context
UK Biodiversity Action Plan	Context
Making space for water (DEFRA)	Context
Environment Agency Policy: Sustainable Drainage Systems	Context
By Design – Urban Design in the Planning System	Context
Planning and Access for Disabled People – A Good Practice Guide	Context
A New Deal for Transport: Better for Everyone	Context
Transport 2010: Meeting the Local Transport Challenge 2000	Context
Sustainable Development Action Plan for Education and Skills	Context
Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Context
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	Context
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Context
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Context
The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future (DCMS 2001)	Context
Regional	
The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for London	Strategic
The Mayors Transport Strategy	Strategic
The London Road Safety Plan 2001	Strategic
The Mayor’s Ambient Noise Strategy: Sounder City	Strategic
The Mayor’s Air quality Strategy	Strategic
The Mayor’s Biodiversity Strategy: Connecting with London’s Nature	Strategic
The Mayor’s Cultural Strategy: London Cultural Capital	Strategic
London’s Biodiversity Action Plan	Strategic
The Mayor’s Economic Development Strategy	Strategic
The Mayor’s Municipal Waste	Strategic
The Mayor’s Energy Strategy: Green Light to Clean Power	Strategic
London Warming	Strategic
West London Sub Regional Development Framework	Direct
Sustainable Design and Construction (Draft SPG)	Strategic
Environment Agency Strategy for restoring rivers in North London	Strategic
Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment (SPG)	Strategic
Industrial Capacity	Strategic
Office Policy Review	Strategic
Sustainable Development Framework for London	Strategic
Local	
Ealing Plan for the Environment	Direct
Ealing Community Strategy	Direct
Ealing Cultural Strategy	Direct
Ealing Air Quality strategy and Management Plan	Direct
Ealing Air Quality Action Plan	Direct
Ealing Contaminated Land Strategy	Direct
Ealing Biodiversity Action Plan	Direct
Ealing Housing Strategy	Direct
Ealing Waste Minimisation Strategy	Direct
Ealing Allotment Strategy	Direct
Ealing Parks and Open Spaces Strategy	Direct
Ealing Local Implementation Plan	Direct

The relevance of the Plans, Policies and Programmes to the DPD's (and SPD's) is recorded in the table above according to the nature of their impact. In the case of the lower level PPP's their influence is often more direct, since these documents operate at a closer level to the DPD's/SPD's themselves. Many of the regional level documents provide the strategic policy, which the DPD's/SPD's must conform to, whilst the national and international PPP's provide the background (context) for the different policy areas. 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/SPD preparation. Relying on baseline data collected just for this specific set of SPD's would be too narrow and topic focused for identifying issues and defining a comprehensive set of SA objectives. Accordingly the baseline data collected for the DPD's has also been employed here.

The collection of baseline data is central to the SA process. As with the review of the PPP'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 DPD's/SPD's. Moreover, this baseline information will provide the basis for predicting and monitoring the effects of the DPD's/SPD's 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 PPP's, particularly in respect of identifying national and regional targets. The Annual Monitoring Report (04/06), completed for the UDP, has also been a useful source of information. Further updates will be made following the completion of the 05/06 Annual Monitoring Report (due December 06). 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. Where available, data has also been collected at a neighbourhood level in order to understand if there are any variations within the borough itself. Moreover, 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 currently 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.

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 to rise 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 and providing for this need. In providing these services it will also be essential 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 PPP'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. Particular 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 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 (11) 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 particularly 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 are 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. These disparities will be of particular relevance to site specific documents including the Sites Allocations DPD and site specific SPD's.

Task A3: Identification of Key Sustainability Issues

Table 3 below summarises the key sustainability issues facing the borough. These issues have been identified from various sources including; the review of the PPP's, the analysis of baseline data and targets, and from individual officers knowledge of the borough. With regard to the PPP's for example, relevant issues for the DPD's/SPD's have been identified. These have been recorded as issues in the individual pro-formas in appendix 1, under 'implications for plan' and 'implications for relevant SPD's'. 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 3: Issues, UDP SA objectives and LDF SA objectives

Issues –	Original UDP SA Objective(s)	LDF SA Objective
<p>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.</p>	<p><i>Encourage the provision of equitable access to essential facilities eg affordable housing and local services such as shops, transport, green space, recycling facilities, doctor etc and encourage pushchair and wheelchair access for people with children or physical and other disabilities.</i></p>	<p>Actively support inclusive access to essential health, community and local services.</p>
<p>Need to tackle social exclusion. Encourage community participation. Tackle apathetic attitude to community involvement.</p>	<p><i>Encourage community involvement in initiatives eg community safety projects consultation exercises, etc in order to empower all sections of the communities both individuals and groups in decision making regarding issues having both social and community impacts particularly taking the community views on board prior to commencing projects.</i></p>	<p>Promote community involvement, voluntary and partnership working.</p>

Issues –	Original UDP SA Objective(s)	LDF SA Objective
	<p><i>Exhibit support and value unpaid and voluntary projects such as LETS Schemes</i></p> <p><i>Actively encourage partnerships with schools and local and other businesses and other constituent parts of the local community such as faith communities societies as well as other government</i></p> <p><i>Actively promote local employment opportunities through new business establishment and consultation with the local chamber of commerce. Bolster linkages with local community groups and service agencies particularly public transport and businesses to support small and growing business development to improve training skills and acquisition and education</i></p>	
<p>Environment - Substantial historic stock and heritage land which needs to be conserved and enhanced. Reduce the number of listed buildings in the borough currently on the Register of Buildings at Risk.</p>	<p><i>No equivalent</i></p>	<p>Preserve and enhance the local historic environment and cultural heritage.</p>
<p>Crime – Need to reduce actual crime levels and the perception of crime. Recognise scope for designing out crime.</p>	<p><i>Actively ensure that development or changes in use minimise the opportunities for crime and antisocial activities and promote a sense of safety and security among residents.</i></p>	<p>Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.</p>
<p>Environment – Need to reduce noise from vehicle and air traffic. Minimise socially unacceptable noise.</p>	<p><i>Encourage the minimisation of noise nuisance from neighbours, traffic aircraft and other activities.</i></p>	<p>Minimise detrimental noise impacts.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p><i>No equivalent</i></p>	<p>Improve access to well designed, affordable, inclusive and appropriately located housing.</p>

Issues –	Original UDP SA Objective(s)	LDF SA Objective
<p>There is a need to reduce deprivation, and improve equality of opportunity for all.</p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p><i>No equivalent</i></p>	<p>Reduce health inequalities and promote healthy living.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p><i>Seek to enhance, maintain, increased levels of green space including natural garden and landscaped areas and promote the protection of planing of trees/hedges to absorb CO2 and enhance wildlife habitats</i></p> <p><i>Protect nature conservation sites from building development pressure, eg green belt green corridors and parks in order to protect biodiversity. Maintain and enhance SSSI or critical natural habitats in the borough to sustain the biodiversity of the area including river corridors.</i></p>	<p>Protect and enhance open space, the natural environment and biodiversity.</p>

Issues –	Original UDP SA Objective(s)	LDF SA Objective
<p>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.</p> <p>Health – Reduce air pollution in the interest of health objectives.</p> <p>Transport – Restrain traffic growth.</p>	<p><i>Seek to reduce local air pollutants CO² SO² NOx O3 Pb NH4 CFCs Ozone Depleting substances, particulate matter and unpleasant smells ensuring public health and positively impacting on respirator illness.</i></p>	<p>Improve air quality.</p>
<p>Environment – Reduce contributions to climate change. Promote the use of renewable energy. Promote energy efficiency.</p> <p>Health – Need to tackle fuel poverty.</p>	<p><i>Encourage the use of alternative sources of energy such as photovoltaic panels, solar water heating, CHPS, micro-wind and green electricity tariffs and provide education or contact details for further progression.</i></p> <p><i>Encourage the installation of proper insulation in all building extensions and conversions to conserve energy and reduce heat loss.</i></p>	<p>Reduce contributions to and vulnerability to climate change.</p>
<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><i>Limit water pollution incidents both chemical and biological to safeguard drinking water and any open water for amenity or wildlife use. Encourage water efficiency including promoting water saving devices, water recycling eg surface water, in new development, refurbishment, public buildings and businesses.</i></p> <p><i>Encourage appropriate design that considers issues such as density general layout, visual amenity and not building on areas liable to flooding as well as aspects of material sourcing encouraging the use of recycled locally source and sustainably produced materials.</i></p>	<p>Improve water quality, conserve water resources, and minimise the impact of flooding.</p>

Issues –	Original UDP SA Objective(s)	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><i>Promote the reuse of vacant and underused land and buildings and encourage the remediation of derelict and contaminated and to bring it into beneficial use.</i></p> <p><i>Encourage the re-use of existing buildings and enhance existing shopping/leisure facilities buildings etc to regenerate areas and their established infrastructure and transport and improve safety.</i></p>	<p>Enhance existing buildings and facilities, and 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><i>Encourage a reduction in waste and increased in reuse/recycling by both households and particularly industry within the borough</i></p>	<p>Reduce waste generation and increase waste recycling.</p>

Issues –	Original UDP SA Objective(s)	LDF SA Objective
<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><i>Preserve and encourage mixed use whilst retaining a balance of the residential and industrial/business needs of the area. Enhance the range of local facilities reducing the need to travel, particularly the number of trips and distance travelled in private motorised vehicles.</i></p> <p><i>Promote alternative such as canal and rail for freight and the transportation of goods.</i></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><i>Promote local paid employment and encourage the purchasing and provision of local goods and services, and the increased local circulation of money.</i></p> <p><i>Actively promote local employment opportunities through new business establishment and consultation with the local chamber of commerce. Bolster linkages with local community groups and service agencies particularly public transport and businesses to support small and growing business development to improve training skills and acquisition and education</i></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.</p>	<p><i>Actively promote local employment opportunities through new business establishment and consultation with the local chamber of commerce. Bolster linkages with local community groups and service agencies particularly public transport and businesses to support small and growing business development to improve training skills and acquisition and education</i></p>	<p>Support sustainable economic growth.</p>

Issues –	Original UDP SA Objective(s)	LDF SA Objective
Manage pressure on employment land for other 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.	No equivalent	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.	<i>Enhance the cultural identity of the local community encouraging cultural artistic and recreational activities of the local community</i>	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.

The SA framework has been developed in response to the identification of issues undertaken at stages A2 & A3 above. 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 SPD's 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 4 below sets out the SA

framework, which has been developed to appraise the DPD's/SPD's objectives and options.

As noted above the SA objectives (see table 3 above) were developed in response to the issues identified following the review of the plans, policies and programmes and the analysis of the baseline data. Moreover in developing the SA objectives consideration was also given to the original 25 SA objectives developed for the SA of the UDP, and employed in the SA of the first tranche of SPD's (hence their inclusion here in table 3). 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.

Following consultation on the 'Core Strategy/Sites Allocations SA Scoping Report' in January 06, a number of changes were made to the SA objectives, which have been incorporated in this revised SA Framework. In particular in respect of SA objective 11 a new reference was added to minimising flood risk. It was also requested that this objective be separated into two separate issues – 'water quality' and 'water resources'. Whilst it was acknowledged that 'water quality', 'water conservation' and 'flood risk' are distinct issues they all fall under the common heading of the water environment, and were therefore consolidated under a single objective. It was also considered useful to limit the number of objectives to a manageable number to aid an already complex appraisal process.

When using the SA framework it will be necessary to refer back to the baseline data in appendix 2 of this report, hence the inclusion of the baseline reference numbers in table 4 and the link to relevant data in appendix 2. The baseline data included in table 4 represents a snapshot of this data only.

Table 4: SA Framework

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.	1.5%	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.	89 (2005)	27
		Number of opticians in the borough.	30 (2005)	29
		Number of dental surgeries in the borough	58 (2005)	28
	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
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

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
		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 by grade	Data not yet recorded	119
		Number/percentage of listed buildings on the Buildings at Risk Register.	11 (2005)	101
		Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments	7	120
		Number/percentage of area designated as of conservation areas in the borough.	28 (2005)	87
	Will it protect the quality of designated historic landscapes and townscapes?	Number of Heritage Land/Registered Historic Garden Designations.	4 Heritage Land Designations in the UDP. 3 Gardens of Special Historic Interest (2005).	N/A
		Number of local and strategic viewpoints, views and landmarks in the borough.	19 viewpoints 7 views 13 landmarks (2005)	99

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 preserve and record archaeological features?	Number of archaeology priority areas. 2 in Hanwell 7 in Northolt and Perivale 4 in Southall (2005)	2 in Hanwell 7 in Northolt and Perivale 4 in Southall (2005)	100
		Number and percentage of archaeological sites at risk.	23 Archaeological Interest Areas. Percentage at risk not known	121
4. Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.	Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	Overall crime rate (recorded crime BCS comparator).	Ealing – 80.4 London – 83.8 National – 69.3 (2003)	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
		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	N/A

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
5. Minimise detrimental noise impacts.	<p>Will ambient (environmental/industrial) noise levels be reduced?</p> <p>Will it reduce vehicular traffic noise?</p> <p>Will it reduce the impact of air traffic noise?</p> <p>Will it reduce perceived noise levels?</p>	<p>Number of noise complaints received by LBE Environmental Health Department for different categories of noise.</p>	<p>Aircraft - 3 Road -15 Rail - 0 Commercial noise -363 Alarms - 123 Domestic noise - 1477 Noise insulation – 6 (2004-2005)</p>	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
	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.	266 28% of total housing completions (2004/05)	54
		Affordable Housing Ratio (house price/earnings affordability)(2003)	8.65 (2003)	55

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 availability of housing?	Total number of housing completions (2003/4)	860 (2004/5)	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)	37.7%	57
		Unfit Homes per 1000 dwellings (AMR)	52	56
	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 76 Female 81.2 (2001-3)	21

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
		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	89 (2005)	27
		Number of NHS dentists	58 (2005)	28
		Number of opticians	30 (2005)	29
	Will it improve healthy living?	Accessibility to sports/recreation facilities.	No data identified	N/A
8. Protect and enhance open space, the natural environment and biodiversity.	Will it protect open space?	<p>Area of protected open space.</p> <p>Total area of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCS).</p> <p>The number/area of Local Nature Reserves</p>	<p>1701ha % of total area of the borough = 30.7%</p> <p>Comprises: 3 Heritage land sites 12 Green Corridors 7 Green Belt sites 12 Metropolitan Open Land sites 115 Pubic Open Spaces 84 Community Open Space 75 Nature Conservation Sites</p>	<p>84</p> <p>122</p>

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) Completions – 0	Completions – 1 (2005/06) approval of residential scheme at appeal on COS	85
		% of new homes built on previously developed land (BVPI)	86% (05/06 estimated)	78
	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)	67% (2004/05) Southall Park and Acton Park awarded Green Flag status (2004/05)	83
	Will it conserve and enhance existing habitats of importance (notably designated sites)?	Number of nature conservation sites in the borough	75 (2005) Area of borough unknown	86
		Number of nature management areas in the borough (– area of borough covered by designation)	5 (2005) Area of borough unknown	86

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)	1 application approved for development on site forming part of a Nature Conservation Management Area. The approved development did not comprise built development (2004/05)	86
		Number of Priority Species and habitats Conservation status of key habitats and species	See List Not known although recent review of Nature Conservation sites has been undertaken	97 123
		The achievement of BAP targets	Not Known	124

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 the biodiversity value of watercourses and their associated corridors be protected and enhanced?	The length of naturalised green buffer zones for wildlife next to watercourses created or the number of developments providing buffer zones along watercourses.	Data not available for this indicator	125
	Will it improve water quality?	Percentage of main rivers and canals recorded as good or fair quality	100%	94
	Will it create new habitats (therefore increasing biodiversity)?	The number or area of habitats created The number of developments providing ecological enhancements	Data not presently recorded for this indicator	126
9. Improve Air Quality	Will it improve air quality? Will it help to achieve the objectives of the Air Quality Management Plan?	Extent of air quality management area(s) The number of days when air quality is moderate or high	Whole of the borough (2005) 10 days (2004/05)	80 80
	Will it reduce the need to travel by private car?	Method of travel to work and education	Data not yet identified	91
	Will it encourage freight transfer from road to rail and water?	Not identified	N/A	N/A
10. 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

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
		The number of planning applications where equipment for renewable power generation has been secured (AMR).	1 application recorded (2004/05)	77
	Will it encourage cleaner modes of transport?	Method of travel to work and education.	Data not yet identified	91
	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)	58 (2003/04)	75
		The number of developments incorporating energy efficient techniques such as green roofs etc	Data not readily recorded	127
11. Improve water quality, conserve water resources and minimise the impact of flooding.	Will it reduce water consumption?	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	
		The number of developments incorporating water conservation techniques.	Data not yet identified. Could be monitored through the AMR	129

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 in the floodplain despite Environment Agency objections.	No data available. To be recorded as part of Annual Monitoring Report. See also EA's High Level Target 12 report which monitors the adherence of technical advice provided by EA on planning applications.	95
		The number of properties or the area of developed land at risk from flooding.	To be defined through the use of the flood zone maps.	130

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
		<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>	<p>131</p>
	<p>Will it improve water quality in the borough?</p>	<p>Percentage of main rivers and canals recorded as good or fair quality in terms of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) biological quality (b) chemical quality 	<p>(a) 100%</p> <p>(b) 100% (2003/04)</p>	<p>94</p>
	<p>Will it encourage sustainable water supply and consumption/ Will it reduce water consumption?</p>	<p>Indicator not identified</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>12. Enhance existing buildings and facilities, and encourage the</p>	<p>Will it ensure that new development occurs on derelict, vacant and</p>	<p>Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land (BVPI)</p>	<p>99</p>	<p>78</p>

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
reuse/remediation of vacant land and under-utilised buildings.	underused previously developed land?	Gains or loss in open space (loss of designated open space to development)(AMR)	Completions – 0 Permissions – 0 Note however loss of 750 sq. m. of non-designated open space to residential.	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
	Vacancy rates of retail units within town centres (Ealing Town Centre Health Checks)	Acton – 11% Ealing – 5% Greenford – 4% Hanwell – 13% Southall – 4% 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)	99	78	
13. Reduce waste generation and increase waste recycling.	Will it reduce overall household waste generation?	Number of kilograms of household waste collected per head (BV84)	444.91 estimate (2004/05)	N/A

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 recycling levels?	Percentage of the total tonnage of waste arising, which have been recycled (Municipal only) (BV82)	12.14% estimate (2004/05)	72
	Will it reduce commercial and industrial waste?	Total waste arisings (non-municipal). Data not yet available.	Not yet identified	N/A
14. Reduce vehicular dependency and promote the use of sustainable modes of transport	Will it reduce the use of the private car? Will it increase the proportion of journeys being made by public transport?	Mode of travel used by Ealing residents to visit nearest town centres.	32% Bus 31% Car/Van 31% on foot 3% by tube 2% by bike 1% by train (2001)	64
		Car ownership levels - Households with access to 1 or more car(s)/van(s)	68.3% (2001)	93
	Will it generate investment for improvement in transport infrastructure?	Amount of Section 106 funding secured for transport improvements (AMR).	In 2004/05 transport secured the largest share (31.3%) of the total monies secured from sealed Section 106 agreements	119
15. 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.	53.8 (2003)	103

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 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
	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)	£34,303 (2005)	47
	Will it improve skills attainment?	Skills Level: Percentage of working age population qualified to degree level or higher (EDS)	38% (2004)	43
16. Support Sustainable Economic growth.	Will it encourage new business start ups?	New Firms: Registrations – Enterprise: VAT registrations per 10,000 adults	53.8 (2003)	103
		Vacancy rate (EDS)	6.8% (December 2003)	
	Will it encourage inward investment?	New Firms: Registrations – Enterprise: VAT registrations per 10,000 adults	53.8 (2003)	103
		Organisations which support new and established businesses	See list at appendix 2	102

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 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
		Change in employment floorspace – Permissions and Completions data (AMR)	Permission – net loss of over 50,000 sq.m of floorspace for B2 % B8. B1 use experienced an increase of 12,000 sq.m. 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. (2004/05)	113
		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	See list at appendix 2	102

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
17. 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)	54.2% (2003/04)	39
		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	6 - Nurseries 65 - Primary Schools (56 of which have nurseries) 13 - Secondary Schools 21 - Private Schools 6 - Schools for people with special educational needs. 2 - Universities	45

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
18. 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
	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 at the end of September. Stage B will involve initially testing the SPD objectives against the SA framework set out in table 4 of this scoping report, with the aim of ensuring that the SPD 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 SPD objectives. Ensuring that the SPD objectives are sustainable is essential given that these objectives will frame the drafting of the SPD options and ultimately the SPD's themselves. Having tested the SPD objectives, different SPD 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. These options will inform the drafting of the SPD's, which themselves will be subject to a further appraisal, and the sustainability effects of the draft documents will be predicted/evaluated. Following the appraisal of the SPD's, an SA Report will be prepared to be published alongside draft SPD's in February 07 for public consultation.

Monitoring

It is essential that the performance of the SPD's are 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 SPD's are accurate, and moreover to check that the SPD's are 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. 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 Sustainability Appraisal Report for the SPD's, to be published in February.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Plans, Policies and Programmes

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 SPD'S	
All of the SPD's 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 SPD'S	
Affordable Housing (tranche 1), Residential Design (tranche 1) and Community Facilities (tranche 1) will be implicated via the effect of building on climate change e.g. energy efficiency and green construction. The SPD's 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 SPD'S	
Legal Agreements & Planning SPD (tranche 2) 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 SPD'S	
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 (tranche 1) will be implicated via the effect of building on climate change eg energy efficiency and green construction. The SPD's 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 (Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)) (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 SAC's - 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 SPD'S	
No relevant SPD's 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):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 SPD'S	
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 SPD'S	
Unlikely to impact on current batch of proposed SPD's, 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 achieve air quality targets.	
Implications for relevant SPDS	
Possible implication for SPD – Sustainable Transport (tranche 1)	
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 SPD's 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	

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 SPD'S	
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 SPD'S	
None identified from this batch of SPD's	
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 SPD’S	
Directly relevant to future Noise SPD	
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 SPD'S	
Sustainable Transport SPD (tranche 1) should reflect the commitment to reduction of CO ₂ emissions. Residential Design (tranche 1) 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

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 SPD'S	
Affordable Housing, Residential Design, Sustainable Transport (tranche 1) 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.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1139870	
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 SPD'S	
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), Conservation (tranche 2).	
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.	
Implications for relevant SPD'S	
Buildings & transportation to be energy/resource efficient (Affordable Housing, Residential Design, Sustainable Transport West London Tram Route (tranche 1)).	
Implications for SA:	
The requirements of the White Paper should be reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.	
Other relevant information	
Links	
http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/whitepaper/ourenergyfuture.pdf	
Commentary	
<u>Building Research Establishment</u> www.bre.org.uk <u>Energy Saving Trust</u> www.est.org.uk	

Title:	The Environment Act 1995.
Date adopted	1995
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	UK Government
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document: Establishes and outlines main powers of the Environment Agency, Scottish Environment Protection Agency and the National Park Authorities. Also contains information on local authorities responsibilities concerning contaminated sites.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>The main provisions of the Environment Act 1995 ("the Act"), are as follows:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of Environment Agencies • The new contaminated land regime • Air quality management <p>In relation to contaminated land, the act will introduce a new statutory regime for the identification and control of contaminated land by local authorities</p>	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
None	
Implications for plan:	
Plan policies need to be mindful of the responsibilities of Environment Agency and to ensure policies regarding contaminated land meet with its requirements under the act.	
Implications for relevant SPDS	
SPD's concerning sites and conservation areas (tranche 2) need to consider this act.	
Implications for SA:	
Ensure Environment Agency is consulted at every stage of the SA process and procedures. Contaminated land regulations should be followed carefully.	
Other relevant information	
Important statutory consultee to be considered in all planning matters.	
Links	
http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1995/Ukpga_19950025_en_2.htm#mdiv4	
http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/pdf/2001/en_501PC0031.pdf http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1995/Ukpga_19950025_en_1.htm	

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 SPD'S	
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 SPD'S	
Affordable Housing SPD (tranche 1) 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:	PPS 1 Delivering Sustainable Development.
Date adopted	February 2005
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	Central Government (DCLG)
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
<p>Planning Policy Statement Statement 1 (PPS1) sets out the Government's overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system. This replaces Planning Policy Guidance Note 1: General Policies and Principles (PPG1) published in February 1997.</p>	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>The key objectives are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good planning is a positive and proactive process, operating in the public interest through a system of plan preparation and control over the development and use of land • Sustainable development is the core principle underpinning planning. At the heart of sustainable development is the simple idea of ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and for future generations • The Government set out four aims for sustainable development in its 1999 strategy². These are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; • effective protection of the environment; • the prudent use of natural resources; and, • the maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. <p>These aims should be pursued in an integrated way through a sustainable, innovative and productive economy that delivers high levels of employment, and a just society that promotes social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal well being, in ways that protect and enhance the physical environment and optimise resource and energy use.</p>	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
None, however Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should ensure that development plans promote outcomes in which environmental, economic and social objectives are achieved together over time.	
Implications for plan:	
Sustainability is a key driver of all decisions and outcomes made in planning process.	
Implications for relevant SPDS	
All SPD's to reflect all key sustainability principles.	
Implications for SA:	
SA itself should ensure sustainability issues are assessed very carefully.	
Other relevant information	
Links	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/806/PlanningPolicyStatement1DeliveringSustainableDevelopment_id1143806.pdf	

Title:	PPG 2: Green Belts
Date adopted	
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 SPD'S	
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/index.asp?id=1143932	
Commentary	

Title:	PPG 3 Housing (Updated January 2005)
Date adopted	March (2001) Updated January (2005)
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	Central Gov (DCLG)
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
PPG 3 sets out the government's objectives of making housing accessible for all. The housing needs of all groups needs to be catered or. The PPG sets out to achieve more sustainable patterns of development and make better use of brownfield land.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>The PPG sets out three key objectives relevant to the plan in terms of the sites SPD.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widening housing opportunity and choice: government believes housing market needs to provide for all peoples needs. Problems with very slow supply of land for housing need to be resolved to increase building rates. • Maintaining a supply of housing: The government believes a higher supply of land for housing will reduce demand lowering prices and making housing more affordable for all. • Creating sustainable residential environments; Through increasing affordability the government believes that future housing will be more mixed and socially more sustainable 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
The PPG envisages housing targets to be met in particular areas in accordance with market areas as part of a more market responsive housing planning system. Once given targets by government authorities will have to meet them and in many cases will need to have a rolling supply of land for development over a five-year period.	
Implications for plan:	
Plan policies in all SPD's need to incorporate PPS 3 and its effects of increased housing developments within the borough.	
Implications for relevant SPDS	
Site, noise and legal agreements SPD'S (tranche 2) to incorporate PPS 3	
Implications for SA:	
Check that the requirements of the PPG 3 are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.	
Other relevant information	
Specific details on implementation of PPS 3 yet to be detailed.	
Links	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143943 - P19_1240	

Title:	PPG4 – Industrial, commercial development and small firms
Date adopted	1988
Status adoptive procedure	Non statutory
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. The aim of this guidance note is 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 SPD'S	
Legal agreements & planning (tranche 2) – commercial development encouraged to provide environmental / social benefits through legal agreements. Noise SPD.	
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 – Planning for Town Centres
Date adopted	2005
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	ODPM
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
PPS 6 sets out the Government's policy on Planning for the future of town centres. This replaces revised PPG 6: Town Centres and Retail Developments and subsequent policy statements	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>The objectives of town centre planning are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - locate major generators of travel in existing centres, where access by a choice of means of transport, not only by car, is easy and convenient - enable town, district and local centres to meet the needs of residents of their area - safeguard and strengthen existing local centres, in both urban and rural areas, which offer a range of everyday community, shopping and employment opportunities - maintain and improve choice for people to walk, cycle or catch public transport, and - ensure an appropriate supply of attractive, convenient and safe parking for shopping and leisure trips. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
The LDF should include town centre strategies that include sustainable land use and transport planning. Policies should also encourage diversification and mixed-use developments to continue to encourage a diverse economy.	
Implications for relevant SPD'S	
Town Centre SPD's (tranche 2)	
Implications for SA:	
SA objectives should promote 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/index.asp?id=1501955	
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 SPD'S	
No relevant SPD's 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/index.asp?id=1143963	
Commentary	

Title:	PPS 9 – Biodiversity & Geological Conservation
Date adopted	2005
Status adoptive procedure	Non Statutory
Adopting body	ODPM
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
PPS 9 sets out planning policies on the protection of biodiversity and geological conservation through the planning system. This replaces PPG 9 on nature conservation.	
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 biodiversity is conserved and enhanced as an integral part of economic, social and environmental development - To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology - To contribute to an urban renaissance - by enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments in urban areas so that they are used by wildlife and valued by people 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
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.	
Implications for relevant SPD'S	
Potentially of relevance to Legal Agreements SPD (tranche 2). PPS 9 and its companion guide provides advice on this. In particular where a planning decision would result in significant harm to biodiversity and geological interests which cannot be prevented or adequately mitigated against, appropriate compensation measures should be sought. Sometimes the actions necessary to address biodiversity or geological conservation issues may only be secured through a S106 planning obligation, particularly where enhancement or mitigation measures are to be undertaken outside of the application site.	
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.	
PPS 9 guidance on protected and National Biodiversity Action Plan species and habitats will also need to be reflected in policies.	
Other relevant information	
Links	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1148211	
Commentary	

Title:	PPS 10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management
Date adopted	2005
Status adoptive procedure	Non-statutory
Adopting body	ODPM
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
PPS 10 sets out the Government's policy to be undertaken by waste planning authorities and forms part of the national waste management plan for the UK. This replaces PPG 10 Planning and Waste Management.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>The overall objective of Government policy on waste, as set out in the strategy for sustainable development, is to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible.</p> <p>Planning authorities should, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities, prepare and deliver planning strategies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - help deliver sustainable development through driving 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 in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities; - help implement the national waste strategy, and supporting targets, are consistent with obligations required under European legislation and support and complement other guidance and legal controls such as those set out in the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994; - help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment, and enable waste to be disposed of 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 when defining detailed green belt boundaries and, in determining planning applications, that these locational needs, together with the wider environment and economic benefits of sustainable waste management, are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be given planning permission; - 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 minimise and recycle waste	
Implications for relevant SPD'S	
Potentially of relevance to proposed Noise SPD. In particular in testing the suitability of sites and areas to accommodate waste management facilities various locational criteria will need to be considered including noise and vibration. In particular consideration will need to be given to the proximity of sensitive receptors.	

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/index.asp?id=1501865
Commentary

Title:	PPS 12 – Local Development Frameworks
Date adopted	2004
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	ODPM
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 SPD'S	
All	
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=1143849	
Commentary	

Title:	PPG 13 – Transport
Date adopted	2002
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 SPD'S	
Sustainable Transport SPD (tranche 1) should reflect the objectives of this document. Future SPD on noise.	
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	2002
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 <i>PPG 16</i>.</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 SPD'S	
The Conservation SPD (tranche 2) 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	

Title:	PPG 16 – Archaeology & Planning
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 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 SPD'S	
<p>Conservation SPD (tranche 2) 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/index.asp?id=1144057</p>	
Commentary	

Title:	PPG 17 – Planning for open space, sport and recreation
Date adopted	
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	ODPM
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPG's) 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.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
The provision of open space will help to deliver broader governmental targets including: <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:	
The LDF should include measures to promote open space in development proposals and to ensure that open space is accessible to the whole community.	
Implications for relevant SPD'S	
Implications for development – Twyford Avenue Community Open Space SPD (tranche 1)	
Implications for SA:	
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. SA objectives will need to include objectives to: <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	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144067	
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 (PPG's) 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):	
<p></p>	
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 SPD'S	
<p>Conservation Area SPD's (tranche 2)</p>	
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	
<p></p>	
Links	
<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/92/PlanningPolicyGuidance19OutdooradvertisementcontroIPDF32Kb_id1144092.pdf</p>	
Commentary	
<p></p>	

Title:	PPG 21 – Tourism
Date adopted	1992
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	ODPM
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPG's) 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 outlines the economic significance of tourism and its environmental impact, and therefore its importance in land-use planning. It explains how the needs of tourism should be dealt with in development plans and in development control.</p>	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>Guidance is consistent with government objectives that state that the tourism industry should flourish in response to the market while respecting the environment which attracts visitors.</p>	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p></p>	
Implications for plan:	
<p>Policies relating to tourism will need to ensure sustainable access and impacts on environment minimised.</p>	
Implications for relevant SPDS	
<p>Conservation (tranche 2)? Sustainable Transport (tranche 1)?</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 and sensitive design.</p>	
Other relevant information	
<p></p>	
Links	
<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/96/PlanningPolicyGuidance21TourismPDF78Kb_id1144096.pdf</p>	
Commentary	
<p></p>	

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 PPG's 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 SPD'S	
<p>Sustainable Transport SPD (tranche 1) 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=1143909</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 SPD'S	
Air quality SPG Refuse and Recycling facilities SPG Sustainability Checklist SPG Sustainable Transport SPD (tranche 1) A40 Green Corridor SPG Noise SPD (proposed)	
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/index.asp?id=1143917	
Commentary	

Title:	PPG 24 – Planning & Noise
Date adopted	2004
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 SPD'S	
Directly relevant to future SPD on noise	
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/index.asp?id=1144098	
Commentary	

Title:	PPG 25 – Development & Flood Risk (draft PPS 25 update)
Date adopted	
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	ODPM
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
Planning Policy 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. The guidance explains how flood risk should be considered at all stages of the planning and development process in order to reduce future damage to property and loss of life.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
The planning system should ensure that new development is safe and not exposed unnecessarily to flooding by considering flood risk on a catchment-wide basis and, where necessary, across administrative boundaries. It should seek where possible to reduce and certainly not to increase flood risk.	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
The LDF should contain policies that promote the use of, in appropriate areas, sustainable drainage systems to control water as close to its source as possible. The LDF should not provide for development in areas at risk from flooding.	
Implications for relevant SPD’S	
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 the guidance in the LDF.	
Other relevant information	
Links	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144113	
Commentary	

Title:	PPG 25 Development and Flood Risk.
Date adopted	July 2001
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	Central Government (DCLG)
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
PPG 25 sets out to ensure that local authorities take flood risk issues fully into account when considering planning applications and developments. Planning can have a important role to play in protecting both the natural and built environment from flooding.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>The PPG sets out several key objectives;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognising that the susceptibility of land to flooding is a material planning consideration • giving appropriate weight to information on flood-risk and how it might be affected by climate change in preparing development plans and considering individual proposals for development; 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Not identified.	
Implications for plan:	
Plan policies to support the main goal of the PPG that is planning to reduce any flood risk to developments or surrounding areas. Possible implications for sites and conservation area SPD's.	
Implications for relevant SPDS	
All SPD's to reflect the flood risk mitigation principles of the PPG.	
Implications for SA:	
Check that flood risk issues/problems are adequately reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.	
Other relevant information	
Links	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144113	

Title:	MPG 1 Minerals and Planning
Date adopted	Draft
Status adoptive procedure	Draft
Adopting body	ODPM
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
Sets out the Government's national planning policies for minerals in England.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to conserve and safeguard mineral resources as far as possible; • to protect nationally and internationally designated areas of landscape and sites of nature conservation value from minerals development, other than in exceptional circumstances where it has been demonstrated that the proposed development is in the public interest; • to secure supplies of the material needed by society and the economy from environmentally acceptable sources; • to ensure, so far as practicable, that outcomes for the minerals industry are consistent with the Government's aims for productivity growth and strong economic performance; • to secure sound working practices so that the environmental impacts of extraction and the transportation of minerals are kept to a minimum, unless there are exceptional overriding reasons to the contrary; • to minimise production of mineral waste; • to promote efficient use and recycling of suitable materials, thereby minimising the net requirement for new primary extraction; • to protect, and where possible, to enhance the overall quality of the environment once extraction has ceased through high standards of restoration and to safeguard the long-term potential of land for a wide range of afteruses. 	
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. Identify suitable locations for mineral facilities.	
Implications for relevant SPD'S	
No relevant SPD's identified at this stage	
Implications for SA:	
Other relevant information	
Links	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/777/ConsultationPaperonMineralsPolicyStatement1PlanningandMineralsPDF1247Kb_id1147777.pdf	
Commentary	
Consultation period ended in February 2005.	

Title:	Climate Change – the UK Programme
Date adopted	2001
Status adoptive procedure	
Adopting body	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
<p>The UK's climate change programme sets out the UK's response to the worldwide call for action. The document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sets out a package of cost effective, flexible policies and measures in which all sectors of the UK's economy and all parts of the UK play their part. - responds to the need for action to cut emissions in the longer term by putting in place policies that give clear signals about the changes that will be needed and ensure the UK moves towards a more sustainable, low carbon economy; - outlines the action the Government has started to take to prepare the UK to adapt to the impacts of a changing climate. 	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>Outlines the UK's legally binding target under the Kyoto Protocol. It could cut greenhouse gas emissions by an estimated 23% below 1990 levels by 2010. This means that carbon dioxide emissions alone could be reduced by an estimated 19% below 1990 levels by 2010.</p>	
Implications for plan:	
Developments which seek to minimise emissions will be encouraged.	
Implications for relevant SPD'S	
Sustainable Transport, Residential Design (tranche 1) to promote policies which minimise detrimental impact on climate change.	
Implications for SA:	
Objectives /indicators which minimise emissions should be included.	
Other relevant information	
Links	
http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/cm4913/summary/03.htm	
Commentary	

Title:	Our Energy Our future: Creating a Low Carbon Economy
Date adopted	2003
Status adoptive procedure	Non Statutory
Adopting body	Government
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 carbon dioxide emissions (60% by 2050) – the main contributor to global warming • Maintain the reliability of energy supplies • Promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and improve our productivity • Ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
Consider in conjunction with London's Warming – the impact of climate change on London and also local climate change policies/plans.	
Implications for relevant SPD'S/SPG's	
Affordable Housing, Residential Design and Sustainable Transport SPD's (tranche 1) should promote the objectives of the document.	
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/policy-strategy/energy-white-paper/page21223.html	
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	
1 To conserve and where practicable to enhance:	
(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.	
2 To increase public awareness of, and involvement in, conserving biodiversity.	
3 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 SPD'S	
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/library/PLAN_LO.pdf	
Commentary	
Links to London and local biodiversity action plans.	

Title:	Making Space for Water (DEFRA)
Date adopted	March 2005
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	DTI & DEFRA.
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
<p>This government paper seeks to ensure sustainable development will be firmly rooted in all flood risk management and coastal erosion decisions and operations. Climate change as well as social, economic and environmental factors will play their roles. Flood risk management will be clearly embedded in government policies.</p>	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>The key objectives to the plane are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce the risk of flooding to people and their property. • Deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit consistent with gov's sustainable principles. <p>Plan aimed at several key bodies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authorities: the gov seeks a pragmatic approach to be taken by the planning process in considering the impact of flood risk. They want flood risk assessments at all levels of the planning process. • Greater integrated urban drainage systems are needed in urban environments. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
None	
Implications for plan:	
Plan policies to be aware of issues involving floodrisk and the potential need for a floodrisk assessment.	
Implications for relevant SPDS	
Important consideration for SPD sites and conservation areas (tranche 2).	
Implications for SA:	
Floodrisk impacts of proposed sites needs to be considered carefully.	
Other relevant information	
Links	
http://www.defra.gov.uk/enviro/fcd/policy/strategy/1stres.pdf	

Title:	Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems. (EA)
Date adopted	None
Status adoptive procedure	Environment Agency Policy.
Adopting body	Environment Agency.
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
This is the environment agencies policy on sustainable urban drainage systems. The policy outlines the environment agencies main thoughts about the benefits of SUDS. These being reducing flood risk, minimising diffuse pollution, maintaining or flowing natural flow regimes.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>The EA's adopted policy on SUDS is that it "<i>will promote SUDS as a technique to manage surface and groundwater regimes sustainably.</i>"</p> <p>The EA outline two key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To establish SUDS as the normal drainage practice where appropriate for all new developments in England and Wales.</i> • <i>Retrofit SUDS on those existing surface water drainage systems, which have an adverse impact on the environment.</i> 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
EA seeks to make all new developments use SUDS system over the coming years.	
Implications for plan:	
Plan policies to consider support for SUDS programme.	
Implications for relevant SPDS	
Linked to SPD's on sites and town centres (tranche 2). Note saved SPG 2 'Water, Drainage, Flood Risk and Development provides advice on SUDS.	
Implications for SA:	
Check that that where possible SUDS is considered as a sustainable system of drainage in new developments.	
Other relevant information	
Links	
http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/acrobat/suds_policy.pdf	

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 (tranche 1), Affordable Housing (tranche 1), and the Conservation (tranche 2) SPD's should adhere to the principles of good urban design as detailed in the report. Maybe relevant to the planned Noise SPD.	
Implications for SA:	
The promotion of good urban design should be reflected in the SA objectives.	
Other relevant information	
Links	
http://www.communities.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: 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 SPD'S
In drafting the Residential Design SPD's consideration should be given to good practice advice outlined in 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=1144648
Commentary
Good practice advice for owners, developers and builders are set out in the document.

Title:	A New Deal for Transport: Better for Everyone
Date adopted	1998
Status adoptive procedure	Non statutory
Adopting body	DETR
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
This document sets out a new approach to transport policy which has relevance throughout the UK, and which embodies new and modern thinking on integrating transport with other aspects of Government policy.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve air quality through tackling traffic emissions; • Promote thriving town centres through addressing traffic congestion; • Achieve quality places to live where pedestrians are the priority; • Increase prosperity backed by a modern transport system; • Reduce rural isolation by connecting people with services and increasing mobility; • Make it easier and safer to walk and cycle; • Revitalise towns and cities through better town planning 	
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 (tranche 1) 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/stellent/groups/dft_about/documents/page/dft_about_021588-04.hcsp - TopOfPage	
Commentary	

Title:	Transport 2010: Meeting the Local Transport Challenge 2000
Date published	July 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 to deliver the priorities identified in the Integrated Transport White Paper.	
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 (tranche 1).	
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/stellent/groups/dft_about/documents/page/dft_about_021588-04.hcsp - TopOfPage	
Commentary	

Title:	Sustainable Development Action Plan for Education and Skills
Date adopted	2003
Status adoptive procedure	Non statutory
Adopting body	DFES
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
This action plan sits within the wider remit of the UK Sustainable Development strategy. Its main objectives are to ensure effective management and sustainable growth in terms of society, the environment, resources and the economy.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All learners will develop the skills, knowledge and value base to be active citizens in creating a more sustainable society. • It seeks to pursue the highest standards of environmental management across all properties owned and managed by the Department and its associated bodies. • It seeks to encourage and support all publicly-funded educational establishments to help them operate to the highest environmental standards. • It seeks to make effective links between education and sustainable development to build capacity within local communities 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
Plan objectives should reflect those of the Action Plan.	
Implications for relevant SPD'S	
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/docs/SDactionplan.pdf	
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 SPD'S	
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. Essential 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 SPD'S	
Implications for SA:	
Other relevant information	
Links	
Commentary	
Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Order 2005	

Title:	Planning (listed building and conservation areas) Act 1990
Date adopted	1990
Status adoptive procedure	UK legislature
Adopting body	UK legislature
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
The document controls the development that can be undertaken with listed buildings. The character of listed buildings is paramount importance and needs to be protected. This act changed the types of development that are allowed	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
The act outlines what types of development is permitted where listed buildings are concerned. . Listed buildings require careful consideration when considering any changes or alterations to its developments. The act should be consulted and development should be very carefully controlled..	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
None	
Implications for plan:	
Need to have assessed areas of listed properties and have policies in place for their protection.	
Implications for relevant SPDS	
Very important for sites and conservation area SPD's (tranche 2).	
Implications for SA:	
Make sure listed areas and properties are taken into account in appraisal system.	
Other relevant information	
Links	
http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1990/Ukpga_19900009_en_3.htm - mdiv7	

Title:	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
Date adopted	1979.
Status adoptive procedure	
Adopting body	UK Legislature.
Document Level	National
Purpose of Document:	
<p>This act sets out to legally protect the archaeological heritage of the UK. The SOS can make a monument protected under the act if there is a public, historic, architectural, or traditional interest to it. Under this act Areas of Archaeological Interest have been created where by historic city centres can be protected to enable archaeologists access to any sites before building commences.</p>	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>A monument is defined as:</p> <p>any building, structure or work above or below the surface of the land, any cave or excavation; any site comprising the remains of any such building, structure or work or any cave or excavation; and any site comprising or comprising the remains of any vehicle, vessel or aircraft or other movable structure or part there of.</p> <p>Any damage to a protected monument is a serious criminal offence. Much of Ealing centre and some of its housing stock can be seen as architecturally rich. Careful considerations should be made when formulating plans which may alter or effect its appearance.</p>	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
None	
Implications for plan:	
Heritage areas or areas of architectural interest should be protected.	
Implications for relevant SPDS	
Important for sites SPD and conservation areas (tranche 2).	
Implications for SA:	
Ensure any heritage areas are adequately protected and accounted for .	
Other relevant information	
Links	
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 http://www.culture.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/02D66156-A8A6-4889-888A-497C95FE6F55/0/AncientMonumentsAct1979forCase3276.pdf	

REGIONAL

Title:	The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for London
Date adopted	Feb 2004
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):	
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'.	
Implications for plan:	
All policies in the Ealing Plan have to be in conformity with the London Plan.	
Implications for relevant SPD'S	
All SPD's 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 Mayors 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 SPD'S	
Possible implications for the Sustainable Transport SPD (tranche 1)	
Implications for SA:	
Incorporate objectives/indicators relating to air pollution, health and congestion	
Other relevant information	
Links	
http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/sds/index.jsp	
Commentary	

Title:	The London Road Safety Plan 2001
Date adopted	November 2001
Status adoptive procedure	Non statutory
Adopting body	
Document Level	Regional
Purpose of Document:	
<p>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.</p>	
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):	
<p>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).</p>	
Implications for plan:	
Document relates to parking, travel to work, road management and safety issues generally	
Implications for relevant SPD'S	
Sustainable Transport (tranche 1)	
Implications for SA:	
Other relevant information	
Links with education re. safer routes to school.	
Links	
http://www.tfl.gov.uk/streets/pdfdocs/Londons Road Safety Plan.pdf	
Commentary	
The Department of Transport and Police contributed to the formulation of the policies.	

Title:	The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy: Sounder City
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 SPD'S	
Directly relevant to planned Noise SPD. Possibly of relevance to Residential Design SPD (tranche 1)	
Implications for SA:	
Objectives/indicators on noise reduction should be included in the SA framework.	
Other relevant information	
Links	
Commentary	

Title:	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 SPD'S	
Sustainable transport SPD (tranche 1) Residential Design SPD (tranche 1) (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/docs/flyer.rtf	
Commentary	

Title:	The Mayors Biodiversity Strategy: Connecting with London's Nature.
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):	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that there is no overall loss of wildlife habitats in London; 2. 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 SPD'S	
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/docs/strat_full.rtf	
Commentary	

Title:	The Mayor's Cultural Strategy: London Cultural Capital
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 SPD'S	
Possible implications for the Conservation Area SPD (tranche 2)	
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/docs/strategy-all.rtf	
Commentary	

Title:	London's 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 SPD'S	
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:	The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy.
Date adopted	July 2001 January 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 SPD'S	
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/docs/sustaining_success_full.pdf	
Commentary	

Title:	The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy: Rethinking Rubbish in London
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 SPD'S	
Implications for SA:	
Objectives/indicators must reflect those of the strategy.	
Other relevant information	
Links	
http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/waste/docs/wastestrat_all.pdf	

Commentary

Title:	The Mayor's Energy Strategy: Green Light to Clean Power.
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 SPD'S	
Possible Implications for Sustainable Transport SPD (tranche 1) and West London Tram SPD (tranche 1). The Residential Design SPD (tranche 1) 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/docs/strategy3.pdf	
Commentary	

Title:	London's warming
Date adopted	2002
Status adoptive procedure	Study
Adopting body	GLA
Document Level	
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 SPD'S	
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:	West London Sub Regional Development Framework
Date adopted	Draft – due to be adopted January 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):	
<p>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.</p>	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>Housing - increase housing (including affordable) provision Employment and offices - promotion of town centres, provision for retail, culture, leisure and tourism – growth in cultural and leisure facilities Social infrastructure - healthcare, education and community facilities, Infrastructure services - identification of need within the borough and the sub-region. Industry and warehousing – identify locally significant industrial sites</p>	
Implications for plan:	
Policies of the plan should incorporate the strategic aims of the west London sub region.	
Implications for relevant SPD'S	
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/docs/west_srdf_all.pdf linked to London plan	
Commentary	

Title:	SPG (Draft) Sustainable design and construction
Date adopted	March 2005
Status adoptive procedure	Non statutory (draft SPG)
Adopting body	Greater London Authority
Document Level	Regional
Purpose of Document:	
Sets out what can be achieved in the current planning policy framework to design and construct new developments in ways that contribute to sustainable development. Provides advice to LPA with regard to the development of policies in development plans and SPD's.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reuse of land and buildings • Maximise use of natural systems • Conserve energy water and other resources • Reduce noise pollution, flooding and micro-climatic effects • Ensure developments are comfortable and secure for users • Conserve and enhance natural environment and biodiversity • Promote sustainable waste behaviour • Sustainable construction 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
This SPG provides advice for LPA the in developing policies in development plans to promote sustainable design and construction. Similarly guidance is also provided in respect of producing borough SPG/SPD's, which deal with sustainable design and construction.	
Implications for relevant SPD'S	
Residential Extensions SPD (tranche 1) (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/planning/docs/Sustainable_Design_and_Construction.rtf	
Commentary	
Further information can be gained from BRE www.bre.co.uk	

Title:	Strategy for restoring rivers in North London (EA)
Date adopted	February 2006
Status adoptive procedure	Adopted
Adopting body	Environment Agency
Document Level	England and Wales
Purpose of Document:	
<p>The document seeks to outline how our rivers can be used as a yardstick to measure the quality of our environment. The EA and its partners believe that incorporating river restoration into regeneration schemes can promote a more environmentally sound approach to creating sustainable communities. The document mentions 8 rivers in north London it feels should be restored.</p>	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
<p>Show areas suitable for river restoration in London from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rivers Brent, Crane, Colne, Beam, Roding, Ingrebourne and Lee. • Highlight economic, social and environmental benefits restoration can bring. • Promote the role that river restoration can play in sustainable urban regeneration • Encourage groups interested in river restoration.. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
None but an area mentioned in London plan.	
Implications for plan:	
Important consideration in sites and conservation areas.	
Implications for relevant SPDS	
Sites and conservation SPD's (tranche 2) with possible effects on legal agreements SPD (tranche 2) to help river restoration.	
Implications for SA:	
Restoration opportunities to be considered with issues concerning conservation areas.	
Other relevant information	
Links	
http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/environment/biodiversity/docs/restoring-rivers-nlondon-env-agency.pdf	

Title:	(SPG) Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment
Date adopted	April 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 SPD's.	
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:	
Implications for relevant SPD'S	
Guidance regarding inclusive access and accessible design may be included in the following SPD's: Community Facilities (tranche 1), West London Tram (tranche 1), Residential Design (tranche 1), Legal Agreements (tranche 2) and Twyford Avenue Sports Ground Open Space Brief (tranche 2).	
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):	
<p>Ensure that there is an adequate stock of industrial employment capacity to meet the future Needs of industry,</p> <p>Ensure that this stock is of good quality and affordable.</p> <p>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.</p>	
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 SPD'S	
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.rtf	
Commentary	

Title:	Office Policy Review
Date adopted	2004
Status adoptive procedure	Report
Adopting body	Greater London Authority
Document Level	Regional
Purpose of Document:	
A review of office market trends in 2003/4 and a review of its implications for strategic planning policy.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
Ealing town centre is an important location in terms of the “polycentricity” policy emphasis, by virtue of three main factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • early evidence of demand strength for the next office up-cycle; • the impending introduction of the Heathrow Express stopping service at Ealing Broadway; • the potential for intensification of significant parts of the existing office stock, characterised by “thin floorplates” above ground floor parking. 	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
The current development pipeline has been identified as being inappropriate for the challenges ahead. Firstly, it is not big enough. Secondly, and perhaps more important, it is in significant measure in the wrong place. The review identifies that non established or declining office locations like Hanger Lane, Acton and Greenford are not suitable to promote large scale office development, since they are highly unlikely to ever achieve a sufficiently strong image and critical mass to attract enough demand to support speculative development. Accordingly the review identifies and supports growth in Ealing town centre in, although notes that a major review of office development capacity is needed.	
Implications for plan:	
Consideration of the location of office space.	
Implications for relevant SPD'S	
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/London_office_policy_review_2004_2.rtf	
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 SPD'S	
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.rtf	
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>	

LOCAL

Title:	Plan for the Environment
Date adopted	October 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 provided.
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 SPD's supplement 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/planning/planning+policy/vol1.pdf http://www.ealing.gov.uk/services/planning/planning+policy/volume+2.asp
Commentary

Title:	Ealing Community Strategy
Date adopted	June 2003
Status adoptive procedure	Non statutory
Adopting body	London Borough of Ealing
Document Level	Local
Purpose of Document:	
The strategy sets out a long term vision for Ealing, and sets out short, medium and long term objectives for achieving this vision. Its main focus is to develop and deliver better and more sustainable services across the borough.	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
A place with strong neighbourhoods and communities A better place to live A healthier place A safer place An attractive and environmentally friendly place A more accessible place A better place to grow up An economically successful place	
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 SPD'S	
Legal Agreements SPD (tranche 2) – Community Strategy may help in identifying priorities.	
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/council/lsp/full+community+strategy.asp	
Commentary	

Title:	Ealing Cultural Strategy (Draft)
Date adopted	July 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"> • <i>To encourage the designation of Cultural Quarters and Environmental Management Zones in the borough.</i> • <i>To encourage the use of Section 106 funds for the development of cultural facilities and programmes.</i> • 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:	
The LDF should promote social inclusion through promoting appropriate cultural development with appropriate infrastructure.	
Implications for relevant SPD'S	
Legal Agreements SPD (tranche 2) – The Cultural Strategy encourages the use of S106 funds for the development of cultural facilities and programmes.	
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	
http://www.ealing.gov.uk/council/committees/cabinet/april2003-march2004/item+8-+appendix+1.doc	
Commentary	

Title:	Draft Air Quality Action Plan and stage 4 review To be identified
Date adopted	
Status adoptive procedure	
Adopting body	
Document Level	
Purpose of Document:	
Key objectives (relevant to plan and SA):	
Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA):	
Implications for plan:	
Implications for relevant SPD'S	
Implications for SA:	
Other relevant information	
Links	
http://www.ealing.gov.uk/services/pollution+control/air+quality+.asp	
Commentary	
<p>1. Government targets are for no more than 35 days in a year when levels of small particles in the air, known as PM10 particulates [particles less than 10 microns in diameter], exceed an average concentration of 50 microgrammes per cubic metre. By 16 July, only just over half way through the year, 36 such days had already been recorded by the air pollution monitor at Acton Town Hall.</p> <p>2. By the same date, the number of high ozone days measured at Ealing Town Hall was 23, more than twice the recommended number, of 10.</p> <p>3. PM10 particulates are produced by traffic, especially diesel engines, and by industrial processes. They are inhaled deep into the lungs, causing inflammation, worsening existing heart and lung conditions. They are usually associated with coughs, colds, sinusitis, shortness of breath, wheezing, chest pain, asthma, bronchitis, emphysema and loss of lung efficiency. Long term exposure is associated with increased risk of death from coronary heart disease and lung cancer. They may also increase the risk of cancer by containing toxic substances, currently under investigation by the Department of Health.</p>	

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 SPD'S	
Provides context for Sustainable Transport and West London Tram SPD's (tranche 1).	
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/services/environment/pollution/airqualityplan.doc	
Commentary	

Title:	Ealing Contaminated Land Strategy
Date adopted	No date
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 SPD'S	
<p>May be of relevance to site specific SPD's</p>	
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/services/environment/pollution/contdlandstrategy.pdf</p>	
Commentary	

Title:	Ealing Biodiversity Action Plan
Date adopted	?
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 SPD'S	

Implications for SA:
Objectives/indicators relating to biodiversity should be incorporated into the SA framework.
Other relevant information
Links
http://www.ealing.gov.uk/services/parks+and+countryside/parks+and+open+spaces/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.

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):	
<p>Increasing Affordable Housing Quality Services Asset Investment and Options Private Sector Housing Sustainable Communities</p>	
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 SPD'S	
Affordable Housing SPD (tranche 1).	
Implications for SA:	
Other relevant information	
Links	
http://www.ealing.gov.uk/council/strategies+and+policies/2009housingstrategy.pdf	
Commentary	
<p>The following strategies are nearing completion:- BME enabling strategy, Homelessness Strategy, Annual stock condition update, HA stock condition surveys, Empty Property strategy, Learning Disabilities Housing Strategy</p>	

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):	
Reduce Waste Arising	
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 SPD'S	
Implications for SA:	
The Waste Minimisation Strategy will set the context for	
Other relevant information	
Links	
http://www.ealing.gov.uk/services/recycling/waste+minimisation+strategy.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):	
<p>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;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>To provide a well-organised council allotment service through:</p> <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; <p>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;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>To draft an action plan for agreement with plot holders and managers for each council allotment site;</p> <p>To provide opportunities for organic gardening in each part of the borough and encourage it on all sites;</p> <p>To make the best use of allotment land for the benefit of all residents.</p>	
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 SPD'S	

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
The Strategy is currently being revised and updated (August 2005).

Title:	Ealing Parks and Open Spaces Strategy
Date adopted	2002
Status adoptive procedure	
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.	
Implications for relevant SPD'S	
Potentially Twyford Avenue Sports Ground Open Space Brief (tranche 1), although note that the sports ground is not managed by the Council and is therefore not identified in the open space strategy. Legal Agreements (tranche 2) – the use of S106 funds for the maintenance and upkeep of sites should be considered through the development.	
Implications for SA:	
Other relevant information	
Links	
Parks and Countryside Services hold and maintain the strategy	

Commentary

Title:	Ealing LIP
Date adopted	Draft
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 SPD'S	
Potentially all of the SPD's, although particularly the Sustainable Transport and the West London Tram SPD's (tranche 1)	

Implications for SA:
Other relevant information
Consultation ends mid November 2005.
Links
http://www.ealing.gov.uk/services/environment/transportandstreets/local+implementaton+plan+(lip).asp
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 (ONS Mid Year Estimate 2003 - EDS)	2003 - 305,019	1993 - 285,200	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 over the next 25 years Ealing's population will increase from 305,000 in 2003 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%	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.	Need for additional housing and services to accommodate 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
			Northolt and Greenford North – 15.3% South Northolt & Greenford – 12.7% Southall North – 3.4% Southall South – 2.9% Ealing overall – 7%				Demand for services will be high in these 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.	Recognise and accommodate needs of a younger 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
								There are proportionately fewer people aged over 60 compared to England.		
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 Pakistani - 3.75 Asian/Asian British Bangladeshi - 0.36 Asian/Asian British Other - 3.91 Black/Black British - 8.79	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 British: Indian - 6.09 Asian/Asian British Pakistani - 1.99 Asian/Asian British Bangladeshi - 2.15	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 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	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 increased two-fold. The wards with the highest percentage of ethnic minority groups are in the Southall	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
		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		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	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)		neighbourhood.			
5	Population Projections 2001-2016 (2003 Round Demographic Projections, GLA, 2004 (AMR))	2001 – 308,072 2006 – 315,077 2011 – 324,102 2016 – 333,489	Not identified	London 2001 - 7,322,400 2006 – 7,520,900 2011 – 7,758,300 2016 - 8,007,800 2021 – 8,244,800 http://www.lho.org.uk/DataAndMethods/Local_Data/Census2001/Attachments/PDF_Files/dmagbriefing2004-25.pdf	UK 2001 – 59,001,000 2006 – 59,995,000 2011 – 61,022,000 2021 – 63,239,000 England 2001 - 49390 2006 – 50,310 2011 – 51,315 2021 – 53,478 http://www.gad.gov	Not identified	Population projections indicate that Ealing's population will increase	Growing population Need for additional housing and services to accommodate expanding 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
					uk/Publications/docs/National_population_projections_2002_based_report.pdf					
6	Population Density http://www.lho.org.uk/DataAndMethods/Local_Data/Census2001/Attachments/PDF_Files/DMAG_Briefing_2005-13.pdf	Persons per km squared 5,493	Not identified	4,695	Not identified	Not identified	16 th most populated authority in England. http://www.demographia.com/db-englad.htm	Relatively dense borough, although variations noted across borough		No national comparator identified
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 4.5% (ILO classification)	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 & encourage sustained economic growth	Comparative data overtime not identified
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%	00/01 – 6.9% 01/02 – 6.6%	00/01- 5.3% 01/02 – 5%	Not identified	Unemployment levels have declined faster in Ealing when		Note/reflect level of unemployment. Variations in unemployment	

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
			Three wards in Southall (Southall Broadway & Dormers Wells) and one in Acton (South Acton) have the highest unemployment rates, above 4.5% (ILO classification)	02/03 – 7%	02/03 – 5.1%		compared with the London and UK average		nt across the borough should be recognised. Seek to reduce poverty & social exclusion & encourage sustained economic growth.	
18	Unemployment Rate - % of working age pop (June – May) (Nomis – EDS)	03/04 – 6.4	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 Three wards in Southall (Southall Broadway & Dormers Wells) and one in Acton (South Acton) have the highest unemployment rates,	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 (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 (England)	Not identified			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
			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	38 th of all the UK authorities	Not identified	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	71.07	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified				Comparative data 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
	Census 2001									
21	Life Expectancy (http://www.fti.neighbourhood.gov.uk/)	Male 2002 – 76 Female 2002 – 81.2	M 2000 – 75.7 F 2000 – 80.6 M 2001 – 75.9 F 2002 – 81.2 There are 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	M 2000 – 75.3 F 2000 – 80.4 M 2001 – 75.6 F 2001 – 80.7 M 2002 – 75.9 F 2002 – 80.8	M 2000 – 75.7 F 2000 – 80.4 M 2001 – 76 F 2001 – 80.7 M 2002 – 76.2 F 2002 – 80.7 (England)	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 has increased overtime.	Provide accessible essential services, with a particular emphasis on those parts of the borough with lowest life expectancy rates. Need to reduce health inequalities	

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
			the lowest life expectancy for females.							
22	Standardised Mortality Rate (http://www.fti.neighbourhood.gov.uk/)	95 (2003) Below 100 indicates a lower death rate than the national average			100 (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 http://www.nwlha.nhs.uk/AboutTheSHA/health_in_nw_london.doc	Cancer CHD Stroke Accident Suicide Mortality from all circulatory diseases for those aged less than 75 Ealing 132.79 Mortality from all cancers for those aged less than 75 Ealing 123.41 Mortality from accidents all ages Ealing 17.05 Mortality from suicide and injury undetermined (England and		127.25 132.96 14.75 9.342	127.90 (England and Wales) 133.76 (England and Wales) 16.67 (England and Wales) 9.40 (England and Wales)	At a national level substantially reduce mortality rates by 2010: from heart disease and stroke and related diseases by at 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%.		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
		Wales rate 9.40, London 9.42) Ealing 9.03								
24	Main causes of death in Ealing, 2001 (Public Health Mortality Files, ONS, 2001)	Diseases of Circulatory system – 34.3% Cancers – 23.2% CHD – 39% Respiratory disease – 15.2% Diseases of the digestive system – 4.5% Mental & Behavioural disorders – 3.7% Injuries – 2.5% Diseases of the nervous system – 2.1% Anaemias – 0.7% Other – 13.8%	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). Mortality rates for all causes are highest in North and South Southall	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
25	Infant Mortality Rate Deaths per thousand live births http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/th	Under 1's (2002) Males - 51.3 Females - 49.6	4.5 (1993) 5.4 (1998),		Under 1's Males – 285.6 Females – 271.9 (England only)	Reduce smoking during pregnancy. Early initiation of breast		Infant Mortality is a high level indicator in the		

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
	eme health/DH1_35_2002/DH1no35.pdf		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			feeding. Reduce the gap (Infant Mortality Rate) between routine and manual social groups by 2010.		London health strategy. http://www.nwlha.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)	89	Not identified	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 Harrow 52 Hillingdon 42 Hounslow 46 Ken & Chel 32 Westminster 82	N/A	None identified	N/A			Regional data of limited use as boroughs vary in size
29	Access to Opticians (2005)	30	Not identified	Brent 18 Ham & ful 18 Harrow 28 Hillingdon 34	Not identified	None identified	N/A			Regional data of limited use as boroughs vary in size

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
				Hounslow 24 Ken & Chel 25 Westminster 62						
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	80.4 (2003)	Not identified	83.8 (2003)	69.3 (2003)	None identified	No comparator overtime	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 Year? 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

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
38	Perception/fear of crime British crime survey http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs05/london05.pdf	Not identified	N/A	London 18% High level of worry about burglary 20% high level of worry about car crime 26% High level 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	England and Wales 12% High level of worry about burglary 13% high level of worry about car crime 16% High level of worry about violent crime	None identified	N/A		Need to reduce perception of crime. Recognise scope for designing out 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		Not			None	N/A	There are	Need to	No comparator

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 (Index of Multiple Deprivation – ODFM)	a) Overall average rank – 99 out of 354 local authorities b) Income Scale – 27 out of 354 local authorities c) Employment Scale – 42 out of 354	identified	a) Data not available b) Data not available c) Data not available	a) 99 out of 354 b) 27 out of 354 c) 42 out of 354	identified		several pockets of deprivation within the borough. Note significant spatial variations in levels of deprivation across the borough.	reduce poverty and social exclusion. Target those wards performing most poorly.	overtime.
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)	03/04-54.2%	02/03-50%	Best London Quartile (02/03) – 53%	Best England Quartile (02/03) – 54%	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.

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
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 for London and England. The high skills base in Ealing relative to England and London		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
								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 Nurseries 65 Primary Schools (56 of which have nurseries) 13 Secondary Schools 21 Private Schools 6 Schools for pupils with special educational needs	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	N/A	N/A			Comparative data not identified, nor likely to be useful given varying size of boroughs/authorities.
47	Annual Earnings – Average Household Income (including benefits) (GLA)	£34,303	Amongst Ealing wards, mean household	£34,455 (West London) 34,625 (London)	Not identified	N/A		The average household income for	Need to reduce poverty and social	No 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
	Paycheck data 2005) (EDS)		incomes range from between £25,873 in Dormers Wells and £43,741 in Ealing Broadway.					Ealing is similar to London and West London averages. However, there are significant spatial variations in terms of household income levels across the borough.	exclusion.	
48	Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits (or similar) Borough and Sub – Regional Demographic Profiles 2005	Incapacity benefit 16-65 yrs – August 2003 % males – 7.3 % females – 5.3 % total – 6.3 Income support (16 and over) % male – 6.7 % Female – 11.6 % total – 9.1 Jobseekers Allowance (men 16-64, females 16-59) % males – 4.21 % females – 1.8 % total – 3.0	Not identified	Incapacity Benefit 16-65 yrs August 2003 % males – 7.2 % females – 5.0 % total – 6.1 Income support (16 and over) % male – 7.1 % Female – 12.5 % Total – 9.8 Jobseekers allowance (men 16-64, females 16-59) % males – 4.8 % Females - 2.1 % total – 3.5	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)	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)	N/A			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	2001 – 118,262 Population projections 2006 – 315,077 2011 – 324,102 2016 – 333,489	N/A	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 population and trend for smaller household size.		No comparative data at a regional or national level
9	Housing accommodation	Detached 4.3% Semi Detached	Not identified	London Detached 6.04	England Detached 22.7	N/A		Flat/maisonette		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
	type (Census 2001)	23.45% Terraced 29.61 Flat/maisonette 42.5		Semi Detached 19.31 Terraced 25.93 Flat / Maisonette 19.2	Semi Detached 31.58 Terraced 26.04 Flat / Maisonette 0.4			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.		
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	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	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
				Own with mortgage/loan 33.5 Shared ownership 1.0 Rent (council) 17.1 Rent (RSL) 9.1 Rent (private Landlord) 14.3 Other 2.9	Other 3.2					
13	Household Structure (Annual Public Health Report 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	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		No regional or national comparator 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
								important to recognise the need for family housing, particularly affordable family housing.		
8	House prices (£) (Source unknown)	Detached 539,956 Semi Detached 290,587 Terraced 235,538 Flat/Maisonette 168,578 Mean 227,675 LA Net rent 63.95	Not identified	Detached 466,011 Semi Detached 259,299 Terraced 237,830 Flat/Maisonette 203,793 Mean 234,535 LA net rent 61.75	Detached 208,435 Semi Detached 119,748 Terraced 103,351 Flat/Maisonette 138,762 Mean 138,370	In order to bring the real price trend in line with the EU average of 1.1% an extra 120,000 homes will be needed each year in England (Barker Review 2004).	N/A	House prices in Ealing are higher than the regional and national average. Need for affordable housing is high.		No comparator data (overtime)
53	Housing Completions	860 (2004/05)	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	UDP target of 650 units per annum		Annual completions for last year are well above annual targets		Awaiting completion of collection of completions data for 05.06
54	No. of housing completions which are affordable	266 (2004/05) 28% of total housing completions	55 (2001) 30 (2002) 244 (2003) 197 (2004)	Not identified	Not identified	UDP policy – A requirement of 50% for projects which exceed the threshold.	The permissions data indicates that this percentage	The average proportion of affordable housing		Awaiting completion of collection of completions data for 05.06

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
							is increasing.	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%.		
55	Affordable Housing Ratio (house price/earnings affordability ratio) (Land Registry 2003 (EDS))	8.65 (2003)	7.5 (2000) 7.65 (2001) 8.45 (2002)	8 (2000) 8.4 (2001) 9.1 (2002) 9.6 (2003) (London data)	Not identified		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.		No national comparator identified
11	Housing Deprivation (Index of multiple	20 of Ealing's 25 wards are in the	Not identified	Not identified	N/A	Northcote ranked 2 nd out	N/A	Note varying		No comparative data at 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
	deprivation 2000)	10% most deprived nationally				of whole country		levels of poverty and affluence across the borough		regional level or overtime
14	Vacant properties Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix (HSSA) return. http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/housing/empty_housing/empty_property_bull.pdf	2317 properties? (2001)		London 2005 – 9600 2004 - 9000 2003 - 10,000	England 2005 – 48600 2004 – 57,500 2003 - 62600	Not identified				
56	Unfit Homes per 1000 dwellings (2002) (AMR)	52	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified					No comparator data identified
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 performs well above BVPI target		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.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/	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
	odpm_housing/documents/downloadable/odpm_house_038970.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)	Ealing – 66% Southall – 46% Acton – 49% Greenford – 50% Hanwell – 35% Northolt – 37%	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) Census Note also an environmental indicator	32% Bus 31% Car/Van 31% on foot 3% by tube 2% by bike 1% by train	Not identified	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 0.7 On foot 8.4 Other 0.4	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 / Minicab 0.5 On foot 10 Other 0.5	By 2010, increase the use of public transport (bus and light rail) by more than 12% in England compared with 2000 levels, with growth in every region.	N/A	Whilst car use is still high in Ealing it is lower than the regional and national average. Walking is a much	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
					(England)	(DfT PSA 3)		more popular mode 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	257	Not	Not identified	Not identified	None	N/A	Difficult 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
	volunteering through the volunteer bureau		identified			identified		determine without comparative data (either overtime or regionally)		national comparator identified. Comparative data limited given the varying size of boroughs/authorities.
69	Community Identity – Level of participation in local elections Quality of life Indicator 5 http://www.ealing.gov.uk/council/lsp/full+community+strategy.asp	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 a) individually b) by working together Quality of life indicator 4 http://www.ealing.gov.uk/council/lsp/full+community+strategy.asp	a) 32 b) 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	05/06 – 411.2	02/03–465	London top 25% 04/05 – 371.5	Not available	05/06 – 445	Waste 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
	collected per head (BV084a)		03/04-424.6 04/05 – 444.91			06/07 – 400 07/08 - 400	has decreased as a result of an increase in recycling			
71	Total tonnage of waste recycled (municipal)	04/05-20137 (Estimate)	02/03-15789 03/04-15838	Not available	Not available	03/04-20000 04/05-26200 05/06-40500 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 6 th Environmental Action Plan 2001) Target: By 2010, the amount of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill must be reduced to 75% of the total produced in 1995. By	The total tonnage of waste being recycled in Ealing is increasing, although the rate of recycling is still below national targets. Waste generation is also increasing.		Provision for the treatment of both municipal and non-municipal 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.	This data relates to municipal waste only. Data for non-municipal waste streams is incomplete and less reliable. Data for these other waste streams is currently being investigated.

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
						2013, the amount must be reduced to 50% of the 1995 total, and by 2020, to 35% (EU Landfill Directive 1999).				
132	Total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been sent by the authority for recycling (BV082a)	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 07/08 – 26194 08/09 - 26894	N/A			No comparative data overtime. First year data collected. Unclear how indicator differs from 71 above.
72	% of the total tonnage of waste arisings which have been recycled (municipal) (BV082a)	05/06 – 15.36%	02/03-9.26% 03/04-10.95% 04/05 – 12.4%	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		Recognise need to deal with both municipal and non-municipal waste streams	

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
							kitchen waste scheme.			
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 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.	N/A	No data to determine		No Ealing data identified
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 –	Not identified	The Mayor's Energy Strategy states that	N/A	No data to determine		No data available at the local 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
				11.9 Total 41.5 (1999 London)		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.				
75	Energy Efficiency – the average SAP rating of local authority owned dwellings (BV063)	03/04-58	02/03-53	02/03 London top 25% - 60	Not identified	BV targets 03//04-55 04/05-62 05/06-63 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	The SAP rating for local authority owned dwellings has improved overtime.		Reduce contributions to climate change. Tackle fuel poverty. Introduce and apply assessment methods (eg BREEAM & Eco-Homes), with the aim of achieving greater energy efficiency in new developments. The use of Green Roofs and Renewables will be	Note limitations of data. Data is for local authority owned dwellings only, which comprise a relatively small percentage of total stock.

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 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.			promoted.	
127	The number of developments incorporating energy efficient techniques	Data not yet identified. Difficult to measure without first specifying energy efficient techniques	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 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		No data to determine	Reduce contributions to climate change.	No Ealing data identified (see indicator 77 below)

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 Strategy and the UDP expect major development to generate at least 10% of their energy needs from renewable sources.				
77	The number of applications where equipment for renewable power generation has been secured (Annual Monitoring Report)	1 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	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 Energy Strategy and the UDP expect major development to generate at least 10% of their energy needs from renewable sources. The Mayor's Energy	The number of applications incorporating renewables is likely to increase as more experience is gained in applying the UDP policy.		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
						Strategy also expects there to be at least one RE scheme in every borough by 2010.				
78	% of new homes built on previously developed land (BVPI)	05/06 – estimated to be 86% although awaiting completions data for 05/06 period	02/03-100% 03/04-100% 04/05-99%	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 target to be set in RPG, which should contribute to achieving the national target (Source: PPG3/Urban White Paper).	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		Awaiting completions data for 05/06 period

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
79	Dwelling density – recent developments Source: LHCS 2004/ODPM	63 dw/ha	Not identified	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.		
80	The number of days when air pollution is moderate or high	05/06-9	98/99-17 99/00-17 00/01-? 01/02-14 02/03-28 03/04-19 04/05-10 The whole borough is declared an air quality management area. Areas particularly affected include: along the A40, the A406 (North Circular Road), the A4005 (Hanger Lane), the A312 (The Parkway),	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	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
			A4000 (Wales Farm Road).							
81	% of borough exposed to noise levels above 60dB(A) (year?) http://www.noisemapping.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	Total hectares – 1701ha	Not identified	Comparator borough data - %	Not identified	None identified	N/A			Data is over 10 years old.

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
	(includes Green Belt, MOL and other protected sites) (LPAC 1994)	% of total area of the Borough – 30.7% Within the adopted UDP there are currently: 3 Heritage Land sites 12 Green Corridors 7 Green Belt sites 12 Metropolitan Open Land sites 115 Public Open Spaces 84 Community Open Space		of total area Brent – 15% Enfield – 38.2% Harrow – 25.7% Hounslow – 34.0% London average – 41.5%						These figures are however unlikely to have changed 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)	Completions – 1 (05/06) Permissions – 0 Loss of ? 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)	Not identified. Future data will be recorded in the AMR.	Not identified	Not identified	None identified, although noted that locally would seek to minimise loss of 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
86	Gains or loss of open space	1 application recorded for	Not identified.	Not identified	Not identified	None identified,	N/A	Without comparati		No regional 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
	designated for its nature conservation value (Annual Monitoring Report – Permissions and Completions data (2005))	development on a site forming part of a Nature Conservation Area. The approved development did not however comprise built development. There are currently 75 nature conservation sites in the borough and 5 Nature Conservation Management Areas listed in the UDP.	Future data will be recorded in AMR.			although noted that locally would seek to minimise loss open space/biodiversity.		ve data difficult to determine.		identified
83	Satisfaction with open space in the borough	77% of residents are satisfied with the borough's open space. (Residents Survey 2005/2006, TNS)	67% of residents are satisfied with the borough's open space. In respect of the quality of the Green Space, during 2004/05 the Council achieved Green Flag	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				No regional or national data is identified. Satisfaction difficult to quantify.

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
			awards for both Southall Park and Acton Park. (BVPI Report 2004/05)			by 2008.				
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, although area unknown.	Not identified	N/A unless as a percentage	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Note GLA have recently completed review of nature conservation sites	
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	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
		saxifrage 14. Wood speedwell BUTTERFLIES 1. Green hairstreak 2. Purple hairstreak 3. White letter hairstreak 3. Brown argus OTHER INVERTEBRATES 1. Crane fly - <i>Ormosia bicornis</i> 2. Fungus gnat - <i>Megaphalmidia crassicornis</i> 3. Fly - <i>Poegilobothus dulcatus</i> REPTILES 1. Grass snake 2. Common lizard AMPHIBIANS 1. Great crested newt MAMMALS 1. Hedgehog 2. Water vole 3. Pipistrelle bat								

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>FUNGI</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Antrodia pseudosinuosa 2. Orbilia fimicoloides 3. Aniptodera fusiformis 4. Sporodesmium ontariense 5. Coronicium alboglaucum 6. Hemimycena epichloe 7. Rhodocybe gemina <p>PRIORITY HABITATS</p> <p>Ancient woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Horsenden Hill Wood - Perivale Wood - Long Wood - Fox Wood <p>Old, unimproved pastures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Horsenden Hill fields (various) - Perivale Wood pastures - Northolt Manor Fields - Islip Manor - Yeading Brook Fields <p>River Brent - selected parts</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
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 identified N/A	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.
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	PTAL levels are	Not	N/A	N/A	N/A	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
	Accessibility Levels (PTAL)	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).	identified							
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 trucks by 2010, and at least 20% by 2020 (European SD Strategy 2001).				No Ealing data identified
90	Traffic Flow	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	N/A	No data to determine issue		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
91	Mode of transport to work (Census)	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
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
119	Amount of Section 106 funding secured for transport improvements (AMR 2004/05)	There were 25 sealed legal agreements, raising £5,187,000 in planning benefits in 2004/05. Nearly a	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	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
		third (31.3%) of this total was secured for transport works – the largest share of the total.								
93	Car Ownership (%) (Office for National Statistics – Census 2001)	EALING No access to car / van 31.7 Access to 1 car / van 46 Access to 2 cars / vans 18.4 Access to 3 cars / vans 3.2 Access to 4 or more cars / vans 0.4 All the cars in the area 112907 Av number of cars / vans per household 1	% with no car (wards) Highest %: South Acton 46.7% East Acton 38.6% Acton Central 37.9% Lowest %: Lady Margaret 20.4% North Greenford 21.7% Perivale 22.8%	OUTER LONDON No access to car / van 28.6 Access to 1 car / van 45.6 Access to 2 cars / vans 20.8 Access to 3 cars / vans 4 Access to 4 or more cars / vans 1.1 All the cars in the area 1865171 Av number of cars / vans per household 1.0	ENGLAND No access to car / van 26.84 Access to 1 car / van 43.69 Access to 2 cars / vans 23.56 Access to 3 cars / vans 4.52 Access to 4 or more cars / vans 1.39 All the cars in the area 22607629 Av number of cars / vans per household 1.1	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 rivers and canals recorded as good or	100%	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Enhance status and prevent further	N/A	Need to protect and		No regional or national data identified as 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
	fair quality (a) biological (b) chemical quality (see Environment Agency General Quality Assessment) 78					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).		enhance the quality of waterways in the borough.		comparator
95	The number of planning applications granted in the floodplain despite Environment Agency objections.	No data identified	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		No Ealing data identified. Difficult to monitor since introduction of standing advice. Most applications no longer referred to Environment Agency direct.

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
								use of SUDS promoted		
130	The number of properties or the area of developed land at risk from flooding	Data yet to be collected	No data identified	No data identified	Not identified	None identified	N/A			Data still to be collected. Information may 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

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
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
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 Interest Areas (UDP)	23	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 percentage of archaeological sites at risk	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	N/A	N/A	N/A	No data for Ealing identified
119	Number of Listed buildings by grade	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	N/A	N/A	N/A	No data for Ealing 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

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
Economic Indicators										
103	New Firms: Registrations – Enterprise: VAT registrations per 10,000 adults	2003 – 53.8	2001 – 46.4 2002 – 47.2	2001 – 56.8 2002 – 56.3 2003 – 61.6 (Data for London)	2001 – 37.5 2002 – 38.9 2003 – 41.8	N/A	New business registrations in Ealing have generally been increasing during the mid to late 1990's but have been falling since 2000. With the exception of the year 2001, the rate of business growth in Ealing has been consistently above that of West London since 1996, which in turn has also been above that for London and the UK during the same period.	The rate of business growth in Ealing has been consistently above that for West London, London and the UK. Accommodating this business growth will be a key challenge, as will providing a suitable environment to attract further inward investment.		

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	
104	% of all VAT registered business stocks by industrial sector, 2002 (Ealing in Figures)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture/Fishing – 0.1 • Mining/Energy/Water – 0.1 • Manuf. – 7.7 • Construction – 7.3 • Whole/Retail 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 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture/Fishing – 0.3 • Mining/Energy/Water – 0 • Manuf. – 6.7 • Construction – 6.6 • Whole/Retail Trade/Repair – 23.6 • Hotels & Restaurant – 5.7 • Transport & Comms – 3.8 • Finance – 2.1 • Business Service – 40.5 • Public Admin/Other – 12.8 • Education/Health – 1.3 (London data)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture/Fishing – 7.4 • Mining/Energy/Water – 0.1 • Manuf. – 8.8 • Construction – 10.6 • Whole/Retail Trade/Repair – 21.7 • Hotels & Restaurant – 6.8 • Transport & Comms – 4.5 • Finance – 0.9 • Business Service – 28.9 • Public Admin/Other – 8.8 • Education/Health – 1.4 (GB data)			Ealing's manufacturing and retail and wholesale sectors are slightly larger than 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.	Ealing's manufacturing and retail and wholesale sectors are slightly larger than 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.		No comparative data available overtime for Ealing.
105	Employment by industrial sector (%), 2002 (Ealing in Figures – Data from Annual Business Inquiry)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture/Fishing - 0 • Mining/Energy/Water – 0 • Manf. – 9.7 • Construction – 6.5 • Whole/Retail Trade/Repair 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture/Fishing – 0.1 • Mining/Energy/Water – 0.3 • Manf. – 6 • Construction – 3.4 • Whole/Retail Trade/Repair 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture/Fishing – 0.9 • Mining/Energy/Water – 0.7 • Manf. – 13.4 • Construction – 4.5 • Whole/Retail Trade/Repair – 			The greatest proportion of employees in Ealing work in business services, followed by retail trade	The greatest proportion of employees in Ealing work in business services,		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
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 21.7 Hotels & Restaurants – 6.1 Transport & Comms – 8.9 Finance – 1.2 Real Estate/Renting/Business Activities – 22 Public Admin/Defence/Social Security – 3.5 Education – 7.6 Health & Social work – 7.2 Other Community/Social Personal Services – 5.4 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 15.3 Hotels & Restaurants – 7.4 Transport & Comms – 7.8 Finance – 8.4 Real Estate/Renting/Busin. Act. – 23.6 Public Admin/Defence/Social Security – 5.2 Education – 7 Health & Social work – 8.6 Other Community/Social Personal Services – 7 <p>(London data)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18 Hotels & Restaurants – 6.7 Transport & Comms – 6.1 Finance – 4.3 Real Estate/Renting/Business Activities – 15.3 Public Admin/Defence/Social Security – 5.2 Education – 8.7 Health & Social work – 10.9 Other Community/Social Personal Services – 5.3 <p>(GB data)</p>		<p>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 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,</p>	<p>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 than for West London (19.4%). Employment in retail trade and wholesale is relatively high for Ealing as a comparison with London</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
							Ealing Hospital and M W Kellogg.	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 operating in Ealing	Business Link for London, West London Business Forum, Gateway Enterprise, Action Acton, Southall Regeneration Partnership, Park Royal Partnership.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			No quantitative data available for this indicator.
106	Job density (jobs per resident) in the borough	0.7	0.9	0.8	Not identified	None identified		Ealing is below the UK and London Average.		No national comparator 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	A good skills base will be essential to supporting existing businesses and new		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
							the predicted growth in population the number of employees are also likely to increase	inward investment		
108	Number of Employees (Draft EDS)	2003 – 115,060	Not identified	Not identified	Not identified	None identified		A good skills base will be essential to supporting existing businesses and new inward investment		No national or regional comparator identified
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	Not identified	N/A	N/A	N/A	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
		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								
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 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%)	N/A	Not identified	N/A	N/A	Within West London Ealing has experienced the largest increase in warehouse floorspace and the largest decrease in factory floorspace.	Ealing has a substantial supply of factory and warehouse floorspace		
113	Change in Employment Floorspace – Permissions & Completions data (2004/05) (Annual Monitoring Report)	Permissions Net loss of over 50,000 sq.m. of floorspace for B2 & B8. B1 uses experienced an increase of 12,000 sq. m.	Not identified	Not identified	N/A	N/A	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
		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.								
114	Vacancy Rates of Major Employment Locations (March – May 05)	175,108 sq. m. of industrial & warehousing premises are vacant, representing 7.8% of total stock (2005).	165,607 sq. m. (2002)	Not identified	Not identified	N/A	Whilst there has been an increase in vacant premises since 2002, it is not considered excessive.	Without comparative data it is difficult to determine.		No national or regional comparator identified.
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	Acton – 11% Ealing – 5% Greenford – 4%	Acton – 13% Ealing – 4% Grfd – 4%	N/A	N/A	Not identified	Since 2000 vacancy rates have			

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
	(Ealing Town Centre Health Checks 2004)	Hanwell – 13% Southall – 4% Northolt – 2% Park Royal – 8% (data for 2004)	Han.l- 18% South. – 4% North. – 2% Pk RI – 0% (data for 2000)				increased for Ealing and Park Royal Town Centres. Vacancy rates have decreased at Hanwell and Acton			
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.			