ARUP

Ealing Local Plan Integrated Impact Assessment

Scoping Report

Reference: 278478-10

2.0 | January 2022

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Contents

Appendices

1. Introduction

This report sets out the scope and methodology of the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) that will be carried out to inform the development of the Ealing Local Plan. The purpose of the IIA is to promote sustainable development, health and equality through better integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of the Ealing Local Plan.

The IIA will consider the requirements and scope of:

- Sustainability Assessment (SA) / Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA);
- Health Impact Assessment (HIA); and
- Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA).

A Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) will also be prepared separately.

This report comprises the scoping stage of the IIA. The purpose of this stage is to identify the key environmental, social and economic issues relevant to the Local Plan and set out the methodology and assessment framework to be used at the assessment stage. This Scoping Report comprises:

- Identification and review of relevant plans, programmes and strategies;
- Description of the baseline, including the current and likely future social, economic and environmental characteristics of Ealing;
- Presentation of the assessment framework; and
- Outline of the next steps.
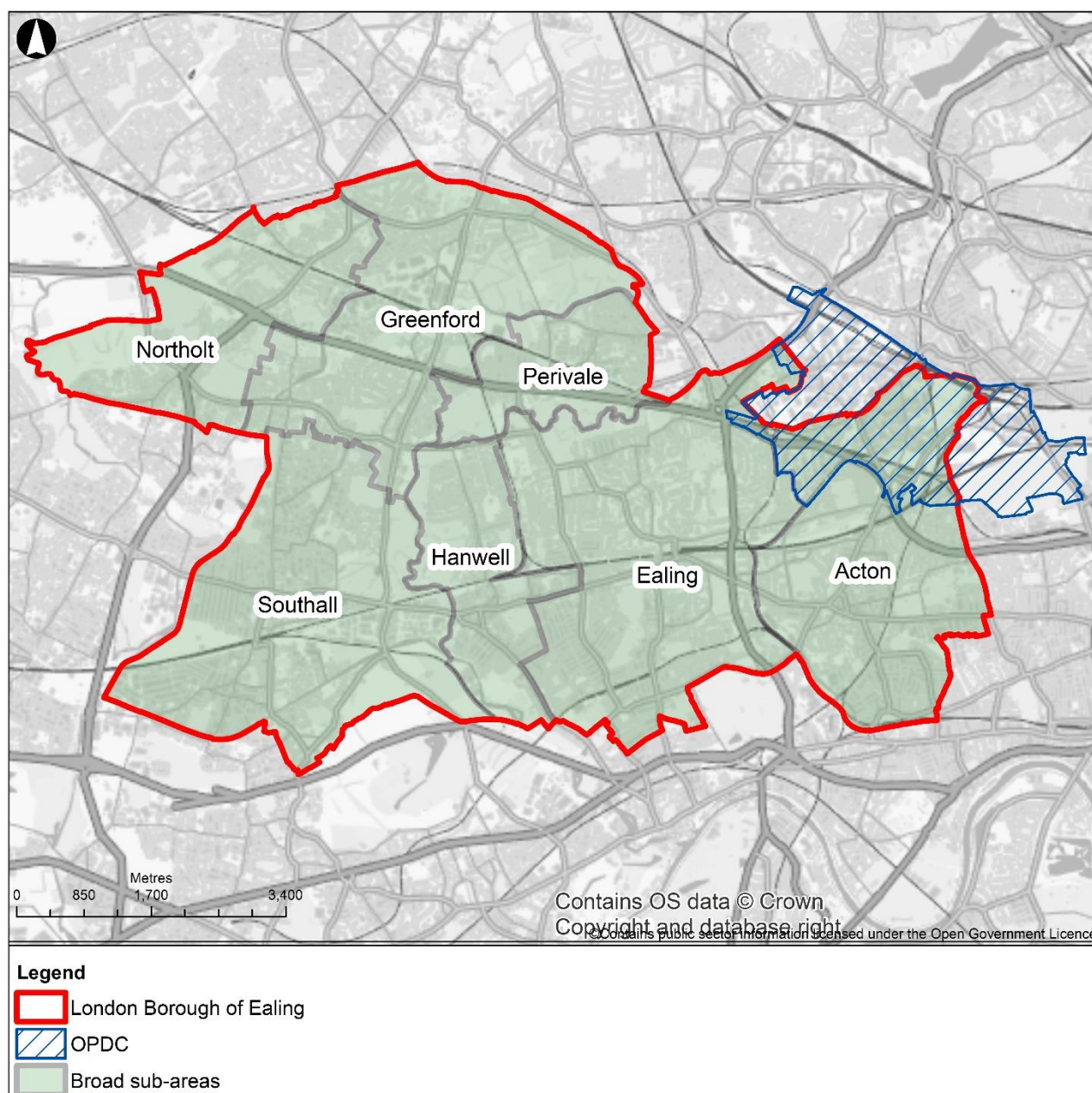
1.1 Ealing Local Plan

1.1.1 The Plan Area

Ealing is located in west London (Figure 1). The borough comprises seven broad sub-areas, each with their own character: Acton; Ealing; Greenford; Hanwell; Northolt; Perivale; and Southall. Key features of the borough include the River Brent and the Grand Union Canal and a number of green and open spaces, including Horsenden Hill, Hanger Hill and Brent River Park.

Additionally, an area in the east of the borough, including Park Royal and North Acton, forms part of the Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation (OPDC) planning area. The OPDC is the local planning authority for this area and are also in the process of developing their Local Plan[1].

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[1] OPDC 2021. Local Plan. Available online at: https://www.london.gov.uk/about-us/organisations-we-work/old-oak-and-park-royal-development-corporation-opdc/get-involved-opdc/local-plan

Figure 1: Ealing local authority area

1.1.2 The Local Plan

Ealing Council is required to prepare a Local Plan in line with Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021. A Local Plan should set out the strategy for sustainable development in the area, including detailed planning policies that support the delivery of the Local Plan objectives.

The existing Local Plan comprises multiple documents including the Development Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) 2012, Development Sites DPD 2013, Development Management DPD 2013, Joint West London Waste Plan 2015 and Planning for Schools DPD 2016[2].

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[2] Ealing Council 2013. [Current] Local Plan. Available online at: https://www.ealing.gov.uk/info/201164/local_plans

Ealing Council are in the process of developing a revised Local Plan in accordance with the guidelines from the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) that all local authorities should update their Local Plans by 2023.

The Local Plan is also required to align with the London Plan 2021, the spatial development strategy for Greater London which sets out the Mayor's vision for Good Growth across the capital[3].

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[3] Greater London Authority 2021. The London Plan 2021. Available online at: https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/london-plan/new-london-plan/london-plan-2021

2. IIA Methodology

2.1 Overview

The IIA will provide an assessment of the emerging new Ealing Local Plan and its contribution towards achieving a range of environmental, economic, health, equality and other objectives.

The IIA will test the performance of the draft Local Plan to identify the likely significant positive and negative effects. It will also assess the effects of reasonable alternatives to inform the selection of the preferred options. Where significant adverse effects are predicted, the IIA will identify the measures required to mitigate them.

As stated above, the IIA brings together multiple assessments, each with their own legal requirements and / or guidance to adhere to and apply. The SA and HIA are fully integrated, but due to the differences in the methodological approaches (as described further below) the EqIA and HRA will be more discrete assessments. Nevertheless, a fully integrated summary report will be prepared, outlining the main findings from all four component parts. This will be supported by the individual detailed assessments as separate appendices.

2.1.1 Influencing the Local Plan

As part of this process, the IIA team will provide expert advice, regularly testing and challenging the Local Plan team during the development of options and policies. The aim of this is to support and meaningfully contribute towards the development of an ambitious Local Plan in which sustainable principles are embedded throughout. The IIA will therefore be undertaken in close collaboration with Ealing's planning policy team.

Regular discussions will be supplemented with IIA workshops held at major milestones to test, challenge and discuss options and policies. Any recommendations the assessment team make, and decisions to apply these recommendations or not, will be documented and evidenced in the IIA Report to describe how the IIA process influenced the Local Plan development.

The following sections describe the methodology for the component parts of the IIA based on relevant legislation, guidance and best practice.

2.2 Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

2.2.1 Legislation and guidance (SA/SEA)

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) are required under two separate legislations with the former (SA) encompassing the requirements of the latter (SEA):

- The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires a local planning authority to carry out an SA of the local plan during its preparation. Section 39 of the Act requires that the authority preparing a Local Plan must do so "with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development".

- The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (hereafter referred to as 'the SEA Regulations') requires an assessment of the likely significant environmental effects arising from a plan or programme.

Key guidance that informs SA/SEA includes:

- The Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) guidance on Strategic Environmental Assessment Improving the effectiveness and efficiency of SEA/SA for land use plans[4];
- DLUHC Guidance - Strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal[5]; and
- Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG) Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive: guidance[6].

2.2.2   Methodology (SA/SEA)

The IIA will follow the five typical stages of SA, as recommended in the government guidance described above:

[1] Stage A: Scoping

[2] Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects

[3] Stage C: Preparing the IIA Report

[4] Stage D: Examination

[5] Stage E: Monitoring

2.2.2.1   Stage A: Scoping stage

Stage A covers the development of this Scoping Report. Although scoping is not required by law, it is best practice to prepare a Scoping Report to ensure the assessment process is proportionate and relevant to the plan being assessed. Additionally, it facilitates early engagement with stakeholders.

Table 1 describes these various tasks that form the Scoping stage, as recommended in the government guidance documents, and their location in this Report.

This stage largely comprises a review of existing information, including relevant plans and programmes and baseline information in Ealing for a range of environmental and social topics. This is used to inform the development of an assessment framework, the key output of this Scoping Report.

The assessment framework is a recognised way in which the likely significant effects of a plan can be described, analysed and compared. It comprises a set of objectives and guiding questions which will be used to assess each policy, option and site allocation. Assessment objectives are based on key considerations for the Local Plan that emerge from the review of the baseline information. Guiding questions are set for each objective to support consistent and robust assessment and to draw out sub-themes that may contribute to the overall objective.

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[4] RTPI 2018. Strategic Environmental Assessment Improving the effectiveness and efficiency of SEA/SA for land use plans . Available online at: https://www.rtpi.org.uk/research/2018/january/strategic-environmental-assessment-seasa-for-land-use-plans/

[5] DLUHC 2020. Guidance - Strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal. Available online at: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal

[6] MHCLG 2005. Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive: guidance. Available online at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/strategic-environmental-assessment-directive-guidance

Table 1: Stages of the Scoping Report process

Task	Description	Section
Review of relevant plans, programmes and strategies.	Consideration of international, national, regional and local plans, programmes and strategies, drawing out relevant issues for the development of the Local Plan and the IIA.	Section 3
Collect, analyse and summarise current and future baseline data.	Creation of a comprehensive description of the current, and likely future, baseline for Ealing, where available. Under the SEA Regulations, the following topics must be assessed: biodiversity; population; human health; fauna; flora; soil; water; air; climatic factors; material assets; cultural heritage; and landscape.	Section 4
Identify key considerations for the Local Plan.	Draws on the information collated in the baseline and identifies issues that are of relevance to the development of the Local Plan.	Section 4 (after each topic sub-section)
Develop IIA framework.	Using the list of key considerations and issues identified above, assessment objectives are developed and set out in an assessment framework.	Section 5
Prepare the scoping report and consult.	The final task is the preparation of this IIA Scoping Report.	This Scoping Report

This Scoping Report will be consulted upon in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 12 (5) of the SEA Regulations and will be issued to statutory consultation bodies (such as Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency) and other stakeholders identified by Ealing Council.

Comments on the Scoping Report will be reviewed and taken into account throughout the next stages of the IIA. The IIA Report will include a summary of this consultation process and detail any updates or changes that were made as a consequence of consultee responses.

2.2.2.2   Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects

The assessment stage will comprise three main components:

[1]   Assessment of 'reasonable alternatives' of the Local Plan taking into account the objectives of the plan, as well as its geographical scope (12 (2) (b) of the SEA Regulations);

[2]   Assessment of the draft Local Plan; and

[3]   Assessment of site allocations.

The IIA framework established in Stage A (Section 5 of this Scoping Report) will be used as the criteria to assess the effects. Each policy intervention will be assessed to determine whether or not it meets the objectives of the IIA framework (Table 2). This will be supported by narrative text providing a concise justification for the evaluation .

The assessment will be based on professional judgement, using the guiding questions set out in the framework, best practice and relevant evidence to anticipate the scale of change and its impact resulting from the policy intervention. In all cases, effects identified encompass those which are direct or indirect, permanent or temporary.

Table 2: IIA scoring

+	The policy supports the IIA Framework Objective
O	The policy neither supports nor conflicts with the IIA Framework Objective
-	The policy conflicts with the IIA Framework Objective
N/A	The policy is not relevant to the IIA Framework Objective
?	There is insufficient information to reliably assess

The assessment will also describe where objectives are complementary or potentially conflicting, or where there might be uncertainty about likely significant effects. All objectives within the framework will carry an equal weighting, though not all objectives and assessment criteria will be applicable to every policy.

Where the assessment identifies likely significant adverse effects, measures will be identified that could be implemented to avoid or reduce this effect.

2.2.2.3 *Stage C: Preparing the IIA Report*

An Interim IIA Report will be delivered at the Regulation 18[7] consultation stage, alongside a draft version of the Local Plan. As stated above, this will comprise the main report, summarising all four component parts of the IIA (SA, HIA, EqIA and HRA Screening Report), supported by the individual assessment components as appendices.

Additionally, a Non-Techincal Summary (NTS) will be prepared, providing a high level overview of the IIA in a clear, easy-read format.

The Interim IIA Report will be subject to public consultation, following which the Local Plan, and the IIA, will be updated.

A Final IIA Report will then be delivered at the Regulation 19 consultation stage, alongside the proposed final version of the Local Plan.

2.2.2.4 *Stage D: Examination*

The Local Plan and IIA Report will be subject to public examination. Following this, if amendments to the Local Plan are required, the IIA will be updated prior to the publication of the adopted version of the Local Plan.

2.2.2.5 *Stage E: Monitoring*

A Post-Adoption Statement will be published shortly after the adoption of the Local Plan, as per the requirements of the SEA Regulations. This will set out:

- how environmental, health and equalities considerations have been taken in to account as part of developing the Local Plan;
- how the opinions expressed by consultees have been taken in to account;
- the reasons why the preferred options of the Local Plan were taken forward and why reasonable alternatives were discounted; and
- key indicators which will be used to monitor the effects of the Local Plan objectives in terms of achieving the IIA objectives set out in the IIA framework.

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[7] The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, Regulation 18. Available online at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/767/regulation/18/made

Ealing Council will monitor the significant effects of the implementation of the plan with the purpose of identifying unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and being able to undertake appropriate remedial action.

2.3 Health Impact Assessment

The HIA will be fully incorporated into the IIA framework alongside the SA. Therefore, the approach will follow the SA methodology described above in Section 2.2.2.

2.3.1 Legislation and guidance (HIA)

The overarching aim of HIA is to ensure that plans and policies minimise negative impacts and maximise positive health impacts.

There is currently no statutory guidance on how to undertake an HIA. The scope, approach and methodology are driven by a range of factors including non-statutory guidance and best practice, stakeholder interests, and project or plan-specific issues.

Appropriate guidance and health assessment tools relevant to the HIA include:

- Public Health England (PHE) Health Impact Assessment in Spatial Planning[8] report;
- The London Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU) Rapid Health Impact Assessment Tool[9]; and
- The Dahlgren and Whitehead model (Figure 2)[10]

Figure 2: Dhalgren and Whitehead social model of health (1991)

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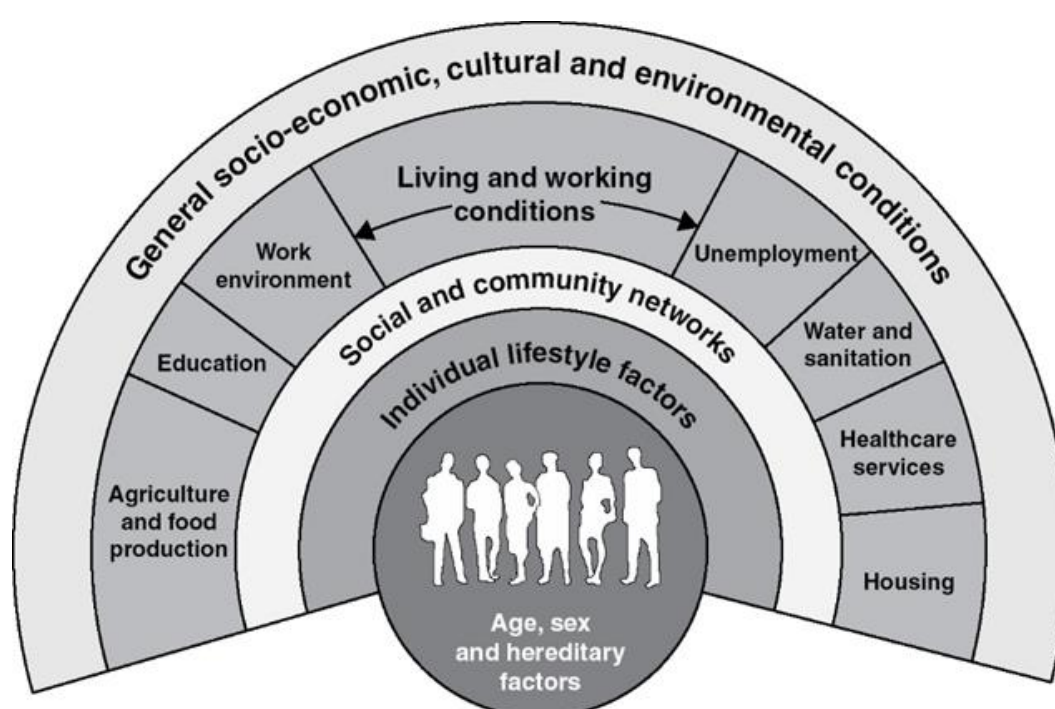
[8] Public Health England 2020. Health Impact Assessment in spatial planning. Available online at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-impact-assessment-in-spatial-planning

[9] NHS London Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU) 2019. Rapid Health Assessment Tool. Available online at: https://www.healthyurbandevelopment.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/HUDU-Rapid-HIA-Tool-October-2019.pdf

[10] Dahlgren G, Whitehead M. 1991. Policies and Strategies to Promote Social Equity in Health. Stockholm, Sweden: Institute for Futures Studies.

2.3.2   Methodology (HIA)

Specific objectives and guiding questions related to health are included in the IIA framework.

These objectives and questions have been informed by the tools and guidance documents described above, particularly the NHS HUDU assessment matrix and the health outcomes set out in the PHE Report.

The assessment framework is described in Section 5 of this Scoping Report.

2.4   Equality Impact Assessment

The EqIA will be a discrete assessment. It will be summarised in the main IIA Report, with the full EqIA set out in an appendix.

2.4.1   Legislation and guidance (EqIA)

The Equality Act 2010 imposes a duty on public bodies that shape policy, deliver service and / or employ people. The duty requires public bodies to:

- have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination;
- advance equality of opportunity; and,
- foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities.

EqIA is a means of systematically identifying and assessing the likely effects arising from the design and implementation of a proposed plan, policy, or project for people sharing one or more protected characteristics. EqIA itself is not a legal requirement[11] and formal guidance on the approach is not available. However, it is a recognised method commonly employed to demonstrate compliance with the Equality Act.

2.4.2   Methodology (EqIA)

The EqIA will identify the likely effects on discriminatory practices, the potential to alter the opportunities of certain groups of people and / or effects on relationships between different groups of people which could arise as a result of the proposals.

In order to understand which groups of people (or individuals) may suffer discrimination the Equality Act sets out a series of "protected characteristics":

1. age
2. disability
3. gender reassignment
4. marriage and civil partnership
5. pregnancy and maternity
6. race
7. religion or belief
8. sex
9. sexual orientation

The assessment will identify whether people with protected characteristics would be disproportionately or differentially affected by the proposals. This can be defined as:

- Disproportionate: there may be a disproportionate equality effect where people with a particular protected characteristic make up a greater proportion of those affected than in the wider population.
- Differential: there may be a differential equality effect where people with a protected characteristic are affected differently from the general population as a result of vulnerabilities or restrictions they face because of that protected characteristic.

The equality duty only applies to the protected characteristic of marriage and civil partnership in relation to employment discrimination. It is therefore considered unlikely that there would be effects from the Local

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[11] House of Commons 2020. The Public Sector Equality Duty and Equality Impact Assessments. Available online at: https://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN06591/SN06591.pdf

Plan proposals for people on the basis of marriage and civil partnership. As such, this characteristic has been scoped out of the assessment.

Whilst socio-economic status is not a characteristic protected by the Equality Act, it is best practice to consider this topic in an EqIA due to its close association with the protected characteristics. Socio-economic groups to be considered in the EqIA include those on low incomes, carers and those living in deprived areas.

The EqIA will therefore comprise an assessment of the potential effects of the draft Local Plan on each of the protected characteristics (excluding marriage and civil partnership) and socio-economic status.

2.5   Habitats Regulations Assessment

The HRA will be a discrete process. It will be set out in an appendix and summarised in the main IIA Report.

2.5.1   Legislation (HRA)

European Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna (the 'Habitats Directive') requires that any plan or programme likely to have a significant impact upon Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA), and Ramsar sites, which is not directly concerned with the management of the site for nature conservation, must be subject to an Appropriate Assessment. This process is referred to as a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).

2.5.2   Methodology (HRA)

HRA screening will be undertaken to determine whether the Local Plan would cause an adverse impact on the integrity of protected areas, in terms of their conservation objectives and qualifying interests. This process will be documented in a Screening Report which will be appended to the Interim IIA Report. Should the Screening stage identify the potential for significant effects, then the HRA will progress to the next stage, Appropriate Assessment.

3. Policy Context

The Ealing Local Plan and the IIA will be influenced by other plans, programmes and strategies. This is recognised by Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations which requires the Scoping Report to set out:

> *"an outline of the contents and main objectives of the Plan and its relationship with other relevant plans or programmes"* and

> *"the environmental protection objectives established at International, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation"*

It is therefore necessary to review the environmental, social and economic objectives contained within key legislation and strategies that are of relevance to the Ealing Local Plan. This section provides a summary of the plans, programmes and strategies at an international, national, regional and local scale that inform the Local Plan. Further detail is provided in Appendix A.

It should be noted that in January 2020 the UK left the European Union (EU). Legislation, including the SEA Regulations, has subsequently undergone amendments to ensure the law functions correctly following the UK withdrawal. Therefore, relevant EU plans and policy, although transposed into national plans, policy and legislation, have still been considered.

3.1 International policy

At the international level there is a wide range of plans, programmes and strategies which shape national legislation and commitments. Key plans include:

- The United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement;
- EU Eighth Environmental Action Programme to 2030 and Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 (2020); and
- Various EU directives including the Water Framework Directive, Ambient Air Quality Directive and Birds Directive.

3.2 National policy

The overarching planning framework is the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021. This sets out the Government's planning policy for England and how they are expected to be applied. The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, which includes economic, social and environmental dimensions. The Local Plan must be consistent with the NPPF requirements for local plan making.

Sitting alongside the NPPF is the National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) which sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how they should be applied.

Other key national policy documents include:

- The Clean Growth Strategy (2017) and Clean Air Strategy (2019);
- The 25 Year Environment Plan;
- The Industrial Strategy: building a Britain fit for the future (2017);
- The PHE Strategy 2020-2025;
- Decarbonising Transport: Setting the Challenge (2020); and
- The National Planning Policy for Waste (2014).

3.3   Regional policy

The London Plan (2021) provides the overall framework for development over the next 20-25 years. It provides the London-wide strategic policy context within which Local Planning Authorities should set their detailed local planning policies. The London Plan is legally part of Ealing's Development Plan.   It brings together the geographic and locational aspects of other strategies and provides the policy framework for the Mayor's own decisions on strategic planning.

Alongside this, there are several strategies setting out the Mayor's vision for specific topic areas, including housing, transport and the environment.

Given the proximity and close relationship with neighbouring boroughs (Brent, Hammersmith, Hounslow, Hillingdon and Harrow) and the OPDC, there is the potential for cross-boundary and in-combination effects as a result of the Local Plan implementation. Therefore the neighbouring Local Plans are also of relevance to the development of the Ealing Local Plan and this IIA.

3.4   Local policy

The Council Plan (2021-2022) sets out the Council's vision for Ealing across three priority areas:

- Creating good jobs;
- Tackling the climate crisis; and
- Fighting inequality

Ealing Council also has a number of existing strategies and plans. This includes policies on equality and diversity, health and wellbeing including mental health, transport, air quality, climate, flood risk and several housing strategies. Additionally Ealing is covered by the West London Waste Plan (2015).

3.5   Summary of key considerations

A summary of the key considerations established from the review of plans, policies and programmes is set out in Table 3.

Table 3: Key considerations identified in the review of relevant plans, policies and programmes

Topic	Key considerations
Population, demographics and equality groups	Take into account the needs of those with protected characteristics. Create mixed, vibrant and inclusive communities. Provide a range of accessible services and ensure greater connectivity. Ensure public spaces support all needs and equality of access.
Housing	Provide genuinely affordable housing to meet need. Provide a range of types and tenures of housing. Reduce rough sleeping and homelessness.
Economy, Employment and Education	Support a competitive economy. Improve access to employment and training opportunities. Support the viability and vitality of town centres. Support a diverse economy. Promote sustainable economic growth. Support educational excellence and wellbeing.

Topic	Key considerations
Health and well-being	Improve people's health.
	Reduce health inequalities.
	Support active and healthy lifestyles.
	Protect and provide open, green and play spaces, and community, leisure and recreational facilities.
	Protect against potential impacts on human health as a result of climate change.
Transport and connectivity	Promote sustainable forms of transport, especially low-carbon transport.
	Support reintegration of land uses
	Encourage walking, cycling and public transport use.
	Reduce private vehicle use.
	Promote the use of new and emerging technology to support a modal shift to sustainable forms of transport.
Air and noise pollution	Improve air quality, particularly in areas where standards are currently not being met.
	Reduce traffic-related noise and air quality pollution.
Material assets and land use	Make the best use of previously developed land.
	Protect soil resources
	Support the re-use of waste and initiatives towards valuing waste as a resource (promoting circular economy principles).
	Ensure industrial land is sufficient to meet current and future needs.
Townscape and heritage	Protect and enhance heritage assets.
	Preserve, protect and improve landscapes (townscapes).
	Promote good design that is sympathetic to heritage assets.
	Enhance and respect the character and context of the local area.
	Protect and provide access to open and green spaces.
	Deliver well-designed places.
Biodiversity	Preserve, protect and improve ecological assets.
	Promote connectivity between ecological habitats.
	Achieve biodiversity net gain.
	Protect and promote trees and woodlands.
Climate Change	Contribute to reducing carbon emissions in line with targets.
	Promote energy efficiency.
	Promote and provide renewable energy.
	Facilitate resilience to extreme weather events associated with climate change.
Water and flood risk	Promote the sustainable use of water resources.
	Maintain and improve water quality, including groundwater.
	Avoid increasing flood risk, including constructing development in areas of high flood risk.
	Ensure new development does not put pressure on existing water supplies.

4. Baseline Information and Key considerations

This integrated baseline provides the basis for assessing the likely significant effects of the Ealing Local Plan. It describes the existing situation in Ealing, and where available, also describes future trends.

The scope of the baseline covers all component parts of the IIA, describing information in relation to the environment, health and equalities. It also incorporates other topics relevant to the Local Plan development, such as transport and housing. A summary of the key baseline features and considerations for the IIA and Local Plan are set out at the end of each topic section.

The baseline uses information from a range of publicly available sources, including data collected by Office for National Statistics (ONS), Greater London Authority, Public Health England and Transport for London. Data collected by Ealing Council is also included in the baseline, including monitoring reports from their previous Local Plan[12].

The COVID-19 pandemic, which began to severely impact the UK in 2020, will have had a substantial effect on several topics discussed within the baseline, including health and well-being, economy and employment, transport and air quality. The effects of the pandemic have been experienced differently by different groups of people, in particular according to age, race, income and occupation[13] and are interlinked with multiple other inequalities that are represented within the baseline. Effects may be short-term or long-term, and may not yet be reflected in the most recent data available. Where a COVID-19 effect appears within the data, or has not yet appeared but may impact future trends, this is noted in the relevant sections.

4.1 Population, demographics and equality groups

4.1.1 Population

The population of Ealing is around 342,000 people. Table 4 shows that the population is predicted to decline by 2031, a contrast to London and England projections[14,15].

Table 4: Population estimates and projections

	Midyear population estimates 2020	Projected population 2031	Projected population % increase 2020-2031
Ealing	341,982	335,119	-2%
London	8,908,081	9,431,095	6%
England	55,977,178	59,389,102	6%

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[12] Ealing Council 2021. Interim Authorities Monitoring Reports 2014-2019. Available online at: https://www.ealing.gov.uk/downloads/download/560/annual_monitoring_report_amr

[13] PHE 2020, Disparities in the risk and outcomes of COVID. Available online at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/908434/Disparities_in_the_risk_and_outcomes_of_COVID_August_2020_update.pdf
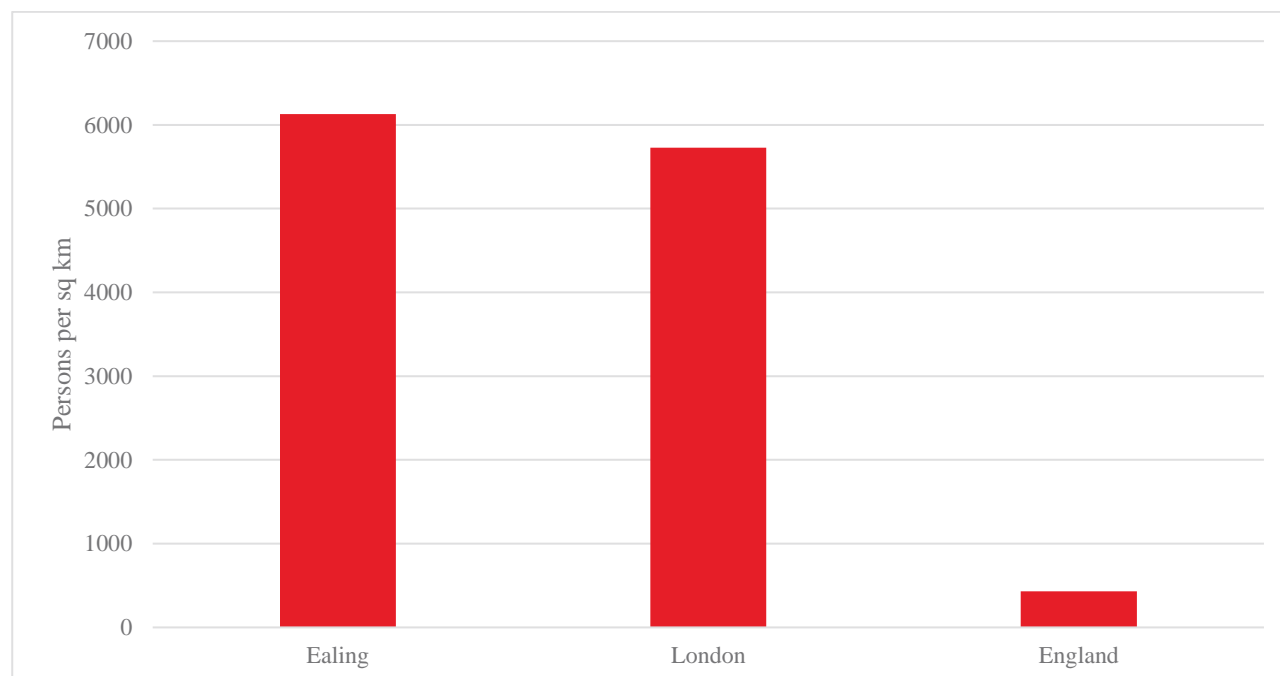
[14] ONS 2020. Estimates of the population for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland . Available online at: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland

[15] ONS 2018. Population projections for local authorities. Available online at: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandtable2

4.1.2   Population density

Ealing has an average population density that is higher than the London average and considerably higher than the national average (Figure 3)[16]. Population density varies substantially across different areas within the borough (Figure 4)[17].
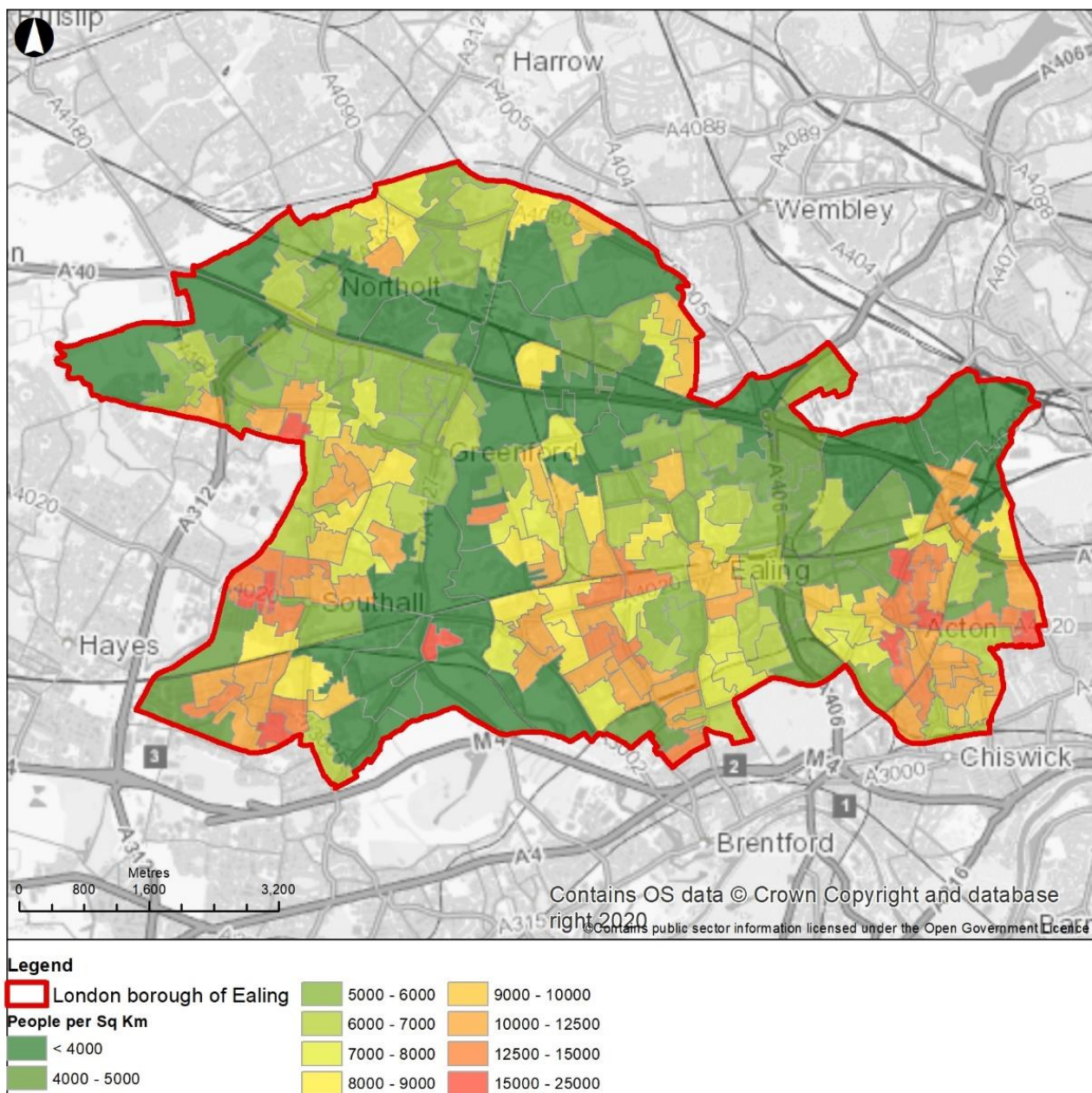
Figure 3: Population density

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[16] ONS 2020. Estimates of the population for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Available online at: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland

[17] ONS 2020. Lower layer Super Output Area population density. Available online at: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/lowersuperoutputareapopulationdensity

Figure 4: Population density in Ealing

Legend

London borough of Ealing

People per Sq Km

|	
< 4000	
4000 - 5000	
5000 - 6000	9000 - 10000
6000 - 7000	10000 - 12500
7000 - 8000	12500 - 15000
8000 - 9000	15000 - 25000

4.1.3   Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official measure of relative deprivation in England, based on 39 separate indicators across seven key domains (income; employment; health deprivation and disability; education skills and training; crime; barriers to housing and services; and living environment). Deprivation is distinct from living on a low income in that people are considered deprived if they lack any kind of resources, not just income.

The IMD in Ealing varies substantially across the borough, and there are a number of pockets of deprivation, particularly in the west (Figure 5)[18].

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[18] ONS 2019. English indices of deprivation. Available online at: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019
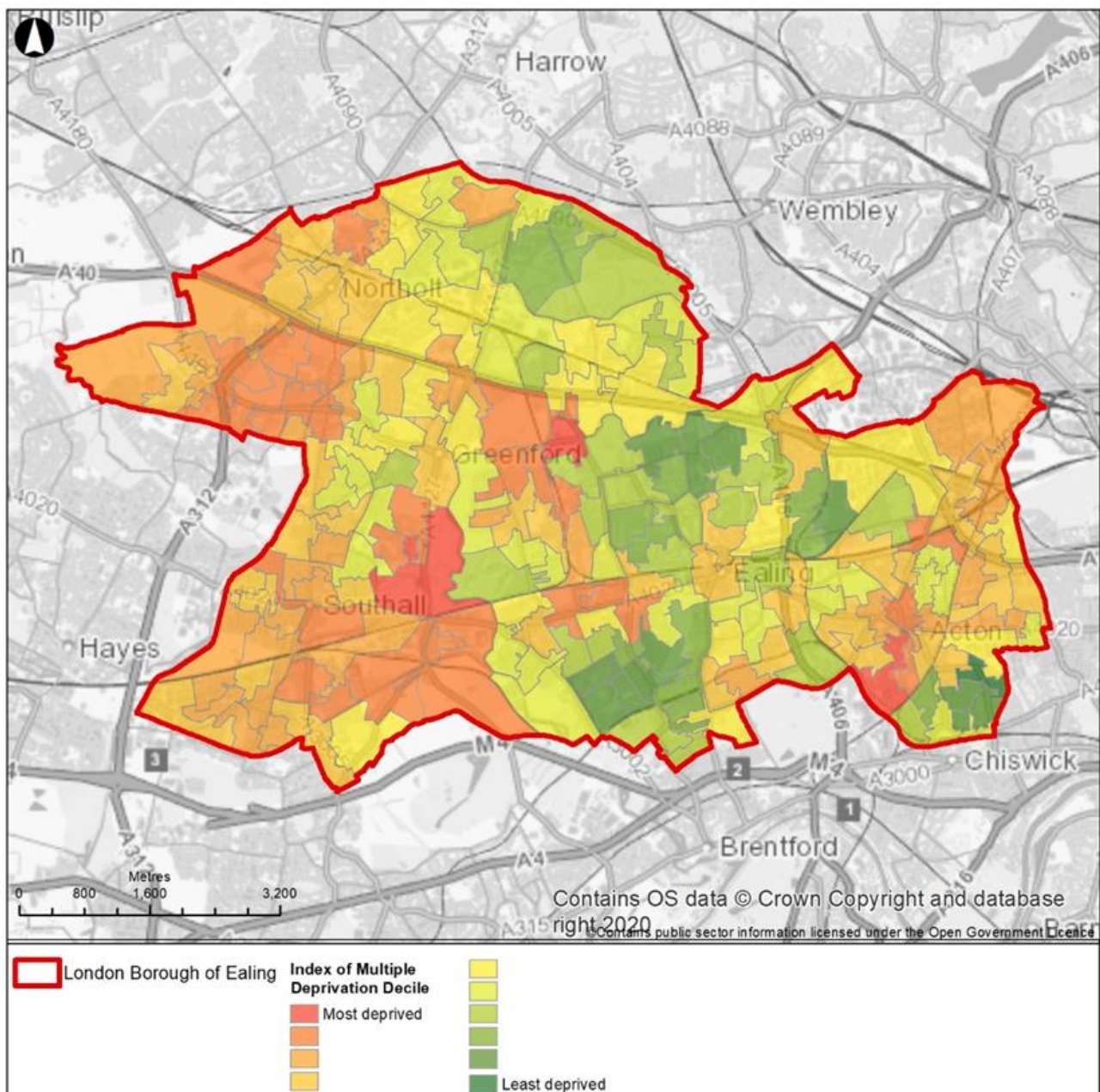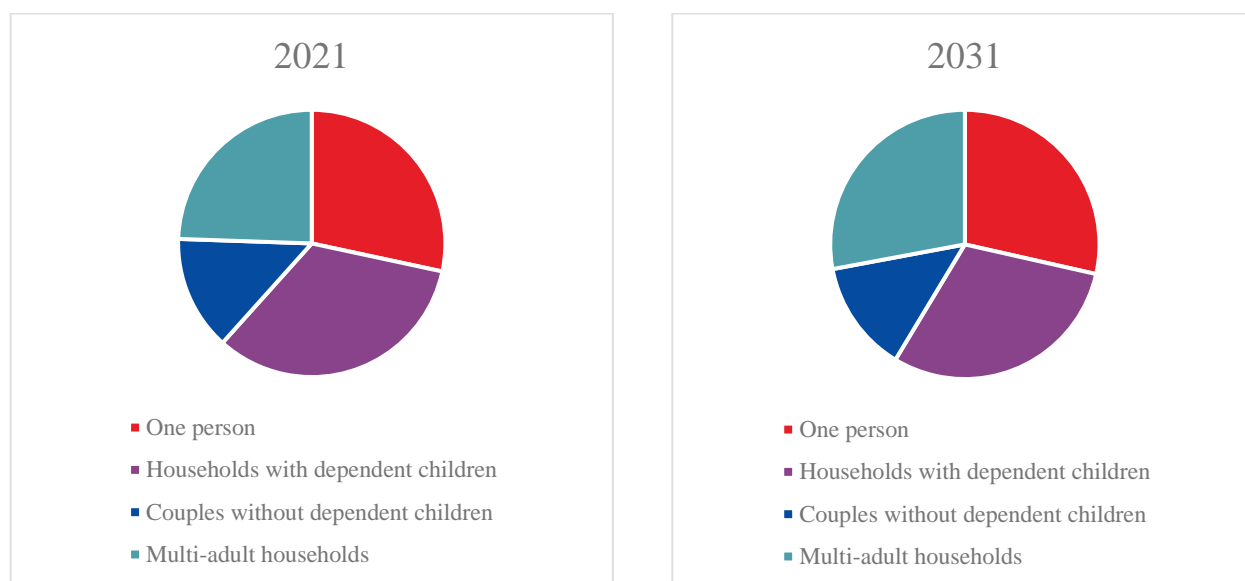
4.1.4 Household composition

Within Ealing there are an estimated 144,369 households. Figure 6 illustrates estimates for current and future household composition[19].

The most common type of household currently is those with dependent children. It is estimated that by 2031, households with dependent children will account for a smaller proportion of household composition and will be broadly comparable to the proportions of both single person and multi-adult households. In both 2021 and 2031, couples without dependent children make up the smallest proportion of households.

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[19] ONS 2020. Household projections for England. Available online at:
https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/householdprojectionsforengland
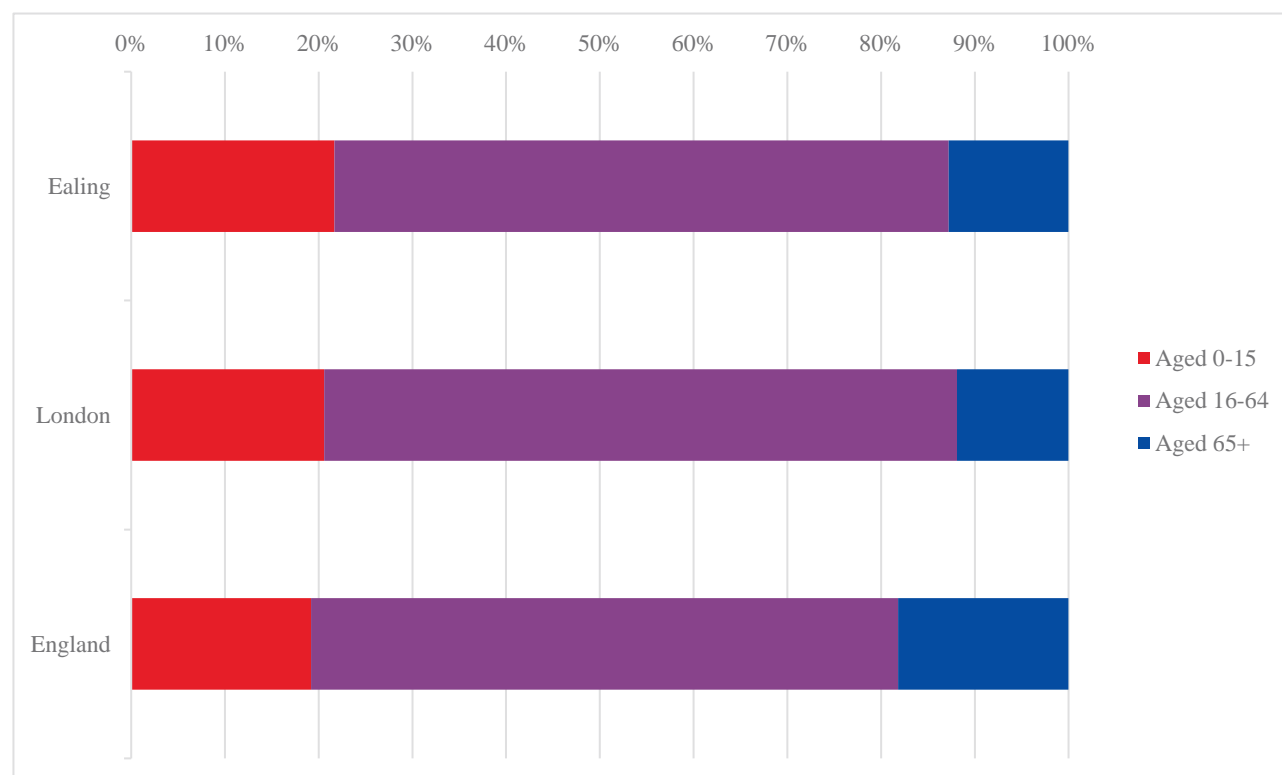
Figure 6: Household composition: 2021 and 2031

4.1.5 Age

Ealing has an average population aged 0-15, a population aged 16-64 that is in line with the London average but higher than the national average, and a population aged 65+ that is in line with the London average but lower than the national average (Figure 7)[14].

Figure 7: Population age breakdown

There is projected to be a small decrease in the proportion of the population aged 0-15 by 2031, and a small increase in the proportion of the population aged over 65 (Figure 8)[14].

Figure 8: Population age breakdown: 2021 and 2031
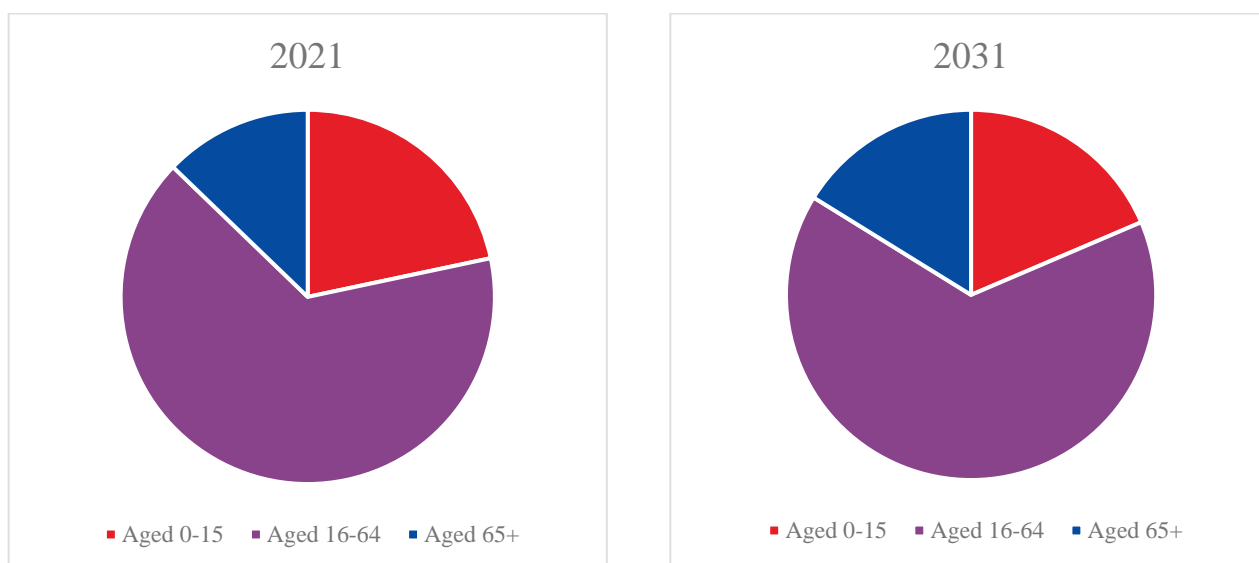
4.1.6 Ethnicity

Ealing is ethnically diverse (Figure 9)

Figure 9[20]. Ethnicity trends are broadly stable, with a minor reduction in the 'White British' group and minor increases in the 'Other White' and 'Other Asian' groups between 2016 and 2026.

Figure 9: Ethnicity (2016, 2021 and 2026)

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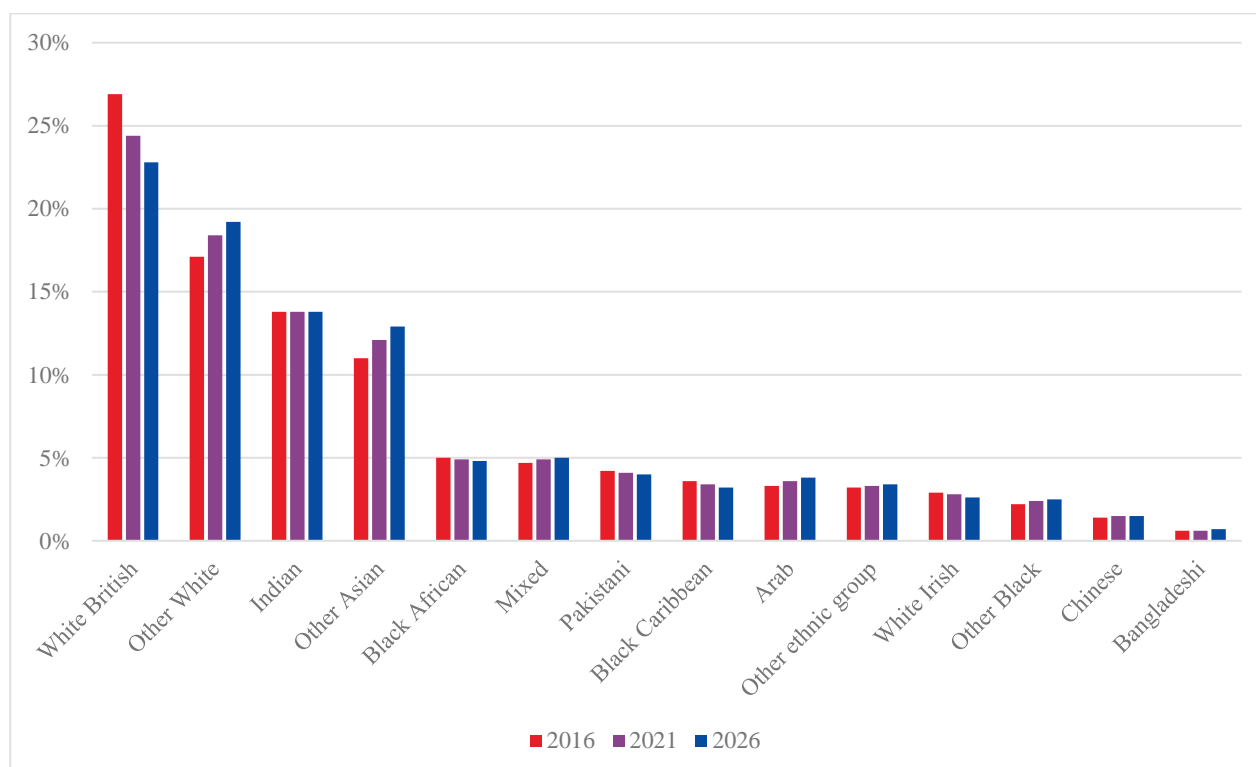
[20] GLA, 2015. Ethnic Group Population Projections. Available online at:
https://www.ealing.gov.uk/downloads/download/4164/ethnic_group_population_projections_egpp

According to the 2011 Census, Ealing had a UK-born population of 52%, lower than the regional and national averages at 63% and 87% respectively[21]. Although these figures are likely to have changed, the broad comparison that Ealing has a large foreign-born population is likely to have remained accurate.

4.1.7 Religion or belief

The percentage of residents in Ealing belonging to different religions varies substantially compared to both the regional and national figures (Figure 10)[22].

The most common religion is Christianity, although this is lower than London, and significantly lower than the national figure. Ealing has large Hindu and Muslim populations, a significantly larger Sikh population, and a small population of those who actively state that they have no religion.

Figure 10: Religion (Ealing, London and England 2011)
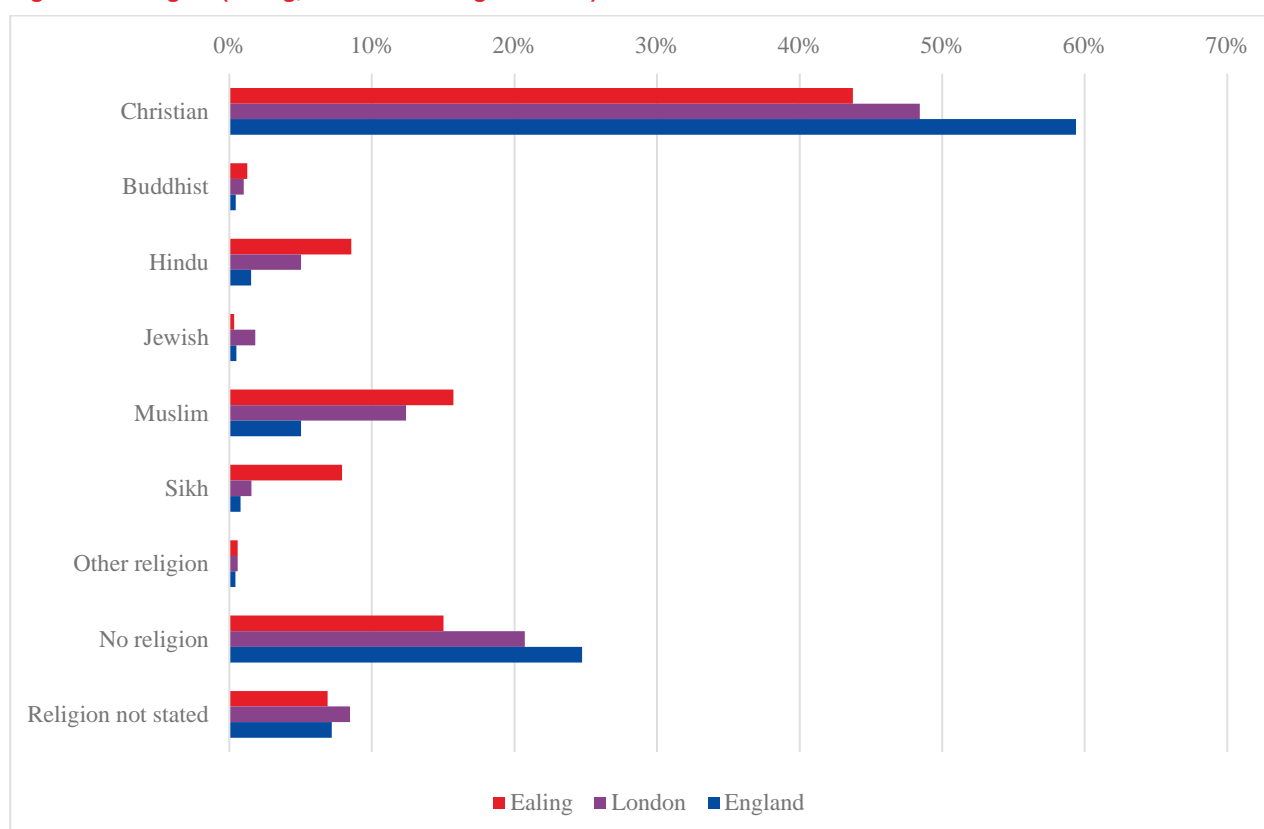
4.1.8 Sex

The population of Ealing is 50% male and 50% female. This is broadly in line with regional and national populations[23].

4.1.9 Sexual orientation

Experimental data on sexual orientation is available at a regional scale[24]. Table 5 shows that 5% of the population of London are estimated to identify as gay, lesbian, bisexual or other.

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[21] ONS Census, 2011. Dataset: KS204EW- Country of birth. Available online at: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/ks204ew

[22] ONS Census, 2011. Dataset : QS208EW- Religion. Available online at: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/qs208ew

[23] ONS 2020. Estimates of the population for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Available online at: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland

[24] ONS 2019. Sexual orientation UK. Available online at: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/sexuality/datasets/sexualidentityuk

Table 5: Sexual orientation estimates

	London	England
Heterosexual or straight	89%	93%
Gay or lesbian	3%	2%
Bisexual	1%	1%
Other	1%	1%
Don't know or refuse	7%	3%

4.1.10   Gender reassignment

Trans is a general term for people whose gender is different from the gender assigned to them at birth. For example, a trans man is someone that transitioned from woman to man.

There is limited information about what proportion of the population is transgender, but the Government Equalities Office tentatively estimates it may be around 200,000-500,000 people nationally[25].

4.1.11   Population, demographics and equalities summary

Table 6 summarises the key features of the population, demographics and equalities baseline and outlines considerations for the IIA and Local Plan in relation to these topics

Table 6: Population, demographic and equality baseline summary

Key baseline features	Considerations
Aging population High population density High working age population Falling population projections Pockets of deprivation Ethnically and religiously diverse populations High foreign-born populations Households with dependent children	New developments should reflect the diverse character of the area. Services should cater for ethnically and religiously diverse communities. Future housing need should reflect population trends. Larger than national average working age population can support economic growth. Homes should be built to the London Housing Design Guide[26]. Deliver adaptable and accessible homes for disabled and elderly residents. Work in partnership with families, ethnic minorities and vulnerable groups.

4.2   Housing

4.2.1   Housing tenure

Approximately 50% of homes in Ealing are owner-occupied with a roughly equal split between those owned outright and those with a mortgage / loan[27] (Table 7). Approximately 64% of homes are rented, 28% privately and 36% socially rented.

In terms of rental prices, the monthly average (mean) was £1484 during the 12 months to Q1 2019, which is lower than the London average of £1727 for the same time period[28].

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[25] Government Equality Office 2020. Trans People in the UK. Available online at:
at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/721642/GEO-LGBT-factsheet.pdf

[26] GLA 2016. Housing design. Available online at: https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/housing-and-land/improving-quality/housing-design

[27] Ealing data 2019. Housing data. Available online at: https://data.ealing.gov.uk/housing/

[28] Valuation Office Agency 2019. Average Private Rents, Borough. Available online at: https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/average-private-rents-borough

Table 7: Housing tenure

Ownership and tenancy type	Ealing	London
Owned: owned outright	19%	17%
Owned: owned with a mortgage or loan	24%	22%
Shared ownership (part owned and part rented)	1%	1%
Private rented: private landlord or letting agency	22%	19%
Private rented: other	1%	1%
Social rented	15%	19%
Social rented: rented from council (Local Authority)	9%	11%
Social rented: other	6%	9%
Living rent free	1%	1%

4.2.2   House prices

Over the last two decades housing affordability has worsened, largely driven by increasing house prices[29]. Alongside the rest of London, Ealing has a higher property price to earnings ratio than other parts of the country. In Ealing, the ratio was 14.7 in 2020 compared to 9.6 in 2010. This 2020 ratio is significantly higher than the England average of 7.8.

The average (median) price of a property in Ealing is higher than the London average. In December 2020 the average price in Ealing was £506,000, compared with £495,000 across London. This is the result of a strong upward trend over the previous decade, when the average house price in Ealing was £279,000 and £287,000 across London.

4.2.3   Homelessness and overcrowding

Ealing has a higher than average (median) number of those considered homeless and in priority need, with 5.2% in this category compared to the London average of 4.2%[27].

Levels of overcrowding are slightly higher than then the London average at 23% compared to 22%, respectively. The highest levels of overcrowding are found in Southall Green and East Acton, where 35% of households are short of at least one room[30].

4.2.4   Housing need

It is estimated that affordable housing for 17,935 households is needed in Ealing, which would provide for the current unmet needs for affordable housing in addition to the projected future growth in affordable housing need[31].

Table 8 and Table 9 set out which areas within Ealing have the greatest housing potential based on anticipated delivery from large sites, relative to the broad sub-areas and growth corridors[32].

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[29] ONS 2020. Housing affordability in England Wales: 2020. Available online at:
https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/bulletins/housingaffordabilityinenglandandwales/2020

[30] Ealing Council 2014. [current] Ealing Housing and homelessness Strategy. Available online at:
https://www.ealing.gov.uk/downloads/download/3001/ealing_housing_and_homelessness_strategy_2014-19

[31] Ealing Council 2018. [current] Ealing Strategic Housing Market Assessment. Available online at:
https://www.ealing.gov.uk/downloads/download/3015/ealing_strategic_housing_market_assessment

[32] Ealing council 2012. [currently Development Core Strategy DPD. Available online at:
https://www.ealing.gov.uk/info/201166/development_core_strategy_dpd

Table 8: Housing potential from large sites 2011- 2026

	Units	% of whole borough
Uxbridge Road Corridor	9187	74%
A40 Corridor	3110	25%
Outside of the corridors	110	1%
Whole Borough	**12,407**	**100%**

Table 9: Housing potential by area from large sites 2011 - 2026

	Units	% of whole borough
Acton	2300	18%
Ealing	3200	24%
Greenford	470	3%
Hanwell	270	2%
Northolt	460	3%
Park Royal	1500	10%
Perivale	0	<1%
Southall	4200	40%
Total	**12,400**	**100%**

4.2.5   Housing summary

Table 10 summarises the key features of the housing baseline and outlines considerations for the IIA and Local Plan in relation to this topic.

Table 10: Housing baseline summary

Key baseline features	Considerations
High housing prices – in terms of rental accommodation and home ownership Overcrowding and homelessness	A range of homes, including affordable housing, are required throughout the borough. Deliver advice and support through the provision of suitable accommodation, training and employment. Consider adaptable housing with space for home working.

4.3   Economy and Employment

4.3.1   Employment

In Ealing 77.5% of the population is in employment, above the London average (73.8%) and the national average (74.4%). Employment rates in Ealing differ between females and males. Of the female population, 71% is in employment, broadly in line with regional and national figures, compared to 83.5% of the male population, around 6% above regional and national figures[33].

Based on 2020 data, professional, scientific and technical industries are the largest industries within Ealing. This reflects the London and national trends[34] (Table 11). Other sizeable industries include construction and information and communication.

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[33] ONS 2021. Annual population survey. Available online at: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/

[34] ONS 2020. UK business: activity, size and location. Available online at:
https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation/datasets/ukbusinessactivitysizeandlocation

Table 11: Percentage of businesses by Broad Industry Group

Industry	Ealing	London	England
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	<1%	<1%	4%
Production	4%	3%	5%
Construction	14%	11%	13%
Motor trades	2%	1%	3%
Wholesale	6%	4%	4%
Retail	9%	8%	8%
Transport & Storage (inc. postal)	4%	3%	5%
Accommodation & food services	4%	5%	6%
Information & communication	13%	14%	9%
Finance & insurance	1%	3%	2%
Property	4%	5%	4%
Professional, scientific & technical	18%	23%	18%
Business administration & support services	9%	10%	9%
Public administration & defence	<1%	<1%	<1%
Education	2%	2%	2%
Health	4%	3%	4%
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	6%	7%	6%

The COVID-19 pandemic had an initial downward impact on national employment rates. The latest ONS report states that employment rates have continued to recover throughout 2021, to just over 1% lower than before the COVID-19 pandemic[35]. The COVID-19 pandemic has had different impacts across different occupations, in particular through the temporary loss of employment in certain sectors and through the increased exposure to COVID-19 experienced by those working in 'front-line' occupations[36].

4.3.2   Employment deprivation

The IMD Employment domain measures the numbers of adults involuntarily excluded from the labour market. Although there is a mix of very high and very low employment deprivation, in general employment deprivation is worse in the west, and towards the eastern edge, with lower deprivation in the central zone (Figure 11).

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[35] ONS 2021. Employment in the UK. Available online at:
https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/employmentintheuk/latest

[36] PHE 2020, Disparities in the risk and outcomes of COVID. Available online at:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/908434/Disparities_in_the_risk_and_outcomes_of_COVID_August_2020_update.pdf

Figure 11: Employment deprivation in Ealing
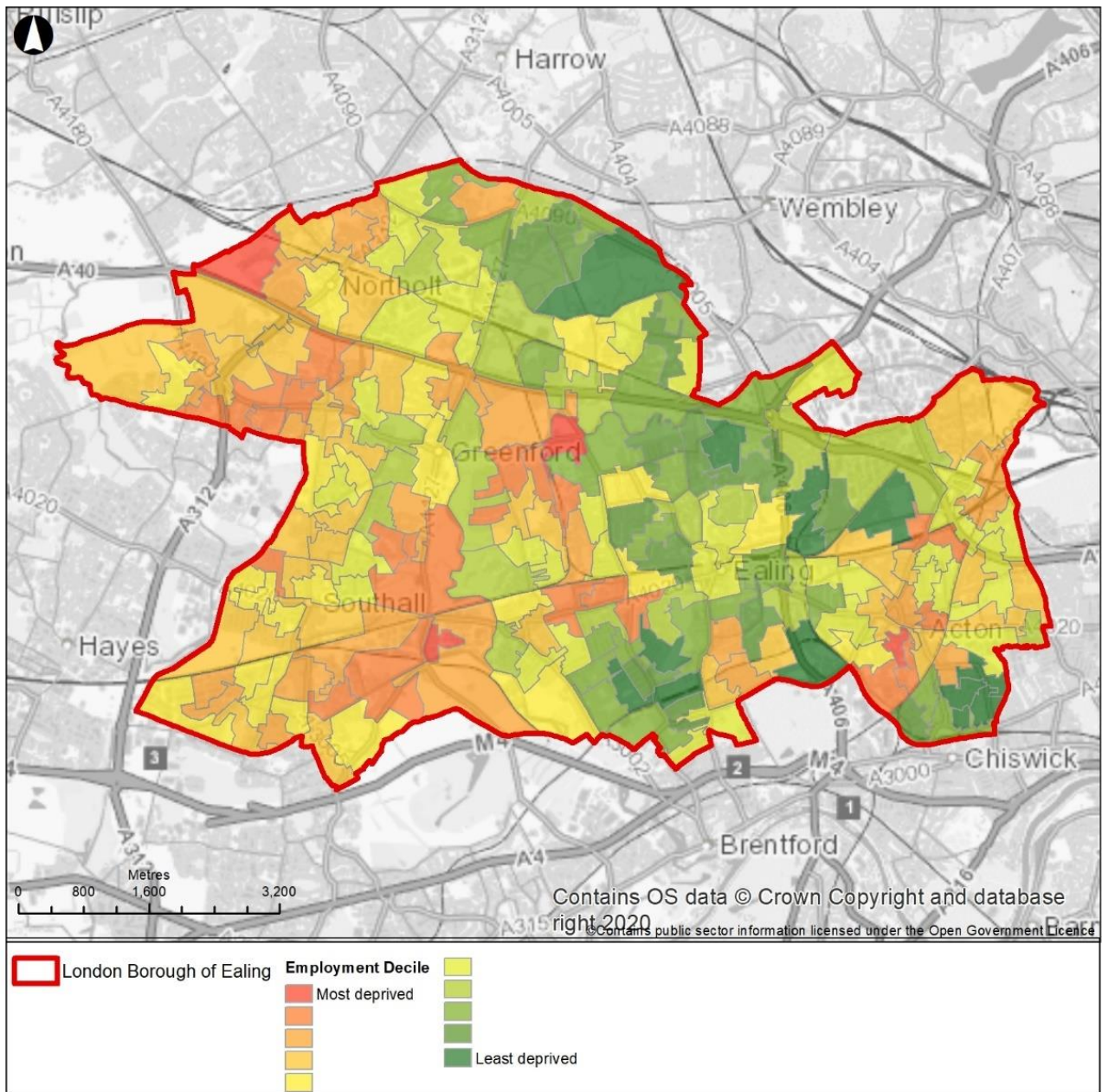
4.3.3 Economic sites and businesses

According to the 2012 State of Ealing report, Ealing is in a good economic position due in part to its location between the West End and Heathrow Airport[37].

There is a hierarchy of Town Centres in London, as defined by the London Plan: International Centres, Metropolitan Centres, Major Centres and District Centres[38]. Ealing Town Centre is the main commercial centre and the only Metropolitan Centre designation in the borough. Southall is designated a Major Centre.

The 2010 Joint Retail Needs Study Update reported that Ealing Metropolitan Centre was performing strongly as a consequence of demand in the market and a high level of comparison goods expenditure growth, which had not been matched by any significant new floorspace being developed[39]. It noted that additional floorspace is needed in Ealing Town Centre and in the smaller towns of Acton, Hanwell and Greenford. It concluded that Ealing was fulfilling the role of a Metropolitan Centre, but support is needed to ensure the centre responds to competition from Westfield and Brent Cross.

Although Ealing did not see a net loss of businesses between 2009 and 2019, growth stagnated from 2013[40]. There has been a steady decline in the number of new businesses as well as an increase in the number of business closures under since 2016 (Figure 12 and Figure 13).

Figure 12: Ten year trend in business births and deaths in Ealing

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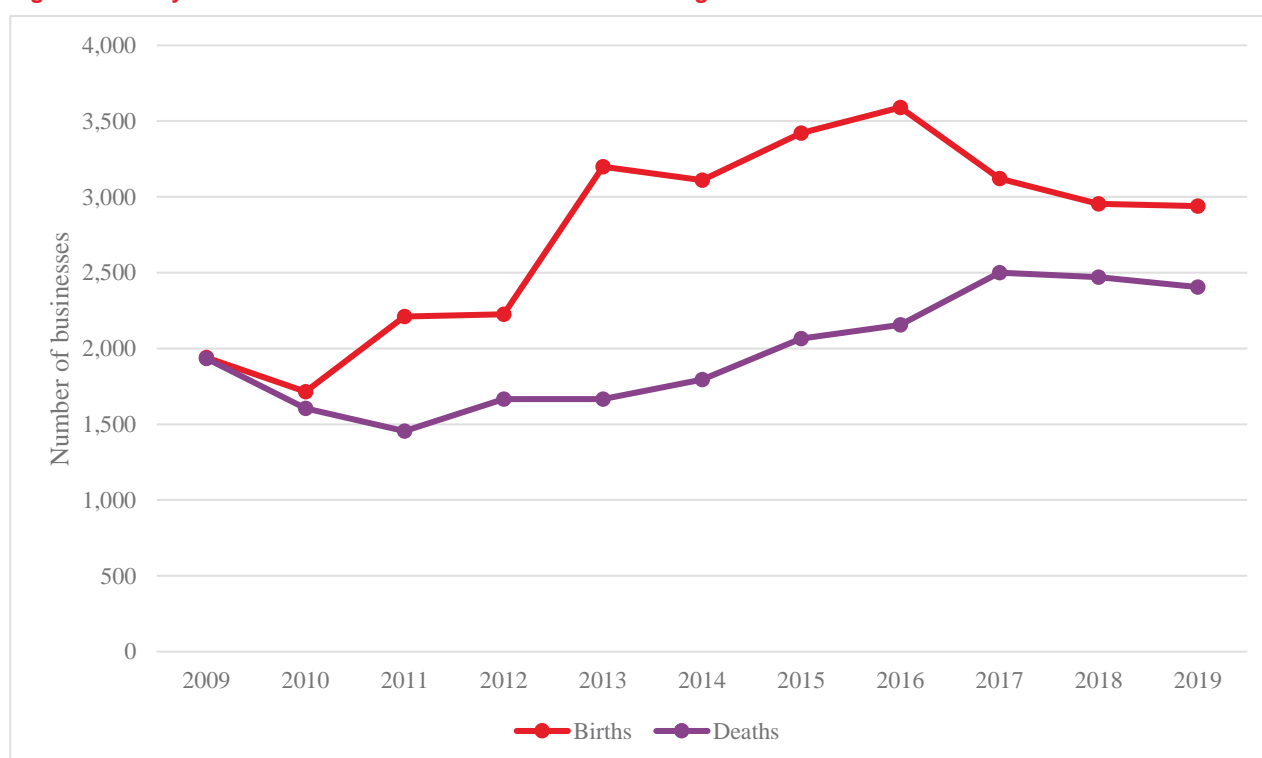
[37] Ealing council 2012. State of Ealing – Economy and Enterprise. Available online at:
https://www.ealing.gov.uk/downloads/download/997/state_of_ealing_-_economy_and_enterprise

[38] Greater London Authority 2021. The London Plan 2021 – Chapter Two London's Places. Available online at: https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/london-plan/past-versions-and-alterations-london-plan/london-plan-2016/london-plan-chapter-two-londons-places/policy-2

[39] Ealing Council 2017. Ealing town centre retail and leisure study. Available online at:
https://www.ealing.gov.uk/downloads/download/4269/ealing_town_centre_retail_and_leisure_study

[40] ONS 2021. Business demographics and survival rates, boroughs. Available online at: https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/business-demographics-and-survival-rates-borough

Figure 13: Ten year trend in the net change of number of business in Ealing
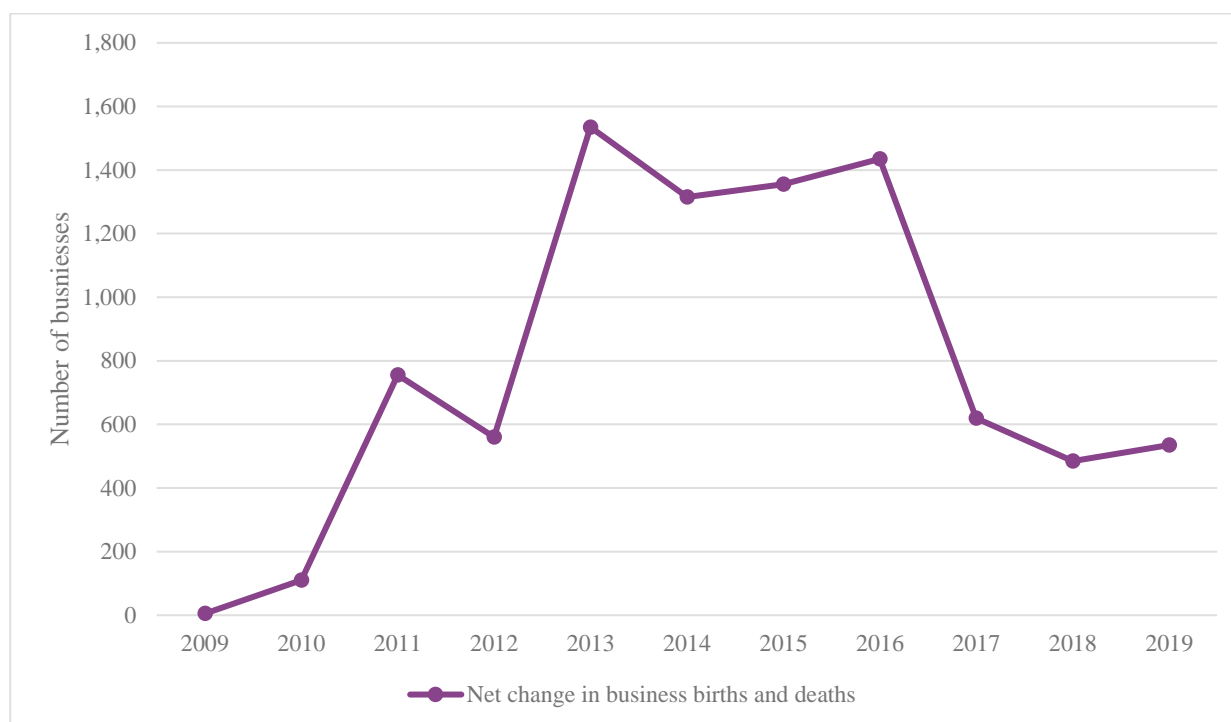
The COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on businesses, which is not yet visible in all annually produced data sets. The ONS has indicated that nationally, business closures in 2021 are higher than the previous four years, and it is likely that this will be reflected in some way within Ealing[41].

Table 11 shows the provisional Gross Value Added (GVA) contribution by broad industry group for Ealing in 2018[42]. The service sector which includes retail, food, financial and insurance activities, professional, scientific and technical activities, education, healthcare and the arts amongst others, contributes the most.

Table 12: Provision GVA data by broad industry group for Ealing (2018)

Sector type	£ (million)
Production	837
Construction	819
Services	7650
All industries	9306

Ealing contributes 2.06% towards the total GVA for London. Out of the 33 local authorities in London, the GVA of Ealing ranks 12th highest.

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[41] ONS 2021. Business demography, quarterly experimental statistics, UK. Available online at: https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation/datasets/businessdemographyquarterlyexperimentalstatisticsuk

[42] ONS 2017. Regional economic activity by gross value added 1998 to 2017. Available online at: https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossvalueaddedgva/bulletins/regionalgrossvalueaddedbalanceduk/1998to2017/relateddata

4.3.4 Economy and employment summary

Table 13 summarises the key features of the economy and employment baseline and outlines considerations for the IIA and Local Plan in relation to these topics.

Table 13: Economy and employment baseline summary

| Key baseline features	Considerations
Areas of employment deprivation Low female employment rates Lack of diversity in employment types Trend of businesses closures and lack of business 'births' in recent years Competition from Westfield and Brent Cross General impacts from COVID-19 pandemic on businesses	Create more mixed environments for both business and residential uses. Improve the economy in and around Ealing, supporting existing businesses and new start-ups. Promote innovation and increase competitiveness, particularly through supporting local town centres in terms of comparison and conveniencefloorspace. Support more diverse businesses, particularly those owned and used by ethnic minority groups. Ensure economic recovery from COVID-19 includes and supports those working in most impacted occupations Promote flexibility in future ways of working and progressive approaches to the workplace

4.4 Education

4.4.1 Highest qualification of residents

Ealing has a higher proportion of residents who have attained qualifications at degree level or above than both the London and national averages (Figure 14). It also has a slightly higher than average proportion of residents with qualifications below GCSE grades A-C or with no qualifications[43].

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[43] ONS 2021. Annual population survey. Available online at: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/

**Figure 14: Highest qualification of residents**
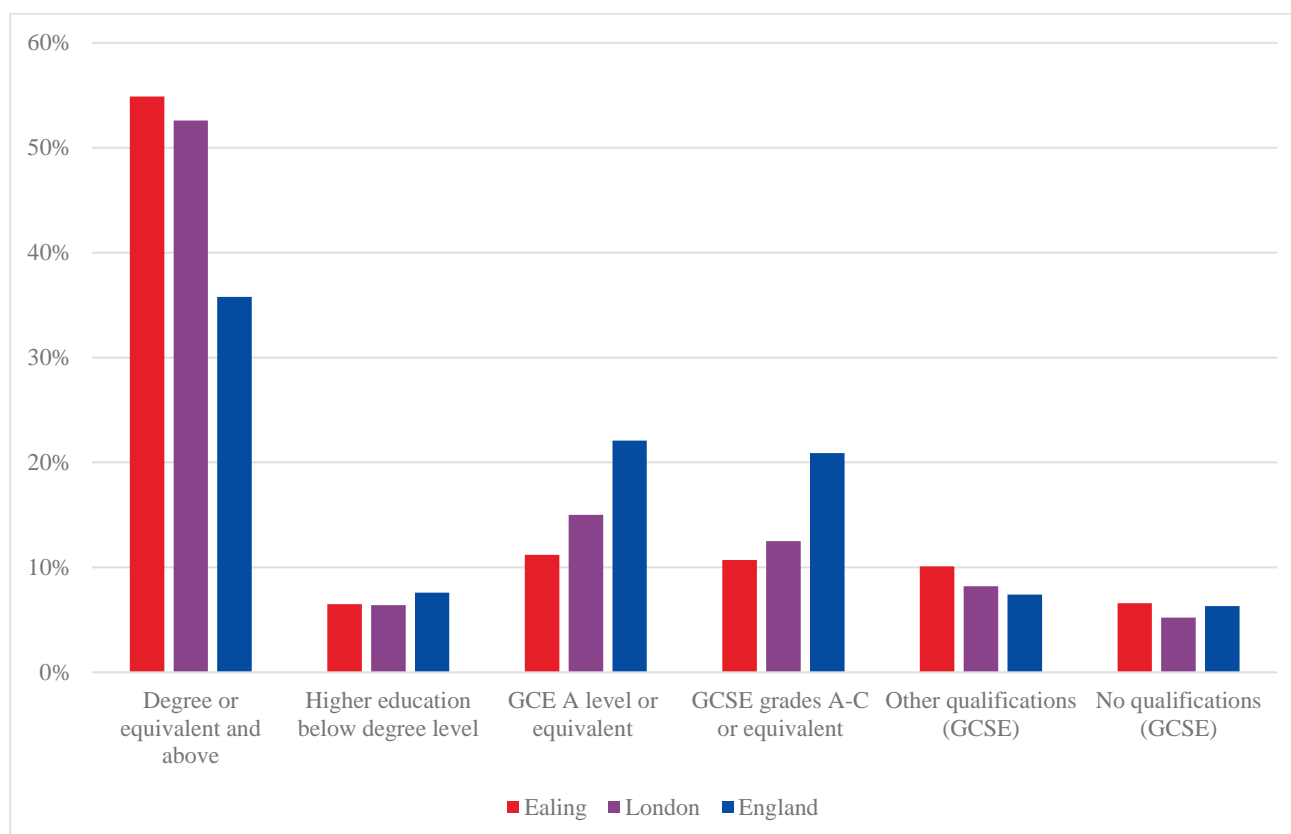
4.4.2   Pupils receiving a good standard of education.

A lower proportion of pupils eligible for free school meals (FSM) in Ealing are achieving the expected early years foundation stage (EYFS) standard than those not eligible for FSM (Figure 15). This is also reflected at London and national level, however the gap is greater in Ealing than the London average[44]. This gap continues throughout secondary education[45].

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[44] Department for Education 2020. Early Years Foundation Stage Profile. Available online at: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/early-years-foundation-stage-profile-results-2018-to-2019

[45] Department for Education 2020. GCSEs. Available online at: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-gcses-key-stage-4

Figure 15: Children achieving the expected EYFS standard
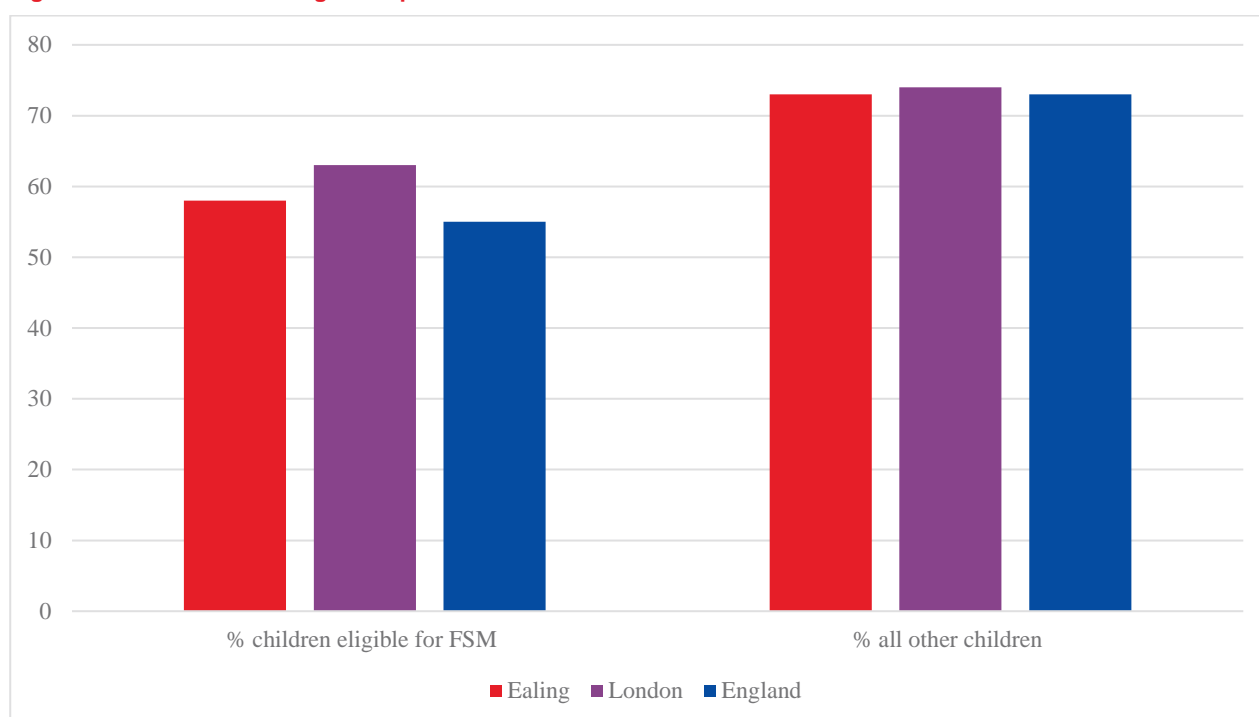
4.4.3 School places

There are 68 Primary and 16 Secondary schools in Ealing. There is not expected to be a significant change in demand over the next years for primary school places, whilst secondary school demand is predicted to decline slightly (Table 14)[46, 47].

Table 14: Current and project school places in Ealing

	Current	Projected			
	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
Primary	29,160	30,285	29,861	29,459	29,195
Secondary	21,824	18,939	19,435	19,830	19,899

4.4.4 Educational deprivation

The IMD Education, Skills and Training domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. Figure 16 indicates that areas within Ealing generally fall within the less deprived deciles for education skills and training deprivation, although within the borough the west is clearly more deprived in terms of education[48].

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted access to education for the majority of children, however effects have been more severe in more deprived areas and both shorter and longer term increases in the attainment gap between disadvantaged and other pupils is expected[49].

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[46] Department for Education 2021. Schools, pupils and their characteristics. Available online at: https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/data-tables/school-pupils-and-their-characteristics#subjectTabs-createTable

[47] Greater London Authority 2018. 2018 Pan-London demand projections. Available online at: https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/pan-london-school-place-demand

[48] ONS 2019. English indices of deprivation. Available online at: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019

[49] Parliamentary Office for Science and Technology 2020. COVID-19 and the disadvantage gap. Available online at: https://post.parliament.uk/covid-19-and-the-disadvantage-gap/

Figure 16: Education, skills and training deprivation
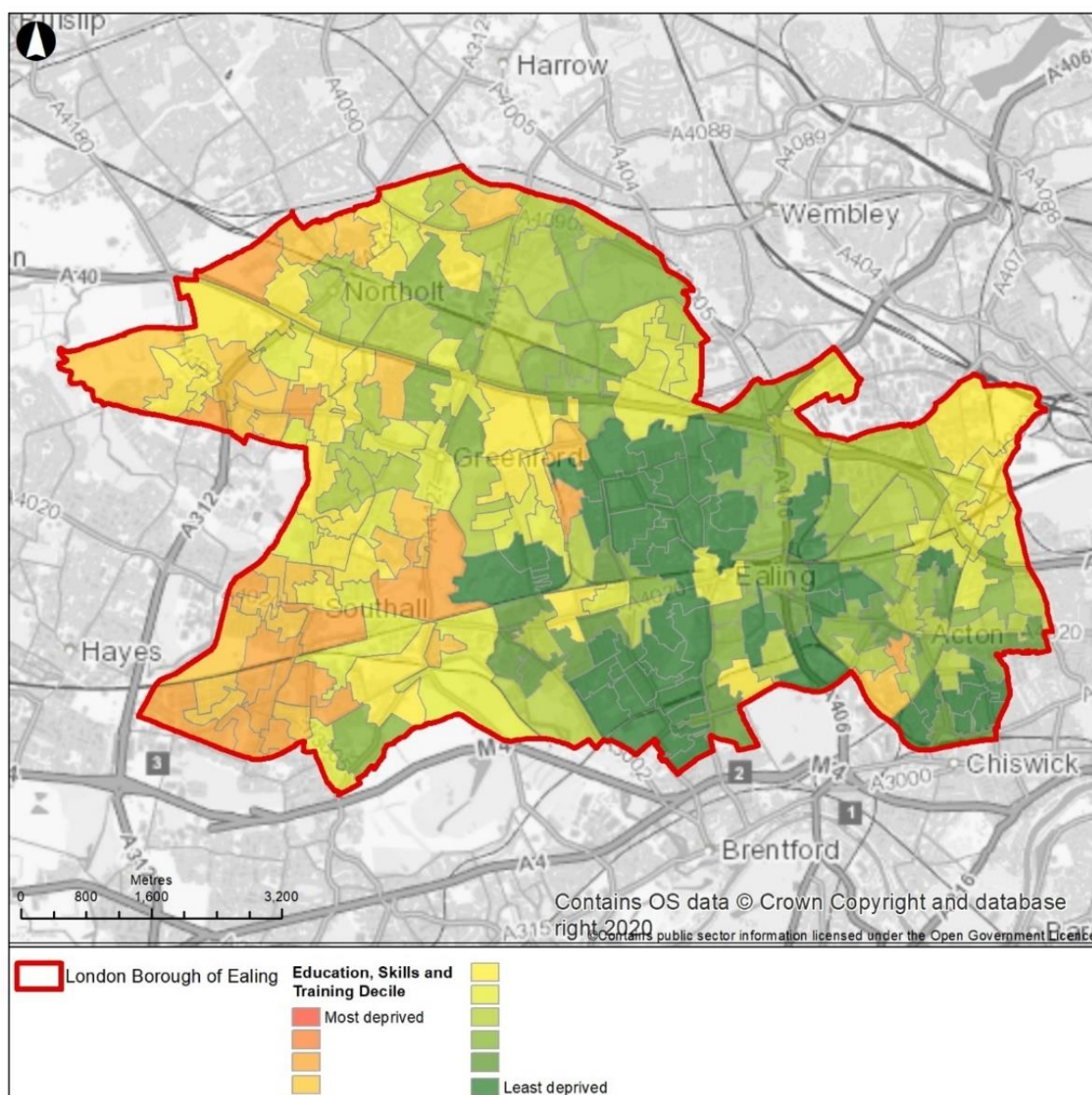
4.4.5 Education summary

Table 15 summarises the key features of the education baseline and outlines considerations for the IIA and Local Plan in relation to this topic.

Table 15: Education baseline summary

Key baseline features	Considerations
Children eligible for FSM achieve poorer educational outcomes Higher proportion of residents without qualification at GCSE (A-C) level Some small pockets of educational deprivation	Target educational support to disadvantaged children, including to minimise any increase in the educational attainment disadvantage gap as a result of COVID-19. Improve access to a diverse range of educational opportunities, including continuing or adult education, vocational education and apprenticeships. Ensuring education and training opportunities reflect the future economic needs of Ealing.

4.5 Health and well-being

4.5.1 Life expectancy

Both male and female life expectancy in Ealing is slightly higher than the regional average and approximately a year higher than the national average (Figure 17)[50].

Figure 17: Life expectancy at birth
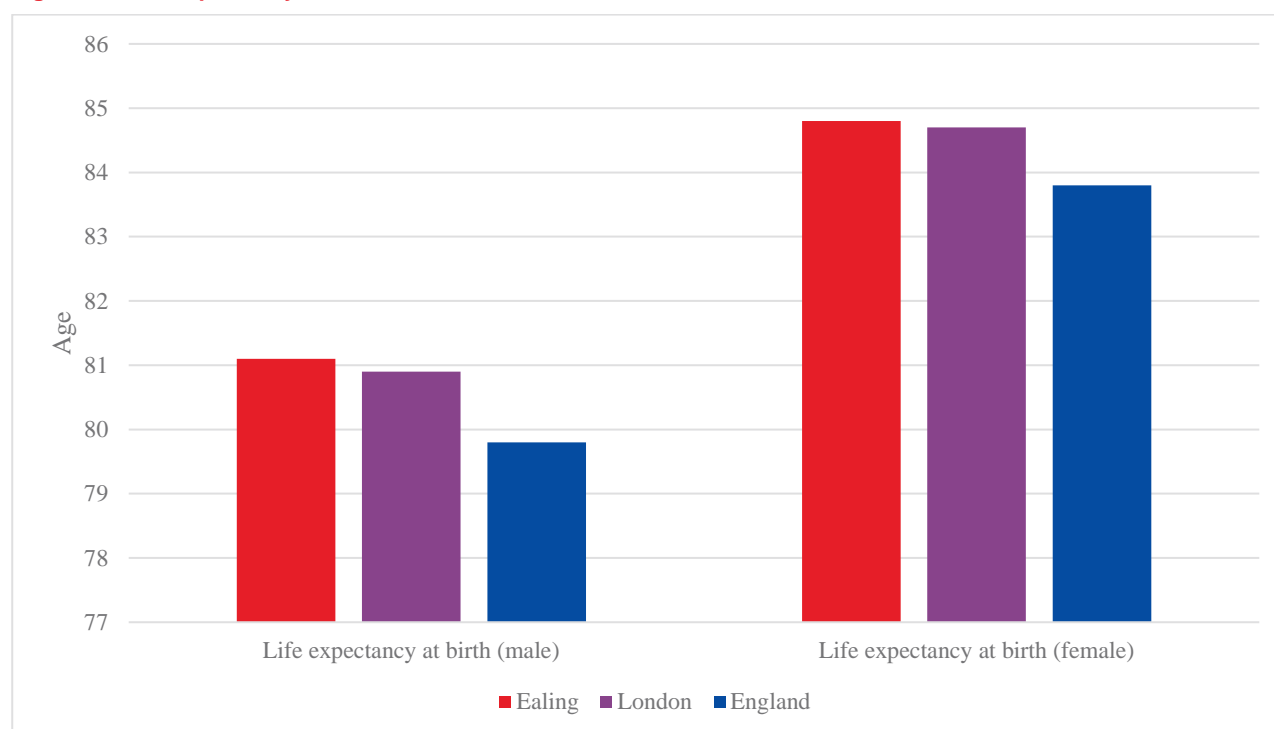
4.5.2 Disability

Table 16 shows the proportion of Ealing residents claiming two forms of disability allowance, compared with the regional and national averages[51]:

- Attendance Allowance (AA) is payable to those over State Pension age who are severely disabled (physically or mentally) where they need significant help with personal care or supervision.
- Personal Independence Payments (PIP) are payable to those with long term physical or mental health conditions or disability.

Ealing has a lower entitled claimant rate for both payments when compared to the national average. In comparison to London, the AA claimant rate is higher for Ealing whilst the PIP rate is lower. This may be due to Ealing having a higher proportion of residents aged over 65, as AA is payable to this age group.

Table 16: Disability allowance cases with entitlement

	Ealing	London	England
Attendance Allowance	1.7%	1.4%	2.2%
Personal Independence Payments	2.8%	3.0%	3.9%

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[50] PHE 2021. Life expectancy at birth. Available online at: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/ati/202/are/E09000009

[51] DWP 2021. Attendance Allowance and Personal Independence Payments. Available online at: https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/webapi/jsf/dataCatalogueExplorer.xhtml

4.5.3 Pregnancy and maternity

There are no NHS maternity units in Ealing. Residents access services in neighbouring boroughs as part of a wider North-west London group which offers both consultant-led and midwife-led care across six hospital sites.

The total fertility rate (the average number of children born to a woman) in Ealing is high, at 1.95, compared with a London rate of 1.60 and national rate of 1.66[52]

The still-birth rate for Ealing is 4.7 per 1000 births against a regional average of 4.5 and national average of 4.0.[53]

4.5.4 General health

Self-assessed health ratings provide an indication of the population's general physical and mental health. Ealing residents' self-assessment of general health were generally in line with the regional average, with a slightly higher rate of reporting "very good" or "good" health than the national average[54] (Figure 18).

Figure 18: General health
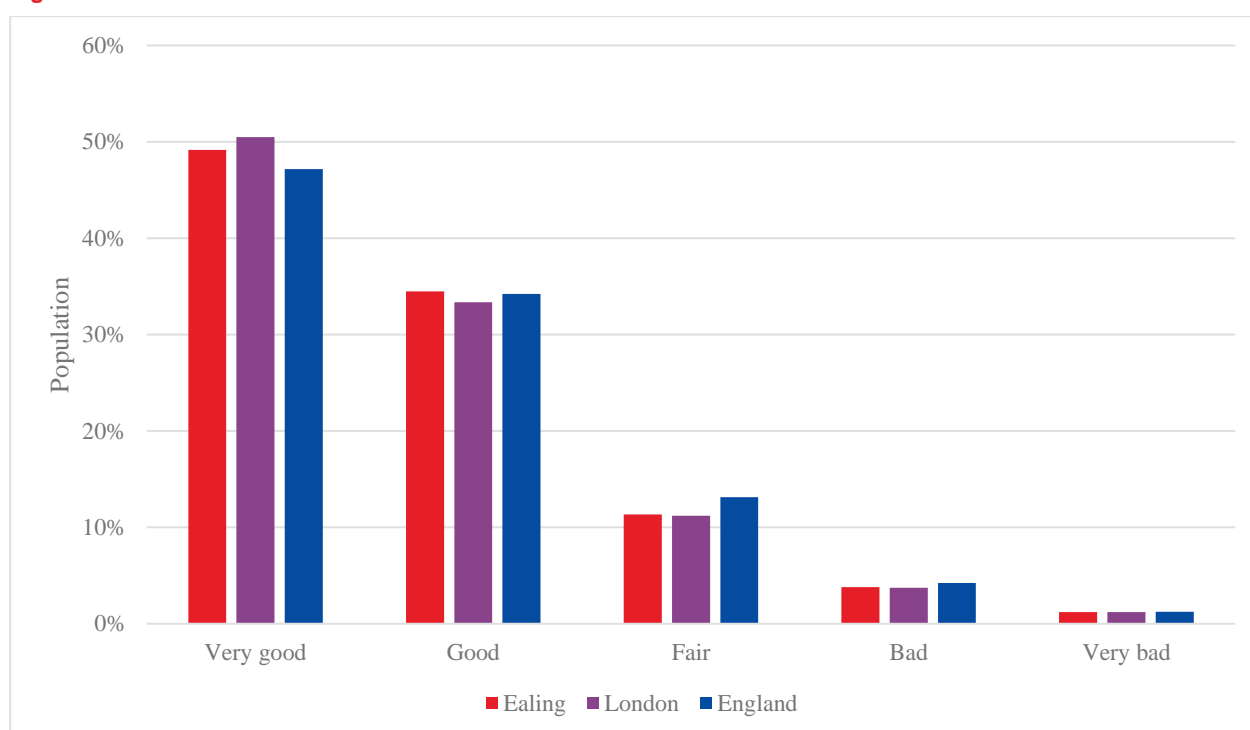
4.5.5 Health risk factors

Significant risk factors that can decrease healthy life expectancy and increase premature deaths include smoking, alcohol misuse, low levels of physical activity and obesity[55].

Ealing residents exhibit lower smoking prevalence but higher inactivity and obesity prevalence than the regional and national averages. Alcohol-specific mortality is lower among females but higher among males than the regional and national averages (Table 19).

---

[52] ONS 2020. Births in England and Wales. Available online at:
https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/livebirths/datasets/birthsummarytables

[53] PHE 2021. Still birth rate (2017-2019). Available online at: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/stilbirth

[54] ONS Census 2011. Dataset: QS302EW - General health. Available online at: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/qs302ew

[55] PHE 2021. Public Health Outcomes Framework. Available online at: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/public-health-outcomes-framework#gid/1000042/ati/6

Table 17: Risk factors in Ealing

Risk factor	Ealing	London	England
Smoking prevalence in adults (18+) – current smokers	10%	13%	14%
Alcohol-specific mortality – male (per 100,000)	19%	12%	15%
Alcohol-specific mortality – female (per 100,000)	3%	4%	7%
Physically inactive adults	28%	25%	23%
Prevalence of overweight and obesity: Year 6	38%	38%	35%

The estimated prevalence of common mental disorders within the population served by the NHS Ealing Care Commissioning Group (CCG) is 19.2%[56]. Nationally, evidence indicates that the COVID-19 pandemic has had at least a short-term negative impact on the prevalence of mental ill health and on the rate of access to relevant services[57].

4.5.6   Other health determinants

Health determinants are non-medical factors that influence health outcomes, including employment, education, housing and social inclusion. In Ealing, 13% of households are considered fuel poor[58] and 18% of children were living in low-income families in 2020, up from 14% in 2015[59].

The local environment, including air quality and noise levels, can also influence health outcomes. Ealing has high particulate pollution in line with London. Additionally, there is a 6.4% fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution[60].

Other health determinants are described throughout this baseline including housing (Section 4.2), income and employment (Section 4.3), education (Section 4.4) and air quality and noise (Section 4.7). The COVID-19 pandemic is anticipated to have negatively impacted a number of these wider determinants of health[61], exacerbating the health inequalities outlined in the next section.

4.5.7   Health deprivation

The IMD Health deprivation and disability domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through ill health or disability. Figure 19 indicates that areas within Ealing generally fall within the less deprived deciles for health deprivation and disability, although there are scattered pockets within the borough of significantly higher health deprivation[62].

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[56] PHE 2017. Common Mental Health Disorders. Available online at: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/common-mental-disorders/data#page/0

[57] PHE 2020. COVID-19 mental health and well-being surveillance: report. Available online at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-mental-health-and- well-being-surveillance-report

[58] Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy 2019. Sub-regional fuel poverty data. Available online at: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/sub-regional-fuel-poverty-data-2021

[59] DWP 2021. Children in relative low income families. Available online at: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/children-in-low-income-families-local-area-statistics-2014-to-2020

[60] PHE 2017. Public Health Outcomes Framework. Available online at: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk-/profile-/public-health-outcomes-framework-/data

[61] PHE 2020. Disparities in the risk and outcomes of COVID. Available online at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/908434/Disparities_in_the_risk_and_outcomes_of_COVID_August_2020_update.pdf

[62] ONS 2019. English indices of deprivation. Available online at: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019

Figure 19: Health and disability deprivation in Ealing
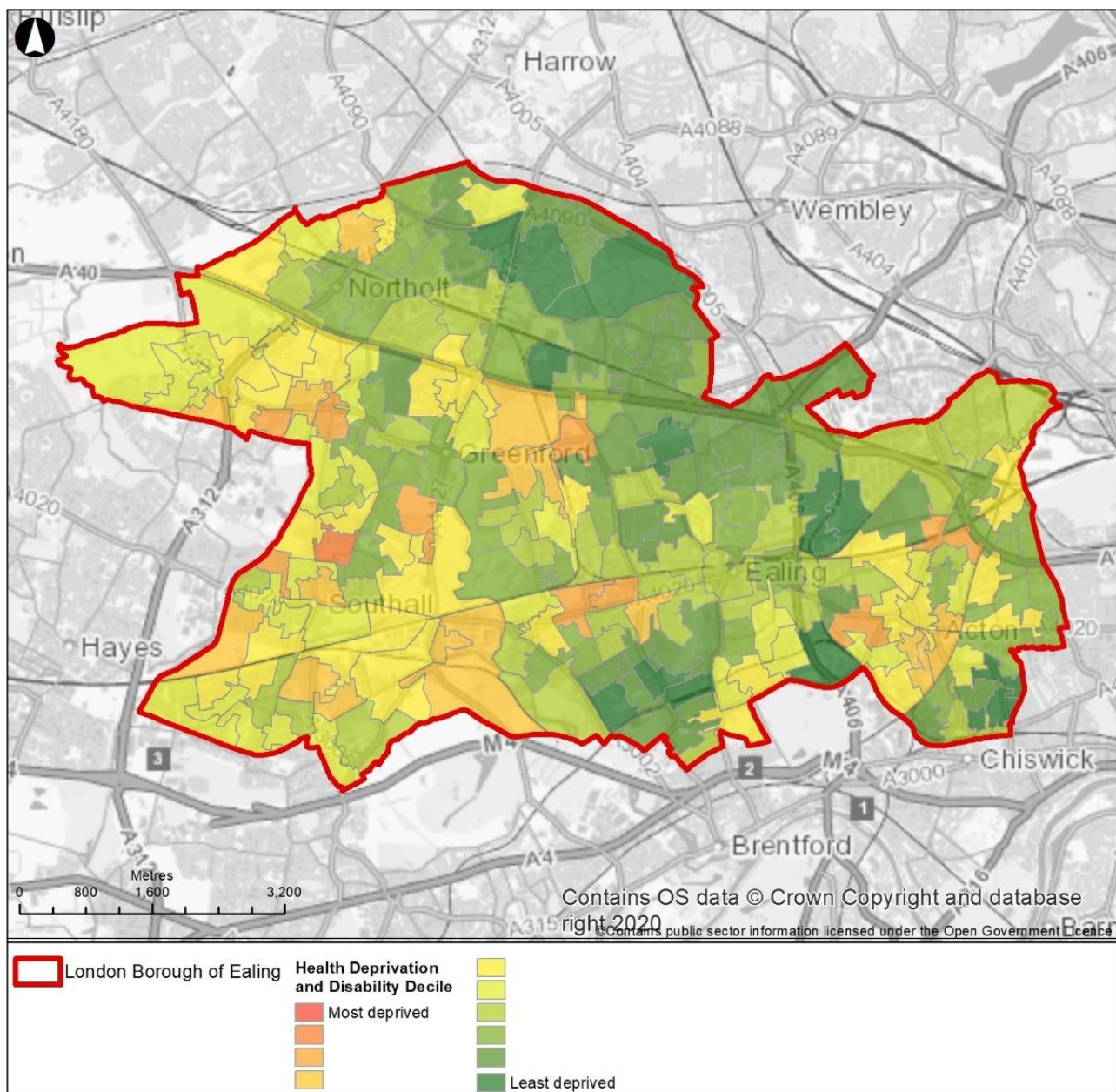
4.5.8 Health and well-being summary

Table 18 summarises the key features of the health and well-being baseline and outlines considerations for the IIA and Local Plan in relation to these topics.

Table 18: Health issue and opportunities

Key considerations	Opportunities
Life expectancy inequality	Targeting health interventions to reduce health inequalities, including those exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.
Low physical activity levels in adults	Supporting healthy lifestyles through improving physical activity levels, access to green spaces and access to healthy food.
High childhood obesity rates	
High rates within poverty related risk factors including fuel poverty and low income families.	Ensuring access to healthcare services, including mental health services, that match the specific needs of the population of Ealing.
Small pockets of health deprivation	Adaptability to major health events and extreme climate events.
	Develop services that reflect interdependencies between health and economic trends.

4.6 Transport and connectivity

4.6.1 Transport network

Ealing has substantial public transport provision, which is characteristic of its location within a major city (Figure 20). The main transport hub for trains, London Underground and buses is Ealing Central. A key transport feature of Ealing is the Great Western Main Line, which traverses through the centre of the borough.

The borough is also well-connected by major roads, including the North Circular (A406), the A40 and Uxbridge Road.

Figure 20: Public transport network
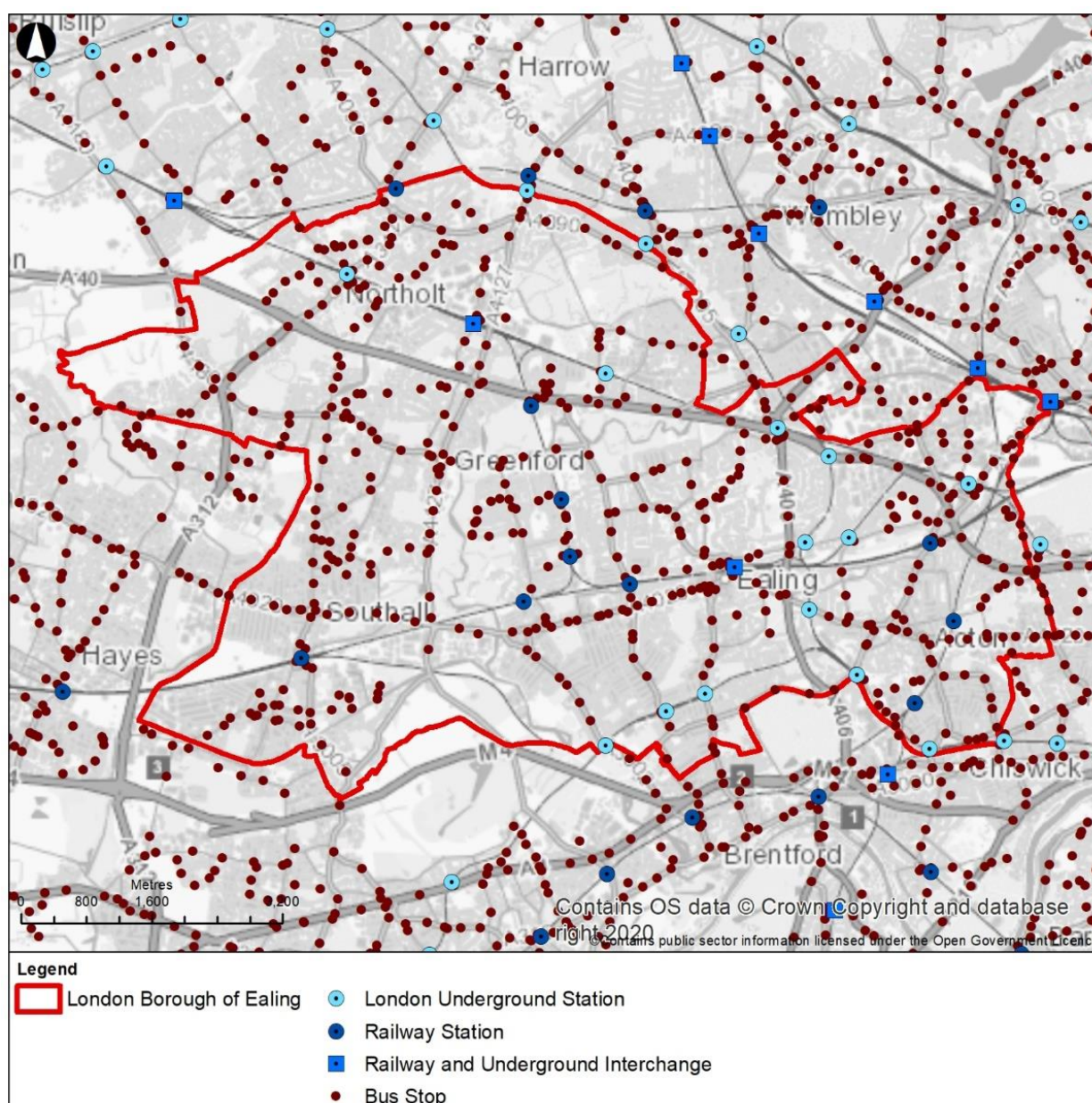
4.6.2 Public Transport Access Levels

Public Transport Access Levels (PTAL) is a measure of accessibility to the public transport network in London, taking into account walking times and service availability. Each area is graded between 0 and 6b, where a score of 0 is very poor access and 6b is excellent access to public transport.

PTAL varies substantially across the borough (Figure 21)[63]. Good accessibility is located in Ealing town centre and Ealing Broadway, and to a lesser extent around the other borough town centres and along main roads. PTAL tends to be lower towards northern, southern and western edges of the borough.

Figure 21: PTAL in Ealing

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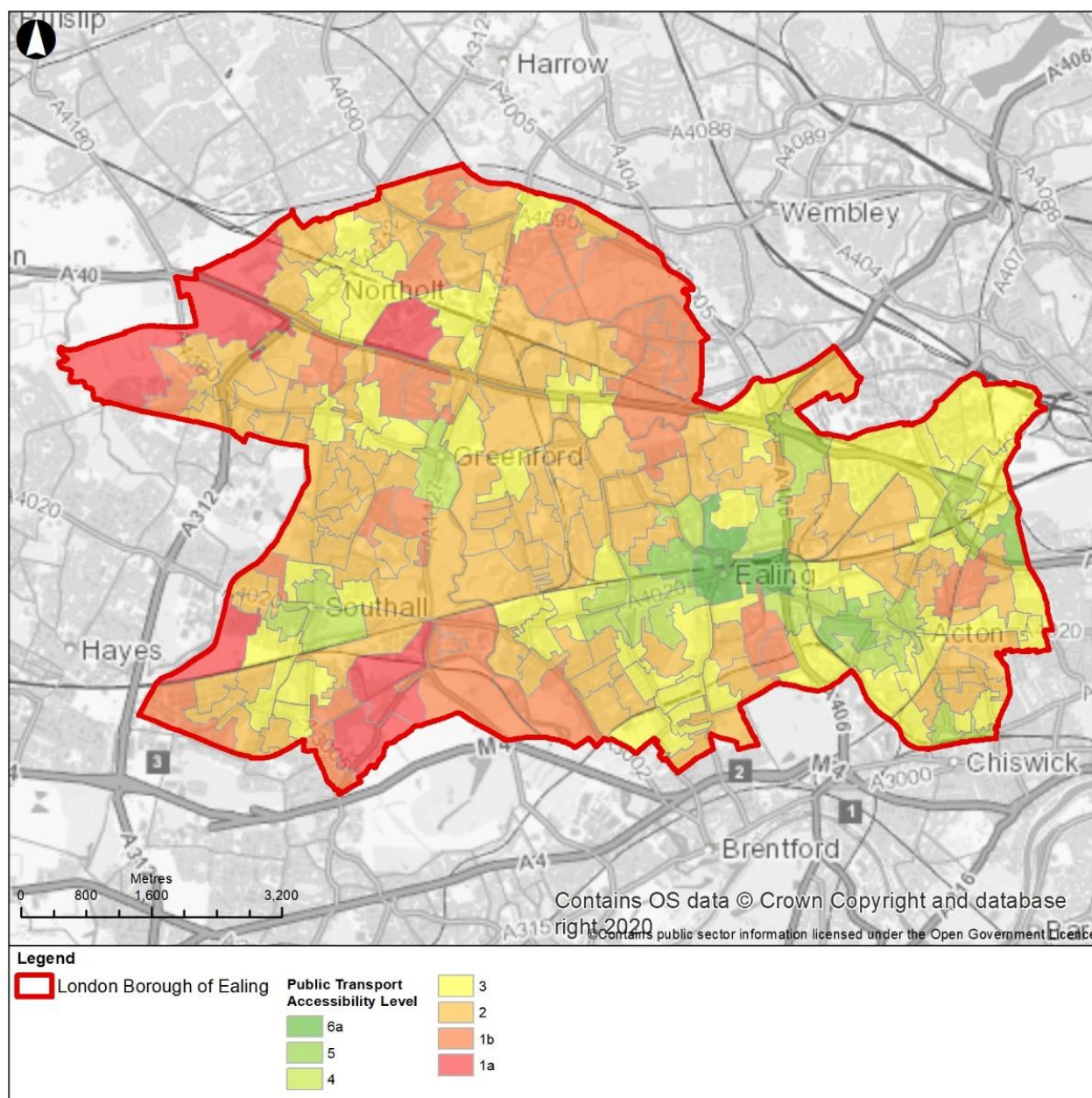
[63] TfL 2015. Public Transport Accessibility Levels. Available online at: https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/public-transport-accessibility-levels

4.6.3 Active travel

Figure 22 shows that the proportion of Ealing residents who do any walking or cycling once a week is lower than regional and national averages[64].

Figure 22: Percentage of residents who walk or cycle once a week
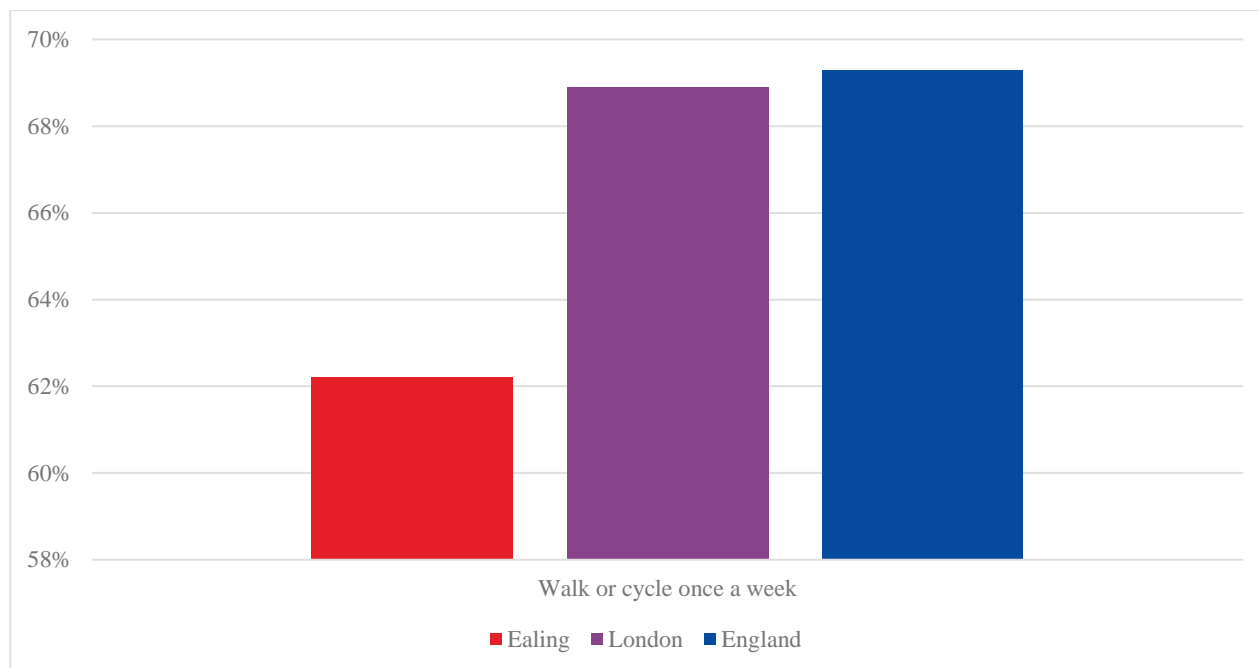
Transport for London's most recent 'Travel in London' report suggests that the COVID-19 pandemic has had at least a short-term impact on travel trends, significantly increasing the number of journeys made on foot or bicycle[65]. As workers who have been working from home partially return to offices, this increase is also likely be reflected in their travel to work modes, at least in the short term. An overall gradual upwards trend in active travel was already evident before the pandemic and so is likely to continue in the long-term[66].

4.6.4 Travel to work

In line with all areas of London, public transport usage is much higher than the national average in Ealing (Figure 23)[67]. Noticeable variations from the London average include higher car usage.

This is reflective of the geography of Ealing as an outer borough, and the distribution of mainline train routes within London. Use of active travel modes to work (cycling and walking) are lower than both the regional and national averages.

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[64] DfT 2021. CW0301: Proportion of adults who do any walking or cycling, for any purpose, by frequency and local authority: England. Available online at: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/walking-and-cycling-statistics-cw

[65] TfL 2020. New TfL data shows significant increase in walking and cycling since the pandemic started. Available online at: https://tfl.gov.uk/info-for/media/press-releases/2020/december/new-tfl-data-shows-significant-increase-in-walking-and-cycling-since-the-pandemic-started

[66] TfL 2020. Travel in London Report 13. Available online at: https://content.tfl.gov.uk/travel-in-london-report-13.pdf

[67] ONS Census 2011. Dataset: QS701EW- Method of travel to work. Available online at: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/qs701ew

Figure 23: Travel to work
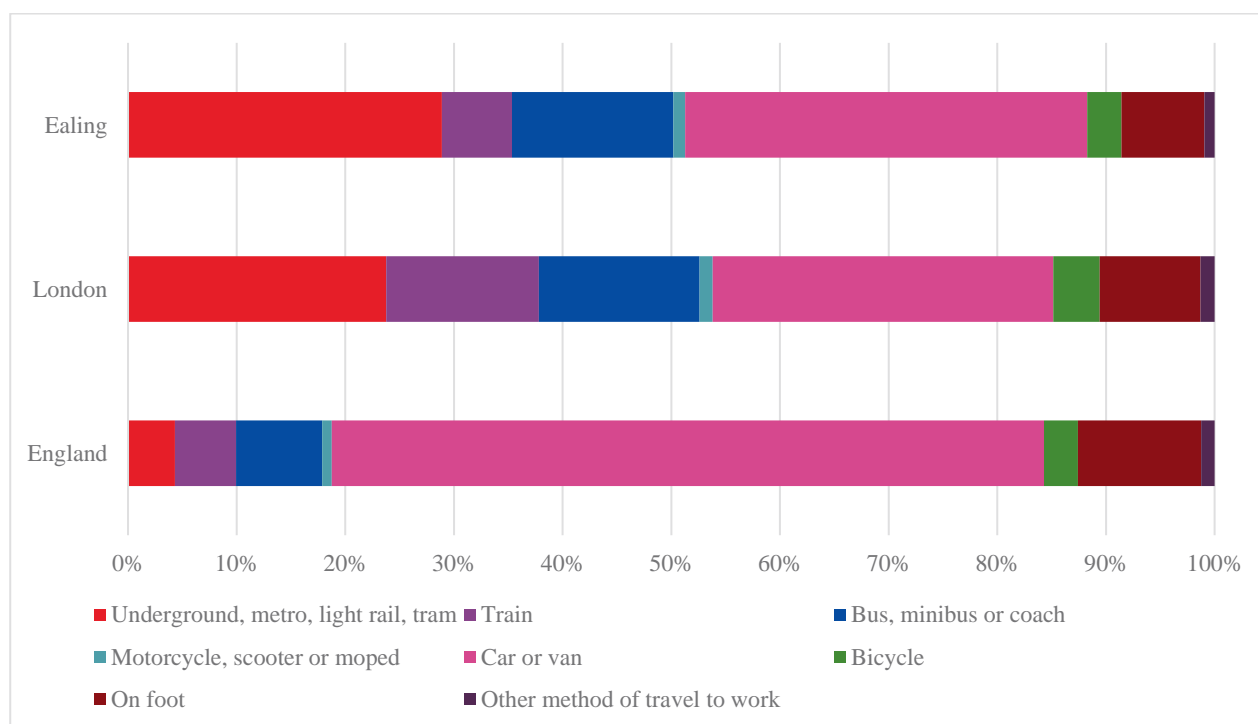
4.6.5   Safety

There were 983 road accidents in Ealing in 2019, a broadly steady accident rate when compared with figures for the previous five years[68].

4.6.6   Transport and connectivity summary

Table 19 summarises the key features of the transport and connectivity baseline and outlines considerations for the IIA and Local Plan in relation to these topics.

Table 19: Transport and connectivity baseline summary

Key baseline features	Considerations
Variable transport connectivity Lower than average active travel mode usage Changes in transport patterns as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic Severance by major transport infrastructure routes	Increasing opportunities for active travel. Leveraging new development to increase equitable distribution of transport connectivity. Potential for great connectivity associated with future transport schemes, including HS2 and the Elizabeth Line. Reducing private vehicle use. Reducing severance associated with major linear transport infrastructure within the borough.

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[68] DfT 2021. Accidents by country, English region, local authority and road class. Available online at: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/reported-road-accidents-vehicles-and-casualties-tables-for-great-britain

4.7 Air and noise pollution

4.7.1 Air quality

Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) are areas which have been declared due to monitored or modelled exceedances of the national air quality objectives and are designated by a local authority. Air Quality Focus Areas (AQFAs) are areas where there is significant human exposure to NO_2 pollution in excess of safe limits.

Ealing is subject to a borough-wide AQMA and also has eight AQFAs, located predominantly along major roads in the borough (Figure 24).

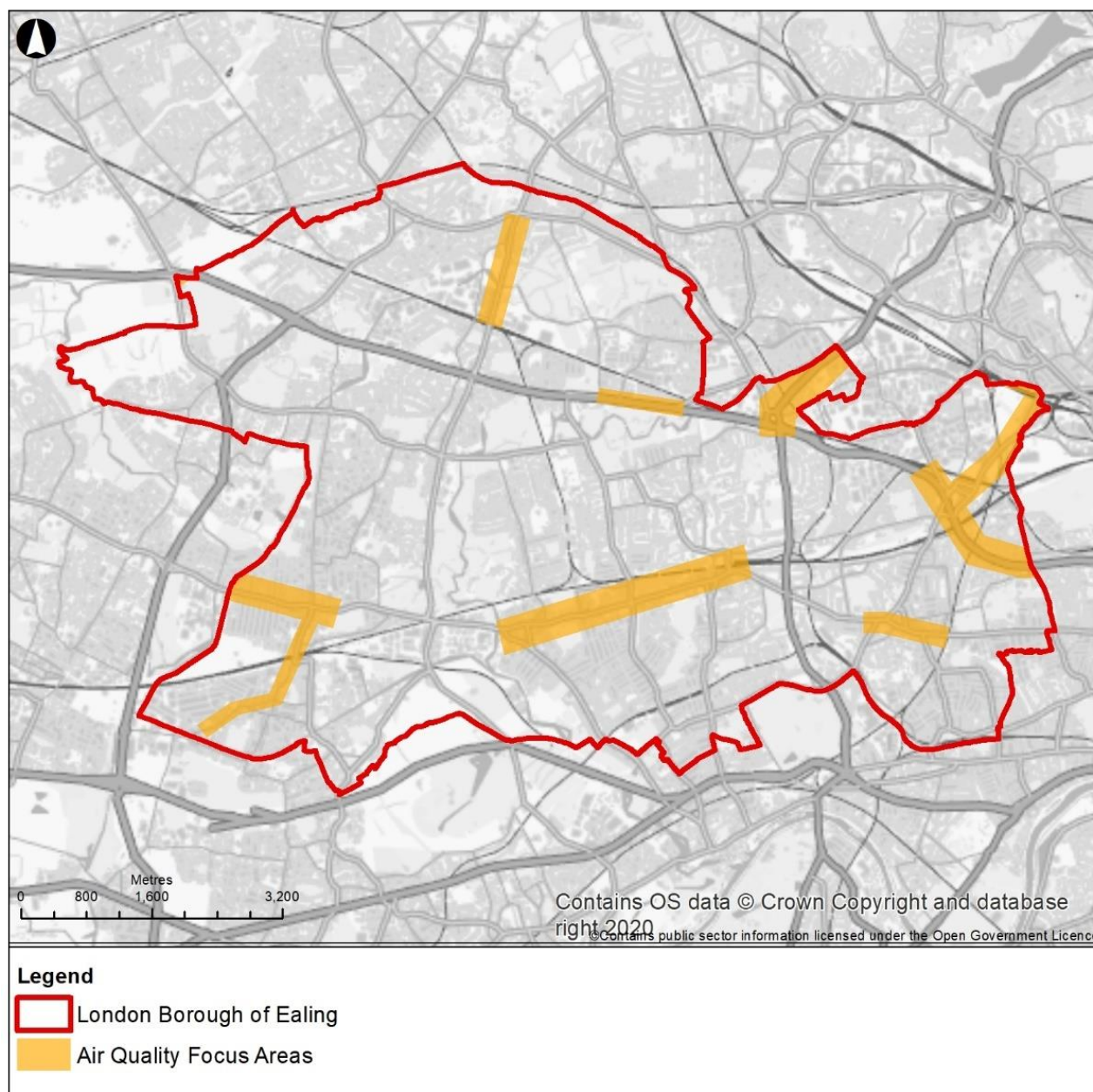**Figure 24: Air Quality Focus Areas**

Legend

London Borough of Ealing

Air Quality Focus Areas

Figure 25 outlines particulate pollution levels and the level of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution[69]. In line with the rest of London, Ealing has both a higher level of fine particulate matter and higher fraction of attributable mortality to particulate pollution than the national average.

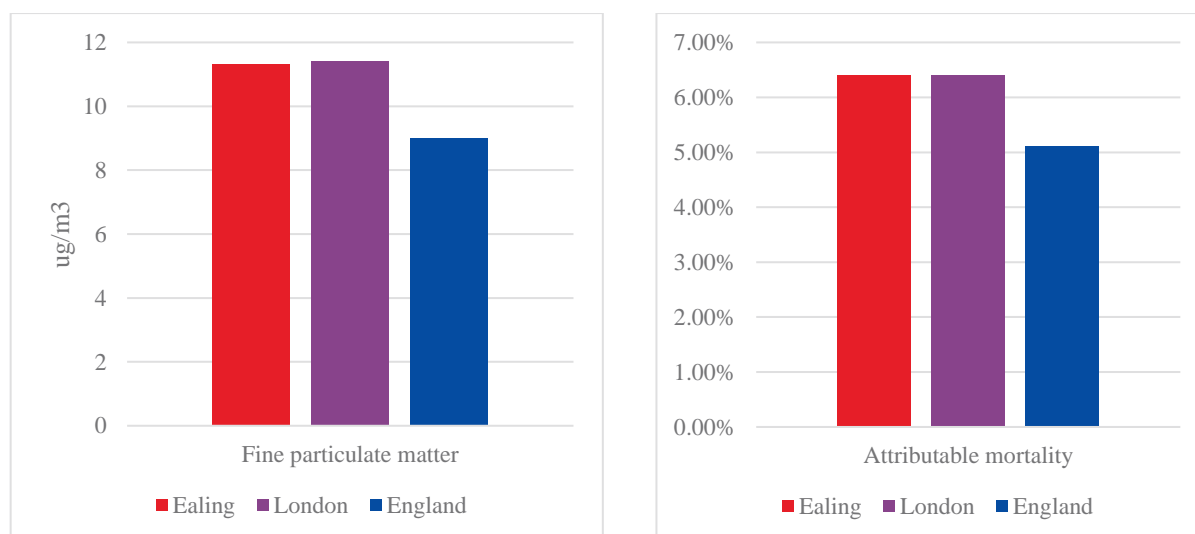**Figure 25: Fine particulate matter and fraction of attributable mortality to particulate pollution**

Table 20 shows the daily average NO_2 and PM_{10} levels at four air quality monitoring sites in Ealing. Figures in red exceed the safe levels for the annual mean[70].

Table 20: Transport issues and opportunities

Location	Type of site	NO_2 annual mean (ug/m3)				PM_{10} annual mean (ug/m3)			
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021
Acton Vale	Urban background	30	26	19	19	17	18	16	18
Hangar Lane Gyratory	Roadside	68	65	51	49	28	25	22	19
Horn Lane	Industrial	44	42	33	31	25	28	24	27
Western Avenue	Roadside	53	49	35	33	28	25	22	24

The main source of air pollution that originates within the borough is NOx emissions from road transport and domestic and commercial gas sources (boilers)[71,72].

4.7.2 Noise

In Ealing 9.5% of residents were estimated to be exposed to high (65dB) levels of transport noise during the day, lower than the London estimate of 12.1% but higher than the national estimate of 5.5%[73].

Additionally, 12.5% of Ealing residents were estimated to be exposed to high (55dB) levels of transport noise at night. This is lower than the London (15.9%) but higher than national levels (8.5%).

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[69] PHE 2017. Public Health Outcomes Framework. Available online at: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk-/profile-/public-health-outcomes-framework-/data

[70] Air Standards Regulations 2010. Available online at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/1001/contents/made

[71] Ealing Council 2017. Air Quality Action Plan 2017-2022. Available online at: https://ealingair.org.uk/AirQuality/Reports.aspx

[72] Ealing Council 2020. 2020 Air Quality Status Report for London Borough of Ealing. Available online at https://ealingair.org.uk/AirQuality/Reports.aspx

[73] PHE 2021. The percentage of the population exposed to road, rail and air transport noise. Available online at: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/noise

4.7.3 Air quality and noise summary

Table 19 summarises the key features of the air quality and noise baseline and outlines considerations for the IIA and Local Plan in relation to these topics.

Table 21: Air quality and noise baseline summary

Key baseline features	Considerations
Potentially unsafe areas of NO_2 pollution High fraction of mortality attributable to particulate pollution Relatively high levels of transport noise exposure	Ensure new development minimises exposure to poor air quality and noise pollution. Securing Air Quality Neutral Developments. Ensuring that emissions from construction are minimised. Reduce transport pollution. Encourage lasting improvements to air quality. Implementing the Agent of Change Principle.

4.8 Material assets and land use

4.8.1 Geology

Ealing forms part of the London Clay Basin, the main feature of which is the alluvial flood plain of the River Thames, which has three "terraces" of river gravels and brickearth clays[74]. With regards to geology and soils the borough can be divided into three areas[75,76]:

[1] North: London Clay bedrock, classified as non-aquifer, overlain by alluvium and flood plain gravels. The soils are loamy and clayey, seasonally wet with impeded drainage.

[2] South-west: London Clay bedrock with areas of Woolwich and Reading Clay, sand beds and Upper Chalk, that is classified as a major aquifer. This is overlain with flood plain gravel and Taplow (river terrace) gravel. The soils are loamy with areas that are naturally wet with a high water table.

[3] South-east: predominantly the same as the south-west. The soils are a mixture of loamy and sandy.

Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) are a non-statutory designation for areas of geological or geomorphological importance. Horsenden Hill is designated a RIGS for its diversity of rocks, fossils, minerals, landforms and soils.

4.8.2 Land Use

Brownfield sites refer to any previously developed land. The majority of brownfield sites in Ealing are located along the A4020 corridor and in Southall and Ealing Broadway[77].

Opportunity Areas are London's major source of brownfield land, designated in the London Plan as areas with significant capacity for new housing, commercial and other development[78]. Old Oak and Park Royal is one Opportunity Area in Ealing, which as mentioned above, is now overseen by the OPDC. Southall is the other Opportunity Area.

Strategic Industrial Locations (SIL) are designated in the London Plan as areas which provide the largest concentrations of industrial, logistic and other related capacity to support the London economy. In Ealing,

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[74] Ealing Council 2006. Contaminated land strategy. Available online at:
https://www.ealing.gov.uk/downloads/download/468/contaminated_land_strategy

[75] British Geological Survey 2021. Geology of Britain viewer. Available online at: https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

[76] Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute 2021. Soilscapes. Available online at: http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/

[77] Ealing Council 2018. Brownfield Land Register. Available online at:
https://maps.ealing.gov.uk/map/Aurora.svc/run?script=\Aurora\brownfield_land_register.AuroraScript$&nocache=504339599&resize=always&margin_bottom=1

[78] Greater London Authority 2021. Opportunity Areas Map. Available online at: https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/better-infrastructure/infrastructure-coordination/planning-service/opportunity-areas/opportunity-areas-1

the areas designated as SIL are Great Western and Northolt, Greenford, Perivale. Park Royal is also designated as SIL which, as described above, is overseen by the OPDC[79].

Green belt is a policy and land-use designation designed to retain areas of largely undeveloped, wild or agricultural land between built-up areas. There are several Green Belt areas in the western half of the borough (occupying 6% of the land area of the borough), including Yeading Brook, Shooting Grounds, Lime Tree Park, Prior Field, Islip Manor, Northala Fields and Spikesbridge[80]. There are also a large number of MOL sites in the borough occupying 16% of the land area.

4.8.3   Waste and recycling

Total waste volumes in Ealing have been falling in recent years, driven predominantly by a reduction in household waste (Figure 26)[81]. Per capita average household waste is also lower in Ealing than the regional and national averages (Figure 28)[82, 83].

Figure 26: Total waste composition
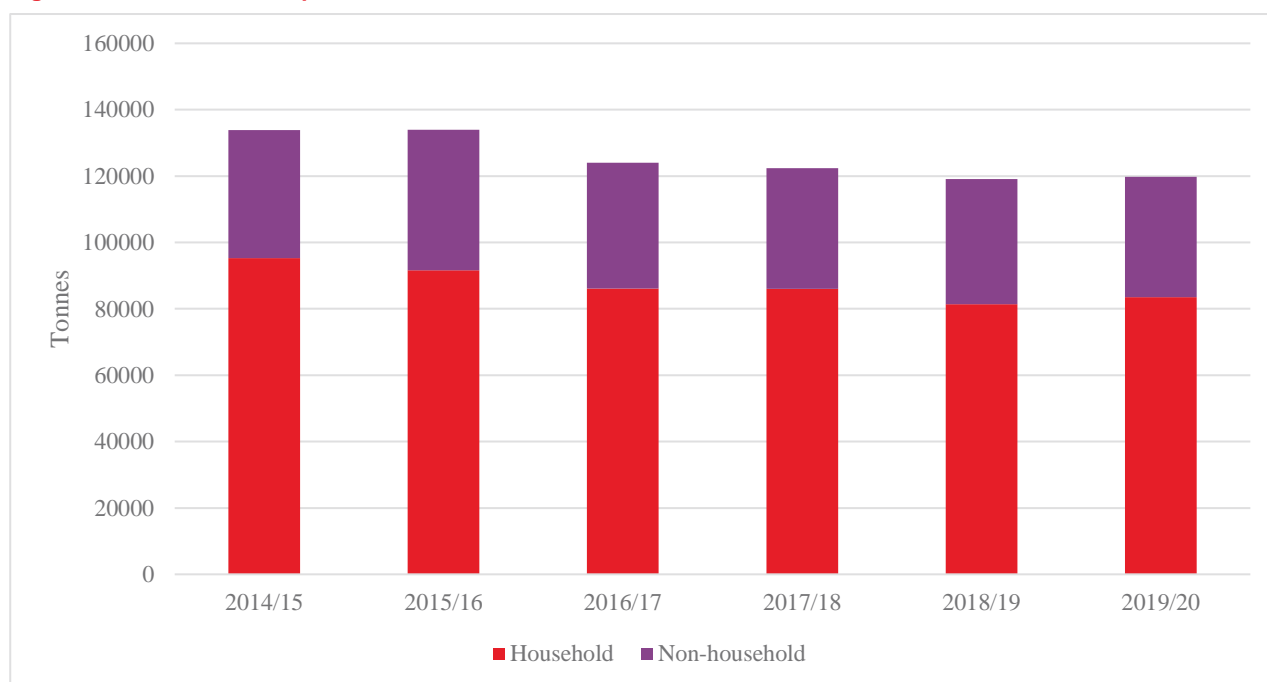
[79] Greater London Authority 2021. The London Plan 2021. Available online at: https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/london-plan/new-london-plan/london-plan-2021

[80] Ealing Council 2013. [Current] Local Plan – Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land. Available online at: https://www.ealing.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/1350/102_green_belt_and_metropolitan_open_land.pdf

[81] Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs 2021. Local authority collected waste. Available online at: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables

[82] Ibid.

[83] ONS 2018. Population projections for local authorities. Available online at: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandtable2

Figure 27: Household waste

Ealing achieved a recycling rate of 48% in 2019/20 (Figure 28), above both London and national averages, an increase from 38% in 2009/10 (Figure 31)[84]. Ealing has set a recycling rate target of 60% by 2022[85]. There are two waste reuse and recycling centres in the borough, in Greenford and Acton[86].

Figure 28: Recycling rates in 2019/20

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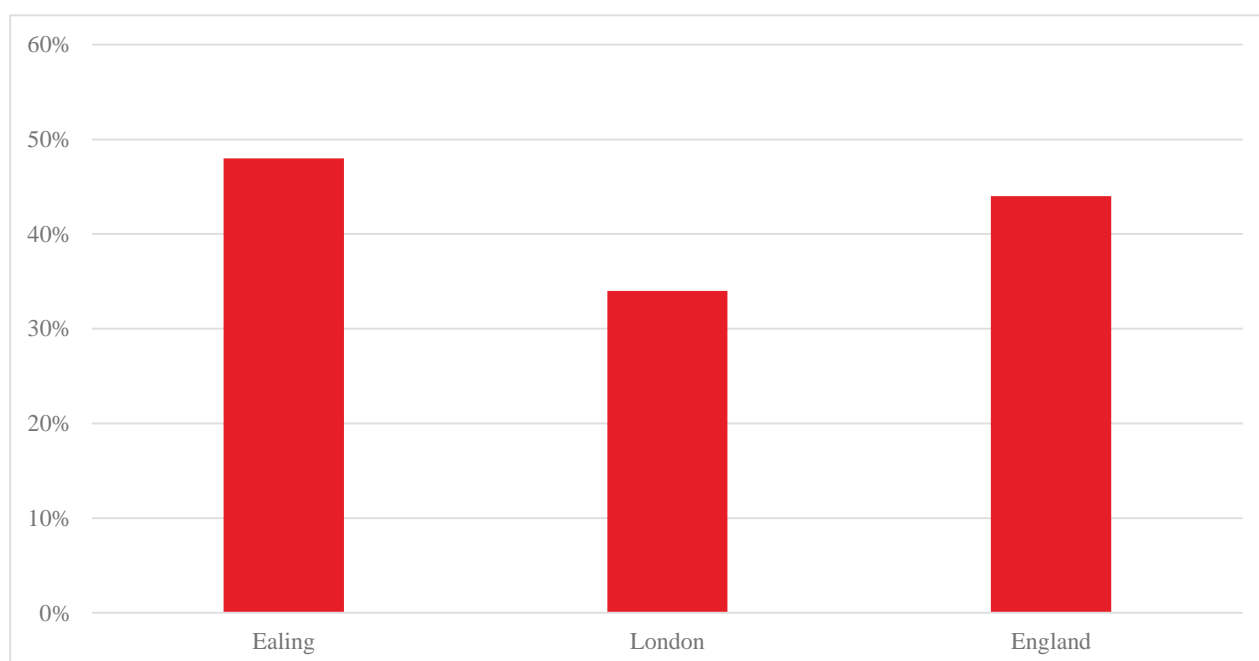
[84] Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs 2021. House waste recycling rates, borough. Available online at: https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/household-waste-recycling-rates-borough

[85] Ealing 2021. Recycling services. Available online at: https://www.ealing.gov.uk/info/201171/recycling_services

[86] Ealing 2021. Reuse and recycling centres. Available online at: https://www.ealing.gov.uk/info/201171/recycling_services/292/re-use_and_recycling_centres_and_sites/1

Figure 29: Recycling rates in Ealing over time
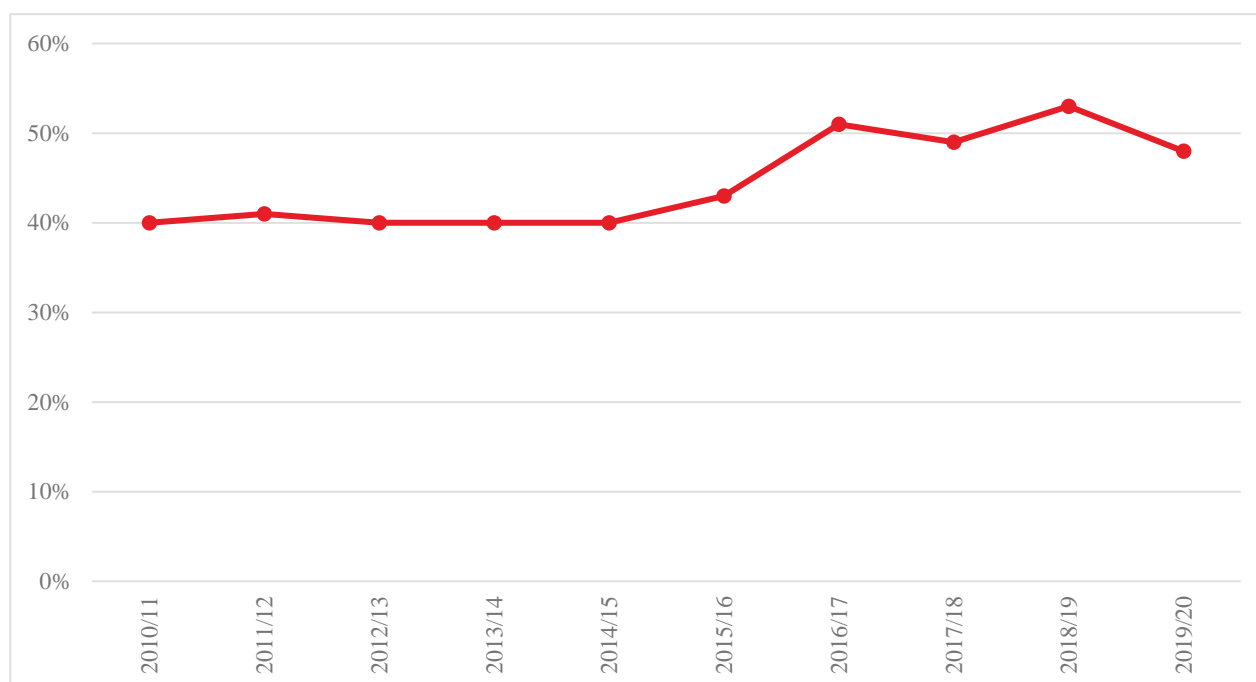
4.8.4   Fly tipping

Ealing experiences a higher number of fly tipping incidents than the average London borough (Figure 30) [87].

Figure 30: Fly tipping incidents

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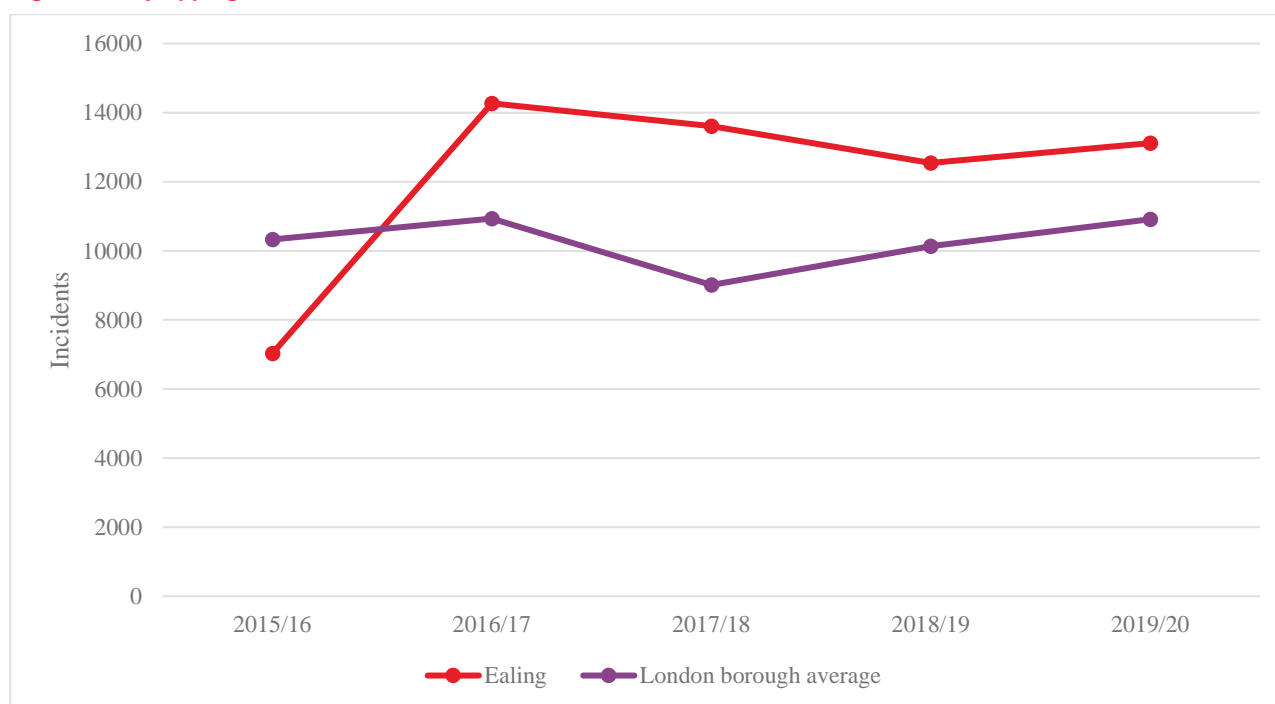
[87] Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs 2021. Fly tipping incidents and actions taken in England. Available online at:
https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env24-fly-tipping-incidents-and-actions-taken-in-england

4.8.5   Material assets and land use summary

Table 24 summarises the key features of the material assets and land use baseline and outlines considerations for the IIA and Local Plan in relation to these topics.

Table 22: Material assets and land use baseline summary

Key baseline features	Considerations
A number of brownfield sites and land designated for its industrial value Recycling rate has stalled around 50% in recent years High levels of fly tipping	Continue to boost recycling rate to meet 60% target. Reduce overall waste volumes through reduce and reuse initiatives. Facilitate the delivery of additional waste management capacity. Work towards the goal of achieving self-sufficiency in waste management. Promote circular economy principles. Protect and enhance the network of open space. Maximise urban greening. Protect key areas of industrial land to contribute to the London economy. Promote the redevelopment of brownfield land.

4.9   Townscape and heritage

4.9.1   Townscape and landscape

The landscape in Ealing generally rises gradually away from the Thames and towards higher ground in the north-west, on the rim of the London Basin. There are a variety of hills toward the north which provide views across the borough.

A key feature of Ealing is the River Brent, which bisects the borough. This is an important part of the blue infrastructure provision in the borough, alongside man-made canals including the Grand Union Canal.

Ealing comprises seven broad sub-areas, each of which has a distinctive character[88]. The central and eastern parts of the borough are denser and more similar to central London, whereas the western and northern parts are less dense and connected and therefore more typical of an outer-London borough. There are variety of housing types in Ealing, including cottage estates, flats and semi-detached hopes. Significant 20th Century estates are located in Pitshanger and South Acton.

Across the borough there are a range of building heights and densities. Higher densities are typically centred around town centres such as Ealing, Acton and Hanwell and tall buildings are typically concentrated in parts of North Acton, South Acton, Southall and Greenford.

Uxbridge Road, running through the south of the borough, is a historical arterial road. This has played a key role in the development of Ealing with town centres, Acton, Ealing, Hanwell and Southall, located along the route.

4.9.2   Built heritage

Cultural heritage assets are found across Ealing and include listed buildings and scheduled monuments (Figure 29). There are six scheduled monuments in the borough. Two of these, the 'Moated site at Down Barns Farm' and the 'Hanwell flight of locks and brick boundary wall of St Bernard's Hospital', are deemed to be 'at risk' by Historic England.

Listed buildings are mostly located in the historic settlements of Acton, central Ealing, Bedford Park, Norwood Green, and Northolt Village.. There are three Grade I listed buildings and four registered parks and gardens.

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[88] Ealing Council 2020. Draft Character Study and Housing Design Guidance. Available online at: https://ealingmatters.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/200722-Appendix-D-Ealing-Character-Study-copy.pdf

Conservation Areas are locations designated by Historic England to protect their special architectural and historic interest. There are 29 Conservation Areas within Ealing, six of which are deemed to be 'at risk' by Historic England.

4.9.3 Archaeology

There are 23 Archaeological Priority Areas (APA) within Ealing. APAs are areas specified by the local planning authority to help protect archaeological remains that may be affected by development[89].

A number of prehistoric archaeological finds have been recorded in the borough, particularly from the Lower Palaeolithic period along the Southall, Hanwell, Ealing, Acton corridor[90].

Figure 31: Cultural heritage assets

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[89] Historic England. Ealing Archaeological Priority Areas. Available online at: https://historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/planning/apa-ealing-pdf/

[90] Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) 2021. The Archaeology of Greater London online map. Available online at: https://molarchaeology.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=9a85640effc042ae91af6b0d43abbafb

4.9.4   Townscape and heritage

Table 23 summarises the key features of the townscape and heritage baseline and outlines considerations for the IIA and Local Plan in relation to these topics

Table 23: Townscape and heritage baseline summary

Key baseline features	Considerations
A diverse townscape with distinct characters within the different sub-areas. Concentrations of taller buildings and more dense areas towards specific parts of the borough. A number of key heritage assets and designated areas across the borough, some of which are listed on the at-risk register.	Development in line with protecting or enhancing conservation areas. Development which complements the historic character of the towns and assets. Consider the existing building heights and density when proposing development in different parts of the borough. Increase awareness of local heritage assets. Enhancement and protection of heritage assets to support their removal from the at-risk register.

4.10   Biodiversity

4.10.1   Designated ecological sites

There are no Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) or Special Protection Areas (SPA) within Ealing. The closest sites are Richmond Park (SAC) over 5km to the south and the South-west London Waterbodies (SPA) over 7km to the south-west.

Within Ealing there are nine Local Nature Reserves (LNR) and a further three within 1km (Figure 32). There are also three areas of ancient woodland within 1km as well as sporadic areas of deciduous and broadleaved woodland, grasslands and several parks / gardens, most notable Osterely Park in the south of the borough.

Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation (SINCs) are designated by local authorities as areas of local importance to wildlife and biodiversity[91]. There is a hierarchy of SINC designations in place in London: Sites of Metropolitan Importance, Borough Importance and Local Importance.

Within Ealing, the London Canals are considered to be of Metropolitan Importance and are therefore considered to contain the best of examples of London's habitat and are of the highest priority for protection. Horsenden Hill, Yeading Brook and Islip Manor are also similarly graded.

4.10.2   Other habitats and species

There is generally a strong network of green infrastructure including parks and gardens and over 24,000 street trees and 50,000 trees in parks[92].

Habitats and sites within Ealing considered to be Critical Natural Capital, meaning that if lost there would be long-term / permanent loss of biodiversity, include four ancient woodland sites, five sites of unimproved pastures and the River Brent.

The top priority species in the borough which are threatened or declining are water vole (mammal), great crested newt (amphibian), sp. flycatcher (bird) and numerous fungi.

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[91] Greater London Authority. Biodiversity. Available online at: https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/environment/parks-green-spaces-and-biodiversity/biodiversity

[92] Ealing Council 2020. Draft Character Study and Housing Design Guidance. Available online at: https://ealingmatters.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/200722-Appendix-D-Ealing-Character-Study-copy.pdf
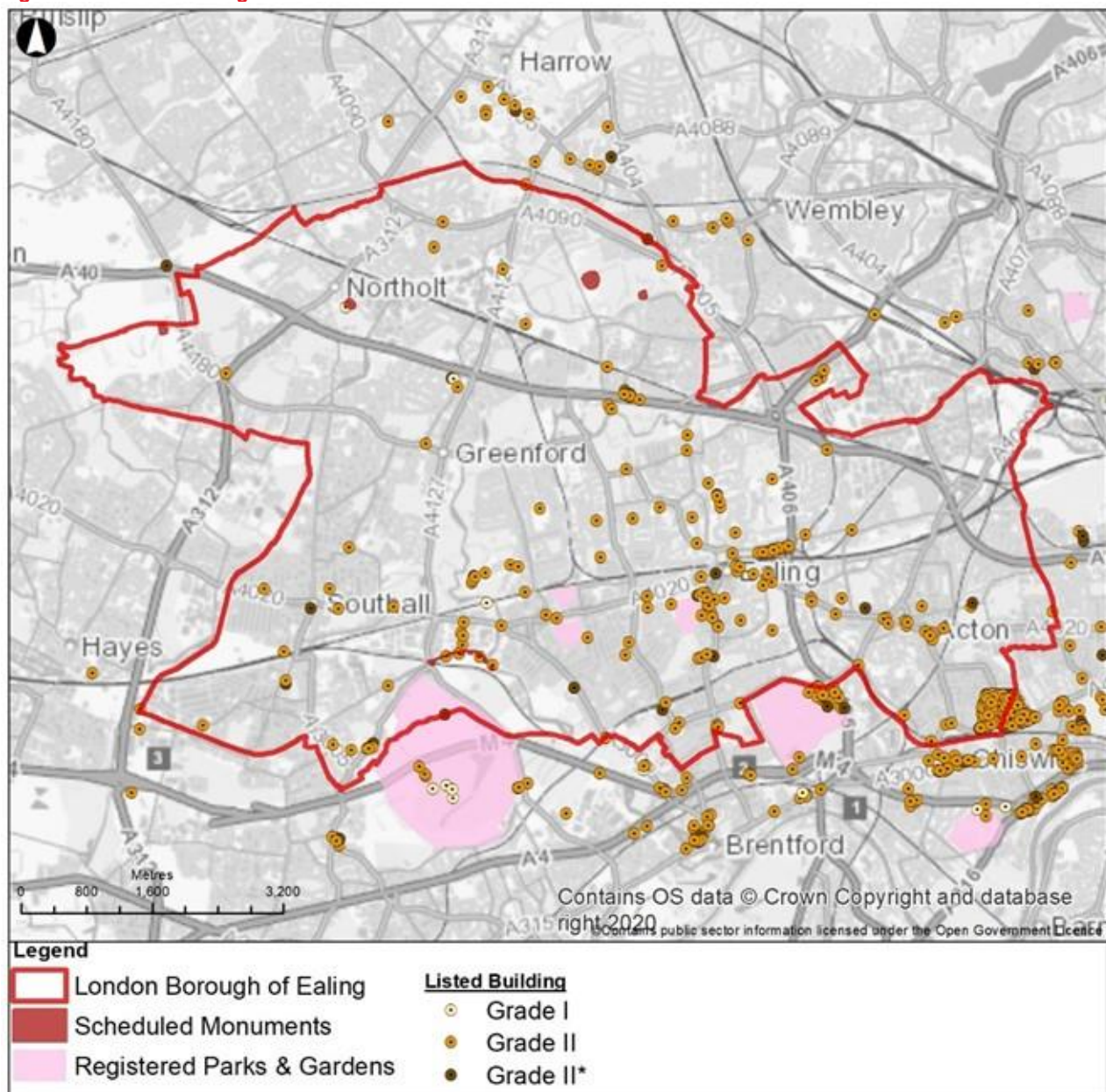
Figure 32: Ecological sites
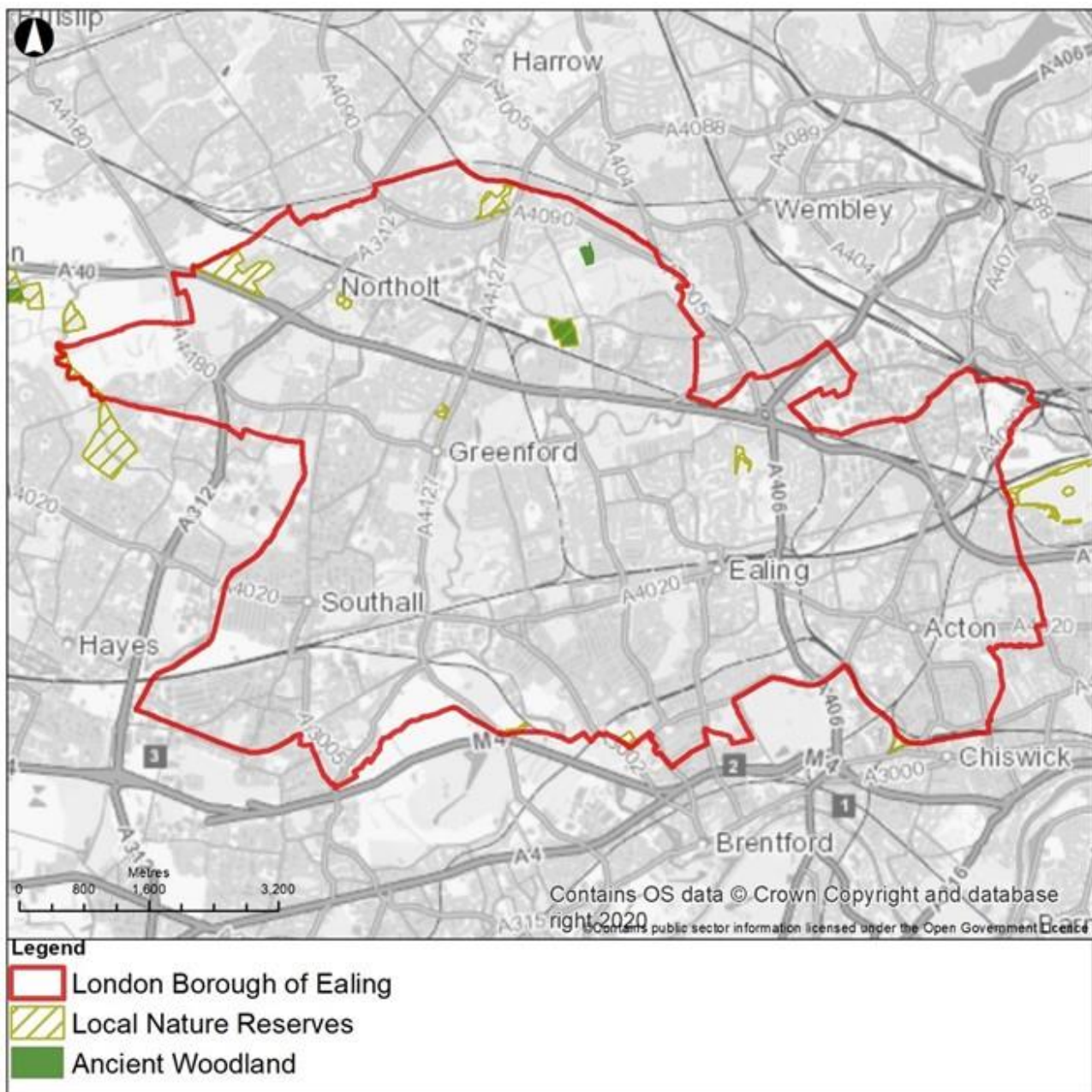
4.10.3 Biodiversity summary

Table 23 summarises the key features of the biodiversity baseline and outlines considerations for the IIA and Local Plan in relation to this topic.

Table 24: Biodiversity baseline summary

| Key baseline features	Considerations
Local sites of ecological importance throughout the borough. Important green spaces and green infrastructure that will supporting wildlife in the borough, including parks and street trees.	Protect and enhance existing sites of value for nature conservation. Enhance the biodiversity potential of parks and open spaces by maintaining and improving best practice for habitat management. Implement the mitigation hierarchy and secure biodiversity net gain. Reduce deficiency in access to nature. Achieve targets to increase grassland, wetland and woodland habitats. Enhance the green corridor to help connect the open spaces across the borough. Enhance blue ribbon designations along key waterways for nature conservation and flood management purposes, as well walking and cycling provision.

4.11 Climate Change

4.11.1 Greenhouse gas emissions

Ealing has declared a climate emergency and produced a strategy to help reach the goal of becoming carbon neutral by 2030[93]. In 2018 approximately 1,120,600 tonnes was produced, equating to approximately 3.3 tonnes of CO_2 per person. Domestic uses accounted for 39%, industry and commercial 33% and transport 28%. Emissions fluctuated between 2009 and 2012 but have since been decreasing (Figure 33)[94].

Figure 33: Ten-year trend of CO2 emissions in Ealing
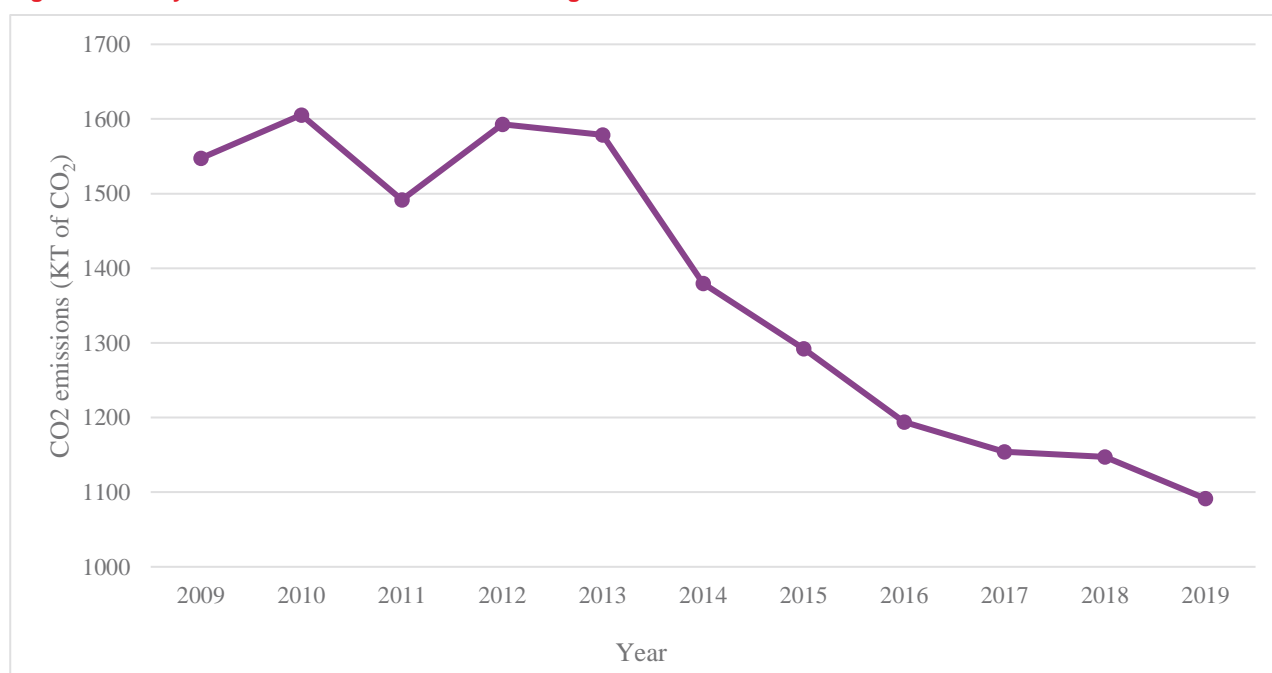
4.11.2 Climate change trends

Research into the impacts of climate change predict that by 2050 the average monthly temperatures in London will be 5-6°C higher than present. This will have an impact on the infrastructure and operation of the city as well as population health and comfort[95].

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[93] Ealing Council 2021. Climate and ecological emergency strategy 2021-2030. Available online at: https://www.ealing.gov.uk/downloads/download/6005/climate_and_ecological_emergency_strategy

[94] BEIS 2021. Local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics. Available online at: https://data.gov.uk/dataset/723c243d-2f1a-4d27-8b61-cdb93e5b10ff/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2019

[95] GLA 2018. London Environment Strategy. Available online at: https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/adapting_to_climate_change.pdf

Despite London's relatively adaptable and resilient water supply, the city is at risk of drought following two dry winters. Average daily water consumption in London is already over 10% higher than the national average and it is forecasted that by 2040 London will have a water supply deficit of 400m litres per day.

4.11.3 Climate change summary

Table 23 summarises the key features of the climate change baseline and outlines consideration for the IIA and Local Plan in relation to this topic.

Table 25: Climate change baseline summary

Key baseline features	Considerations
Increase in number and scale of extreme weather events. Increase in average temperatures	Implement mitigation strategies to reduce the vulnerability of people, ecology and infrastructure to a changing climate and extreme weather events. Improving the energy performance of buildings. Ensuring that new developments qualify as zero carbon.

4.12 Water and flood risk

4.12.1 Flood risk

Overall Ealing is considered to be at low risk of flooding, however, there are localised areas at greater risk due to factors such as proximity to watercourses and drainage systems.

Ealing largely lies within Flood Zone 1 meaning the area has a low probability of flooding. The River Brent poses the largest risk of flooding with areas of Flood Zone 3 located adjacent to the channel[96].

Surface water flooding is strongly influenced by land use and topography. Across Ealing there are many modelled surface water flow-paths as well as isolated areas of surface water ponding. Areas of risk of surface water flooding are similarly zoned as for fluvial and tidal sources There are also several areas across the borough potentially at risk of groundwater flooding[97,98].

4.12.2 Drainage Areas

Critical Drainage Areas (CDA) are areas that has critical drainage problems as notified by the Local Authority and / or Environment Agency. A number of CDAs are identified in Ealing and the central and western areas of the borough are particularly at risk.

The CDAs are at risk from multiple flood sources, mainly surface water flooding in combination with sewers and other watercourses and this interaction is likely to get more complex due to the impacts of climate change.

4.12.3 Water and flood risk summary

Table 26 summarises the key features of the water and flood risk baseline and outlines consideration for the IIA and Local Plan in relation to these topics.

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[96] Gov.UK. Likelihood for flooding in this area mapping tool. Available online at: https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/confirm-location?easting=517868&northing=180795&placeOrPostcode=Ealing

[97] Ealing Council 2016. London Borough of Ealing Local Flood Risk Management Strategy. Available online at: https://www.ealing.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/9272/local_flood_risk_management_strategy.pdf

[98] West London Boroughs, 2018. West London Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. Available online at: https://westlondonsfra.london/1-introduction/

Table 26: Water and flood risk baseline summary

Key baseline features	Considerations
Generally low levels of flood risk across the borough, except near to the River Brent. Potential increase in number of CDAs.	Increase the number of flood storage areas. Ensure developments are steered to areas of lowest risk of flooding. Maximise sustainable drainage methods to achieve greenfield run-off rates. Assess and improve local drainage network. Safeguard water resources, e.g. by reducing system leakages.

5. IIA framework

This section sets out the assessment framework for the IIA (comprising SA and HIA topics) and the framework to be used for the EqIA (comprising protected characteristics and socio-economic status).

5.1 IIA framework

The assessment framework is presented in Table 27. It is derived from a range of sources:

- The sustainability issues and opportunities identified for Ealing, based on the analysis of international, national and local policy objectives (Section 0) and the baseline information (Section 0);
- Guidance documents set out in Section 4; and
- Current global events (such as the COVID-19 pandemic), targets, challenges and priorities, to ensure the Local Plan is properly challenged and tested to deliver an ambitious Plan.

The assessment of the Local Plan policies against these objectives will be guided by appraisal questions accompanying each objective. These questions will act as prompts to inform the overall assessment of the objectives, but are not designed to be scored individually. The questions included in the framework are not exhaustive, and some may be more relevant to certain Plan elements than others.

Table 27: IIA framework

Framework objective	Guiding questions – does the Local Plan…	IIA topic
1. **Housing and communities:** To meet current and future housing need and support the development of diverse and sustainable communities	Address housing need in the borough, particularly for more vulnerable groups, such as older people? Deliver a range of types, tenures and affordable homes? Deliver adaptable and flexible housing, for example accessible homes or homes which can accommodate home working? Support mixed-use centres which enhance community services and amenity? Reduce homelessness and overcrowding?	Population; Human health
2. **Economy:** Build a sustainable economy that offers employment opportunities for all	Develop sustainable and resilient economic centres? Provide a variety of employment land, such as type and location? Encourage flexibility to allow businesses and their employees to respond to uncertainties and changing economic conditions? Support more diverse businesses, particularly those owned and used by ethnic minority groups? Improve access to employment opportunities and minimise barriers (e.g. financial, training and qualifications, childcare)? Support small, start-up, local and green businesses?	Population
3. **Education and skills:** Improve educational attainment and skills at all levels and reduce educational inequalities	Improve access to a diverse range of educational opportunities, including continuing or adult education and vocational education? Support training and education in skills profile reflective of the Ealing economy? Reduce inequalities in access to a good standard of education?	Population
4. **Health:** Improve mental and physical health and reduce health inequalities	Make provision for new, improved or replacement healthcare facilities to ensure capacity is met for existing and future needs? Create an environment that promotes healthy and active lifestyles, particularly in children, through the provision and enhancement of open spaces and recreational and active travel infrastructure? Promote good mental health and wellbeing by supporting a range of health determinants such as good employment and education, social connectivity and high quality environments? Allow for adaptation and reaction to potential future health issues and major events, including episodes of extreme weather?	Human health; Population

Framework objective	Guiding questions – does the Local Plan…	IIA topic
5. Connectivity: Improve connectivity to minimise private vehicle use and promote safe and sustainable forms of transport	Increase safe opportunities for active forms of transport, particularly walking and cycling? Ensure active travel and public transport networks are well-connected to reduce private vehicle use? Ensure active travel opportunities and public transport networks are available for, and reflect the needs of, all groups within the borough, including those who may be more vulnerable.	Population; Air; Climatic factors
6. Air quality and noise: Avoid impacts on air quality and reduce noise pollution	Encourage sustainable forms of transport, such as walking, cycling and public transport? Encourage sustainable development which maximises energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources? Ensure good spatial planning which avoids exposing people to poor air quality and high noise levels? Improve people's access to quiet spaces?	Air; Human health; Population
7. Resources and land use: Maximise efficient and sustainable use and disposal of material resources, including land	Use land efficiently through the development of existing brownfield sites and / or the reuse of existing buildings? Protect and intensify industrial land to contribute to the London economy? Reduce overall waste volumes through reduce and reuse initiatives, and contribute towards achieving self-sufficiency in waste management?	Material assets; Soils
8. Heritage and Townscape: Protect, enhance, and promote cultural resources, including heritage and townscape assets	Ensure the character of Ealing's towns and sub-areas are maintained? Protect or enhance conservation areas and other heritage assets? Protect or enhance local townscape character? Improve and increase opportunities for people to interact and access heritage assets and learn about the history of the borough?	Cultural heritage; Landscape
9. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure: Protect and enhance Ealing's natural capital (habitats and species) and the benefits it provides	Protect and enhance green and blue infrastructure? Improve and increase opportunities for people to access green and natural spaces? Apply the principles of biodiversity net gain for all new development? Enhance the biodiversity potential of parks and open spaces? Develop connectivity between the network of open and green spaces across the borough?	Biodiversity; Fauna; Flora
10. Water resources: To protect the quality and quantity of water resources	Avoid development in areas at high risk of flooding? Promote the use of SuDS and other flood-resilient design measures? Support the efficient use of water, including the recycling of water, to minimise consumption? Improve water quality within Ealing's rivers and waterways?	Water
11. Climate change mitigation: To help tackle climate change impacts through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero-carbon borough	Help Ealing meet local and London-wide emissions targets? Reduce the built environment's contribution to CO_2 emissions? Facilitate investments in green technologies, equipment and infrastructure that reduce GHG emissions? Encourage and facilitate a shift to more sustainable modes of transport?	Climatic factors; Health, Transport
12. Climate change adaptation: To ensure Ealing adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events	Promote design which can withstand the impacts of future climate change events (such as overheating or flooding)? Reduce the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events on vulnerable groups, e.g., older generation?	Climatic factors; Water; Health

5.1.1 Site assessment

As set out in Section 2.2.2, the assessment of the site allocation short-list will use the same assessment framework as the options and policy assessments. Where possible, the site assessment will be largely quantitative, using spatial data and indicators to inform the scoring and assessment conclusions. Table 28 provides an indication of the types of indicators and spatial data that will be used in the sites assessment.

Table 28: Site assessment indicators

Framework objective	Potential indicators for site assessment
1. **Housing and communities:** To meet current and future housing need and support the development of diverse and sustainable communities	Number of homes to be delivered by the site. Types of homes to be delivered by the site, including size and tenure and the location of these homes in the context of the surrounding area.
2. **Economy:** Build a sustainable economy that offers employment opportunities for all	Loss of any existing employment capacity.. Employment capacity (floorspace, site area, jobs) secured onsite.
3. **Education and skills:** Improve educational attainment and skills at all levels and reduce educational inequalities	Proximity to existing educational institutes. On- or off-site contributions to education based infrastructure.
4. **Health:** Improve mental and physical health and reduce health inequalities	Proximity to existing health and social care facilities. Changes to the provision of areas of open space. Changes to health and social care services and amenities.
5. **Connectivity:** Improve connectivity to minimise private vehicle use and promote safe and sustainable forms of transport	Proximity to existing transport infrastructure, including train stations, underground stations and bus stops. Site PTAL.
6. **Air quality and noise:** Avoid impacts on air quality and reduce noise pollution.	Proximity to AQMA / Air Quality Focus Area. Impact on air quality and noise (e.g. public transport provision or likely private vehicle use).
7. **Resources and land use:** Maximise efficient and sustainable use and disposal of material resources, including land	Potential for the reuse of previously developed buildings. Use of brownfield land and loss of greenfield land.
8. **Heritage and Townscape:** Protect, enhance, and promote cultural resources, including heritage and townscape assets	Proximity to protected heritage assets. Impact on existing townscape character. Impact on Conservation Areas.
9. **Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure:** Protect and enhance Ealing's natural capital (habitats and species) and the benefits it provides	Proximity to designated and undesignated ecological sites. Scope to contribute towards biodiversity net gain. Potential to reduce deficiency in access to nature and public open space. Impacts on street trees. Increase in connectivity between habitats.
10. **Water resources:** To protect the quality and quantity of water resources	Location and vulnerability to flood risk Proximity to surface water bodies. Location within groundwater source protection zones.
11. **Climate change mitigation:** To help tackle climate change impacts through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero-carbon borough	Proximity to existing transport and active travel routes. Proximity to heat networks (existing or opportunities)
12. **Climate change adaptation:** To ensure Ealing adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events	Location and vulnerability to flood risk

5.2　EqIA framework

As described in Section 2.4, the EqIA will be a discrete assessment, and summarised in the IIA Report. Table 29 sets out the framework that will be used to assess the impacts on protected characteristics and socio-economic status.

Table 29: EqIA assessment framework example

Characteristic	Potential positive equality effects of the Local Plan intervention	Potential negative equality effects of the Local Plan intervention
Age		
Disability		
Gender reassignment		
Pregnancy and maternity		
Race		
Religion or belief		
Sex		
Sexual orientation		
Socio-economic status		

6.   Next steps

As required under the SEA Regulations, this Scoping Report will be subject to statutory consultation for five weeks. The views of statutory consultees (Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England) will be sought in relation to the scope and methodology of the IIA Report.

All comments on the IIA are welcome. Consultees are requested in particular to consider the following:

[1] Whether the scope of that IIA is appropriate to sufficiently test and challenge the development of the Ealing Local Plan;

[2] Whether any additional plans, policies or programmes relevant to the IIA should be included;

[3] Whether the baseline is robust and provides a comprehensive and accurate representation of the current situation in Ealing and potential future trends; and

[4] Whether the IIA Framework includes an appropriate set of objectives and guiding questions for assessing the effects of the Local Plan options and policies.

The Interim IIA Report will include a summary of this consultation process and detail any updates or changes that were made as a consequence of consultee responses.

Following the publication of this Scoping Report, the assessment process will commence with an assessment of reasonable alternatives, the draft Local Plan and its site allocations. This will be reported in an Interim IIA Report, to be published alongside the Regulation 18 Local Plan in 2022. The IIA Report will include:

[1] A summary of the SA, HIA, EqIA and HRA;

[2] A Non-technical summary; and

[3] Supporting appendices containing detailed assessments.

Appendix A - Review of relevant plans, programmes and strategies

A.1.1 General policy

A.1.1.1 International
The Aarhus Convention (1997) is a commitment to the protection of the right of every person to live in an environment adequate to their health and well-being, guaranteeing the rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters.

A.1.1.2 National
The **National Planning Policy Framework (Revised) (2021) (NPPF)** sets out the Government's planning policy for England and how they are expected to be applied. The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, which includes economic, social and environmental dimensions. It specifically requires Local Plans to:

- be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development;
- be prepared positively, in a way that is aspirational but deliverable;
- be shaped by early, proportionate and effective engagement between plan-makers and communities, local organisations, businesses, infrastructure providers and operators and statutory consultees;
- contain policies that are clearly written and unambiguous, so it is evident how a decision maker should react to development proposals;
- be accessible through the use of digital tools to assist public involvement and policy presentation; and
- serve a clear purpose, avoiding unnecessary duplication of policies that apply to a particular area (including policies in this Framework, where relevant).

A.1.1.3 Regional
The **London Plan - The Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London (2021)** is an overall framework for development over the next 20-25 years. It is the London-wide strategic policy context within which boroughs should set their detailed local planning policies. It brings together the geographic and locational aspects of other strategies and provides the policy framework for the Mayor's own decisions on strategic planning.

A.1.1.4 Local
The **Council Plan for 2021-22** sets out the Council's vision for Ealing across three priority areas: creating good jobs; tackling the climate crisis; and fighting inequality. The Plan sets performance targets which can be monitored via a dashboard.

There are also Local Plans related to the neighbouring planning authorities:

- **Brent Draft Local Plan (2020);**
- **Hammersmith and Fulham Local Plan (2018);**
- **Hounslow Local Plan (2015), and Draft Local Plan Reviews (2020) – GWC & WoB;**
- **Hillingdon Local Plan (2012), and Local Plan Part 2 (2020);**
- **Harrow Core Strategy (2012); and**
- **OPDC Post Submission Modified Draft Local Plan (2021).**

A.1.2 Population, demographics and equality groups

A.1.2.1 International

The **United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** provides a blueprint for peace and prosperity for the people and the planet. At the heart of this plan are 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are urgent actions that all countries must contribute to in a global partnership.

A.1.2.2 Local

The **Ealing Equality and Diversity Policy** aims to support the Council in delivering services tailored to people's needs through the following objectives:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimization.
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- Ensure a robust and accurate evidence base of equality information relating to our workforce and the community.
- Ensure equality related evidence is embedded into the decision-making process and forms an integral part of the evidence base for strategy and project development and delivery.

A.1.3 Housing

A.1.3.1 National

Laying the foundations: a housing strategy for England (2011) aims to provide support to the delivery of new homes and to improve social mobility.

A.1.3.2 Regional

The **London Housing Strategy (2018)** outlines the Mayor's vision for housing in the capital, alongside policies and proposals to achieve it. It covers building homes, delivering affordable and high quality homes, creating inclusive neighbours, supporting fairer deals for private renters, and tackling homelessness and rough sleepers.

A.1.3.3 Local

The **Ealing Council Rough Sleeping Strategy 2020-2025 (2020)** aims to reduce, and then eliminate, rough sleeping within the borough. It has four strategic priorities covering preventing rough sleeping, early intervention, working in partnership with Stabilise Lives, and sustainable independence.

The **Ealing Homelessness Reduction Strategy 2018-2022 (2018)** sets out Ealing's plan to reduce homelessness. It has several key aims around preventing homelessness, facilitating employment and financial inclusion, reducing future financial risk, and reducing the cost of temporary accommodation.

The **Ealing Housing and Homelessness Strategy (2014-2019)** aims to address housing issues within the borough through the provision of affordable and high quality housing, improving access to affordable homes, meeting the needs of older and vulnerable residents and preventing homelessness. The Strategy is supported by sub-strategies on private sector housing, tenancy, and empty properties.

The **West London Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2018)** sets out the need and demand for housing across the West London Alliance (Barnet, Brent, Ealing, Hammersmith & Fulham, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow and OPDC). It seeks to establish housing need between 2016 and 2014, addressing the need for all types of housing across the boroughs including rented and self-build homes, and housing suitable for families, older people and those with specific needs.

A.1.4 Economy, Employment and Education

A.1.4.1 National

The **Industrial Strategy: building a Britain fit for the future (2017)** is a white paper which sets out the long-term plan to boost productivity and earning power for UK citizens. It sets out the government's plans to support businesses create better, higher paying jobs with investment in skills, industries and infrastructure.

The **Ten Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution** is a policy paper which sets out the Government's areas of focus for a green economic recovery: advancing offshore wind; driving the growth of low carbon hydrogen; delivering new and advanced nuclear power; accelerating the shift to zero emission vehicles; green public transport, cycling and walking; 'net zero' and green ships; greener buildings; investing in carbon capture, usage and storage; protecting our natural environment; green finance and innovation.

A.1.4.2 Local

The **Ealing Employment and Skills Strategy (2014)** sets out how the council aims to enable its residents to overcome barriers to employment, improve their lives and so fulfil their potential.

The **Ealing Learning Partnership Strategy and Delivery Plan 2019-2021 (2019)** aims to promote educational excellence and well-being within the borough through various priorities including: learning and development, safeguarding and well-being, progression and pathways to employment and financially sustainable schools.

The **West London Affordable Workspace Study (2020)** identifies the need for, and potential approach to, deliver affordable workspace across West London.

The **West London Employment Land Evidence (2019)** considers the future needs of commercial, industrial and employment land across Ealing, Brent, Barnet and Harrow. It looks at the degree to which needs can be met through emerging policy responses to the intensification, co-location, substitution and recycling of existing sites.

A.1.5 Health and well-being

A.1.5.1 National

The **Public Health England (PHE) Strategy 2020-2025** sets out how PHE will work to protect and improve the publics' health and reduce health inequalities over the next five years.

Fair Society, Healthy Lives (2010), known as the **Marmot Review,** is a review of health inequalities in England. It sets out six key objectives to reduce health inequalities including: give every child the best start in life; enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives; create fair employment and good work for all; ensure healthy standard of living for all; create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities; and strengthen the role and impact of ill-health prevention.

A.1.5.2 Local

The **Ealing Health and well-being Strategy 2016-2021 (2016)** sets out health and well-being priorities for Ealing. It includes priorities to ensure all key organisations work better together to improve health and well-being, improve health and well-being in schools and workplaces, create environments that help people to make healthy choices and support residents and communities to manage their health.

The **Ealing Healthy Weight Healthy Lives Strategy (2016)** seeks to increase the number of children and adults who are of a healthy weight.

The **Ealing Mental Health and Well-being Strategy for Adults 2017-2022 (2017)** sets out five outcomes that will contribute to improving mental health and well-being in the borough:

- Prevention and well-being;
- Better outcomes and support for people with common mental health needs;
- New model of care for people with serious and long term mental health needs;
- Working better together; and
- Reaching all our communities.

The **Ealing Carers' Strategy 2018-2023 (2018)** sets out action to support carers of all ages and their families.

The **Ealing Sports Facility Strategy 2012-2021 (updated 2018)** sets out a vision for improving quality of life through sport and physical activity through raising the profile of sport, improving access to sport, and providing appropriate facilities and funding.

A.1.6 Transport and connectivity

A.1.6.1 National
Decarbonising Transport: Setting the Challenge (2020) sets out what the government, businesses and society need to do to deliver significant reductions in emissions across all modes of transport.

A.1.6.2 Regional
The **Mayor's Transport strategy (2018)** sets out the Mayor's policies and proposals to reshape transport in London over the next 25 years. The key objectives of the strategy are: healthy streets and healthy people; a good public transport experience; and new homes and jobs.

A.1.6.3 Local
The **Ealing Local Implementation Plan (Transport) 2019-2022 (2019)** out how Ealing Council will support the Mayor's Transport Strategy and it's goals

The **Ealing Council Transport Strategy 2019-2022 (2019)** sets out the Council's transport priorities for the period 2019-2022, focusing on three key objectives: mode shift, reducing the environmental footprint of transport, and improving road safety.

A.1.7 Air and noise pollution

A.1.7.1 International
The **EU Directive on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (2008)** sets binding standards and target dates for reducing concentrations to SO_2, NO_2/NOx, PM_{10} / $PM_{2.5}$, CO, benzene and lead. The directive seeks to maintain ambient air quality in areas where it is good, and improve it in other areas.

A.1.7.2 National
The **Clean Air Strategy (2019)** sets out plans for dealing with all sources of air pollution, making air healthier to breathe, protecting nature and boosting the economy. It includes a set of stringent targets to cut emissions by 2020 and 2030.

A.1.7.3 Local
The **Ealing Air Quality Action Plan 2017-2022 (2017)** outlines actions that will be taken to reduce air pollution within the borough.

A.1.8 Material assets and land use

A.1.8.1 International

The **Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)** establishes the legislative framework for the handling of waste in the community. The objectives are to provide a comprehensive and consolidated approach to the definition and management of waste; to shift the thinking of waste from an unwanted burden to a valued resource and make Europe a recycling society; to ensure waste management starts with waste prevention; and to provide environmental criteria for certain waste streams, to establish when a waste ceases to be a waste.

A.1.8.2 National

The **National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)** sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to the use and management of resources. The objectives of this planning policy are to:

- Deliver sustainable development and resource efficiency;
- Ensure waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns;
- Provide a framework in which communities and businesses are engaged with and take more responsibility for their own waste;
- Help to secure waste re-use, recovery and disposal; and
- Ensure the design and layout of new residential and commercial developments and other infrastructure complements sustainable waste management.

Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (2009) outlines a vision for all soils in England to be managed sustainably and the threat of degradation managed by 2030. This would improve the quality of England's soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future use.

6.1.1 Local

The **West London Waste Plan (2015)** is a strategy for the sustainable management of waste across Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow and Richmond upon Thames through to 2031. Priorities are waste reduction, recycling and composting.

A.1.9 Townscape and heritage

A.1.9.1 International

The **Basic Texts of the 1972 World Heritage Convention (2005)** requires that cultural and natural heritage is identified, protected and conserved.

The **European Landscape Convention (2000)** notes that the landscape is favourable to economic activity and has an important public interest role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields. The objectives are to promote European landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues.

A.1.9.2 National

The **Historic England Corporate Plan (2018-2021)** is an action plan to deliver priorities to demonstrate how Historic England will continue to work towards delivering the heritage sector's priorities for the historic environment.

A.1.10 Biodiversity

A.1.10.1 International

The **EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 (2020)** is a long-term plan for Europe's biodiversity recovery and a proposal for the EU's contribution to international biodiversity negotiations.

The **EU Birds Directive (2009)** places emphasis on the protection of habitats for endangered as well as migratory species, especially through the establishment of a coherent network of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) comprising all the most suitable territories for these species.

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as waterfowl habitat (1971) is an international treaty for the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local, regional and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world.

The **Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (1992)** aims to conserve natural habitats, wild fauna and flora. Member states must take measures to maintain or restore favourable conservation status of natural habitats and species of importance. This includes sites such as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), SPA and Ramsar sites. Plans that might impact the integrity of a designated site would be subject to an Appropriate Assessment.

A.1.10.2   National

The **25 Year Environment Plan (2018)** sets out goals for improving the environment over the next 25 years. It includes a number of targets such as clean air, clean and plentiful water, thriving plants and wildlife, reducing environmental hazards, using resources more sustainably, enhancing the natural environment, mitigating and adapting to climate change, and minimising waste.

Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011) documents the biodiversity strategy for England, providing a comprehensive picture of how the country is implementing international and EU commitments. It specifically sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy over the next few years on land and sea.

A.1.10.3   Regional

The **London Environment Strategy (2018)** identifies the key environmental challenges in London including air quality, biodiversity, greenhouse gas emissions, green space, energy use, waste, heat risk, flood risk, water scarcity, water quality and ambient noise. The main aims include the best air quality of any major city by 2050, becoming the first National Park city where half of London's area is green, be a zero carbon and zero waste city and be resilient to climate change impacts.

A.1.11   Climate Change

A.1.11.1   International

The **UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)** sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change. It acknowledges that the climatic system is affected by many factors and is a shared system.

The **Paris Agreement (2015)** brings together all nations in a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects, with enhanced support to assist developing countries to do so. The Agreement's central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping global temperature rise this century well below 2ºC.

The **EU Eighth Environmental Action Programme to 2030 (draft)** reviews the significant environmental challenges and provides a framework for European environmental policy up to 2030. The programme lists six priority objectives and what the EU needs to do to achieve them:

- achieving the 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction target and climate neutrality by 2050

- enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change

- advancing towards a regenerative growth model, decoupling economic growth from resource use and environmental degradation, and accelerating the transition to a circular economy

- pursuing a zero-pollution ambition, including for air, water and soil and protecting the health and well-being of Europeans

- protecting, preserving and restoring biodiversity, and enhancing natural capital (notably air, water, soil, and forest, freshwater, wetland and marine ecosystems)

- reducing environmental and climate pressures related to production and consumption (particularly in the areas of energy, industrial development, buildings and infrastructure, mobility and the food system)

A.1.11.2   National

The National Adaptation Programme and the Third Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting: Making the country resilient to a changing climate (2018) sets out key actions to address the risks and opportunities posed by a changing climate. It covers targets in relation to people, infrastructure, natural environment, business and industry and flood and water management.

The **Clean Growth Strategy (2017)** sets out the government's approach to facilitate growth whilst cutting greenhouse gas emissions. It sets out recommendations for private and public investment to meet carbon budgets, to improve business and industry energy efficiency and to improve energy efficiency in the housing stock including through low carbon heating.

A.1.11.3   Local

The **Ealing Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy 2021-2030 (2021)** sets out the Council's response to the climate and ecological emergence across four themes: energy, nature, travel and waste.

A.1.12   Water and flood risk

A.1.12.1   International

The **Water Framework Directive (2000)** establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater. It seeks to prevent protect and enhance aquatic ecosystems, promote sustainable water use, reduce groundwater pollution and mitigate the effects of floods and droughts.

The **Groundwater Directive (2006)** establishes a framework for the protection of groundwater to avoid the deterioration of water quality. The Directive includes groundwater quality standards and threshold values for groundwater pollutants.

The **Drinking Water Directive (1998)** aims to protect human health from adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is clean.

A.1.12.2   National

The **Planning Policy Guidance Flood Risk and Coastal Change (2014)** documents flood risk and coastal change in terms of planning and flood risk, taking flood risk into account in Local Plans, flood risk assessments and sequential testing.

A.1.12.3   Local

The **Ealing Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2016-2022 (2016)** aims to provide clarity and direction on how flood risk is managed in the borough. It sets out five objectives:

- Develop and improve the understanding of flood risk across the borough;

- Maintain and improve communication and cooperative working between strategic parties and flood risk management authorities;

- Prevent the increase of flood risk through inappropriate development;

- Develop community awareness of flood risk and ways of reducing the risk in the future; and

- Identify and implement flood mitigation measures where funding can be secured.

The **West London Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2018)** provides the evidence base for ensuring development does not occur in areas of high risk from flooding within Barnet, Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon and Hounslow.