

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for Local Planning

May 2013

Regeneration & Planning Policy

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Introduction to the Sustainability Appraisal Process

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

Paragraph 165 of the National Planning Policy Framework states that a sustainability appraisal which meets the requirements of the European Directive on strategic environmental assessment should be an integral part of the plan preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors.

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

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

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

Aims of Consultation

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

The three statutory consultation bodies are as follows:

- Environment Agency
- English Heritage
- Natural England

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

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

- Are there any other relevant plans, policies, programmes or initiatives which have not been identified in the scoping report?
- Are there any sources of baseline data which have been omitted and should be considered as part of the SA and development of the DPD? It should be noted

that work on the collection and review of this data is ongoing and the SA framework will be reviewed as necessary

- Do the issues identified in the report cover all the significant sustainability issues relevant to the borough?
- Are the objectives and indicators set out in the SA Framework appropriate?
- Is the proposed structure of the Sustainability Report and methodology suitable?

Responding to the Scoping Report

Please note that responses to this document should be received no later than the 12th July 2013

Responses should be sent to:

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

Or via email: weakei@ealing.gov.uk

Copies of the Scoping Report

Hard copies of the Scoping Report can be inspected at:

Perceval House
14-16 Uxbridge Road
Ealing
W5 2HL

And at local libraries.

The Context

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

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

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

Introduction to Local Planning

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

Scoping

Purpose of the Scoping Report

From here on this Scoping Report provides the framework for the appraisal of any Plan which the Council is required to undertake. The Scoping Report sets the context and provides baseline information in order to provide a starting point from which to appraise the effects of implementing a plan. To provide a sound basis for analysis, the report reviews the relevant plans and programmes which may influence a plan; identifies the key sustainability issues and problems; and details a Sustainability Framework through which the appraisal can take place.

Within Ealing Scoping Reports were produced separately for each DPD under the old Local Development Framework. This report should be used where appraisals are required for forthcoming documents under the new Local Planning system.

Which Local Planning Documents will be Appraised?

The Development (Core) Strategy, Development Management Document and Development Sites Document, were all appraised using previous SA Scoping Reports, the findings of which can be found on the Council's Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulations Assessment web page:

http://www.ealing.gov.uk/info/200921/local_development_framework/617/sustainability_appraisal_and_habitats_regulations_assessment

A separate Scoping Report has also been prepared for the joint West London Waste Plan

It is intended that any future plans will use this Scoping Report as a framework for completing appraisals.

Documents in the pipeline which will employ this Scoping Report include:

- Schools DPD

The Schools DPD will provide site specific allocations and accompanying policies for future school provision in the borough.

Appraisal Methodology

The Sustainability Appraisal of the Development Management Document will be carried out by Council officers, in accordance with the relevant Regulations and Government policy and guidance, as set out below:

- European Directive 2001/42/EC (The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive)
- EC Guidance on the SEA Directive – Implementation of Directive 2001/42 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, September 2003
- Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, Section 12
- The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Section 19(5)
- A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, 2005
- Local Development Frameworks: Examining Development Plan Documents – Soundness Guidance, Planning Inspectorate, August 2009 and update February 2010
- Local Development Frameworks: Examining Development Plan Documents – Learning from Experience, September 2009
- The National Planning Policy Framework, 2012
- The Plan-Making Manual, Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG)

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

Table 1 – key SA stages

Stage A	Pre-production - Scoping
Stage A1	Review other policies, plans and programmes, and sustainable development objectives
Stage A2	Collecting Baseline information
Stage A3	Identifying sustainability issues and problems
Stage A4	Developing the SA framework
Stage A5	Consulting on the scope of the SA.
Stage B	Production - Options
Stage B1	Testing the DPD objectives against the SA Framework
Stage B2	Developing the DPD options
Stage B3	Predicting the effects of the DPD, including options/alternatives
Stage B4	Evaluating the effects of the DPD, including options/alternatives
Stage B5	Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
	Produce commentary of appraisal findings for internal consideration & informal consultation with stakeholders
Stage B6	Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPD.
Stage C	Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report
Stage C1	Preparing the SA Report
Stage D	Consulting on the Submission document and SA Report
Stage D1	Public participation on the Submission Document and the SA Report
Stage D2(i)	Appraising significant changes as a result of consultation
Stage D2(ii)	Appraising significant changes resulting from recommendations (following

	Examination)
Stage D3	Finalise Sustainability Report and prepare Sustainability Statement
Stage E	Monitoring implementation of the plan
Stage E1	Finalising aims and methods for monitoring
Stage E2	Responding to adverse effects

It should be noted that SA is an iterative process and some stages may need to be undertaken more than once.

This report effectively summarises and completes Stage A of the Sustainability Appraisal process. Subsequent stages for each respective Plan will follow according to the trajectories set out in the Local Development Scheme.

Compliance with the SEA Directive/Regulations

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

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

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

Table 2 – SEA Directive requirements

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

SEA Directive requirements	Where the requirements have been addressed
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	Section 'Task A2: Review of Baseline Data'
d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC;	Sections 'Task A1 & A2 and Appendices 1 & 2'
e) The environmental protection objectives, established at international, community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the ways those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;	Section 'Task A1' & 'Appendix 1'
f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects could include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects);	To be met at a later stage – as part of Commentary Reports and Final Report to be published alongside Submission Documents
g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;	To be met at a later stage as part of SA Commentary Reports and Final Report to be published alongside Submission Documents
h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;	To be met at a later stage as part of SA Commentary Reports and Final Report to be published alongside Submission Documents
i) A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10;	See section 'Monitoring'
j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Executive Summary Reports to be published alongside Full Technical Reports
The report shall include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Art. 5.2).	
<p>Consultation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the environmental report (Art. 5.4). 2. Authorities with environmental responsibility and the public shall be given an early and effective opportunity 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This scoping Report 2. This Scoping Report, Commentary Reports, and Final SA Reports, alongside iterations of the Local Development Document. 3. Not applicable to Local Development Documents

SEA Directive requirements	Where the requirements have been addressed
<p>within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme (Art. 6.1, 6.2).</p> <p>3. Other EU Member states, where the implementation of the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country (Art. 7).</p>	
Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision making (Art. 8)	To be addressed at a later stage
<p>Provision of information on the decision: When the plan or programme is adopted, the public and any countries consulted under Art. 7 shall be informed and the following made available to those so informed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The plan or programme as adopted; - A statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme and how the environmental report pursuant to Article 5, the options expressed pursuant to Article 6 and the results of consultations entered into pursuant to Article 7 have been taken into account in accordance with Article 8, and the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and - The measures decided concerning monitoring (Art. 9 and 10). 	To be addressed at a later stage
Monitoring of the significant environmental effects of the plan's or programme's implementation (Art. 10)	To be addressed at a later stage

Sustainability Objectives, Baseline and Context

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

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

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

A key stage in developing the SA Framework is to review plans, policies, programmes and initiatives (PPPI's), which are of relevance to the Plan being appraised. Part of SEA Directive Annex 1a (e) requires an outline of the relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.

These PPPI's will provide a context for the development and framing of a Plan. Through reviewing these PPPI's it will also be possible to identify and address inconsistencies and constraints that exist between the PPPI's and a Plan. Moreover this review will allow us to identify and take advantage of any potential synergies that may exist, and to determine whether other policies, plans and programmes might give rise to cumulative effects when combined with the Plan that is subject to the SA. The review has been particularly valuable in identifying the issues which need to be addressed through the development of the SA Framework and has also been useful in identifying baseline data, and notably targets.

Table 3 below lists all the plans, policies and programmes reviewed as part of the initial Scoping exercise, and indicate their relevance to Local Planning. Appendix 1 comprises thematic groupings for each of these individual documents, with key messages and conclusions drawn. The following information has been recorded:

- PPPIs reviewed
- Key messages for Local Planning
- Key messages for the SA
- Key Targets and Indicators
- Conclusions

Many of the documents listed below were previously reviewed as part of earlier SA Scoping exercises undertaken for the Strategy and Sites or Development Management DPDs. However many documents have now been updated, replaced outright, or deleted. In addition, a number of new documents have been published. This review represents an up to date reflection of PPPI's as of April 2013.

As a change from previous reports, the pro-formas for each individual document/initiative have been replaced with a pro-forma which covers a range of documents under a common topic heading. The topic headings are based on those specified in Annex 1 (f) of the SEA Directive, with additional headings to cover social and economic aspects. Similar topic headings are also used to present the baseline information.

Table 3: List of policies, plans and programmes reviewed

PPPI's	Relevance to DPD	Topic heading – as proposed to be grouped in appendix 1
National		
Securing the Future – New UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	Context	Various – Climate Change
Sustainable Communities – Building for the Future	Context	Community & Wellbeing/Climate Change
The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan (2009)	Context	Climate Change
Planning for a Sustainable Future White Paper (2007)	Context	Climate Change
The Carbon Plan 2011	Context	Climate Change
UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)	Context	Climate Change
The Code for Sustainable Homes: setting the standard in sustainability for new homes (2008)	Context	Climate Change
Climate Change Act (2008)	Context	Climate Change
Energy Act 2008	Context	Climate Change
Green Deal 2013	Context	Climate Change
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	Direct	Various
Technical guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	Direct	Water
Environment Agency Creating a better place. Our corporate strategy (2010-2015)	Context	Various
Environment Agency Climate Change, adapting for tomorrow (2009)	Context	Various – Climate Change
Environment Agency Building a better environment. A guide for developers (2006)	Context	Various - Water
Environment Agency State of Environment Fact Sheet for Ealing (2011)	Context	Various - Water
Environment Agency Water for people and the environment. Water resources strategy for England and Wales (2009)	Context	Water
Water Strategy Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2008)	Context	Water
Biodiversity – The UK Action Plan (1994)	Context	Biodiversity
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	Context	Biodiversity
The Conservation (natural Habitats) Regulations 1994 (Habitat Regulations) as amended in 1997 and in 2000	Context	Biodiversity
Conserving Biodiversity – the UK approach (DEFRA 2007)	Context	Biodiversity
Natural England's – England Biodiversity (2002)	Context	Biodiversity
Strategic Direction, 2006-2009. Natural England	Context	Biodiversity
Making Space for Water (DEFRA)	Context	Water
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)	Context	Water
An Environmental Vision. Environment Agency (2000)	Context	Various - Water
Department of Health: Next Step Review: High Quality Care for All (2008)	Context	Health
Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Direct	Historic Env
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Direct	Historic Env
Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (2008)	Context	Historic Env

PPPI's	Relevance to DPD	Topic heading – as proposed to be grouped in appendix 1
The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future (DCMS 2001)	Context	Historic Env
English Heritage Conservation Principles: for the sustainable management of the historic environment (2008)	Context	Historic Env
English Heritage, Guidance on Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Environment (2010)	Context	Historic Env
Secured by design	Direct	Crime
Safer Places the Planning System and Crime Prevention (2004)	Direct	Crime
By Design – Urban Design in the Planning System (2000)	Direct	Various
UK Air Quality Strategy (2007)	Context	Air Quality
Noise Policy Statement for England (DEFRA 2010)	Context	Noise
A New Deal for Transport: Better for Everyone	Context	Transport & Accessibility
Planning and Access for disabled people – a good practice guide	Direct	Transport & Accessibility
Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (2011)	Context	Housing
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2012)	Direct	Housing
Planning and the Budget (2011)	Context	Economy & Employment
Regional/Sub-Regional		
The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London (2011)	Direct	Biodiversity
The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy: Connecting with London's Nature (2002)	Context	Biodiversity
London's Biodiversity Action Plan (2007)	Direct	Biodiversity
Improving Londoners access to nature: London Plan Implementation Report (2008)	Direct	Biodiversity
GLA Habitat Survey (2007)	Direct	Biodiversity
London's Foundations: protecting the geodiversity of the capital (2012)	Direct	Biodiversity
Protected and Priority Species in London – Natural England (2009)	Context	Biodiversity
Thames Region Catchment Management Plan – Brent Policy Unit Action Plan	Context	Water
Securing London's Water Future (2011)	Context	Water
Thames River Basin Management Plan (2009)	Context	Water
The London Healthy Urban Development Unit's HUDU model and 'Watch out for Health Planning' Checklist	Direct	Health
The London Health Inequalities Strategy (2010)	Context	Health
NHS London: Strategic Plan (2008-13)	Context	Health
The Mayor's Food Strategy: Healthy and Sustainable Food for London (2006)	Context	Health
Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy (2011)	Context	Climate Change
Draft Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for London (2010)	Context	Climate Change
English Heritage's Heritage at Risk Register – London 2011	Context	Historic Env
Cultural Strategy: Cultural Metropolis (2010)	Context	Culture
The Mayor's Cultural Strategy: London Cultural Capital	Context	Culture

PPPI's	Relevance to DPD	Topic heading – as proposed to be grouped in appendix 1
Green Infrastructure and Open Environments: The All London Green Grid, Supplementary Planning Guidance (2012)	Direct	landscape
The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy (2010)	Context	Air Quality
The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy: Sounder City (2004)	Context	Noise
West London Sub Regional Transport Plan (2010)	Context	Transport & Accessibility
Mayor's Transport Strategy (2010)	Context	Transport & Accessibility
Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment (2004 - SPG)	Context	Transport & Accessibility
London Housing Strategy (2010)	Context	Housing
Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance (2012)	Direct	Housing
London Housing Design Guide – Interim Edition (2010)	Direct	Housing
London Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment and Housing Capacity Study (2009)	Context	Housing
West London Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2010)	Context	Housing
The Mayor's Economic development Strategy (2010)	Context	Economy & Employment
West London Economic Assessment (2011)	Context	Economy & Employment
London Industrial Land Baseline (2010)	Context	Economy & Employment
London Town Centre Health Checks (2009)	Context	Economy & Employment
Land for Industry and Transport SPG (2012)	Direct	Economy & Employment
GLA Economics-Working Paper 39 Borough Employment Projections to 2031 (2009)	Context	Economy & Employment
Park Royal Opportunity Area Planning Framework (2011)	Direct	Economy & Employment
The West London Retail Needs Study & Update (2007 & 2010)	Context	Economy & Employment
Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation SPG	Context	Community & wellbeing
Local		
Ealing Biodiversity Action Plan (2001)	Direct	Biodiversity
Ealing Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)	Direct	Water
Ealing Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (2011)	Direct	Water
Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) – Refresh (2011)	Context	Community & Wellbeing and Health
Infrastructure Delivery Plan and Schedule (2011)	Direct	Community & Wellbeing and Health
Ealing's Health Inequalities Strategy	Context	Health
Ealing Quality of Life for Older People	Context	Health
Ealing Climate Change Strategy 2008-2011 (2008)	Context	Climate Change
Ealing Borough Towards Zero Carbon Development (2010)	Direct	Climate Change
Ealing Borough Heat Mapping Study (2010)	Direct	Climate Change
Ealing Cultural Strategy (2007)	Context	Culture
Ealing Green Space Strategy 2012-2017 (2012)	Direct	Landscape
Ealing draft Facilities Strategy 2012-2021 (2012)	Direct	Landscape
Ealing Air Quality Strategy and Management Plan	Context	Air Quality
Ealing Air Quality Action Plan	Context	Air Quality
Ealing Urban Realm Strategy	Context	Transport & Accessibility
Sustainable Modes of Travel Strategy (2010)	Context	Transport & Accessibility
Streetscape Design Guides (2005)	Direct	Transport & Accessibility

PPPI's	Relevance to DPD	Topic heading – as proposed to be grouped in appendix 1
Ealing's Local Implementation Plan (2011)	Context	Transport & Accessibility
Borough Spending Plan for Transport	Context	Transport & Accessibility
Ealing Housing Strategy 2009-2014 (2010)	Context	Housing
Ealing Homelessness Strategy (2009)	Context	Housing
2011-2015 Affordable Homes Programme Framework (2011)	Context	Housing
Ealing Employment Land Review (2010)	Context	Economy & Employment

The relevance of the Plans, Policies, Programmes and Initiatives to Local Planning is recorded in the table above according to the nature of their impact. In the case of the lower level PPPI's their influence is often more direct, since these documents operate at a closer level to Local Planning. Many of the regional level documents provide the strategic policy, which Ealing Plans must be in conformity with, whilst the national PPPI's provide the background (context) for the different policy areas. In the case of National Planning Policy however these often provide policy guidance directly relevant to the preparation of Ealing Plans and hence why their relevance has been recorded as 'direct'. It will also be evident that there is a notable absence of international PPPI's and only a selective list of national level documents, as it is felt that many of the more strategic documents were adequately considered and reviewed as part of the appraisal of higher level development plan documents, in this case the Development (Core) Strategy and London Plan. As the Ealing plans to be appraised using this Scoping Report sit below and are required to be in conformity with these documents it was not felt necessary to duplicate this review again, as the requirements of the higher level PPPI's are translated down through these documents. It should also be noted that those plans, policies and programmes covering waste issues are also excluded here, as these were reviewed as part of the evidence base/SA scoping work for the West London Waste Plan DPD.

Task A2: Review of Baseline Data

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

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

The baseline data has been collected from a variety of sources. A considerable body of this data was identified through the review of the PPPI's, particularly in respect of identifying national and regional targets. The Authorities (Annual) Monitoring Report has also been a useful source of information. In terms of the

baseline data collected, both quantitative and qualitative data has been obtained. The baseline information collected comprises regional/national comparators, and trends and targets, where available. The regional and national data will allow us to assess how well Ealing is performing alongside other authorities. Moreover, in some instances data has also been collected over a period of time in order to establish if any trends are evident. This data can be useful in predicting future effects and in establishing if targets are likely to be reached. This baseline data is set out in detail in Appendix 2 of this report.

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

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

Population and Housing

Ealing is the third most populated borough in the London region. The borough's population increased by 12% between 2001 and 2011. This level of growth is faster than the London average, and is predicted to continue over the next 10 years. In order to accommodate the needs of this expanding population additional housing and services will be essential. The planning system and particularly the development plan process will play a central role in planning for and providing this need. In providing these services it will also be important to recognise the needs of Ealing's relatively young population.

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

Employment, Education and Skills

10.1% of Ealing residents are unemployed, higher than the average for England, but lower than the London average. There are significant variations in unemployment across the borough with rates for example in Southall well above the average for Ealing. Ealing is also listed in the top 50 local authority districts

with the greatest number of residents who are considered 'income deprived'. Again the disparity between income levels and deprivation across the borough is striking however. In particular the wards of Norwood Green, Dormers Wells, Northolt West End and South Acton have high levels of unemployment and deprivation. The need to tackle poverty and social exclusion should be identified as a key objective in the SA framework. Particularly priority should be given to tackling those wards performing most poorly.

Economy

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

Health

88% of Ealing residents describe their health as very good or good, higher than the average for London and England. Life expectancy is marginally higher in Ealing when compared with the London average, although mortality rates in Ealing are above those for London. There is a clear correlation between localised health inequality in the borough and levels of deprivation. Rates vary significantly between different parts of the borough, with rates highest in the wards of Norwood Green, Southall Broadway and South Acton. There is a need to reduce mortality rates for the key causes of death, and addressing infant mortality has been identified as a key priority. Fuel poverty has also been identified as a key issue to be addressed in the borough.

Crime

The crime rate in Ealing is lower than the overall average for London, but substantially higher than UK levels. Ealing has two areas that fall within the worst 1% nationally in terms of crime and disorder. These are located in Norwood Green and Southall Broadway. The need to reduce crime levels and perception of crime should be a key objective of the SA framework. The scope for designing out crime should also be recognised.

Transport

The borough has a relatively high car dependency, contributing to traffic congestion and pollution. Traffic congestion could also threaten continued inward investment. Whilst car use in Ealing is high it is still lower than the London average. Approximately one third of the residents in the borough do not have access to their own vehicle, and are therefore dependent on public transport, cycling and walking. For this reason alone, these modes of travel need to be developed and expanded so as to reduce social exclusion. There are also large variations in car ownership across the borough and this variation needs to be

targeted. This will also be particularly important in those parts of the borough where there are lower accessibility levels. PTAL levels are clearly highest around the town centres and particularly in those centres to the east of the borough, notably Ealing and Acton. Conversely levels are low in the west of the borough, particularly in Greenford, Perivale and Northolt (excluding their respective town centres). Improving accessibility levels will be essential in tackling social exclusion. Restraining traffic growth will also be important if CO² reductions and other air quality targets are to be met.

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

Environment

Ealing's open space is a key and valuable feature of the borough, with over 17% of borough protected as open space. This open space comprises some 101 designated nature conservation sites. Accordingly biodiversity is particularly rich in the borough and is actively protected through the Biodiversity Action Plan. The need to enhance and protect biodiversity should be reflected through the SA framework. In addition to the rich stock of wildlife and habitats, there is also a substantial stock of historic buildings and heritage land sites. There are a total of 29 conservation areas in Ealing and a substantial number of Listed buildings (both locally and statutorily listed). A number of listed buildings in the borough are currently on the Register of Buildings at Risk. Enhancing and conserving this historic environment is identified as a key objective.

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

The total tonnage of waste being recycled in Ealing is increasing, above the London average, and more recently exceeding national averages. Total waste arisings are also reducing.

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

Task A3: Identification of Key Sustainability Issues

Table 4 below summarises the key sustainability issues facing the borough. These issues have been identified from various sources including; the review of the PPPI's, the analysis of baseline data and targets, and from individual officers knowledge of these issues. With regard to the PPPI's for example, tensions and

inconsistencies have been identified between the objectives of the PPPI's and those of Local Planning. These have been recorded as issues in the individual pro-formas in Appendix 1. These tensions will need to be addressed / mitigated. The analysis of baseline data has also allowed us to identify where we are failing to achieve targets and where we are predicted through trends to fail in meeting these targets in the future.

The identification of these issues is key in informing the development of SA Objectives. Table 4 below also identifies proposed SA objectives which respond to these issues. The issues identified on the whole are similar to those recorded in earlier Scoping Reports, and accordingly it is proposed that similar SA objectives also adopted in this new Scoping Report.

Table 4: Issues and Proposed Local Plan SA objectives

Issues –	Proposed Local Plan SA Objective
<p>Population & Housing - Need for additional housing and services to accommodate expanding population. Need to tackle poverty and social exclusion. Promote equality of opportunity for all.</p>	<p>Actively support inclusive access to essential health, community and local services.</p>
<p>Need to tackle social exclusion. Encourage community participation. Tackle apathetic attitude to community involvement.</p>	<p>Promote community involvement, voluntary and partnership working.</p>
<p>Environment -Substantial historic stock and heritage land which needs to be conserved and enhanced. Reduce the number of listed buildings in the borough currently on the Register of Buildings at Risk.</p>	<p>Preserve and enhance the local historic environment and cultural heritage.</p>
<p>Crime – Need to reduce actual crime levels and the perception of crime. Recognise scope for designing out crime.</p>	<p>Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.</p>
<p>Environment – Need to reduce noise from vehicle and air traffic. Minimise socially unacceptable noise.</p>	<p>Minimise detrimental noise impacts.</p>
<p>Population and Housing Population growth will increase the number of new homes required to be built, including the need for affordable housing, wheelchair accessible housing, and family sized units. There is a need to reduce deprivation, and improve equality of opportunity for all.</p>	<p>Improve access to well designed, affordable, inclusive and appropriately located housing.</p>
<p>Health – Tackle localised health inequalities linked to deprivation. Tackle fuel poverty.</p>	<p>Reduce health inequalities and promote healthy living.</p>

Issues –	Proposed Local Plan SA Objective
<p>Need to reduce mortality rates, particularly infant mortality. Improve access to services, and increase social inclusion.</p>	
<p>Population – Growth in population will put greater pressure on existing services/amenities including open space. Need to provide new space and enhance existing facilities. Improve access to existing open space.</p> <p>Environment – Recognise value of open space as a key asset for the borough. Improve access to existing open space. Protect and enhance designated sites and reduce the rate of biodiversity loss.</p>	<p>Protect and enhance public open space.</p> <p>Protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity.</p>
<p>Environment – Tackle the high levels of vehicular generated pollution at and near the main road network and at other hotspots. Recognise impact of further growth at Heathrow.</p> <p>Health – Reduce air pollution in the interest of health objectives.</p> <p>Transport – Restrain traffic growth.</p>	<p>Improve air quality.</p>
<p>Environment – Reduce contributions to climate change. Promote the use of renewable energy. Promote energy efficiency.</p> <p>Health – Need to tackle fuel poverty.</p>	<p>Reduce contributions to and vulnerability to climate change.</p>
<p>Environment Reduce contributions to climate change. Need to reduce flood risk and the impact of flooding. Encourage reuse and recycling. Protect and enhance biodiversity (i.e. river habitats).</p>	<p>Improve water quality, conserve water resources, and minimise the impact of flooding.</p>

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

Issues –	Proposed Local Plan SA Objective
education opportunities. Need to enhance the quality of schools, FE, HE colleges and institution across the borough.	
Population – Provide for needs of expanding population. Recognise cultural diversity in the borough. Tackle apathetic attitudes to community involvement. Tackle social exclusion.	Promote cultural and community identity.

Task A4: Developing the SA Framework

The SA Framework allows sustainability effects to be described, analysed and compared, and is therefore central to the SA process. The Framework comprises sustainability objectives, which are expressed in terms of criteria (decision making criteria), the achievement of which are measurable using indicators. These indicators are supported by baseline data, which is essential for predicting and evaluating the effect of the DPD at Stage B of the process, and for monitoring purposes. As has already been noted, separate Scoping Reports have been prepared, consulted upon and reviewed for previous DPDs. Given the relationship between the existing DPD's and those forthcoming, this report utilises the existing SA Framework developed, albeit with minor revisions which reflect contemporary planning and policy contexts.

Table 6 below sets out the SA Framework. Note that when using the SA Framework it may be necessary to refer back to the baseline data in Appendix 2 of the report.

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

Table 5 – ‘SA Objectives Appraisal Matrix

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

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

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

Key

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

Notes regarding compatibility of SA objectives:

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

Table 6: SA Framework

Proposed Local Plan SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator
1. Actively support inclusive access to essential health, community and local services.	Will services be provided to a broad section of the community, e.g. youth/elderly?	Community centres providing youth activities. Number of accessible libraries. Percentage of local authority buildings accessible by disabled people.
	Will it improve the quality and integration of health services?	Number of health centres with 3 or more disciplines.
	Will it ensure that essential services are accessible to those without access to a car?	Number of GP surgeries in the borough.
		Number of opticians in the borough.
		Number of dental surgeries in the borough
	Access to other key services – No indicator identified	
	Will it improve the satisfaction of residents with their neighbourhood as a place to live?	Not identified - Survey of residents' satisfaction to be undertaken shortly.
2. Promote community involvement, voluntary and partnership working.	Will increase community participation in activities and the democratic process?	Percentage of people voting in Elections. Percentage of adults surveyed (in 2002) who feel they can influence decisions in their local area a) individually b) by working together
	Will it promote partnership working?	Not identified

Proposed Local Plan SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator
3. Preserve and enhance the local historic environment and cultural heritage.	Will it protect/enhance the historic environment?	Number of Listed Buildings under each grade
		Number/percentage of listed buildings on the Buildings at Risk Register.
		Number of conservation areas
		Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments
	Will it protect the quality of designated historic landscapes and townscapes?	Number of Heritage Land/Registered Historic Garden Designations.
		Number of local and strategic viewpoints, views and landmarks in the borough.
	Will it preserve and record archaeological features?	Number of archaeology priority areas.
Number and percentage of archaeological sites at risk.		
4. Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.	Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	Overall crime rate
		Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 by Super Output Area – Crime (Rank 1 = most deprived, 32,482 = least deprived).

Proposed Local Plan SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator
		Total notifiable offences (per 1000 households).
		Crime survey: burglary/burglary from dwelling (per 1000 households).
		Theft of/from motor vehicles (per 1000 households).
	Will it reduce the fear/perception of crime?	Perception/fear of crime – no indicator identified.
5. Minimise detrimental noise impacts.	Will ambient (environmental/industrial) noise levels be reduced?	Number of noise complaints received by LBE Environmental Health Department for different categories of noise.
	Will it reduce vehicular traffic noise?	
	Will it reduce the impact of air traffic noise?	Percentage of borough exposed to noise levels above 60dB(A) in the day.
	Will it reduce perceived noise levels?	Percentage of borough exposed to noise levels above 60dB(A) at night
	Will it promote best practice in terms of noise minimisation and attenuation in design?	No indicator identified
	Will it promote the appropriate siting of development which minimises the potential for conflict with incompatible uses?	No indicator identified
6. Improve access to well designed, affordable, inclusive and appropriately located housing.	Will it improve the affordability of housing?	Number/percentage of housing completions which are affordable.
		Affordable Housing Ratio (house price/earnings affordability)(2006)
	Will it improve the availability of housing?	Total number of housing completions
		Housing Tenure mix

Proposed Local Plan SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator
		Time on housing waiting list Number of people sleeping rough on a single night. Percentage of Local Authority homes which were non-decent Unfit Homes per 1000 dwellings (AMR)
	Will it improve the physical accessibility of housing?	Percentage of homes built which are Wheelchair Accessible. Percentage of homes built which are built to Lifetime Home Standards.
7. Reduce health inequalities and promote healthy living.	Will it reduce health inequalities? Will it reduce death rates?	Life expectancy Standardised Mortality Rate Percentage of population in good health.
	Will it improve access to health facilities?	Number of GP surgeries Number of NHS dentists Number of opticians
	Will it improve healthy living?	Accessibility to sports/recreation facilities.
8. Protect and enhance public open space	Will it protect open space?	Area of protected open space.

Proposed Local Plan SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator
		Gains or loss in open space (loss of designated open space to development) (AMR – Permissions and Completions data)
	Will it enhance the quality of open/green space?	Satisfaction with open space in the borough (Percentage of residents satisfied with the borough's open space)
9. Protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity	Will it conserve and enhance existing habitats of importance (notably designated sites)?	Total area of Sites of Metropolitan or Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SMLINCs).
		The number/area of Local Nature Reserves.
		Number/area of Local Nature management areas in the borough
		Gains or loss of open space designated for its nature conservation value (AMR – Permissions and Completions data).
		Number/area and type of BAP Priority Species and Habitats.
		The achievement of BAP targets
	Will the biodiversity value of watercourses and their associated corridors be protected and enhanced?	<p>Percentage of main rivers and canals recorded as good or fair quality (This indicator relates to water quality and not biodiversity).</p> <p>The length of naturalised green buffer zones for wildlife next to watercourses created.</p> <p>The number of developments providing buffer zones along watercourses</p>

Proposed Local Plan SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator
	Will it create new habitats (therefore increasing biodiversity)?	The number or area of habitats created The number of developments providing ecological enhancements
10. Improve Air Quality	Will it improve air quality?	Extent of air quality management area(s)
	Will it help to achieve the objectives of the Air Quality Management Plan?	The number of days when air quality is moderate or high
	Will it reduce the need to travel by private car?	Method of travel to work and education
	Will it encourage freight transfer from road to rail and water?	Not identified
11. Reduce contributions to and vulnerability to climate change	Will it lead to an increase proportion of energy needs being met from renewables?	Proportion of energy supplied from renewable sources The number of planning applications where equipment for renewable power generation has been secured (AMR).
	Will it encourage cleaner modes of transport?	Method of travel to work and education.
	Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions?	CO ² emissions by end user.
		CO ² emissions by sector.
	Will it reduce energy demand?	Energy efficiency – the average SAP rating of local authority owned dwellings The number of developments incorporating energy efficient techniques such as green roofs etc
12. Improve water quality, conserve	Will it encourage sustainable water supply and	Groundwater storage (Thames Water)

Proposed Local Plan SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator	
water resources and minimise the impact of flooding.	consumption Will it reduce water consumption?	Surface reservoir storage (Thames Water) (Three Valleys Water) Water consumption per household. Water consumption in non-domestic developments. The overall water consumption in the borough per capita. The number of developments incorporating water conservation techniques.	
	Will it reduce flood risk?	The number of planning applications granted which are contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality The number of properties or the area of developed land at risk from flooding The number of planning applications incorporating sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS). Or the number or percentage of new developments which have met the following criteria: a) Control the quantity of surface water runoff from new development (discharge rates restricted to Greenfield including 1 in 100 year on-site attenuation) b) Improve the quality of runoff c) Enhance nature conservation, landscape and amenity value of site.	
	Will it improve water quality in the borough?	Percentage of main rivers and canals recorded as good or fair quality in terms of (a) biological quality (b) chemical quality	
	13. Enhance existing buildings and facilities, and encourage the	Will it ensure that new development occurs on derelict, vacant and underused previously	Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land

Proposed Local Plan SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator
reuse/remediation of vacant land and under-utilised buildings.	developed land?	Gains or loss in open space (loss of designated open space to development)(AMR)
	Will it encourage the reuse of vacant or underutilised buildings?	Vacancy Rates (EDS)
		Vacancy Rates of Major Employment Locations
		Vacancy rates of retail units within town centres (Ealing Town Centre Health Checks)
Will it enhance soil quality/address contamination issues?	Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	
14. Reduce waste generation and increase waste recycling.	Will it reduce overall household waste generation?	Number of kilograms of household waste collected per head
	Will it increase recycling levels?	Percentage of the total tonnage of waste arising, which have been recycled (Municipal only) (AMR) Household (Total Tonnage)
	Will it reduce commercial and industrial waste?	Total waste arisings (non-municipal). Data not yet available.
15. Reduce vehicular dependency and promote the use of sustainable modes of transport	Will it reduce the use of the private car?	Mode of travel used by Ealing residents to visit nearest town centres. Car ownership levels - Households with access to 1 or more car(s)/van(s)
	Will it increase the proportion of journeys being made by public transport?	
	Will it generate investment for improvement in transport infrastructure?	Amount of Section 106 funding secured for transport improvements (AMR).
16. Promote local employment opportunities, training and skills attainment.	Will it improve employment rates/reduce unemployment levels?	Unemployment rate (Census)

Proposed Local Plan SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator
	Will it create local paid employment opportunities?	New Firms: Registrations – Enterprise: VAT registrations per 10,000 adults. Percentage Annual Change in VAT registered stocks at year end
	Will it promote local employment opportunities through new business establishment?	Inward investment (EDS)
	Will it increase employment opportunities for all groups, including those most in need?	Unemployment rate – Ward level data (Census)
		Employment rate by ethnicity (EDS)
	Will it improve earning levels?	Annual Earnings – Average Household Income (including benefits) (EDS)
	Will it improve skills attainment?	Skills Level: Percentage of working age population qualified to degree level or higher (EDS)
17. Support Sustainable Economic growth.	Will it encourage new business start ups?	New Firms: Registrations – Enterprise: VAT registrations per 10,000 adults
		Vacancy rate (EDS)
	Will it encourage inward investment?	New Firms: Registrations – Enterprise: VAT registrations per 10,000 adults
		Organisations which support new and established businesses
Will it ensure that there is a sufficient supply of employment/industrial space?	Distribution of Industrial/Warehousing floorspace in West London (EDS)	

Proposed Local Plan SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator
		Change in employment floorspace – Permissions and Completions data (AMR)
		Vacancy rate of Major Employment Locations (EDS)
	Will it support the formation of local supply chains for goods and services?	Organisations which support new and established businesses
18. Improve opportunities for education and training	Will it improve the qualifications and skills of the population	Literacy and numeracy of 11 year olds (Neighbourhood Renewal Project)
		Literacy and numeracy of 14 year olds (Neighbourhood Renewal Project)
		Educational Attainment - % of 15 year old pupils in school maintained by the local authority achieving 5 or more GCSE's at grades A*-C or equivalent (BVPI)
		Educational Attainment - % of 19 year olds with 2 qualifications and above (EDS)
		Skills Level: % of working age population qualified to degree level or higher (EDS)
		Number of pupils with English as an additional language (DFES)

Proposed Local Plan SA Objective	Criteria	Indicator
	Will it improve access to educational facilities?	Number of educational institutions in the borough
19. Promote cultural and community identity	Will it foster a sense of pride in the area?	Percentage of people surveyed who think that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds can live together harmoniously.
	Will it encourage engagement in community activities?	Membership (numbers (2002)) of the main community networks (Ealing Community Network, BME forum and Refugee Forum).
		Number of people (2002) volunteering through the volunteer bureau

Future Work

Following consultation on the Scoping Report, Stage B of the SA process can commence. Stage B will involve initially testing the Plan Objectives against the SA framework set out in table 5 of this Scoping Report, with the aim of ensuring that the Plan Objectives are in accordance with the SA Objectives. Where inconsistencies/conflicts are identified, consideration will be given to the need to refine the Plan Objectives. Ensuring that the Plan Objectives are sustainable is essential given that they will frame the drafting of options and policy.

Having tested the Plan Objectives, different options for achieving them will be developed. The individual options will also be tested against the SA Framework. This will be an iterative process and the individual options will be refined / eliminated in response to the findings of the appraisal. The effects of the Plan against the Sustainability Objectives will be predicted and evaluated. A Commentary Report outlining the findings from the appraisal of the options will then be published. These findings will feed into and inform the preparation of the Plan, along with a range of other evidence. Following the appraisal of a Pre-Submission Plan a Final SA Report will then be published for consultation alongside the Submission Plan.

Monitoring

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

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

Appendices

Appendix 1: Plans, Policies, Programmes and Initiatives

Topic: biodiversity
<p>PPPSIs reviewed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Biodiversity – The UK Action Plan (1994)- Conserving Biodiversity – the UK approach (DEFRA 2007)- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981- The Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994 (Habitat Regulations) as amended in 1997 and in 2000- Strategic Directive, 2006-2009. Natural England- Natural England's – England Biodiversity (2002)- National Planning Policy Framework (2012)- The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London (2011)- The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy: Connecting with London's Nature (2002)- London's Biodiversity Action Plan (2007)- Improving Londoners access to nature: London Plan Implementation Report (2008)- GLA Habitat Survey (2007)- London's Foundations: Protecting the geodiversity of the capital (2012)- Protected and Priority Species in London – Natural England (2009)- Ealing Biodiversity Action Plan (2001)
<p>Key objectives relevant to the Plan and SA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The UK Biodiversity Action Plan seeks to conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK, and to contribute to the conservation of global biodiversity through the use of appropriate mechanisms.- The Wildlife and Countryside Act gives protection to native species, controls the release of non-native species and enhances the protection of SSSIs.- The Conservation (Natural Habitats) regulations provides for the designation and protection of European Sites and the protection of European Protected Species.- The NPPF advises that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils. In doing so it should recognise the wider benefits of ecosystem services. The planning system should seek to minimise the impacts on biodiversity and provide for net gains in biodiversity where possible, and contribute to halting the overall decline in biodiversity, including establishing ecological networks which are more resilient to current and future pressures.- The London Plan seeks to ensure that London is a city that delights the senses, and which makes the most of and extends its wealth of open and green spaces, natural environments and waterways.- The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy sets out a number of key objectives including: ensuring that all Londoners have ready access to wildlife & natural green space; conserving London's plants, animals and their habitats; ensuring the economic benefits of natural greenspace and greening are fully realised; and ensuring that London enjoys the functional benefits that biodiversity can bring.- The report Improving Londoners' access to nature seeks to achieve just that, and sets tools to assist in alleviating deficiency.- The GLA Habitat Survey records data for individual designated sites.

Key implications for Local Planning

- Policies in the Local Plan should promote the protection and enhancement of biodiversity in the borough.
- Local plans should have regard to the objectives of the UK BAP and the national targets for biodiversity. Local Plan documents should seek to contribute to an increase in the quality and range of wildlife habitats within the borough.
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act addresses species protection and habitat loss by setting out the protection that is afforded to wild animals and plants in Britain.
- The Acts are essentially procedural documents. The Local Plan must comply with this legislation.
- The impact of the plan on sites of European significance will need to be assessed through a HRA/AA.
- The NPPF advises that LPA should set criteria based policies against which proposals for any development on or affecting protected wildlife or geodiversity sites. Distinction should be made between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites, so that protection is commensurate with their status.
- The London Plan seeks to ensure that LPAs in their Local Plans identify and secure the appropriate management of sites of borough and local importance for nature conservation. Boroughs should also identify areas deficient in accessible wildlife sites. Local Plans should include policies and proposals for the protection of protected/priority species and habitats. They should also protect and enhance corridors of movement.
- All aspects of biodiversity should be considered, e.g. protecting and enhancing biodiversity value.
- The GLA Habitat Survey establishes a hierarchy of designated sites, and protection afforded through the plan should be commensurate with their status.
- The Local Plan should seek to identify, protect and enhance sites and species listed in the BAP.

Key implications for the SA

- The SA should include an objective which seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity and improve access to it.
- The SA should draw on the results of the Habitat Regulations Assessment.

Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA)

- The UK BAP contains a number of targets for specific habitats or species. It sets out 391 Species Action Plans, 45 Habitat Action Plans and 162 Local Biodiversity Action Plans with targeted actions.
- The London Plan Implication Report maps areas deficient in accessible wildlife sites.
- The GLA Habitat Survey collates data for designated SMI/SINC sites in the borough.
- The London BAP identifies priority habitats and sets targets to enhance and or increase the extent of all priority habitats.
- Ealing's BAP identifies Priority species and habitats in the borough. It comprises 10 Habitat Action Plans, and 11 Species Action Plans.

Commentary/Other relevant information

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

PPPSIs reviewed

- Making Space for Water (DEFRA)
- Flood and Water Management Act (2010)
- Water Strategy Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2008)
- An Environmental Vision. Environment Agency (2000)
- Environment Agency State of Environment Fact Sheet Ealing (2011)
- Environment Agency Water for people and the environment. Water resources for England and Wales (2009)
- National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
- Technical guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
- The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London (2011)
- Thames Catchment Management Plan – Brent Policy Unit Action Plan
- Securing London's Water Future (2011)
- Ealing Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)
- Ealing Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (2011)

Key objectives relevant to the Plan and SA

- Making Space for Water seeks to manage flood risks by employing an integrated portfolio of approaches which reflect both national and local priorities, so as to: reduce the threat to people and their property; and deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with Government's sustainable development principles.
- The Act aims to create a simpler and more effective means of managing the risk of flood and coastal erosion. The Act clearly sets out which bodies are responsible for managing flood risk, including the role of the local authority in managing local flood risk
- The Government's water strategy 'Future Water' sets out the Government's plans for water in the future and the practical steps it will take to ensure that good clean water is available for people, businesses and nature.
- The Environment Agency's 'Environmental Vision sets out the fundamental goals that the Environment Agency want to achieve, including a better quality of life and an enhanced environment for wildlife. The environmental outcomes which it will strive for include improved and protected inland and coastal waters. The risks and problems it will help to manage, prevent and overcome include reducing flood risk
- The Environment Agency's 'water for people and the environment' sets out how water resources should be managed over the coming decades so that water can be abstracted or used sustainably.
- The NPPF establishes a set of core land use planning principles which underpin plan making & decision making. This includes supporting the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change, and contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution.
- The London Plan seeks to ensure that London is a city that becomes a world leader in improving the environment locally and globally, taking the lead in tackling climate change, reducing pollution, developing a low carbon economy, consuming fewer resources and using them more effectively.
- The Brent Policy Unit establishes a number of key objectives which could be relevant to local plan preparation as follows: In particular it seeks to change the character of the urban floodplain through redevelopment. This will involve re-establishing river corridors so that urban areas can better accommodate flooding through set back from the river.
- The Mayor's Water Strategy overall objectives include: to use the water London already

has more effectively and efficiently; to minimise the release of untreated wastewater and diffuse pollution into the water environment; to reduce the threat to people and their property, businesses and essential infrastructure from sewer, groundwater and surface water flooding and to mitigate its effects; and to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions produced from supplying water and treating wastewater.

- The main aims of the Council's SFRA are to: identify areas at risk of flooding in the borough; identify the likely effect of climate change on flood risk; provide a basis for allocating sites in the Local Plan documents, through the use of the sequential approach; and to inform the SA of the Local Plan documents.
- The PFRA provides an overview of flood risk in the borough from all sources. Its key aim is largely to collate data on past and future flooding. These findings are then intended to inform future local strategies, including Local Plan preparation.

Key implications for Local Planning

- Local Plan documents should consider flood risk issues. It should seek to avoid siting new development in floodplains and ensure the sustainable use of water resources.
- The NPPF requires local planning authorities to adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand consideration. Local Plans should take account of climate change over the longer term, including factors such as flood risk, coastal change and water supply. Local plans should resist inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, directing development away from areas at highest risk, and where development is necessary making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Local Plans should be supported by SFRA and develop policies to manage flood risk from all sources. Local plans should apply a sequential risk based approach to the location of development.
- In line with the NPPF, the London Plan requires boroughs in the preparation of their local plans to utilise SFRA to identify areas where particular flood risk issues exist & develop actions and policy aimed at reducing these risks including identifying specific opportunities for flood risk management measures. Local Plans should also utilise Surface Water Management Plans to identify areas where there are particular surface water management issues and develop actions and policies aimed at reducing these risks. Local Plans should also identify waste water infrastructure requirements. The London Plan also contains a suite of policies which deal with the Blue Ribbon Network which may be relevant in local plan preparation.
- The Brent Policy Unit encourages boroughs to apply a sequential approach through plan making and define functional floodplain where no development or development can take place. Local Plans should set policies to ensure that all redevelopment is flood resilient and safeguard existing open space in the floodplain. Local Plans should set out a vision to re-establish the river channel.
- The Mayor's Water Strategy encourages boroughs to develop policies to require all new work places to achieve an improved water efficiency standard. Local Plans should also support the delivery of the Thames Tunnel.
- The Council's SFRA provides the evidence base regarding flood risk in the borough needed to undertake a sequential test when allocating sites in the Local Plan document. It sets out the methodology for undertaking this process in accordance with the NPPF and technical guidance. The SFRA also makes recommendations regarding the scope and content of policies in the Local Plan documents.

Key implications for the SA

- Include SA objectives relating to flood risk and adaptation to the potential effects of climate change
- The Council's SFRA provides the data needed to complete the sequential test when appraising site allocations.

Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA)

- The Environment Agency State of Environment fact sheet for Ealing provides a number of key data sets including in relation to flood risk, the ecological status of rivers in Ealing, records of pollution incidents, and water usage and availability.
- The SFRA comprises key flooding data in mapped form. This includes historical data for sewer flooding, LIDAR topographic data, EA Flood Zones, Actual and Residual risk, flood warning areas and groundwater risk.
- As with the Council's SFRA the PFRA comprises key flooding data from various sources, much of which is provided in mapped form.

Commentary/Other relevant information

Topic: Health

PPPSIs reviewed

- Department of Health: Next Step review: High Quality Care for All (2008)
- The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London (2011)
- The London Healthy Urban Development Unit's HUDU model and 'Watch out for Health Planning' checklist
- The London Health Inequalities Strategy (2010)
- NHS London: Strategic Plan (2008-13)
- The Mayor's Food Strategy: Healthy and Sustainable Food for London (2006)
- Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) – Refresh (2011)
- Infrastructure Delivery Plan and Schedule (2011)
- Ealing's Health Inequalities Strategy
- Ealing Quality of Life for Older People

Key objectives relevant to the Plan and SA

- The London Plan seeks to improve health and reduce health inequalities. The Mayor will take account of the potential impact of development on health inequalities and will support the spatial implications of the Mayor's Health Inequalities Strategy. It promotes the use of Health Impact Assessments (HIAs) to assess the impact on health of major developments.
- The HUDU model seeks to ensure the development of healthy and sustainable communities. It responds to Government's Sustainable Communities agenda by enabling a full appreciation of health service requirements resulting from a new residential or mixed use development.
- The London Health Inequalities Strategy sets out a framework for partnership action to improve the physical health and mental wellbeing of all Londoners; reduce the gap between Londoners with the best and worst health outcomes; create the economic, social and environmental conditions that improve quality of life for all; and empower individuals and communities to take control of their lives, with a particular focus on the most disadvantaged.
- The Mayor's Food Strategy (2006) aims to:
 - improve Londoners' health and reduce health inequalities via the food they eat
 - reduce the negative environmental impacts of London's food system
 - support a vibrant food economy
 - celebrate and promote London's food culture
 - develop London's food security
- Ealing's Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) – Refresh (2011) aims to address the inequalities of health, education and income across the borough and to improve quality of life for all residents. Key objectives are to: Improve public health and support those with specific needs to achieve well-being and independence; Work with communities to ensure that everyone is safe and has the support they need; Secure Ealing as a place where people are able, and want, to live and work; and make Ealing a place where people enjoy a high quality of life.
- Ealing's Infrastructure Delivery Plan seeks to protect and enhance social infrastructure to support the anticipated growth in the borough. It examines what infrastructure (including health and social care) is needed and planned, why, where and when it is needed, as well as how it will be funded and delivered.
- Ealing's Health Inequalities Strategy 2005-10 key objectives are:
 - Identify and assist in co-ordination of a range of short, medium, and long term interventions to reduce health inequalities.
 - Ensure that interventions are based on evidence of effectiveness, or best practice where evidence is not available.
 - Ensure that interventions are targeted towards communities most in need of health improvement.

- Promote commitment to reducing health inequalities amongst a wide range of organisations and communities with effective partnership working.
 - Outline borough-wide mechanisms for monitoring and assessing the impact of interventions on health.
 - Acknowledge the contribution of a range of other specific local strategies and co-ordinate activities to avoid duplication
- The aim of the Ealing Quality of Life Strategy for Older People and Carers 2006/16 is to create a co-ordinated borough wide range of preventative services. Key objectives relevant to the Plan and SA are:
- Improve physical fitness of older people and carers
 - Overcome barriers to active life
 - Improve health care and health promotion services for older people and carers
 - Extend healthy active life expectancy
 - Provide a range of social and community activities
 - Provide a range of accommodation and support services to enable people to live independently at home
 - Improve the safety and quality of the home and community environment
 - Improve access to transport services and opportunities
 - Increase partnership working between council services, health and the independent sector to provide community based services

Key implications for Local Planning

- The London Plan confirms Boroughs should work with key partners to identify and address significant health issues facing their area and monitor policies and interventions for their impact on reducing health inequalities; integrate planning, transport, housing, environmental and health policies to promote the health and wellbeing of communities and ensure that the health inequalities impact of development is taken into account in light of the Mayor's Best Practice Guidance on Health issues in Planning.
- Reference can be made to the HUDU Model in Local Plans to secure Planning contributions to provide and support healthcare services to cope with population growth and change. The 'Watch out for Health Planning' Checklist should be used at an early stage of pre-application discussions, project initiation, area action plan or masterplan stage to provide an overview and identify critical issues related to proposed development and its impact on health.
- The London Health Inequalities Strategy sets various challenges including: to contribute to making London a healthier place; taking action on climate change and other environmental and sustainability issues; and improving the quality and accessibility of public places and green space.
- To support the objectives of The Mayor's Food Strategy (2006), Local Plans should facilitate provision of retail space of all sizes, including markets and should support opportunities for small scale food production, e.g allotments.
- To help achieve the objectives of Ealing's Sustainable Community Strategy (2011), Local Plans should support active lifestyles, promote increased use of parks and leisure facilities and sustainable transport, support the development of small and medium enterprises, increase local training and employment opportunities, continue to revitalise Ealing's Town centres and provide affordable places to live.
- Ealing's Infrastructure Delivery Plan Development confirms social infrastructure planning in boroughs should be supported by regularly reviewed local strategic needs assessments. Local Plans should identify secured sites to support new development, particularly in regeneration areas and where housing growth is planned, through Area Opportunity Frameworks and Area Action Plans. Provision should be monitored against the timescale of the plan.

- The Local Plans should provide a framework for collaborative engagement with infrastructure providers and community organisations, which the borough will bring together through the Local Strategic Partnership.
- In order to maximise use, facilities should be designed to serve the wider community and be accessible to everyone, including older and disabled people. Under-used facilities should be brought back to use to support voluntary and community groups.
- Development proposals for health will be supported where they facilitate the adequate provision of high quality healthcare addressing community needs in light of population and housing trends, particularly in areas of deficiency.
- Health facilities should be accessible by cycling, walking and public transport. They should take into account the Mayor's Best Practice Guidance on Health Issues in Planning.
- To reflect Ealing's Health Inequalities Strategy, Local Plans should promote provision of and equality of access to good quality housing, play/open space and employment. Plans should include measures to reduce congestion and noise pollution
- To reflect Ealing Quality of Life for Older People, Local Plans should promote the provision of health care and health services for the community to reduce health inequalities and social isolation.

Key implications for the SA

- The SA should include an objective which seeks to improve the equality of and access to health provision and promote healthy living.

Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA)

- The London Health Inequalities Strategy refers to recommendations for national targets related to long-term improvements in health outcomes and development in childhood.
- Ealing's Sustainable Community Strategy (2011) includes quantitative and qualitative performance indicators to measure the success of delivery each of its priorities.
- Ealing's Infrastructure Delivery Plan includes maps of existing health provision in the borough, Ealing Primary Health Networks and proposed new infrastructure, including health care and leisure provision.
- Ealing's Health Inequalities Strategy includes an action plan and forward strategy with specific milestones against each of the key recommendations.
- Ealing Quality of Life for Older People has targets set for each of its objectives and an action plan to be monitored annually.

Commentary/Other relevant information

Topic: climate/climate change

PPPSIs reviewed

- Securing the Future – New UK Sustainable Development Strategy
- Sustainable Communities – Building for the Future
- The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan (2009)
- Planning for a Sustainable Future White Paper (2007)
- The Carbon Plan 2011
- UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)
- Climate Change Act (2008)
- Energy Act 2008
- Green Deal 2013
- The Code for Sustainable Homes: setting the standard in sustainability for new homes (2008)
- Environment Agency Creating a better place. Our Corporate Strategy (2010-2015)
- Environment Agency Climate Change, adapting for tomorrow (2009)
- Environment Agency Building a better environment. A guide for developers (2006)
- National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
- The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London (2011)
- Mayor of London: Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy (2011)
- The Draft Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for London (2010)
- Ealing Climate Change Strategy 2008-2011 (2008)
- Ealing Borough Towards Zero Carbon Development (2010)
- Ealing Borough Heat Mapping Study (2010)

Key objectives relevant to the Plan and SA

- The New UK Sustainable Development Strategy contains four main aims including
 - Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone in the UK and worldwide
 - Effective protection of the environment
 - Prudent use of natural resources
 - Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment
- The Sustainable Communities Plan sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities in both urban and rural areas. It aims to tackle housing supply issues in the South East, low demand in other parts of the country, and the quality of our public spaces.
- The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan plots how the UK's power sector and heavy industry, transport, homes and communities, workplaces and jobs, farming, land and waste will meet the 34% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions on 1990 levels by 2020.
- Planning for a Sustainable Future White Paper sets out proposals for reform of the planning system in order to improve the speed, responsiveness and efficiency in land use planning and also to reform major infrastructure planning.
- The Carbon Plan 2011 aims to show the way that UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of our energy policy.
- The UK Renewable Energy Strategy sets out the ways and reasons for radically increase our use of renewable electricity, heat and transport. It sets the path to meet our legally-binding target to ensure 15% of our energy comes from renewable sources by 2020.
- The Climate Change Act sets a target for the year 2050 that the net carbon amount in UK is at least 80% lower than the 1990 baseline.
- The Energy Act – Green Deal puts the framework to make provision for the arrangement and financing of energy efficiency improvements to be made to properties by owners and

occupiers; about the energy efficiency of properties in the private rented sector; about the promotion by energy companies of reductions in carbon emissions and home-heating costs; about information relating to energy consumption, efficiency and tariffs; for increasing the security of energy supplies.

- From 1 May 2008 it is mandatory for all new homes to be rated against the Code for Sustainable Homes and include a Code or nil-rated certificate within the Home Information Pack.
- The Environment Agency Creating a better place Strategy aims to create a better place by securing positive outcomes for people and wildlife, in five key areas including:
 - Act to reduce climate change and its consequences
 - Protect and improve water, land and air
 - Work with people and communities to create better places
 - Work with businesses and other organisations to use resources wisely
 - Be the best we can
- The guide for developers developed by Environment Agency aims to provide technical advice to developers on environmental issues that may affect a site. Issues include risk of flooding, managing surface water run-off, using water wisely, preventing pollution and managing waste, land affected by contamination, sustainable construction and recreation society and health.
- The NPPF advises that the planning system should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand considerations. In doing so it should recognise the wider benefits of sustainable development and the role of renewable and low carbon technologies and mitigation techniques for water, pollution and biodiversity. The planning system should seek to minimise the impacts on carbon dioxide emissions and other greenhouse gas emissions, flood, pollution, water and biodiversity and provide guidance on how these effects could be halted.
- The London Plan seeks to ensure that London is a city that delights the senses, and which makes the most of and extends its wealth of open and green spaces, natural environments and waterways.
- The Mayor of London: Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy sets out his strategic approach to limiting further climate change and securing a low carbon energy supply for London
- The Mayor's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy does three things:
 - identifies who and what is most at risk today
 - analyses how climate change will change the risk of flood, drought and heatwave through the century
 - describes what action is needed to manage this and who is responsible for it
- Ealing Climate Change Strategy 2008-2011 aims to reduce Ealing's contribution to climate change by reducing per capita carbon dioxide emissions in the borough by 10% by 2010/11 from a 2005 baseline.
- The Ealing Borough Towards Zero Carbon Development establishes the rationale and viability of carbon emission saving targets and examines measures to promote sustainable design and construction
- The Ealing Borough Heat Mapping Study identifies eight focus areas with the greatest potential for development of district heat and power networks in the borough focussing on the Uxbridge Road/Crossrail and the A40/Park Royal corridors.

Key implications for Local Planning

- The New UK Sustainable Development Strategy places sustainable development at the

heart of the Core Strategy

- The Sustainable Communities action programme encourages a) housing to be addressed by local partnerships as part of the wider strategy of neighbourhood renewal and sustainable communities, b) environmental enhancement to be central to regeneration solutions, c) restoration and management of brownfield land, d) green space networks as basis for development and e) protects Green Belt land.
- The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan requires all major UK Government departments to have their carbon budget and produce policies that requires a) producing 40% of our electricity from low carbon sources by 2020, b) making homes greener, c) helping the most vulnerable, d) making UK a centre of green industry, e) transforming transport by cutting average CO2 emissions from new cars and f) tackling emissions from farming.
- The Sustainable White Paper was developed to ensure that Local Plans contain policies that encourage the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth
- The Carbon Plan 2011 sets out how to make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security and minimising costs to consumers particularly those in poorer households.
- The UK Renewable Energy Strategy encourages to produce more than 30% electricity from renewable and low carbon sources, 12% of our heat from renewable and low carbon sources and 10% of transport from renewable and low carbon sources. It also encourages to put in place mechanisms to provide financial support for renewable electricity and heat, drive delivery and clear away barriers, increase investment in emerging technologies and create new opportunities for individuals, communities and business to harness renewable energy.
- The Energy Act – Green Deal should take into account the Green Deal framework set to assist owners to improve their buildings’ energy efficiency.
- All new homes including both privately and publicly funded have to meet Code Level 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes as a minimum.
- Consideration should be given to the five key areas of the Environment Agency Creating a better place strategy in the Local Planning.
- The Local Plans should include policies to protect developments from potential flood risk, and prevent development within floodplains, to reduce and manage all different streams of waste, to reduce and manage water consumption, to seek the highest standards of sustainable design and construction. The Local Plans should recognise the requirement to identify and remediate areas of brownfield land.
- The NPPF advises that LPA should set criteria based policies adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand considerations.
- The London Plan seeks to ensure that LPAs in their Local Plans include detailed policies and proposals to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, prevent waste from going to landfill and water run-off, promote low carbon heat networks and renewable technologies, avoid overheating and cooling, promote urban greening through green walls and roofs and remediate contaminated brownfield areas. Boroughs should identify in their Local Plans areas for developing low carbon energy networks.
- To limit further climate change the Mayor has set a target to reduce London’s CO2 emissions by 60 per cent of 1990 levels by 2025. Delivering London’s Energy Future details the programmes and activities that are ongoing across London to achieve this. These include: Re:New, Re:Fit, Re:Connect and Decentralised energy programme.
- Local Plans should consider the key actions proposed in the Mayor’s Draft Climate Change Adaptation strategy which include a) to improve our understanding and management of surface water flood risk, b) An urban greening programme to increase the quality and quantity of greenspace and vegetation in London – this will buffer us from

floods and hot weather and c) to retro-fit up to 1.2m homes by 2015 to improve the water and energy efficiency efficiency of London homes

- The Local Plan should take into account the areas identified through Ealing Heating Mapping Study for decentralised energy networks and promote their implementation and delivery.

Key implications for the SA

- The SA should include objectives, indicators and targets that complement those in the UK Sustainable Development Strategy.
- The SA should acknowledge local action to meet local needs, recognise that housing should be provided for all groups in society, that environmental improvements can improve quality of life and that affordable housing should be provided in all parts of the borough where there is need.
- The SA should acknowledge local action to stop relying on fossil fuels to produce our energy needs while promoting low carbon and renewable sources, recognising that more energy efficient houses should be built and emissions of transport should be reduced.
- The SA should include for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions
- The SA should include local action to make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security and tackle fuel poverty.
- The SA Framework should encourage the use of renewable energy sources and low carbon technologies for heat, electricity and transport.
- The SA should be aware about the Green Deal framework.
- The SA should be aware of the Code Level 4 requirement to all new homes
- The SA should consider objectives and criteria to include mechanisms that will assist with reducing the effects of climate change.
- The SA should include objectives and targets that relate to pollution control, flood risk and the need to manage water run-off more efficiently, sustainable construction, water, waste and brownfield land.
- The SA should acknowledge the areas in Ealing identified for developing/ expanding decentralised energy networks.

Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA)

- The UK Sustainable Development Strategy sets out a range of indicators that should continue to be monitored to measure the success with which the objectives mentioned above will be met.
- The Sustainable Communities action programme marks a step change in our policies for delivering sustainable communities for all. The main elements are: a) Sustainable Communities, b) Step change in the housing supply, c) New growth areas, d) Decent homes, e) Countryside and local environment
- The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan sets out a five point plan that should be considered in our policies in order to tackle climate change including a) protecting the public from immediate risk, b) preparing for the future, c) limiting the severity of future climate change through a new international climate agreement, d) building a low carbon, and e) supporting individuals, communities and businesses to play their part.
- The Sustainable White Paper was developed to ensure that the whole planning system is fit and able to cope with challenges including a) meeting the challenge of climate change, b) supporting sustainable economic development, c) increasing the supply of housing, d) protecting and enhancing the environment and natural resources, e) improving our local and national infrastructure and f) maintaining security of energy

supply.

- The Carbon Plan 2011 sets out the way to decarbonise local and regional areas which includes the reduction of emissions from action in buildings, transport, industry, electricity generation and waste.
- The UK Renewable Energy Strategy will help us tackle climate change, reducing the UK's emissions of carbon dioxide by over 750 million tonnes between now and 2030. It will also promote the security of our energy supply, reducing our overall fossil fuel demand by around 10% and gas imports by 20–30% against what they would have been in 2020. And it will provide outstanding opportunities for the UK economy with the potential to create up to half a million more jobs in the UK renewable energy sector resulting from around £100 billion of new investment. In parallel with energy saving, nuclear and carbon capture and storage, this is a key element of our overall transition plan for setting the UK on the path to achieve a low-carbon, sustainable future that helps address dangerous climate change.
- The Energy Act – Green Deal sets out the framework for how the provision of energy efficiency should be managed technically and financially.
- Code Level 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes is the minimum mandatory requirement for all new homes and policies to ensure that have been included in our local documents.
- The Environment Agency Creating a better place strategy is in force until 2015 and sets out how we – working with others – will bring pace and ingenuity to the challenge of a changing environment through reducing greenhouse gas emissions, reduce water consumption and air and land pollution and use resources wisely.
- Effective monitoring and review is essential to managing flood risk, waste, water, contaminated land, and sustainable construction. The Environment Agency monitors planning decisions and produces results.
- The London Plan requires boroughs to identify in their Local Plans areas for developing low carbon energy networks.
- The Ealing Towards Zero Carbon Development report ensures that the optimum energy demand reduction measures and renewable and low carbon technologies will be incorporated in different development types based on their location, historical value etc.
- Effective monitoring of development proposals within or in a close proximity of the eight focus areas identified in Ealing's Heat Mapping Study will ensure better result in the actual development of decentralised heat and power networks in the borough.

Commentary/Other relevant information

Topic: culture (see also 'historic environment' below)

PPPSIs reviewed

- National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
- Cultural Strategy: Cultural Metropolis (2010)
- The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London (2011)
- The Mayor's Cultural Strategy: London Cultural Capital
- Ealing Cultural Strategy (2007)

Key objectives relevant to the Plan and SA

- The London Plan recognises that the built and heritage landscape provides a depth of character that has immeasurable benefits to the city's culture and that the recognition and enhancement of the multicultural nature of much of London's heritage can help to promote city cohesion
- The Mayor's 2010 Cultural Strategy recognises the significance of culture in making London a world city and sets out his vision, objectives and work programme for the promotion of culture
- Ealing's Cultural Strategy sets out a vision for cultural development in the borough and aims to act as the overarching framework for individual service strategies.

Key implications for Local Planning

- Local plans policies should set out a positive strategy for the promotion of the historic environment and consider as part of this process the wider cultural benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring
- Local plan policies should support the cultural development of the borough
- Local Plans should reflect and enable plans by the Council service's directorate to improve its buildings that are no longer fit for purpose

Key implications for the SA

Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA)

- The Mayor's cultural strategy appendix 1 sets out a number of actions to achieve policies as set out in the document
- Ealing's cultural strategy sets out a number of aims in relation to the future use of buildings of particular cultural value

Commentary/Other relevant information

Topic: landscape

PPPSIs reviewed

- The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London (2011)
- Green Infrastructure and Open Environments: The All London Green Grid, Supplementary Planning Guidance (2012)
- Ealing Green Space Strategy 2012-2017 (2012)
- Ealing Sports Facility Strategy 2012-2021 (2012)

Key objectives relevant to the Plan and SA

- The London Plan seeks to ensure that London is a city that delights the senses and which makes the most of its wealth of open and green spaces, natural environments and waterways.
- The ALGG SOG provides guidance on the implementation of the London Plan policy to:
a) Protect, conserve and enhance the network of green and open natural and cultural spaces, b) Encourage greater use of, and engagement with, green infrastructure; popularising key destinations within the network and fostering a greater appreciation of London's natural and cultural landscapes; enhancing visitor facilities and extending and upgrading the walking and cycling network in between, c) Secure a network of high quality, well designed and multifunctional green and open spaces
- The overall aim of the Council's Green Space Strategy is to ensure that every area of the borough of Ealing has green and open spaces of good quality for all current and future generations to use and enjoy.
- The key aims of the Council's Sports Facility Strategy are to: develop an evidence base that provides a greater understanding of the current and future needs of Ealing's residents; to improve access to sport and active recreation facilities; to ensure that new sports facilities are built in the right place and are accessible at the right price to meet the needs of Ealing residents; to provide better quality indoor and outdoor sports facilities that meet current and future quality standards.

Key implications for Local Planning

- In line with the NPPF, the London Plan requires boroughs to develop policies which are underpinned by an assessment of need. Boroughs through their DPDs may also wish to designate local views and include appropriate designations and policies for the protection of local open space.
- The ALGG SPG and individual area frameworks, of which there are two covering Ealing (Brent Valley & Barnet Plateau and the River Colne and Crane) should inform the preparation of policies in the Local Plan. Particular priority in this regard should be given to promoting opportunities to enhance access to the network of open space.
- The Council's Green Space Strategy provides the evidence base for policies in the local plan to protect and improve the network of green space in the borough. This includes quantity and accessibility standards for green space provision.
- As with the Council's Green Space Strategy the Sports Facility Strategy provides the evidence base for policies in the local plan to protect and improve the network of indoor and outdoor facilities in the borough. This includes quantity and quality standards for future provision. The Strategy also identifies potential future development opportunities.

Key implications for the SA

- SA objectives and indicators should reflect need to address deficiencies in parks and open space provision

Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA)

- The Green Space Strategy identifies and maps areas of deficiency in respect of access to public open space. It also sets standards in relation to the quantity of POS provision per 1,000 head of population (1.95 ha per 1,000 head population).
- The Sports Facility Strategy sets quantity for future provision (0.74 ha per 1,000 head of population).

Commentary/Other relevant information

Topic: crime

PPPSIs reviewed

- Secured by design
- Safer Places The Planning System and Crime Prevention (2004)
- By Design – Urban Design in the Planning System
- The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London (2011)

Key objectives relevant to the Plan and SA

- The London Plan covers crime prevention as part of its objectives to support neighbourhoods and improve the environment. Development is required to reduce the opportunities for criminal behaviour where possible through design and land use co-ordination.

Key implications for Local Planning

- The local plan should consider opportunities to support the broader strategic aims of the London plan and other relevant guidance in relation to crime prevention and safety.

Key implications for the SA

Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA)

Commentary/Other relevant information

Topic: air quality

PPPSIs reviewed

- National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
- UK Air Quality Strategy (2007)
- The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy (2010)
- The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London (2011)
- Ealing Air Quality Strategy and Management Plan
- Ealing Air Quality Action Plan
- SPG 3 – Air Quality & Pollution (Draft)

Key objectives relevant to the Plan and SA

- The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for creating a high air quality built environment
- The UK Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public health, these options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect our environment.
- Local Authorities have a duty, under the 1995 Environment Act, to periodically monitor and review their areas against the national air quality objectives. The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy states that the mayor will work with boroughs to:
- Introduce targeted local measures to improve air quality at locations with high pollution concentrations
- Improve enforcement of construction and demolition Best Practice Guidance
- Integrate air quality improvements in planned urban realm schemes
- Make better use of the planning system to ensure no new development has a negative impact on air quality in London
- Implement programmes that will make London's buildings more energy efficient
- The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London implements the Mayor's Air Quality Strategy objectives.
- Ealing's Air Quality Strategy and Management Plan declares the whole borough as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). The actions set are split into a) Action to reduce emissions from vehicles, b) Action to reduce traffic volumes, c) Action to reduce emissions from non-road traffic sources, d) Awareness raising, education and public information
- Ealing's Air Quality Action Plan contains proposals to improve air quality in Ealing with the aim of achieving the National Air Quality Objectives.
- The key aims of SPG3 guidance include: a) To identify those circumstances when an air quality assessment will be required to accompany a development proposal, b) To provide technical guidance on the process of air quality assessments (see Technical Appendix), c) to provide guidance with regard to the circumstances in which air quality conditions and S106 planning obligations will be sought in accordance with national guidance and Ealing's UDP policies for air quality. This guidance aims to ensure that air quality is considered in sufficient depth, to help minimise the potential impacts.

Key implications for Local Planning

- Local Plan should include should seek to reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable transport through better public transport, cycling lines and secure footpaths.
- Local Plan should ensure action is provided to reduce emissions from vehicles, traffic volumes; emissions from non-road traffic sources and promote awareness through education and public information
- Ealing is an Air Quality Management Area. Local Plan should ensure that land use and transport links are available to ensure that Strategy's targets can be met.
- The Local Plan should aim to include Ealing's Air Quality Strategy and Management Plan actions within spatial planning limitations.
- The Local Plan should ensure that policies and proposals of Ealing's Air Quality Action Plan are continued to be provided to reduce emissions from traffic, the need for travelling, promote cleaner technologies and alternative fuels, promote non-traffic measures, and raise awareness through education and public information.
- Local Plan should ensure that air quality responsibilities conforms to regional and national guidance.

Key implications for the SA

- The SA should include objectives relating to air quality
- The SA Framework must consider the provision of and access to housing for all community groups
- The SA Framework should include objectives on improving air quality and promoting the use of sustainable modes of transport.

Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA)

- The NPPF states that planning policies should sustain compliance with and contribute towards EU limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and the cumulative impacts on air quality from individual sites in local areas. Planning decisions should ensure that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas is consistent with the local air quality action plan.
- Ealing has declared the whole borough as an Air Quality Management Area since December 2000
- The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy contains no binding targets but reiterates national Air Quality Targets. NB: London currently fails to meet EU and National Targets for air quality due to the size of the conurbation and because of the density of traffic.
- Ealing's Air Quality Strategy and Management Plan conforms to targets related to EU and UK targets
- The SA should recognise the sub-objectives/indicators required to promote reduction of air pollution.

Commentary/Other relevant information

Topic: noise

PPPSIs reviewed

- National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
- Noise Policy Statement for England (DEFRA 2010)
- The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London (2011)
- The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy: Sounder City (2004)
- SPG 10 – Noise and Vibration

Key objectives relevant to the Plan and SA

- With regards to noise control, the NPPF provides a set of overarching aims, broadly reflecting those already contained in the Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE). They are directed towards the avoidance of significant adverse impacts and reduction of other adverse impacts on health and quality of life; set within the context of the Government's policy on sustainable development.
- The Noise Policy Statement for England states that the aim of this document is to provide clarity regarding current policies and practices to enable noise management decisions to be made within the wider context, at the most appropriate level, in a cost-effective manner and in a timely fashion. This Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE) should apply to all forms of noise including environmental noise, neighbour noise and neighbourhood noise.
- The London Plan 2011 sets out the overall strategic plan for London, setting out an integrated economic, environmental, transport and social framework for the development of London over the next 20–25 years. In particular it sets out policies for reducing noise and enhancing soundscapes.
- The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy sets three priorities for London: a) Securing good, noise reducing surfaces on Transport for London's roads, b) Securing a night aircraft ban across London, c) Reducing noise through better planning and design of new housing.
- SPG10 aims at providing advice and guidance on planning applications in relation to noise and vibration from different development types and for different noise scenarios. In particular noise assessments should be submitted to the LA to review when a) the proposed development generating noise and or vibration (noise brought to people) and b) where there are proposals for noise sensitive development (people brought to noise).

Key implications for Local Planning

- The Local Plan should ensure that policies follow the objectives of the NPPF in relation to noise
- Local Plan should include policies to promote good health and a good quality of life through the effective management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development.
- Setting targets for noise in the Local Plan may pre-empt the forthcoming national ambient noise strategy which is expected to set targets.
- The Local Plan should require new considerations in relation to noise mitigation, because failure to deal with this at the appropriate stage or simply waiting for national guidance to emerge may lead to negative outcomes on local communities.
- Local Plan should seek to protect general environment quality and amenity from noise pollution

Key implications for the SA

- The SA should include objectives relating to air quality
- The SA Framework should consider ambient noise and include noise within the monitoring framework, if necessary.
- The SA should take into account the detrimental effects of noise.

Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA)

- The NPPF sets out that planning policies and decisions should aim to:
- avoid noise from giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life as a result of new development;
- mitigate and reduce to a minimum other adverse impacts on health and quality of life arising from noise from new development, including through the use of conditions;
- recognise that development will often create some noise and existing businesses wanting to develop in continuance of their business should not have unreasonable restrictions put on them because of changes in nearby land uses since they were established; and
- identify and protect areas of tranquillity which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason.
- The Noise Policy Statement for England sets out the long term vision of government noise policy, to promote good health and a good quality of life through the management of noise
- Boroughs should ensure that policies reduce the adverse impact of noise through the distribution of noise making and noise sensitive uses and protect Quiet Areas to be formally identified under Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and consider protection of spaces of relative tranquillity or high soundscape quality, particularly through borough open space strategies
- The European Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC, published 18 July 2002) will require noise mapping and preparation of action plans. By contrast with air quality, European or UK 'limits' or 'targets' have not yet been agreed.
- SPG10 sets out those requirements that should be considered when determining an application both from noise sensitive developments and for those activities that will generate noise. It also recommends appropriate levels for exposure to different sources of noise.

Commentary/Other relevant information

Topic: historic environment (see also 'culture' above)

PPPSIs reviewed

- National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future (DCMS 2001)
- English Heritage Conservation Principles: for the sustainable management of the historic environment (2008)
- English Heritage, Guidance on Environment Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Environment (2010)
- English Heritage's Heritage at Risk Register – London 2011
- The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London (2011)

Key objectives relevant to the Plan and SA

- The National Planning Policy framework promotes the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including of heritage at risk and designated and undesignated heritage assets.
- The Planning (listed buildings and conservation areas) Act 1990 is a regulatory document which aims to consolidate controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest.
- The Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 is a regulatory document which relates to the protection of ancient monuments and the designation and protection of archaeological areas.
- The London Plan recognises that the built and heritage landscape provides a depth of character that has immeasurable benefits to the city's culture and that the recognition and enhancement of the multicultural nature of much of London's heritage can help to promote city cohesion. It seeks to ensure that London's heritage assets and historic environment including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials are identified, sustained and enhanced according to their significance.
- English Heritage's Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (2008) sets out an approach to making decisions and offering guidance about all aspects of England's historic environment.

Key implications for Local Planning

- Local plans policies should set out a positive strategy for the promotion of the historic environment and consider as part of this process the wider cultural benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring
- Local policies should provide appropriate protection for the built and historic environment including both designated and un-designated heritage assets and guidance as to what development may be considered appropriate as a response to these assets.
- Local policies should encourage the recognition, classification and protection of buildings and environments of special architectural or historical interest.
- Local policies should encourage the identification and protection of designated monuments and archaeological interest areas.
- Local policies should cover protect designated and undesignated heritage assets in a

manner proportionate to their significance.

- The Acts are mainly procedural documents. The Local Plan must comply with the legislation.
- In setting out policies related to the assessment of the significance of heritage buildings, Local Plans should be mindful to make reference to the cultural value of such assets.
- Local Plan strategy should seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of the built landscaped and buried heritage to cultural identity as part of accommodating change and regeneration.

Key implications for the SA

- The SA should have an indicator relating to the impact of policy on assets of architectural and historical interest
- The SA should relate to the duties placed upon the LPA by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, and particularly the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA)

- The London Plan 2011 contains a target to reduce the proportion of designated heritage assets at risk as a percentage of the total number of designated heritage assets in London.

Commentary/Other relevant information

Topic: transport and accessibility

PPPSIs reviewed

- National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
- A New Deal for Transport: Better for Everyone
- Planning and Access for disabled people – a good practice guide.
- West London Sub Regional Transport Plan (2010)
- Mayor's Transport Strategy (2010)
- Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment (2004 - SPG)
- The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London (2011)
- Ealing Urban Realm Strategy
- Sustainable Modes of Travel Strategy (2010)
- Streetscape Design Guides (2005)
- Ealing's Local Implementation Plan (2011)
- Borough Spending Plan for Transport

Key objectives relevant to the Plan and SA

- The NPPF seeks to promote sustainable transport as a method of facilitating sustainable development and contributing to wider sustainability and health objectives. Transport systems should be balanced in favour of sustainable transport modes, given people real choice as to how they travel. Encouragement will be given to lowering congestion and greenhouse gas emissions.
- Planning and Access for disabled people – a good practice guide, seeks to ensure the consideration of access for disabled people by applicants and particularly by Local Planning Authorities.
- The Mayor's Transport Strategy (2010) seeks to ensure strategic transport improvements for London and a balanced approach to transport overall, taking into account its economic, environmental, structural and social impacts.
- Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment (2004 - SPG) requires all to demonstrate how it meets the principle of sustainable design including the specific needs of disabled people.
- The London Plan 2011 seeks to manage transport demand and the delivery of strategic infrastructure and improvements to ensure accessibility for people of all backgrounds and abilities and the delivery of strategic housing and economic growth.
- The Ealing Local Implementation Plan sets out the Borough's approach to managing, improving and extending the existing transport network.

Key implications for Local Planning

- Local policy should promote sustainable transport in a way that facilitates sustainable development.
- Local policy should ensure that access for disabled people is considered through the application process. It may also help to disseminate good practice guidance.
- Local planning should seek to ensure transport improvements necessary to support economic and population growth and improve access for Londoners while reducing the global warming impact of transport overall and enhancing London's resilience to climate change.
- All applications should be accompanied by an access statement demonstrating how they meet the principle of sustainable design including the specific needs of disabled people.

- The London Plan 2011 has a series of distinct policies covering both transport and access which set out the strategic objective of the plan for these areas of policy and the specific planning decisions criteria by which they should be implemented.
- The local plan should assess the extent to which it facilitates and supports the proposals of the LIP.

Key implications for the SA

- The SA should consider the extent to which the Mayor's Transport Strategy and Ealing's Local Implementation Plan, which cover the majority of specific transport proposals for the Borough address the SA objectives.

Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA)

- The Mayor's Transport Strategy (2010) contains a variety of indicators to monitor the delivery of transport improvements and the performance of the network overall. There are 24 overall measuring hard outputs such as CO2 emissions, reliability and perceptual factors such as passenger satisfaction.
- The London Plan has six quantitative indicators directly related to transport, and two more in which transport improvements and greenhouse gas emission reductions are component.
- The LIP sets out 46 monitorable objectives from major transport schemes to road smoothing programmes and public education schemes.

Commentary/Other relevant information

Topic: housing

PPPSIs reviewed

- National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
- Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (2011)
- By Design – Urban Design in the Planning System (2000)
- Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2012)
- The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London (2011)
- Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance (2012)
- London Housing Design Guide – Interim Edition (2010)
- London Housing Strategy (2010)
- London Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment and Housing Capacity Study (2009)
- West London Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2010)
- Ealing Housing Strategy 2009-2014 (2010)
- Ealing Homelessness Strategy (2009)
- 2011-2015 Affordable Homes Programme Framework (2011)

Key objectives relevant to the Plan and SA

- The National Planning Policy Framework aims to enable a boost in the supply of housing so that the identified need for market and affordable housing in housing market areas is met. It also promotes high quality and sustainable housing development.
- “Laying the Foundations, a Housing Strategy for England” aims to help drive the economy and create jobs by unblocking the housing market and spread opportunity in society.
- “By Design, Urban Design in the Planning System” provides guidance to promote higher standards in urban design.
- The Planning Policy for Traveller Sites set out the government’s policy for traveller sites to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers while respecting the interests of the settled community.
- The London Plan sets out policies to increase housing supply, optimise housing potential, promote the high quality and design of housing developments, encourage residential development in areas of high PTAL and promote housing choice.
- The Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance provides guidance as to how to implement housing policies in the London Plan, particularly on the design and quality of homes.
- The London Housing Design Guide supports the Mayor’s vision to build a more humane and beautiful city with housing at its heart by providing design guidance and setting minimum space standards.
- The London Housing Strategy is the first ever statutory housing strategy for London. Its main policy objectives include raising aspirations, promoting opportunity, improving homes, transforming neighbourhoods, maximising delivery and optimising value for money.
- The London Strategic Land Availability Assessment and Housing Capacity identifies sites with potential for housing, considers their housing potential and assesses when they are likely to get developed over the next 15 years in order to establish targets for London.
- The West London Strategic Housing Assessment estimates the overall level and mix of housing required in West London.

- Ealing's Housing Strategy establishes four key priorities: Delivering excellent services and choice for residents, increasing choice and managing demand, enabling new housing supply and transforming neighbourhoods.
- Ealing's Homelessness Strategy sets out Ealing's commitment to tackling homelessness, its causes and effects by focusing on partnership working and early intervention to improve the range of housing options on offer.
- Ealing's Strategic Housing Market and Needs Assessment aims to enable the local authority to understand the nature and level of housing demand and need in the borough and provide Ealing with a robust and credible assessment of the local housing market.
- The government's 2011-2015 Affordable Homes Programme highlights the key issues that Local Authorities may wish to consider to ensure they play an appropriate role in influencing the programme of affordable housing which will be delivered in their areas over the relevant time period.

Key implications for Local Planning

- Local plans should reflect the available area related funding opportunities to deliver new large scale and site specific housing strategies.
- Local plans should set housing policies which seek to meet the identified housing need in terms of size, tenure, type and location, in order to optimise housing outputs.
- Local plans should rely on the identification of an adequate supply of deliverable sites over 5 years and of developable sites over 15 years in order to enable the management of the delivery of land in the borough.
- Local plan policies should reflect design and sustainability standards in as set in the Housing Strategy for England, the By Design Guidance, the London Plan (and Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance) and the London Housing Design Guide
- Local authority policies on the provision of sites for gypsies and travellers should be based on their own assessment of local planning authority needs, local authorities should work collaboratively to develop strategies and identify land for sites, plan for sites over a reasonable timescale, protect green belt from inappropriate development, promote private traveller site provision, and reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments.
- Local plan policies should reflect Ealing's commitment to improve the range of housing options to improve homelessness.

Key implications for the SA

- The SA framework should include an objective which seeks to enable the delivery of the adequate mix and supply of high quality, sustainable homes.

Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA)

- The Housing Strategy for England sets a number of funds to enable public and private housing delivery and aims for public sector land to be freed up with capacity to deliver up to 100,000 new homes.
- The London Plan sets the annual housing provision monitoring target of 890 per year in Ealing over the next 10 years, and sets minimum space standards for new developments, also requiring that all new homes should be built to lifetime homes standards, that 10% of all housing should be wheelchair accessible and that 60% of affordable housing should be for social rent and 40% for intermediate rent/sale.
- The London Housing Design Guide defines minimum space standards for new homes.

- The London Housing Strategy includes the following targets: providing over 81,000 homes by 2012, building more family – especially affordable- homes with 42% available for social rent, achieving a reduction of 60% of London housing's carbon emissions by 2025, getting all new publicly funded housing to meet a minimum of Code 4 Sustainable Homes from 2011.
- The London SHLAA identifies ten years large site housing capacity of 6,739 units, a small site capacity of 2179 a capacity of 0 for non-self-contained units returning to use, a capacity of 470 for long term vacant units returning to use, which is equal to a total capacity of 9379 units over the period 2011-2021. It sets the annual monitoring target of 890 units for Ealing over the plan period to be used in the London Plan.
- The West London SHMAA identifies core outputs to demonstrate its robustness including an analysis of housing trends and estimates of need looking at current size, type, condition, and tenure.
- Ealing's Homelessness Strategy identifies aims in relation to the following themes: preventing homelessness, maximising supply and the private sector's role, reducing the use of temporary accommodation , tackling wider issues and providing services that meet the need of all homeless people.
- Ealing's local SHMAA sets housing size, typ and tenure mix targets for the borough.

Commentary/Other relevant information

To be identified

Topic: economy and employment

PPPSIs reviewed

- National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
- Planning and the Budget (2011)
- The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy (2009)
- West London Economic Assessment (2011)
- London Industrial Land Baseline (2010)
- London Town Centre Health Checks (2009)
- Land for Industry & Transport SPG (2012)
- GLA Economics – Working Paper 39 Borough Employment Projections to 2031 (2009)
- Park Royal Opportunity Area Planning Framework (2011)
- The West London Retail Needs Study & Update (2007-2010)
- Ealing Employment Land Review (2010)

Key objectives relevant to the Plan and SA

- Protect and provide new space for economic development and facilitate employment opportunities for the increasing population
- National Planning Policy Framework (2012) – key objectives include:
 - Building a strong competitive economy and
 - Ensuring the vitality of town centres
- Planning and the Budget (2011)
 - Immediately prioritising growth and jobs
- The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy seeks to: make London as a city that excels as a world capital of business; ensure that it has the most competitive business environment; drive London's transition to a low carbon economy and maximise the opportunities this creates; give Londoners the opportunity to share in London's economic success; and maximise the benefits to London from investment to support growth and regeneration.
- The West London Economic Assessment (WLEA) (2011) identifies a number of key issues which need to be addressed to create additional jobs which will be accessible by residents:
Businesses
 - Develop West London's competitive advantage especially in response to growing competition from overseas and neighbouring sub regions through effective networking and SME development;
 - Maintain a good supply of business sites and premises in the right locations to support economic development;
 - Enhance support for innovation through stronger linkages between business, financial providers and academic institutions; and
 - Develop green industries and business
People and Communities
 - Tackle local concentrations of deprivation and worklessness;
 - Support initiatives which bring education and skills providers together to provide education and training programmes which will ensure that West Londoners have the skills required by business to support local wealth creation; and
 - Build more affordable housing to meet local need and to support sustainable employment.

Infrastructure

- Work with transport infrastructure providers to address local capacity constraints and to meet growing demand especially around the Strategic Opportunity Development Locations, the town centres and transport hubs;
- Support and implement „green“ infrastructure

Interventions

- Take full advantage of the economic packages including the Community Infrastructure Levy and Tax Incremental Financing.
- The Park Royal Opportunity Area Planning Framework (2011) (Park Royal OAPF) has 9 objectives:
- Protect and maintain Park Royal as the largest industrial employment location in London, supporting the clusters of food/drink,distribution/logistics and TV/film through facilities and services to support growth.
 - Increase employment opportunities to meet the 11,000 jobs target through business growth and inward investment, enabling local people to access jobs through training.
 - Improve transport infrastructure including public transport services and facilities. Upgrade routes and facilities for pedestrians and cyclists, promote the use of rail and canal to encourage sustainable freight transport.
 - Improve the public realm and connect green spaces and other areas, providing a clean, safe and well-managed environment with high quality buildings and design.
 - Promote sustainable development by reducing energy consumption, increasing renewable energy and supplying energy efficiently. Improve waste management utilising the latest technologies and tackle air quality and the efficient use of water.
 - Improve access to Park Royal at the four Gateways, Alperton and at Old Oak Common and into Kensal Canalside. To secure successful redevelopment of major sites in these areas to deliver employment-led growth, high quality amenities and a better environment.
 - Deliver housing where it can enable other benefits including affordable housing to meet the highest access, design and environmental standards. Secure social infrastructure to support new and existing residents.
 - Create a Neighbourhood centre at the heart of Park Royal that is accessible, has a sense of place and an improved public realm, and provides amenities to support existing and new businesses.
 - Encourage the Boroughs to pool Section 106 contributions to fund major transport and public realm projects to benefit the estate. Promote a standard charge approach in partnership with the boroughs
- London Industrial Land Baseline (2010) objectives:
- Provide a robust estimate of land and floorspace in industrial and related uses in all boroughs across London.
 - Identify land and floorspace in industrial and related uses currently within Strategic Industrial Locations, Locally Significant Industrial Sites (LSIS) and other smaller industrial sites.
 - Provide GIS mapping and Excel tables of the industrial land and floorspace estimates.
 - Inform the development of robust systems and methods to monitor future changes to the industrial land baseline.
 - Provide an overall estimation of jobs in industrial areas across London, and a typical job per hectare figures for industrial land.
 - Identify areas, based on robust criteria, that may be appropriate for LDA investment/intervention.
- The 2009 London Town Centre Health Check objectives are:
- To co-ordinate across all London Boroughs and other relevant agencies the collection of data on indicators of town centre vitality and viability and the identification of capacity of different centres within the network to meet likely future needs
 - To provide thresholds for selected indicators against which the performance of centres can be assessed, identifying their scale, role and function in the network, their roles in the regeneration process and strategic clusters of night time economic

- activities;
- To inform change and development in the London town centre network including potential future changes in the classification of centres;
- To monitor the implementation of the London town centre network and inform the draft replacement London Plan and its Examination in Public, and associated Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG);
- To support the preparation and implementation of local Development Plan Documents (DPDs) including town centre policies and proposals and town centre management strategies;
- To contribute to inter-regional working through a more co-ordinated approach to town centre development and retail and leisure provision across the wider city region.
- To streamline the data collection process, deliver cost effectiveness and add value through strategic working.
- The Land for Industry and Transport SPG (2012) sets out guidance to supplement the policies in the 2011 London Plan relating to land for industrial type activities and transport. The SPG provides guidance to:
 - ensure an adequate stock of industrial capacity to meet the future needs and functional requirements of different types of industrial and related uses in different parts of London, including that for good quality and affordable space
 - plan, monitor and manage the release of surplus industrial land so that it can better contribute to strategic and local planning objectives, especially those to provide more housing (including affordable housing) and, in appropriate locations, to provide social infrastructure and to contribute to town centre renewal
 - ensure the provision of sufficient land, suitably located, for the development of an expanded transport system to serve London's needs
- GLA Economics – Working Paper 39 Borough Employment Projections to 2031(2009) explains the calculation of and produces borough-level employment projections to 2031.
- The West London Retail Needs Study & Update (2007-2010) are to:
 - Re-assess the quantitative requirements to 2031 for comparison and convenience retail uses and commercial food and drink uses.
 - Evaluate the differences between the update study and the original study
 - Supplement the quantitative assessment with a consideration of qualitative matters, in particular the adequacy of existing town centre uses and whether they are fit for purpose.
 - Consider the role of neighbourhood centres and other parades and other centres outside the London Plan town centre designations.
 - Understand the function of the smaller centres within the wider hierarchy.
 - Provide an evidence base to support a future policy approach for smaller centres.
 - Flag up any centre that potentially needs specific public sector involvement through investment, re-designation or protection.
- Ealing Employment Land Review (2010) assesses the future demand for employment land, compares it with the land supply under current planning policies and makes policy recommendations relating to two broad land uses, industry/warehousing and offices. The study:
 - suggests how far existing employment sites should be safeguarded from redevelopment for other uses, whether more land should be identified for employment uses, or whether land should be released from employment use.
 - makes recommendations about the type of employment land which will be needed for the future.
 - helps to plan for economic growth and regeneration, and considers whether, and how, Ealing can continue to accommodate B-space employment and how this objective should be taken forward in the Local Development Framework.
 - help inform the Council in defining detailed strategic industrial locations (SILs), other locally defined employment areas and allocations for mixed use development, so that strategic and local economic development is achieved within the Borough.

- looks forward to the potential impact that Crossrail may have on the Ealing economy.

Key implications for Local Planning

- Local Plans should reflect the economic vision for London.
- Support/protect land use for employment identified in London designations
- Enhance existing buildings and facilities, and encourage the reuse/remediation of vacant land and under-utilised buildings.
- Seek to address spatial variations in unemployment.
- Tackle poverty and social exclusion with particular priority given to those wards performing most poorly
- Create a strong skills base in the borough to attract inward investment.
- Ensure existing employment land supply is in line with demand.
- Manage pressure on employment land for other uses
- Need to improve access to training and education opportunities.
- Need to enhance the quality of schools, FE, HE colleges and institutions across the borough.
- The NPPF confirms in drawing up Local Plans, local planning authorities should:
 - set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth;
 - set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period;
 - support existing business sectors, taking account of whether they are expanding or contracting and, where possible, identify and plan for new or emerging sectors likely to locate in their area. Policies should be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan and to allow a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances;
 - plan positively for the location, promotion and expansion of clusters or networks of knowledge driven, creative or high technology industries;
 - identify priority areas for economic regeneration, infrastructure provision and environmental enhancement; and
 - facilitate flexible working practices such as the integration of residential and commercial uses within the same unit;
 - recognise town centres as the heart of their communities and pursue policies to support their viability and vitality;
 - define a network and hierarchy of centres that is resilient to anticipated future economic changes;
 - define the extent of town centres and primary shopping areas, based on a clear definition of primary and secondary frontages in designated centres, and set policies that make clear which uses will be permitted in such locations;
 - promote competitive town centres that provide customer choice and a diverse retail offer and which reflect the individuality of town centres;
 - retain and enhance existing markets and, where appropriate, reintroduce or create new ones, ensuring that markets remain attractive and competitive;
 - allocate a range of suitable sites to meet the scale and type of retail, leisure, commercial, office, tourism, cultural, community and residential development needed in town centres.
 - set policies for the consideration of proposals for main town centre uses which cannot be accommodated in or adjacent to town centres;
 - recognise that residential development can play an important role in ensuring the vitality of centres and set out policies to encourage residential development on appropriate sites; and
 - where town centres are in decline, local planning authorities should plan positively for their future to encourage economic activity.
- The WLEA (2011) confirms West London local authorities will need to work with

business, skills and education providers and other partners to ensure that policies are put in place and implemented which will ensure that economic growth can meet the expectations of a fast growing population.

- The Local Plan should make reference to The Park Royal OAPF and incorporate relevant aspects including:
 - Allocating land use;
 - Delivering improvements to public transport, civic and leisure amenities and the public realm to accelerate and retain enterprises and investment; and
 - Undertaking key projects to deliver and implement the objectives for Park Royal.
- London Industrial Land Baseline recommendations confirm that Plan makers must ensure that the evidence base upon which employment areas are protected/released and the overall gross demand for industrial employment land is calculated continues to take account of the existence of jobs and businesses within 'wider' industrial employment sectors/uses as defined within the study. A significant proportion of jobs and business activity on industrial employment land is within retail wholesale activities (which are currently captured under retail SIC classifications) and these should also be captured within the employment projections which feed into employment land demand estimates.
- Plan makers must also recognise the importance of industrial and warehousing activities as a proportion of total employment and businesses within their boundaries, as many of the smaller/ micro industrial and warehousing businesses tend to operate from high street type premises or individuals' homes rather than industrial estates. Town Centre capacity studies, employment land reviews and economic development strategic should take account of these issues so that all economic activity is reflected within their Core Strategy and other DPD policies.
- The 2009 London Town Centre Health Check data should be used to inform more detailed local town centre policies and proposals and town centre management strategies, to promote healthy and thriving town centres.
- Local Plans should reflect the guidance in The Land for Industry and Transport SPG.
- The West London Retail Needs Study & Update (2007-2010) confirms the Local Plan should:
 - Ensure that development plan documents respond positively to a quantitative need for retail floorspace in the borough by 2021 and thus improve the borough's market shares.
 - Consider the scope for accommodating up to 10,900 sqm gross food and drink floorspace, either individually or as part of mixed used developments, or improve the existing offer.
 - Thoroughly assess the town centre sites available to support the scale of floorspace identified
 - Actively engage with landowners in the main centres in order to assess the potential for growth to 2021 and investigate the potential use of the borough's compulsory purchase powers to bring forward town centre schemes.
 - For Ealing metropolitan centre, investigate alternative solutions to the Arcadia Centre extension and/or alternative sites applying flexible design principles in order to:
 - Deliver new modern units or a scheme of a sufficient critical mass to ensure a viable development and the qualitative deficiencies of the centre are addressed.
 - Improve and develop the retail circuit, ensuring sufficient connectivity and integration between the different elements of the centre.
 - For Southall major centre, secure the regeneration and future role of the centre by:providing a mix of retail uses by 2021 or consider re-designation of Southall to district centre status.
- Ealing Employment Land Review (2010) confirms Ealing needs to retain what critical mass of Employment land it has and encourage new development. For general industrial and warehousing the Local Plan policies need to accommodate the continued decline in the manufacturing sectors but encourage the growing warehouse and distribution sector. Recommendations are also made in relation to ancillary development in employment locations, supporting workspace for artistic and cultural activities, and controlling the release of employment sites.

Key implications for the SA

- SA Framework targets and indicators should be compatible with London's Economic Development Strategy
- SA should have an objective which promotes local employment opportunities, training and skills attainment.
- SA objective to improve opportunities for education and training.
- SA objective to support sustainable economic growth.

Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA)

- The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy contains no specific economic targets or indicators but refers to targets in the London plan and other supporting documents
- The London Plan includes a map showing distribution of projected employment growth
- The West London Economic Assessment includes no specific economic targets but presents an extensive range of data and mapping relating to (e.g.) population, deprivation, worklessness and migration and projections (e.g) employment across the sub-region and by borough.
- The Park Royal OAPF includes no specific economic targets but presents an extensive range of data and mapping relating to land use, businesses, and connectivity.
- The 2009 London Town Centre Health Check includes various data and mapping related to indicators of the 'health' of town centres, including an annex of data from all the London boroughs.
- The West London Retail Needs Study & Update (2007-2010) includes extensive quantitative data underpinning the retail floorspace needs identified as well as qualitative data on the town centres.
- The key deliverable of the Ealing Employment Land Review is future jobs but the performance of the property market is recognised as influencing this.

Commentary/Other relevant information

Topic: community and wellbeing

PPPSIs reviewed

- Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation SPG
- Ealing Sustainable Community Strategy – Refresh (2011)

Key objectives relevant to the Plan and SA

- The Mayor’s SPG “Shaping Neighbourhoods- Play and Informal Recreation” provides guidance and gives practical advice to secure and protect playspaces for children in London , in relation to London Plan policy 3.6.
- Ealing’s Sustainable Communities Strategy promotes the local Strategic Partnership’s vision for Ealing which will be “a borough of opportunities, where people enjoy living in clean green and cohesive neighbourhoods as part of a community where they are able to be safe, healthy and prosperous”; and sets out how this will be achieved in light of the localism bill and public sector funding cuts, as underpinned by the values of equality and fairness, engaging and enabling and value for money.

Key implications for Local Planning

- Local plans policies should be underpinned by an audit of existing playgrounds and informal recreation provision and an assessment of needs in their areas and seek to improve on this basis the opportunity of children to access safe formal and informal recreation grounds and facilities
- Local plans policies should promote clean, green, cohesive, safe, healthy and prosperous neighbourhoods and places by setting appropriate mechanisms which rely on wide ranging engagement and are value for money

Key implications for the SA

- The SA framework should include an objective which seeks to promote clean, cohesive, safe and prosperous communities and neighbourhoods

Key Targets and Indicators (relevant to plan and SA)

- The Mayor’s SPG “Shaping Neighbourhoods- Play and Informal recreation” provides benchmark standards to provide for children and young people’s play and informal recreation facilities
- Ealing’s Sustainable Communities Strategy sets out a number of indicators which relate to spatial planning in relation to its strategic priorities (health, safety, prosperity, high quality of life), many of which are area based.

Commentary/Other relevant information

Appendix 2: Baseline Information

2.1 The Study Area

Ealing is the 11th largest borough in terms of area, covering 55 sq. km.

2.2 Population

Table 2.2.1 – Ealing Population Summary (2011 Census and ONS data)

	Ealing	London	United Kingdom
Total Population	338,449	8,173,900	62,300,000

Ealing remains the third largest borough in terms of population, after Croydon (363,400) and Barnet (356,400).

Table 2.2.2 – Population breakdown by age-groups 2001-2011 (2011 Census data)

Age group	2001 Census population	2011 Census population	Difference 2011-2001	% Difference 2011-2001
0 – 4	19235	25400	6165	32%
5 – 9	18699	20400	1701	9%
10 – 14	18066	19000	934	5%
15 – 19	17868	18700	832	5%
20 – 24	22783	24600	1817	8%
25 – 29	30676	34000	3324	11%
30 – 34	29680	33600	3920	13%
35 – 39	26694	28400	1706	6%
40 – 44	21532	25500	3968	18%
45 – 49	18744	22900	4156	22%
50 – 54	17050	19000	1950	11%
55 – 59	13055	16600	3545	27%
60 – 64	12188	14200	2012	17%
65 – 69	10090	10400	310	3%
70 – 74	8169	9000	831	10%
75 – 79	7520	7300	-220	-3%
80 – 84	4668	4900	232	5%
85 – 89	2859	3000	141	5%
90 and over	1371	1600	229	17%
All	300,947	338,400	37453	12%

Ealing has more children in the age-group of 0-4 yrs (7.5%) as compared to London (7.2%) and England and Wales (6.2%), reflecting the high birth rates in Ealing and the consequent pressure on public services for younger populations. The proportion of children 0-4 years has grown by 32% during the period 2001-

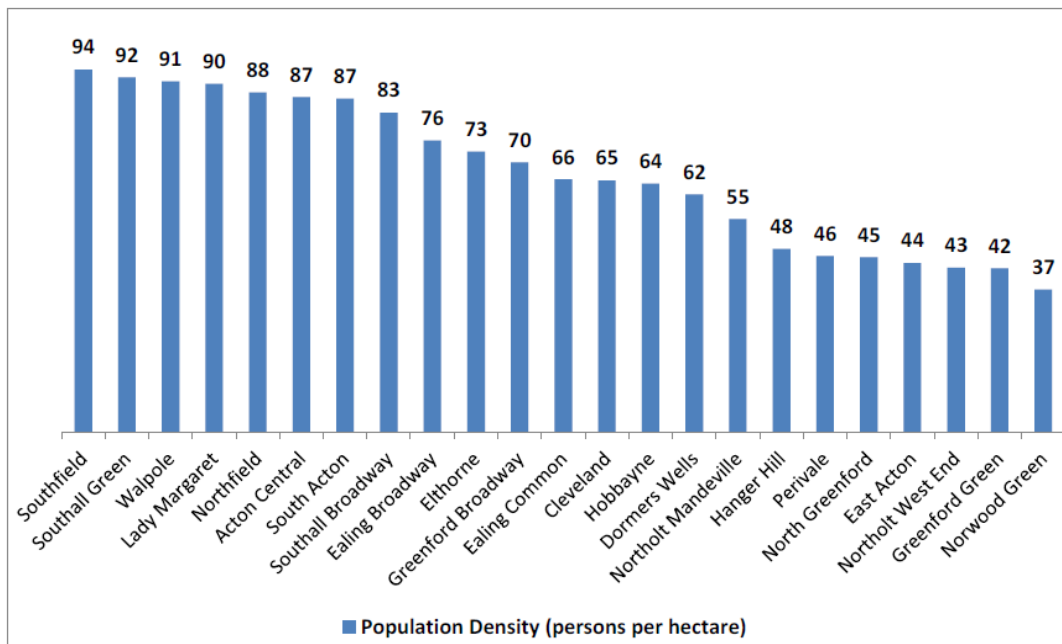
2011, one of the highest in London. Ealing's population has increased overall by 12% since the last census in 2001.

Table 2.2.3 – Population breakdown by ward and sex (2011 Census)

Ward	Males	Females	Persons
Acton Central	7,745	7,682	15,427
Cleveland	7,054	7,504	14,558
Dormers Wells	6,941	6,969	13,910
Ealing Broadway	6,905	7,124	14,029
Ealing Common	7,061	6,958	14,019
East Acton	9,488	9,218	18,706
Elthorne	7,101	7,438	14,539
Greenford Broadway	8,584	9,041	17,625
Greenford Green	7,267	7,082	14,349
Hanger Hill	7,650	7,911	15,561
Hobbayne	6,827	7,402	14,229
Lady Margaret	7,037	6,860	13,897
North Greenford	7,466	7,247	14,713
Northfield	6,774	6,743	13,517
Northolt Mandeville	7,362	7,821	15,183
Northolt West End	7,374	7,747	15,121
Norwood Green	7,146	6,886	14,032
Perivale	7,914	7,425	15,339
South Acton	7,246	7,627	14,873
Southall Broadway	7,119	6,320	13,439
Southall Green	7,795	6,784	14,579
Southfield	6,645	6,829	13,474
Walpole	6,674	6,656	13,330
Total	169,175	169,274	338,449

Table 2.2.3 shows the 2011 census population of all 23 wards in Ealing. East Acton is the largest ward in terms of population, with 18,706 residents. It is followed by Greenford Broadway (17,625) and Hanger Hill (15,561). Walpole is the smallest ward in the borough in terms of population size (13,330 residents). In terms of population differences by gender, almost half of the borough's wards has more male than female residents.

Fig 2.2.1- Population density of Ealing wards (2011 Census)



At 61 persons per hectare Ealing is the third most densely populated borough in Outer London, and ranks 16th in London as well as England and Wales overall. There are wide variations in the density of different Ealing wards. While Norwood Green has the lowest density of 37 persons per hectare, Southfield has the highest at 94. Fifteen of the borough’s wards have a higher population density than the overall figure for Ealing (61 persons per hectare).

Fig 2.2.2 – The change in the broad ethnic categories between the census in 2001 and 2011

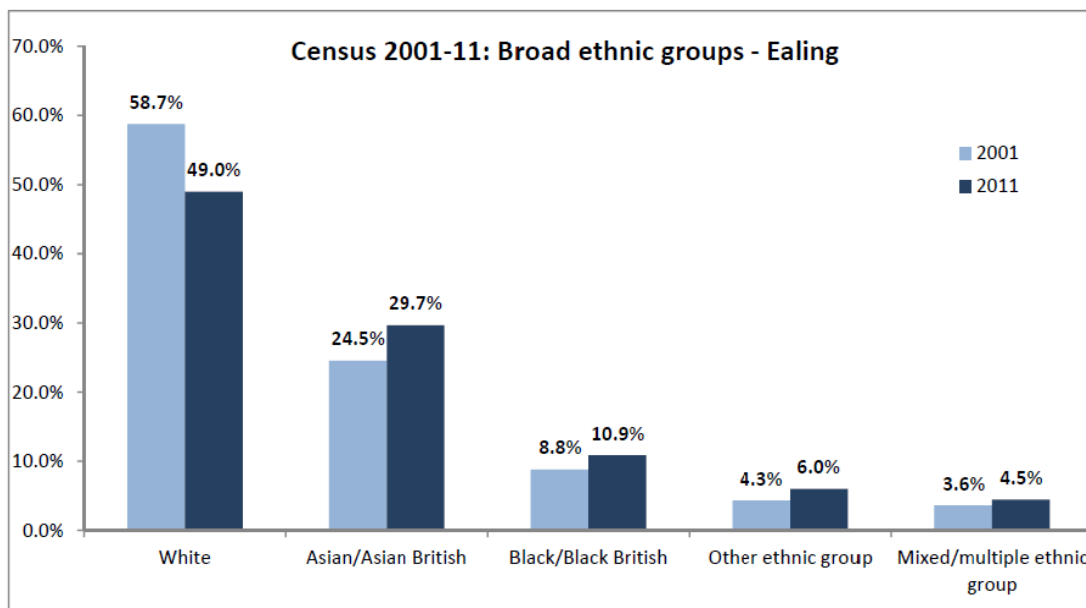


Table 2.2.3 – The top 10 local authorities by SDI score(Census 2011)

Rank	Local Authority	SDI Score
1	Newham	9.27
2	Brent	8.68
3	Ealing	6.44
4	Redbridge	5.69
5	Waltham Forest	5.61
6	Hackney	5.44
7	Harrow	5.27
8	Slough	5.21
9	Haringey	5.19
10	Westminster	5.06

The Simpson's Diversity Index maps ethnic diversity at local authority level for all 18 ethnic group categories for which data is available. Ealing has a SDI score of 6.44 ranking it the 3rd most ethnically diverse local authority in the country. London by comparison has an SDI score of 4.26.

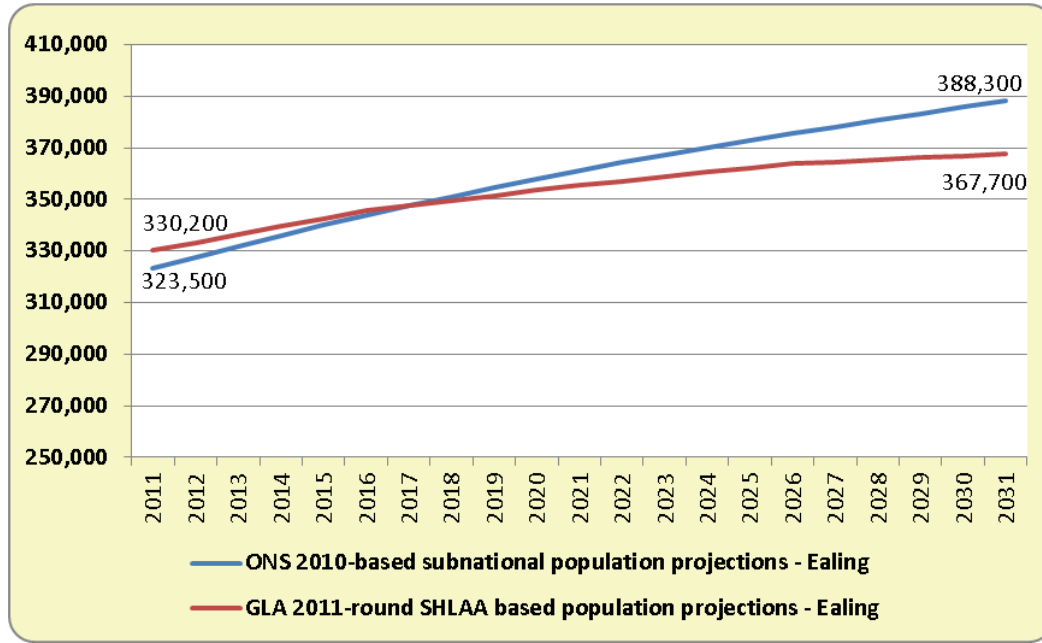
The population growth noted above is expected to continue. Table 2.2.4 indicates population projections for various increment years up to 2031 (2006 Round Demographic Projections, GLA). The table provides two sets of data, providing comparison of ONS 2010-based Subnational Population Projections and GLA 2011-round SHLAA based population projections for Ealing.

Table 2.2.4 – Population projections

Year	ONS 2010-based subnational population projections - Ealing	GLA 2011-round SHLAA based population projections - Ealing
2011	323,500	330,200
2012	327,700	333,300
2013	331,900	336,400
2014	336,000	339,600
2015	340,000	342,700
2016	343,800	345,900
2017	347,500	347,800
2018	351,000	349,700
2019	354,500	351,600
2020	357,900	353,500
2021	361,200	355,400
2022	364,300	357,100
2023	367,300	358,800
2024	370,200	360,500
2025	372,900	362,100
2026	375,600	363,800
2027	378,200	364,600

2028	380,700	365,400
2029	383,300	366,200
2030	385,800	367,000
2031	388,300	367,700

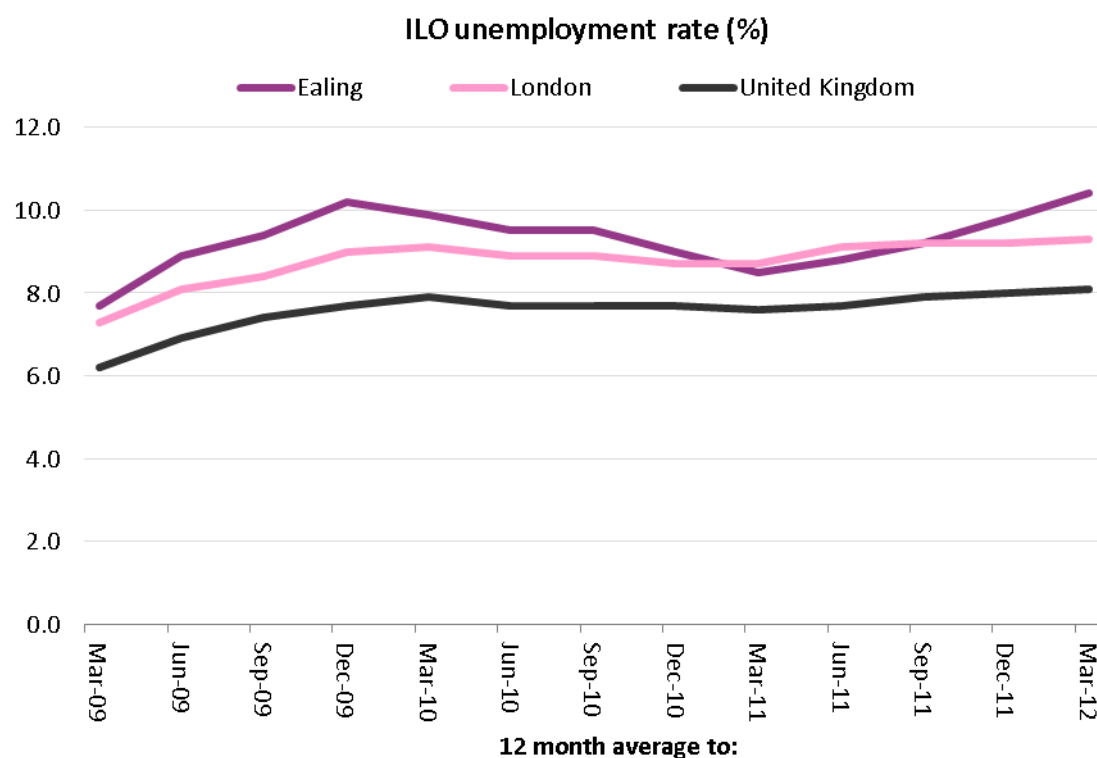
Fig 2.2.3 – Population of Ealing according to ONS and GLA projections



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

2.3 Employment

Fig 2.3.1 – ILO unemployment rate (%)



Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS

The unemployment rate in Ealing is higher than both the London and UK average. Plan / SA Objectives should seek to reduce poverty & social exclusion and encourage sustained economic growth.

Table 2.3.1 – Number employed by Industry (working age)(Annual Population Survey, ONS, 2012)

Proportion of total (%)	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and communications	Banking, finance and insurance	Public administration, education and health	Other services	Total services
Ealing	-	-	4.8	8.1	17.6	5.4	18.9	20.0	22.9	84.9
London	0.0	1.1	3.7	7.1	16.0	6.9	11.8	25.3	27.4	87.3
United Kingdom	1.0	1.8	10.0	7.4	18.6	5.5	8.7	16.1	30.4	79.2

Fig2.3.2 – Proportion employed by Industry (working age) (%)

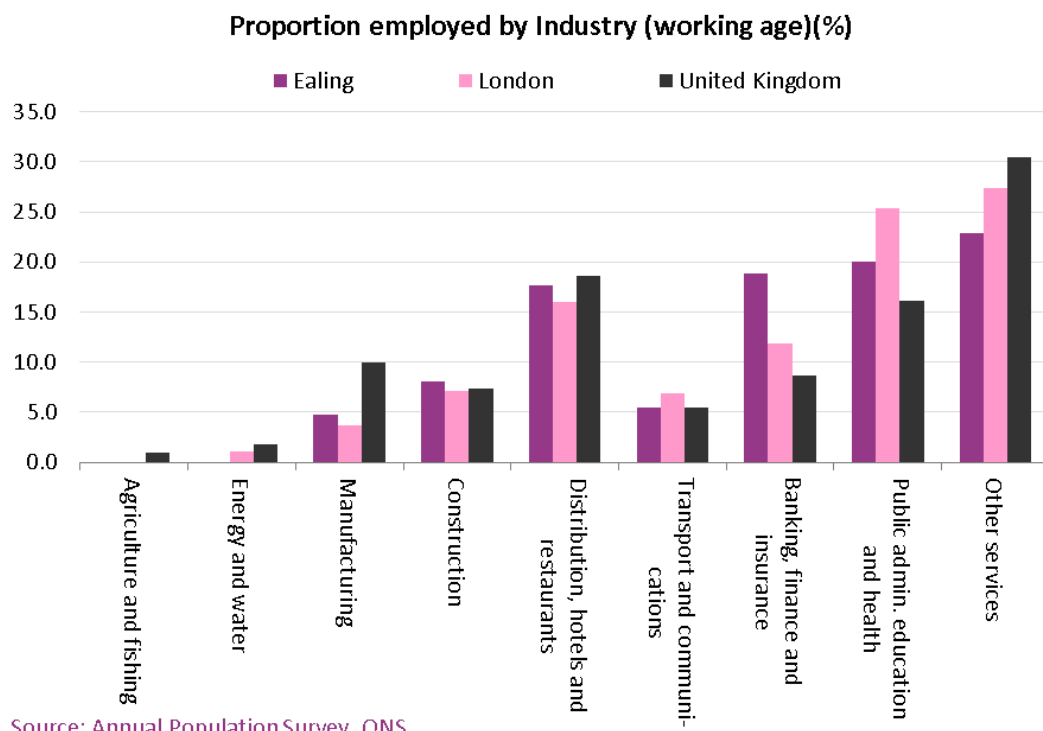
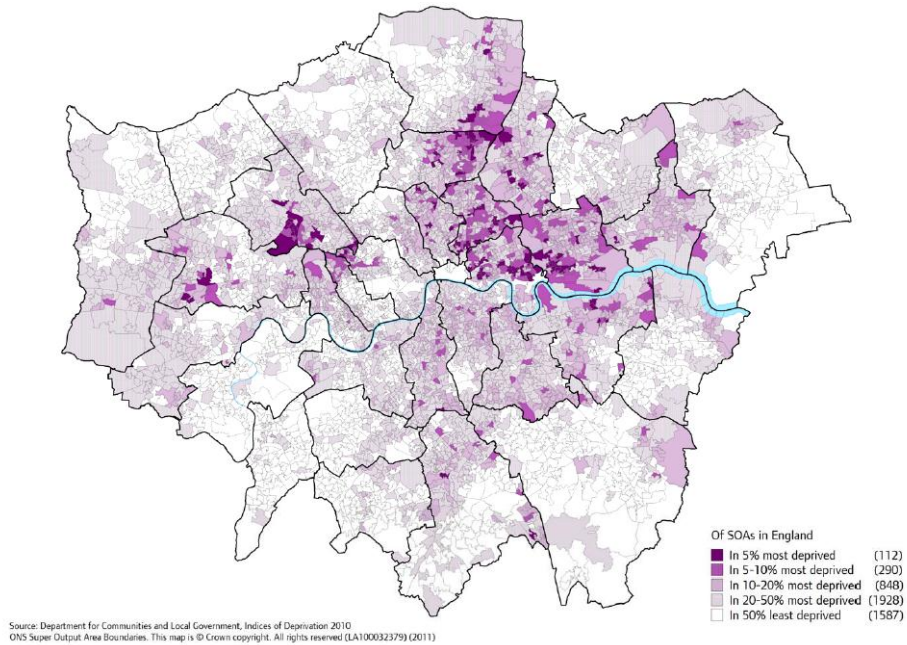


Table 2.3.1 and Fig 2.3.2 show the percentage of people employed in different sectors in Ealing. This is fairly typical to the London picture, with the key sectors being Real Estate, Wholesale & Retail, and manufacturing.

2.4 Social Deprivation

Fig 2.4.1 – Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 - London



There are 354 local authorities in England with the Borough ranked number 1 the most deprived in England. Ealing ranks 80, and several of its wards are in the top 10% most deprived. It is recognised that there is a need to reduce poverty and tackle social exclusion.

Fig 2.4.2 – Index of Multiple Deprivation by ward area (ONS, 2010 data)

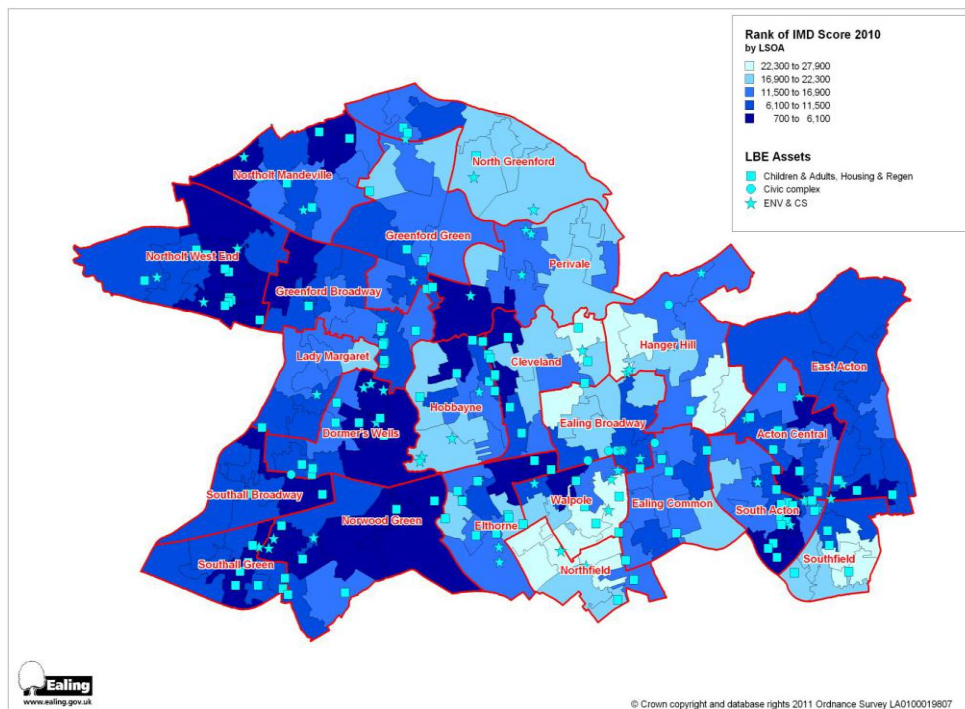


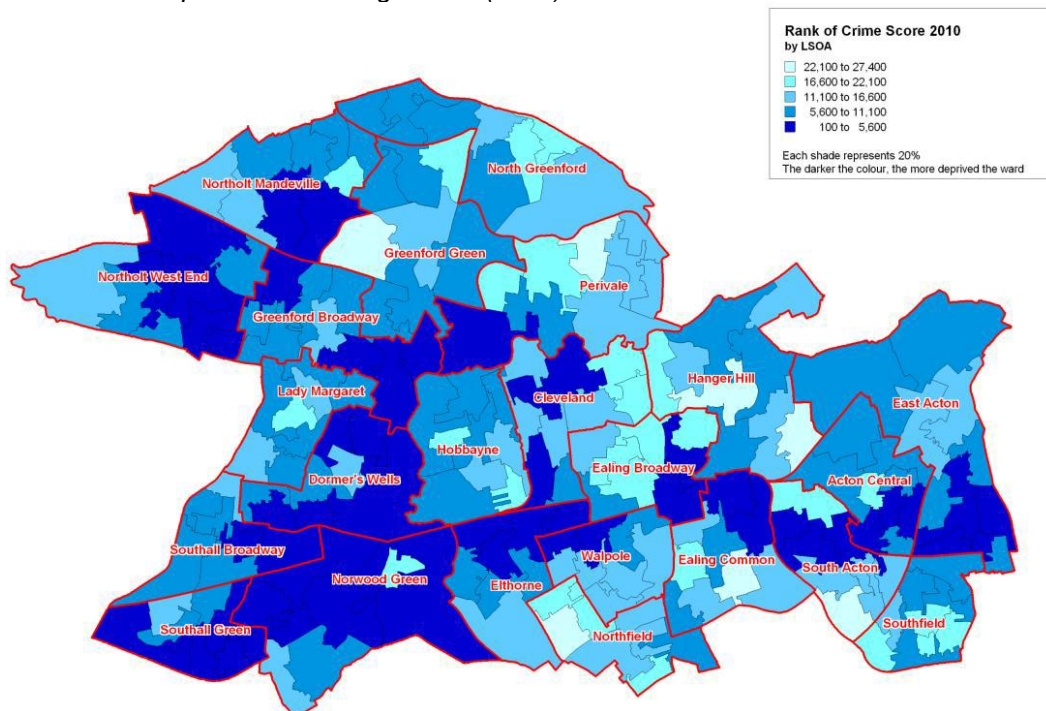
Table 2.4.1 – Number of recorded offences per thousand population

Data from for financial year 2011/12	Ealing	London	England/Wales
Offences per 1000 Population	96	99.3	70.8

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

Crime rates vary across the borough and not all parts of Ealing are as safe as each other. The 2010 indices of deprivation show that Ealing has two areas that fall within the 1% worst nationally in terms of crime and disorder. These are located within Norwood Green and Southall Broadway. As can be seen from fig ?, these are significant areas of crime deprivation stretching through the central belt of the borough and moving both north (Northolt West End, Northolt Mandeville) and south (Southall Green, Norwood Green). Only Hanger Hill ward falls within the 25% least crime deprived area in England.

Fig 2.4.3 – Index of Deprivation in Ealing: Crime (2010)



2.5 Health

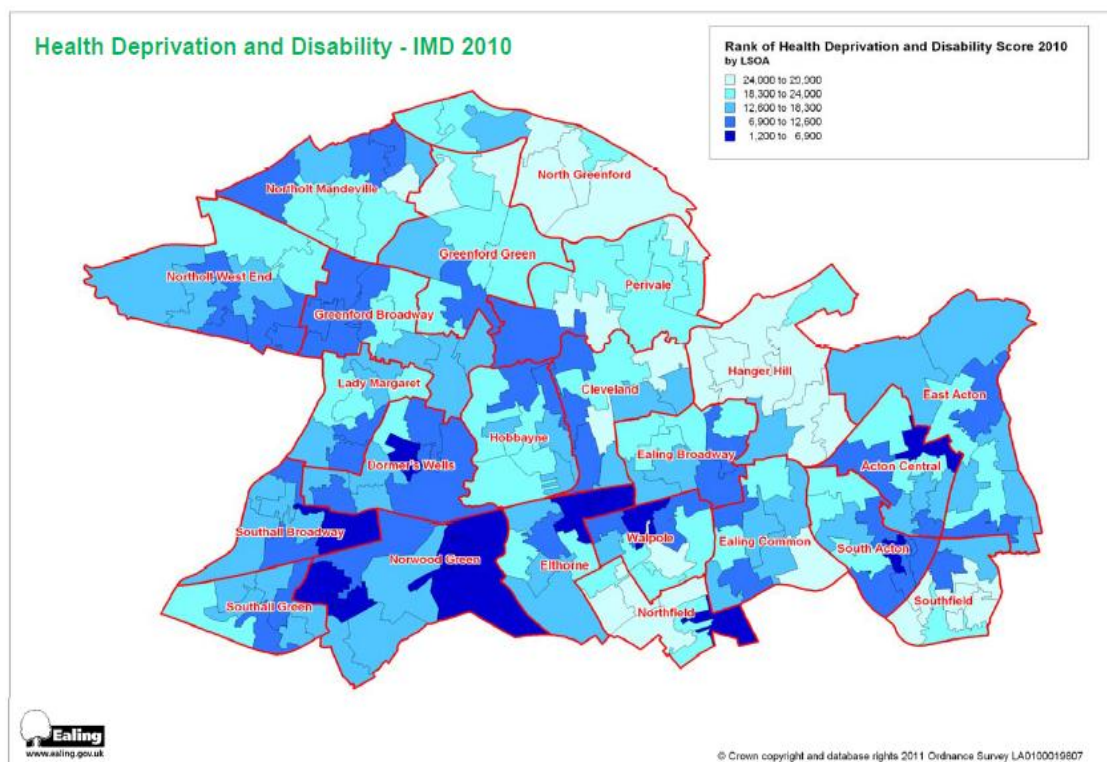
Table 2.5.1 – Life Expectancy at Birth (2011)

Life Expectancy at Birth	Ealing	London	England
Male	78.9	78.6	73.7
Female	83.3	83.1	82.3

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

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

Fig 2.5.1– Health Deprivation and Disability (IMD 2010)



2.6 Housing

The Housing makeup

As of 1st April 2011, there are 127,794 households in Ealing.

Based on the Housing Statistical Return 2011, there were a total of 127,884 dwelling stock in the borough, of which 23,038 (18%) were social housing and 105,008 (82%) were private sector housing, both owner occupied and private rented.

Table 2.6.2 below shows that just under three quarters (72.6%) of all households in the borough live in flats/maisonettes or terraced houses.

Table 2.6.1 – Key Housing Statistics

Variable	Measure	Ealing	London	England
Total Number of Dwellings (Dwellings, Mar11)	Count	127,694	3,364,839	22,947,500
Private Housing Stock as Percentage of All Dwellings (Dwellings, Apr11)	%	81.8	75.9	82
Average House Price: Median (Dwellings, Jan09-Dec09)	£	258,600	250,000	170,000
Number of Dwellings Sold (Dwellings, Jan09-Dec09)	Count	2,370	74,977	586,894
Local Authority Housing Stock as Percentage of All Dwellings (Dwellings, Apr11)	%	10.3	12.6	7.6
Registered Social Landlord Housing Stock as Percentage of All Dwellings (Dwellings, Apr11)	%	7.8	11.4	10.2
Other Public Sector Housing Stock as Percentage of All Dwellings (Dwellings, Apr11)	%	0.1	0.2	0.3
Average Rent Charged for all Registered Social Landlord Dwellings (Net Weekly) (Dwellings, Mar05)	£	77.84	74.54	61.46
Average Rent Charged for all Local Authority Dwellings (Net Weekly) (Dwellings, Mar05)	£	68.53	69.78	55.15
Council Tax Band A Dwellings: Percentage (Dwellings, Mar11)	%	2.58	3.48	24.84
Council Tax Band B Dwellings: Percentage (Dwellings, Mar11)	%	9.83	13.57	19.58
Council Tax Band C Dwellings: Percentage (Dwellings, Mar11)	%	23.73	27.06	21.76
Council Tax Band D Dwellings: Percentage (Dwellings, Mar11)	%	33.19	25.49	15.31
Council Tax Band E Dwellings: Percentage (Dwellings, Mar11)	%	17.25	15.11	9.44
Council Tax Band F Dwellings: Percentage (Dwellings, Mar11)	%	7.5	7.56	4.99
Council Tax Band G Dwellings: Percentage (Dwellings, Mar11)	%	5.2	6.02	3.51
Council Tax Band H Dwellings: Percentage (Dwellings, Mar11)	%	0.73	1.72	0.57

Variable	Measure	Ealing	London	England
Percentage of Vacant Dwellings and Second Homes (Dwellings, Mar08)	%	3.3	4.6	4.7
Number of Statutory Homeless Households (Households, Apr10-Mar11)	Count	258	10,180	44,160

Table 2.6.2 – Type of current Accommodation (Ealing Housing Market Assessment 2009)

Type	%
Whole House or Bungalow (Detached)	4.3
Whole House or Bungalow (Semi Detached)	23.1
Whole House or Bungalow (Terraced)	29.4
Flat/maisonette/bedsit	43.2
Total	100

Tenure

The Ealing Residents Survey 2010 showed that a high proportion of respondents either own their home outright (27%) or have bought their home with a mortgage (37%). According to the SHMA (2009) the majority of market stock is 3 bedrooms or more, and the majority of social housing stock is 1 or 2 bedrooms.

Access to Housing

High property prices in Ealing and lack of affordable homes remains a problem for Ealing residents. Average house prices in Ealing increased by 20% between 2005 and 2011, from £265,000 to £317,000 respectively. In April 2011 there were 12,020 households on Ealing Council's housing register. They were competing for an average of 896 properties let by the Council and housing associations during 2010/11.

Overcrowding (Over-occupation)

In 2009, the overall over-occupation level in the borough was 15.6%, much higher than the London average of 7.8%.

2.7 Transport

Ealing is well connected. Heathrow airport is approximately 8 miles away. By road, Western Avenue runs through to central London, the North circular joins up with the M4, M40 onto the M25 amongst other key routes, giving access across the country. A prime location for commuters, Ealing's transport links make all parts of London highly accessible. Ealing is serviced by three underground lines, the District, Piccadilly and Central and there are nine national rail stations giving direct access to Reading, Heathrow and Paddington. By 2018, Ealing will have five new Crossrail stations, improving connectivity across London. There are 16km of canals in the borough, which offer potential as a sustainable transport link.

Fig 2.7.1 – Road Network, Public Transport Routes and Stations

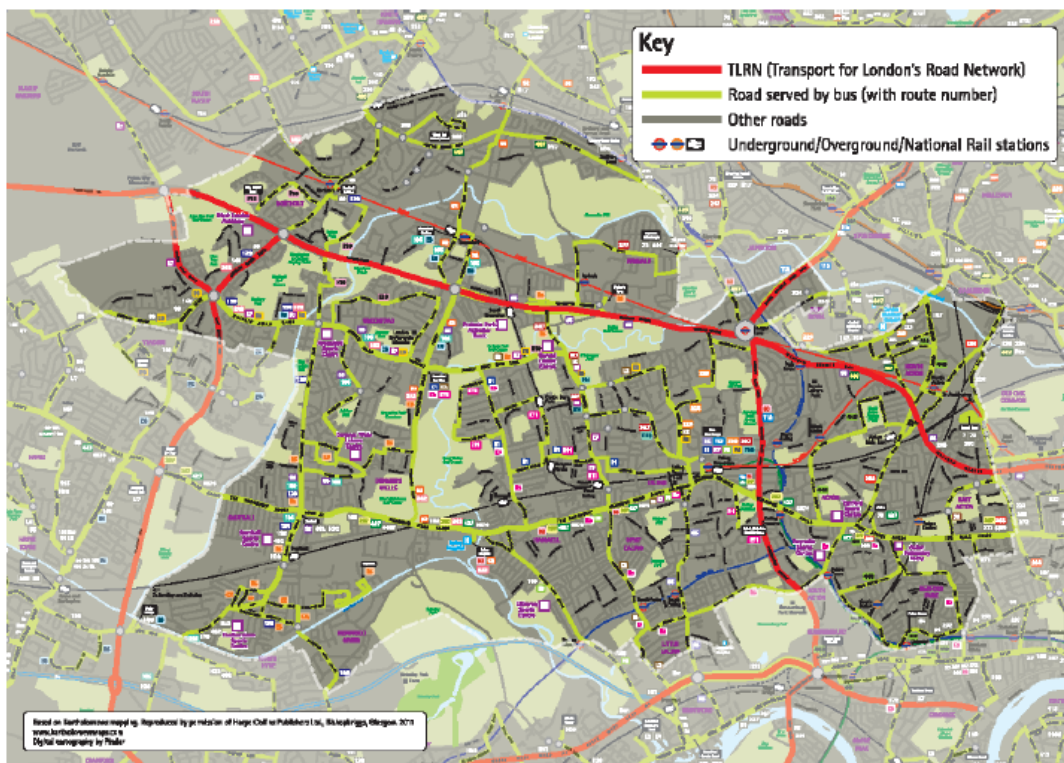
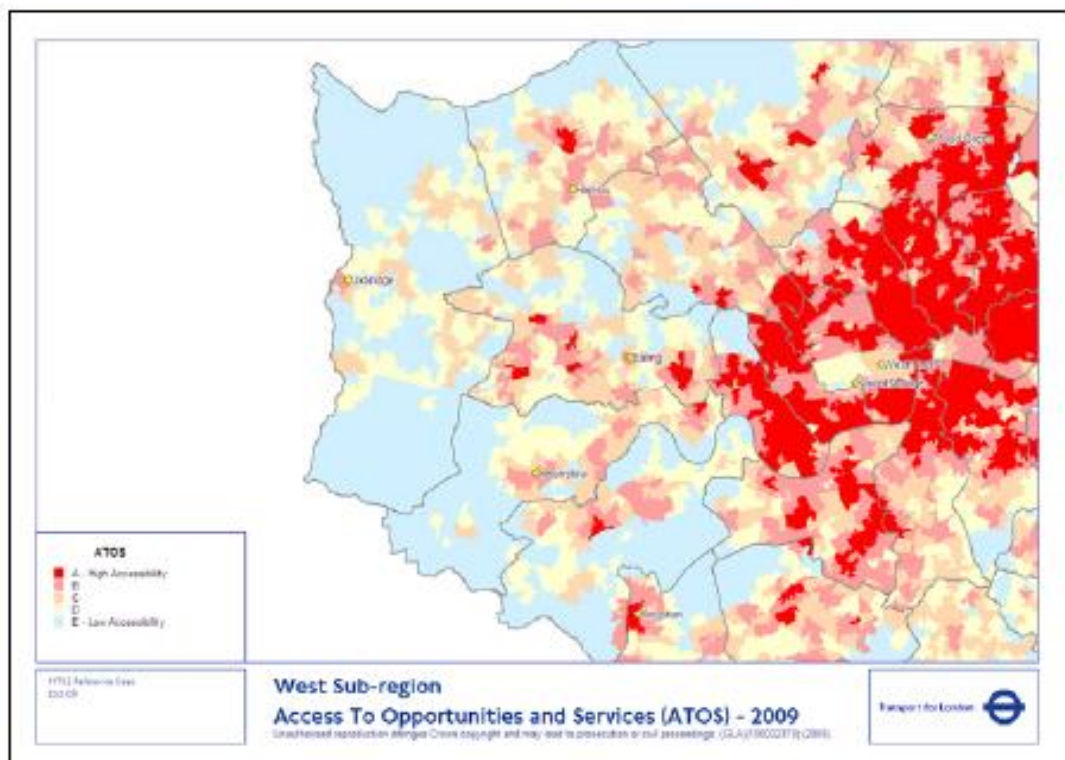


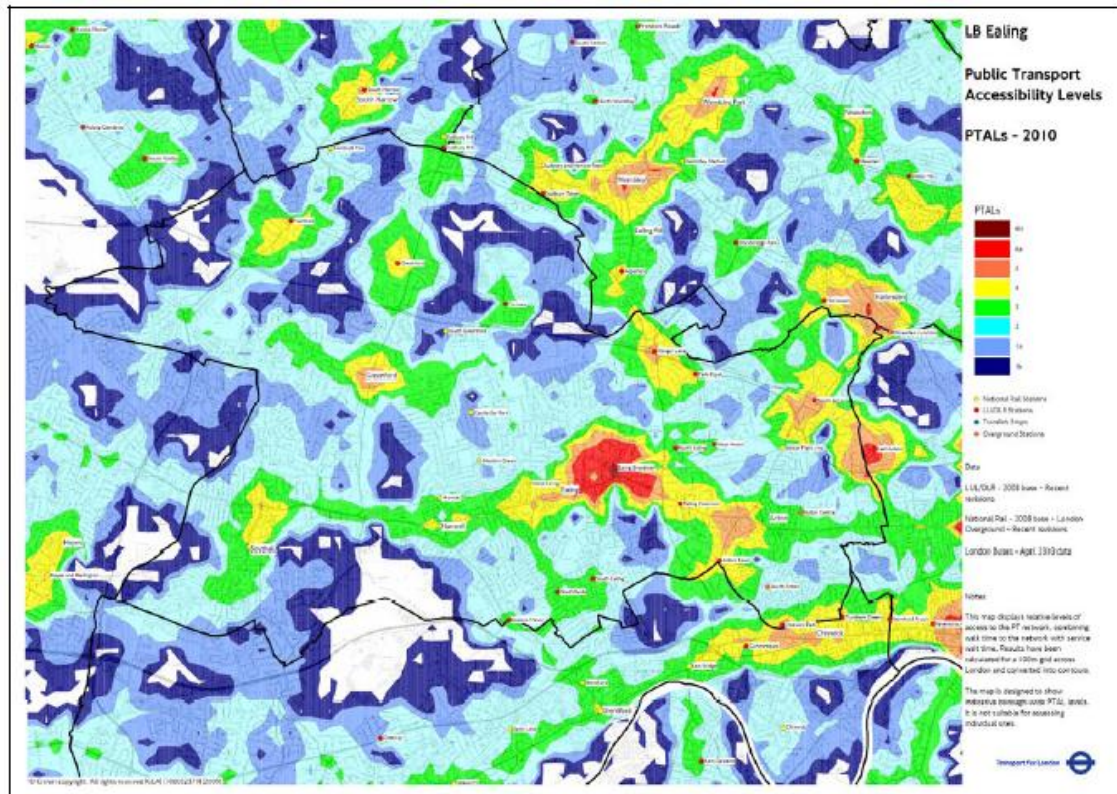
Fig 2.7.2 – Access to opportunities and services (TfL, 2009)



Access to the boroughs town centres and regeneration areas varies considerably across the borough as illustrated in fig 2.7.2 above. This figure shows that whilst there are pockets of very high accessibility in the centre (particularly Acton,

Greenford, Hanwell and Southall), generally the south of the borough has higher accessibility than the north (especially Northolt, Park Royal and Perivale).

Fig 2.7.3 Public Transport Accessibility Levels (TfL, 2010)



Public Transport Accessibility Levels (PTALS) are a detailed measure of the accessibility of a point to the public transport network, taking into account walk access time to stations or bus stops and service frequency. PTAL scores vary considerably throughout the borough. As illustrated in fig 2.7.3 above Ealing Broadway is identified as having very high accessibility. However Park Royal, Norwood Green and parts of Greenford, Northolt, Perivale and Southall have very low accessibility levels. This is mainly due to their distance from rail/underground and/or high-frequency bus services.

2.8 Landscape

As of 2012 the borough has a total of 984 ha of green space which represent approximately 17% of the total area of the borough.

Table 2.8.1 below shows the classification of green spaces in Ealing according to green space type.

Table 2.8.1 – Green Space by type

Green Space Type	No. of Sites	Total Area (ha)
Parks & gardens	47	155.99
Amenity Green Space	24	18.33
Outdoor Sport Facilities	38	176.81
Natural Green Space	35	259.45
Green Corridors	12	16.13 (89.5 Km)
Allotments, community gardens & city farms	73	52.91
Cemeteries & churchyards	7	20.74
Provision for Children & Teenagers	Playgrounds in parks = 77 MUGAs = 31 Fitness areas = 14	

Green Space can also be classified by planning designations. The key green space planning designations are described and mapped below.

POS & COS

All green spaces have also been classified by their level of public accessibility. Those with unrestricted public access, for the purposes of planning policy, are termed Public Open Space (POS) and those with some level of restricted access or use, Community Open Space.

Based on the total of 987 hectares of green space within the Borough of Ealing, 169 sites covering 634 hectares comprises Public Open Space, whilst 123 spaces covering 353 hectares comprises Community Open Space.

Community Open Space includes: 73 allotments (53 ha), 36 sports grounds & golf courses (247 ha), 7 cemeteries (21 ha), and 7 other sites (13 ha) mostly nature conservation space with restricted access.

Green Belt

The primary function of Green Belt is to check unrestricted sprawl. Once designated as Green Belt, this land can fulfil other objectives, including providing opportunities for recreation and nature conservation. The Borough has a relatively small amount of Green Belt, largely located to the east of the Borough in Northolt and Greenford, however this performs an important strategic function. Green Belt sites will be managed for informal recreation uses, the protection of nature conservation interests and the council will seek to enhance pedestrian and cycle links. As of 2012 the borough has a total area of 308ha of Green Belt.

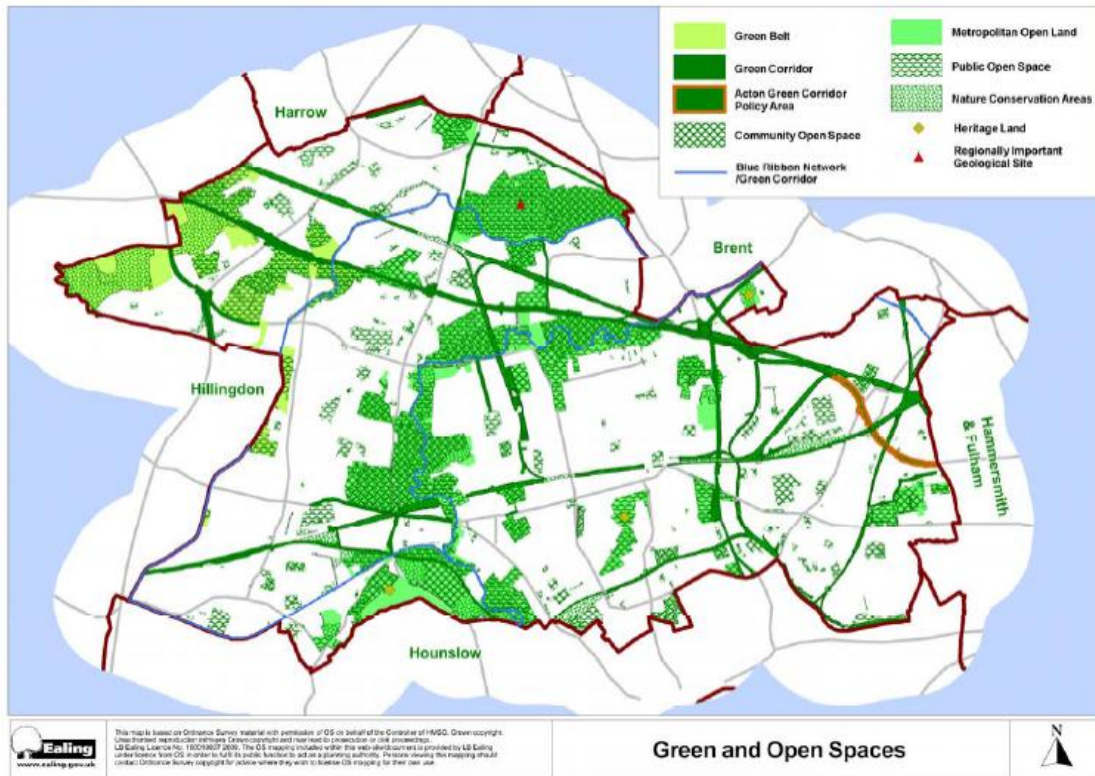
Metropolitan Open Land (MOL)

Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) is a London wide concept and is recognised as land which contributes to the physical structure of London, provides opportunities for open-air recreation, or contains features or landscape of metropolitan or national significance. As of 2012 the borough has a total of 869 ha of MOL.

Green Corridors

Green Corridors provide important links between networks of strategic open space in the borough. They comprise roads, railways, walking and cycle routes and corridors for the movement of wildlife. The designated network of Green Corridors totals 89.5 km.

Fig 2.8.1 – Green space in Ealing (2012)



Open Space Deficiency

There are significant spatial variations in access to open space, and notably public open space, both in respect of physical accessibility and provision as a proportion of the population.

Whilst the average level of provision is currently 1.97 ha per 1,000 population the distribution of public open space and resident population is not uniform. Figure 2.8.4 shows the amount of Public Open Space per population by ward.

At a ward level Ealing Broadway has just 0.15 ha per 1,000 population and North Greenford 6.58 ha per 1,000 population, a variation in provision by a factor of over 40 times. Thirteen of the borough's 23 wards have less open space than the borough average.

Fig 2.8.2 – Areas of deficiency in access to local and district parks (2012)

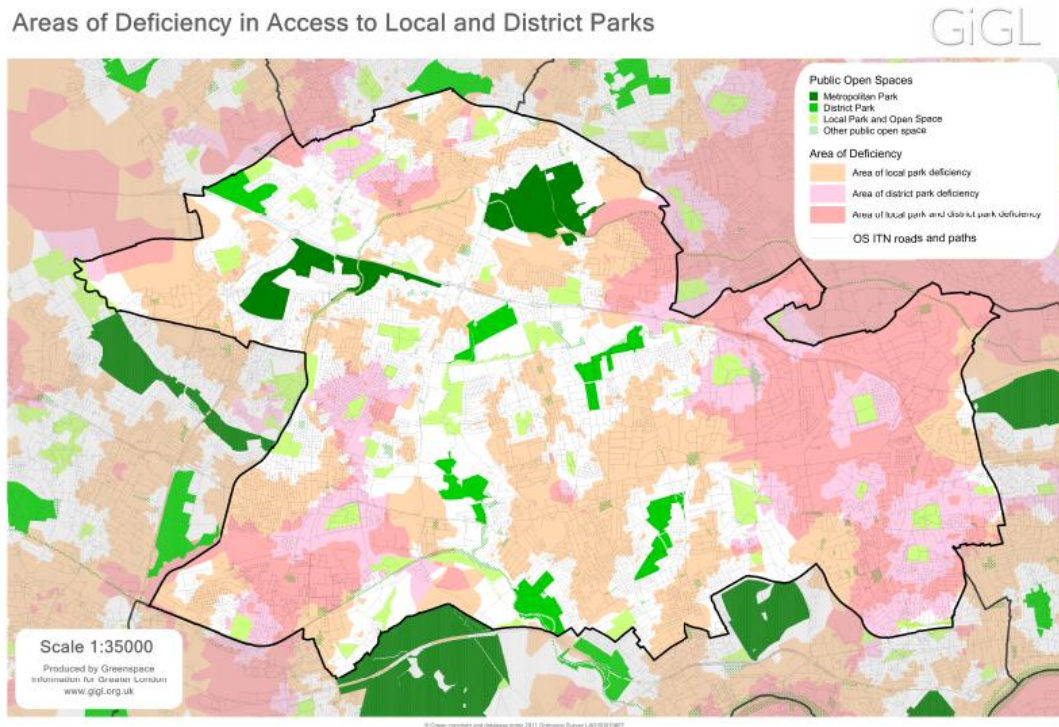


Fig 2.8.3 – Areas of deficiency in access to metropolitan parks (2012)

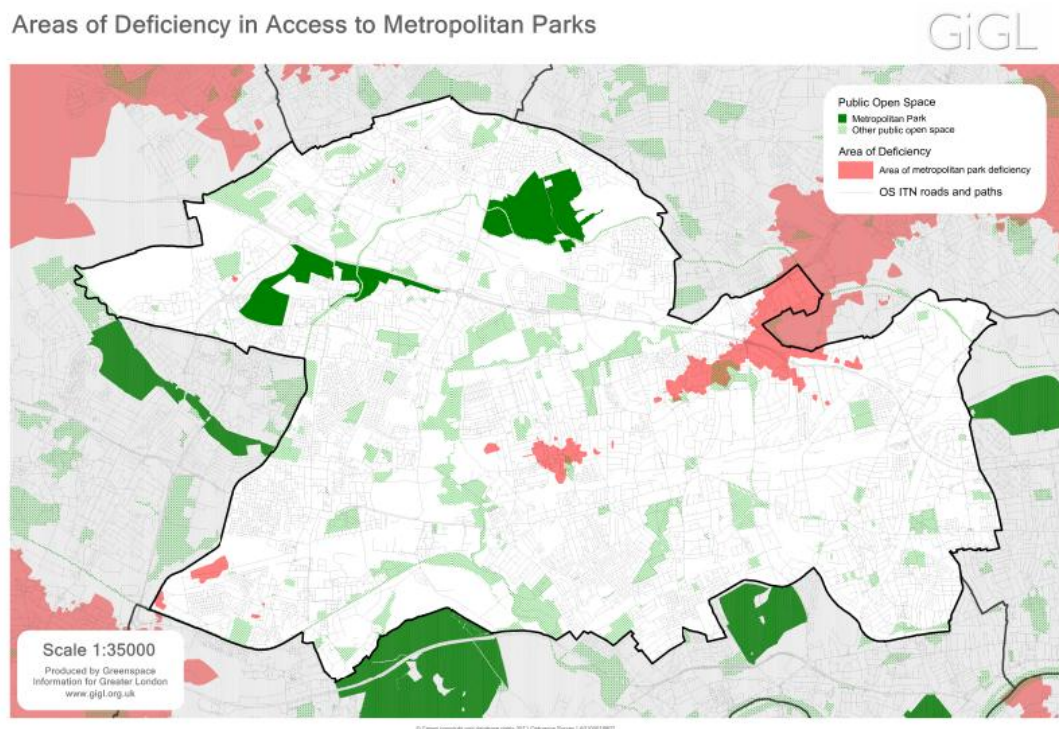
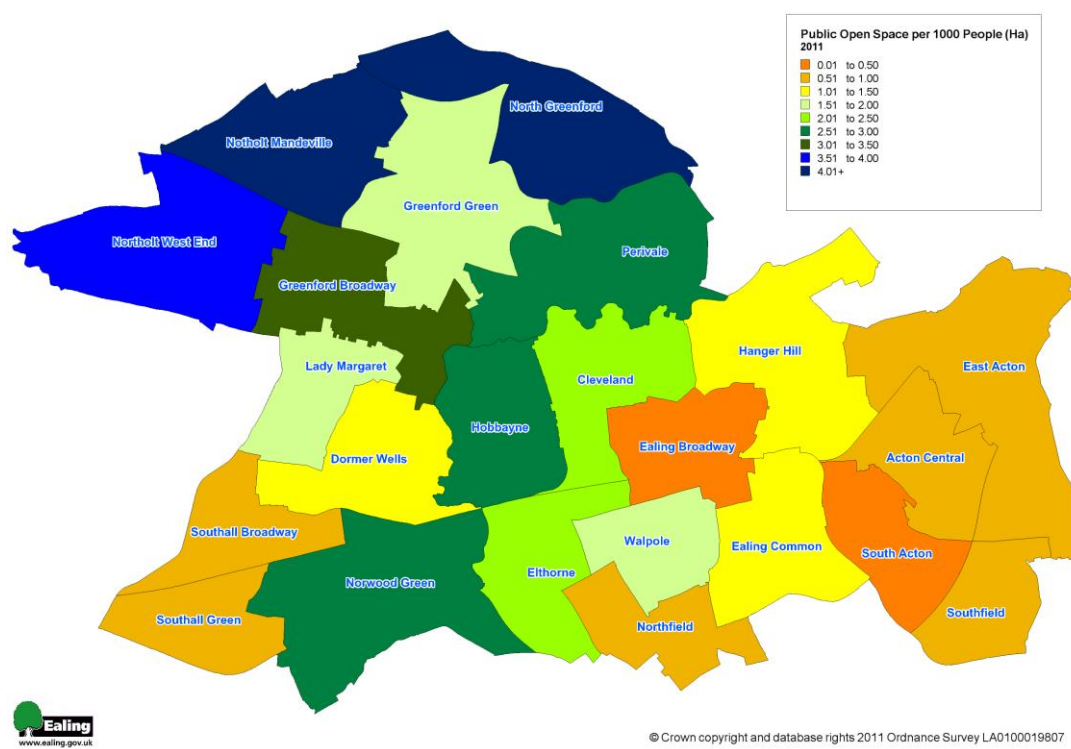


Fig 2.8.4 – Public Open Space per 1,000 People (2011)



2.9 Ecology

European Site

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are protected under the EC Habitats Directive (1992). In the West London area Richmond Park is designated as an SAC and covers 846.68 ha. Richmond Park was primarily designated as an SAC as it is one of only four known outstanding localities in the UK for Stag beetle

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are protected under the EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (1979). Sites are classified for rare and vulnerable bird species and regularly occurring migratory species. The South West London Waterbodies are designated as an SPA as it attracts significant numbers of the Northern Shoveler (Duck) *Anas clypeata* and the Gadwall *Anas strepera*

There are no European Sites that fall within the Ealing Borough boundary. However, recognising that the plans being prepared by the Council may influence European sites in neighbouring boroughs, European sites have been scoped into Habitats Regulations Assessments Screening if they fall either wholly or partly within 10km of the borough boundary. The following sites are considered:

- South West London Waterbodies (Ramsar site / Special Protection Area)
- Richmond Park (Special Area for Conservation)
- Wimbledon Common (Special Area for Conservation)

National Sites

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) are statutorily designated sites which show the best examples of our natural heritage of wildlife habitats, geological features and landforms. An SSSI is an area that has been notified as being of special interest under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Areas designated as SSSIs are not suitable for development and development in these areas should be the last option considered. There are no SSSI's with the Borough, although there are a number in neighbouring West London boroughs.

National Nature Reserves (NNR's)

Natural England has powers, stemming from the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act to designate land as National Nature Reserve (NNR). There are no NNR's within the Borough.

Local Nature Reserves (LNR's)

A Local Nature Reserve (LNR) is a statutory designation made under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 by principal local authorities. Parish and town councils can also declare LNRs but they must have the powers to do so delegated to them by the principal authority.

LNRs are for both people and wildlife. They are places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally. There are now over 1,280 LNRs in England which range from coastal headlands, ancient woodlands and flower rich meadows to former inner city railways and long abandoned landfill sites. These sites are of local importance and development within them should be avoided. Information about the LNR's in the borough is provided below:

Table 2.9.1 – LNRs in Ealing (2013)

LNR Name	Area (ha)
Islip Manor	23.75
Long Wood	1.15
Blondin Nature Area	2.34
Fox Wood	2.25
Litten Nature Reserve	1.06
Perivale Wood	8.01
Northolt Manor	1.78
Grove Farm	8.06
Cranebank	6.37
Gunnersbury Triangle	2.32 (part)
Yeading Brook Meadows	29.95 (part)

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC's)

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) are designations applied to the most important non-statutory designated nature conservation sites. Although they receive no statutory protection they are offered protection through the Local Plan. There are four grades of which Metropolitan sites are the most important and represent London's best examples of wildlife sites. Within Ealing there are a total of 101 sites, plus the canal. This amounts to an total area of 1,074 ha (excluding the canal which amounts to an area of 52.97 ha). Table 2.9.2 below provides a breakdown of sites by classification.

Table 2.9.2 – SINCs in Ealing (2013)

Grade	No. of sites	Site Area (ha)
Metropolitan Importance	6 + canal	259.94
Borough Grade I	21	473.48
Borough Grade II	27	274.68
Local	48	66.15

2.10 Heritage

Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas

Listed buildings and Conservation Areas are important to the character of the area. Table 2.10.1 below lists the number of protected buildings and Conservation Areas in the borough.

Table 2.10.1 – Number of Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas by grade (2013)

No. of Grade I	No. of Grade II	No. of Grade II*	No. of Conservation Areas
6	278	20	29

Registered Parks and Gardens

Since the 1980s there has been a national record of historic parks and gardens which make a rich and varied contribution to the landscape of the UK. This record is known as the Register of Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest in England. The list was established and is maintained by English Heritage. Table 2.10.2 describes the registered parks and gardens that are found in the borough.

Table 2.10.2 – Registered Parks and Gardens

Name	Grade	Description
Osterley Park (part only)	II*	Originating in the medieval period it was a productive farm in the 16 th and 17 th centuries. The estate was landscaped in the 1760s.
Gunnersbury Park (part	II*	The park was landscaped in the

Name	Grade	Description
only)		late 18 th century on an earlier site. This has been a public park since 1926.
Walpole Park	II	This remains the early 18 th century ornamental gardens and parkland.
City of Westminster	II	
Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery	ii	Opened in 1855 and features mature trees and a sunken garden.

Scheduled Monuments

Table 2.10.3 – Scheduled Monuments

Scheduled Ancient Monument	Description
Windmill Bridge	Windmill Bridge (1855-61) was designed by Brunel at the meeting point of road, railway and canal.
Hanwell Flight of Locks and brick boundary wall of St. Bernard's Hospital.	Originally was Middlesex County Asylum. Opened in 1831.
Moated Site at Down Barns Farm	An early settlement that seems to have been abandoned during the 16 th century and a new house was built. This was demolished in 1954 and a smaller farm house was built nearby.
Iron Age Settlement on Horsenden Hill	Iron Age Settlement
Moated Site at Sudbury Golf Course	Moated Site
Northolt Manor Moated Site	Moated site

Heritage Assets at risk

Table 2.10.4 – Heritage Assets at risk (2013)

Listed Buildings at risk	Conservation Areas at risk	Scheduled Monuments at risk
10	9	4

2.11 Culture

The borough contains a number of cultural attractions. These include:

- Pitzhanger Manor Galley and House

- London Motorcyle Museum
- London Transport Museum Depot
- Ealing Film Studios

There are 13 local libraries located around the borough.

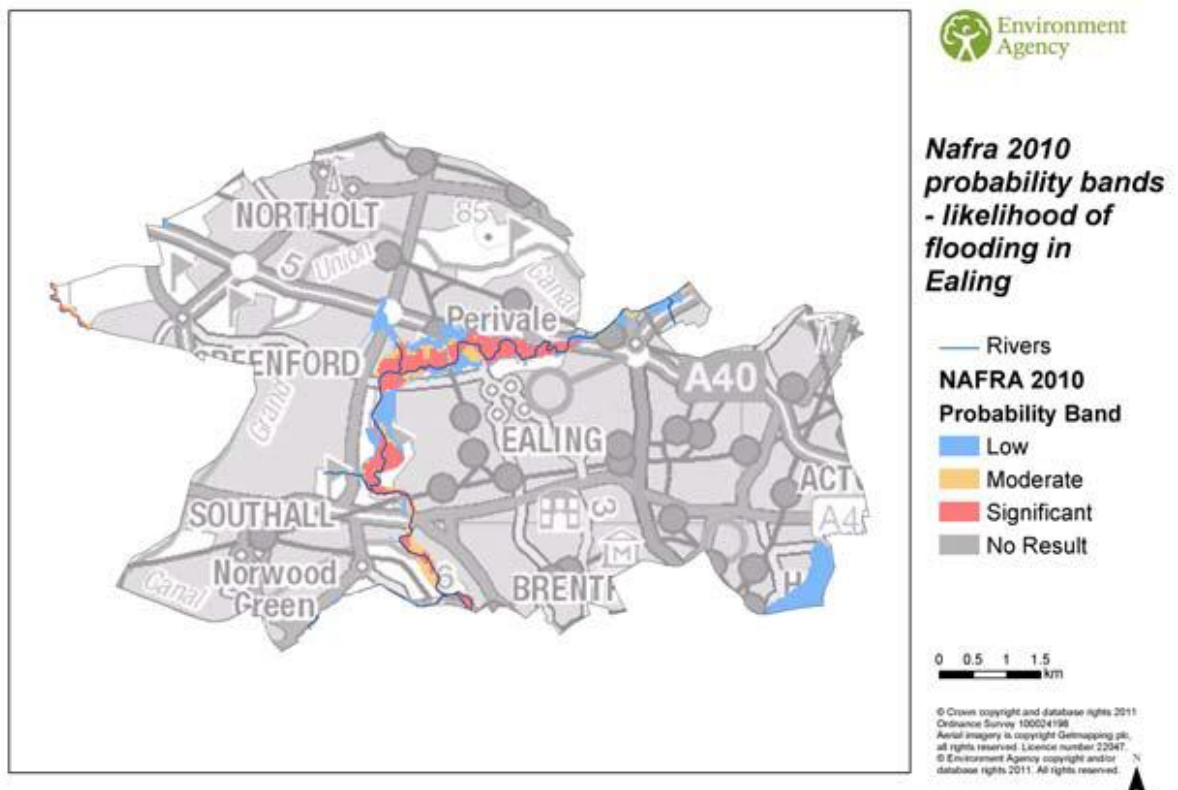
2.12 Water

Flood Risk

The area of land within flood zones 2 and 3 extends through the centre of the borough around the River Brent. Other areas include the south east corner of the borough, which has tidal flood risk from the tidal River Thames.

Approximately 3,200 properties are in areas at risk of flooding in Ealing; 2% of all properties in the borough. Around 46% of those at risk are vulnerable to tidal flooding and the remaining 54% are vulnerable to fluvial (river) flooding. Our National Flood Risk Assessment (Nafra) shows that around 84% of these properties are within areas where the likelihood of flooding is low due to protection from defences.

Fig 2.12.1 – Nafra 2010 probability bands



There are approximately 41,600 properties in Ealing within areas at risk of surface water flooding at potential depths of >0.1m, and 10,600 properties in areas at risk of flooding to potential depths of >0.3m

Water Quality

There are 3 river water-bodies within the boundaries of Ealing; Brent, Crane and Yeading Brook, although the River Crane doesn't flow through the borough. The Grand Union Canal which flows through the borough is also designated under the Water Framework Directive.

Tables 2.12.1-3 below identifies the current and predicted ecological status of the designated water bodies in the borough and the breakdown of physico-chemical status and biological status.

Table 2.12.1 – Ecological status including biological, physico-chemical and hydromorphological status (2011 EA Fact Sheet)

Water body	2009 Classification Status	2015 Prediction
Grand Union Canal	Good	Good
River Brent (below Silk Stream to Thames)	Poor	Poor
Yeading Brook (east arm)	Moderate	Moderate
Crane (including part of Yeading Brook)	Poor	Poor

Table 2.12.2 – Chemical water quality – physico-chemical status under the Water Framework Directive(2011 EA Fact Sheet)

Water body	Physico-Chemical status	Dissolved oxygen	pH	Phosphate	Ammonia
Grand Union Canal	Not assessed	-	-	-	-
River Brent (below Silk Stream to Thames)	Moderate	Good	High	Poor	Good
Yeading Brook (east arm)	Not assessed	-	-	-	-
Crane (including part of Yeading Brook)	Moderate	Good	High	Poor	Good

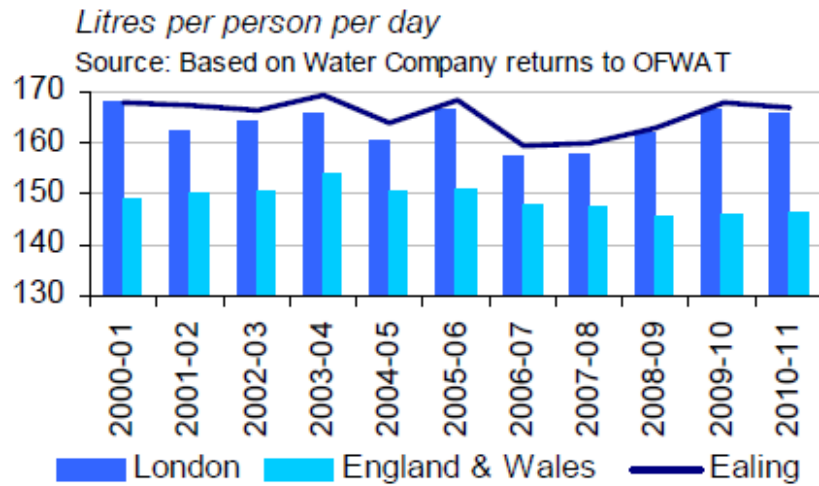
Table 2.12.3 – Biological status under the Water Framework Directive (2011 EA Fact Sheet)

Water body	Biological status	Diatoms	Macro-phytes	Macro-invertebrates	Fish
Grand Union Canal	Not assessed	-	-	-	-
River Brent (below Silk Stream to Thames)	Bad	Poor	Poor	Bad	Poor
Yeading Brook (east arm)	Poor	-	-	Poor	-
Crane	Poor	Poor	Moderate	Moderate	Poor

(including part of Yeading Brook)					
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Water Usage

Fig 2.12.1 – Household water use in Ealing (2011 EA Fact Sheet)



Average consumption in Ealing in 2010-11 was 166.8 litres per person per day. The five year average is 163.4 litres per person per day (2006-07 to 2010-11).

2.13 Air Quality

London's air quality has improved dramatically since the 1950s when legislation was introduced to prevent the infamous 'pea souper' smogs that blighted the capital. But despite this, air pollution is still an issue for Londoners, affecting health and everyday quality of life. Along with many other European cities, parts of London are not meeting EU targets for the most harmful pollutants nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and fine particulate matter (PM₁₀).

Air Quality Management Area

Ealing Council declared its whole borough an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) on 14th December 2000. This was required after a review and assessment of air quality within the borough predicted that the levels of two pollutants, PM₁₀ (fine particles) and nitrogen dioxide were predicted to fail to meet nationally set objectives. Under section 84(2) of the Environment Act 1995, such a declaration required Ealing to undertake a further review and assessment of air quality (recognised as Stage 4) within the AQMA, to refine the outcomes of the earlier review and assessments, and to produce an action plan setting out measures they intend to take to meet these objectives.

Nitrogen Dioxide and PM₁₀ level maps

The annual mean NO₂ concentration for all sites in the network was 50.3 µg/m³. This represents an increase of 4.1 µg/m³ relative to 2009. This may be due to the use of local bias adjustment factors, which were higher than the corresponding figures from the national spreadsheet of bias adjustment factors in 2009 and 2010 - Roadside sites showed the highest annual mean NO₂ concentration (56.8 µg/m³) followed by kerbside sites (56.6 µg/m³). This is consistent with 2009. However, annual mean concentrations in 2010 were higher than 2009 (Roadside 50.7 µg/m³ and kerbside 49.8 µg/m³);

- The annual mean NO₂ objective of 40 µg/m³ was exceeded at 76 sites;
- The maximum annual mean NO₂ concentration was 82.8 µg/m³, recorded at Fernlea House, Hangar Lane (Site 56);

http://www.londonair.org.uk/london/reports/Ealing_Annual_Diffusion_Tube_report_2010.pdf

Fig 2.13.1 - Nitrogen Dioxide Annual Emissions (2008)

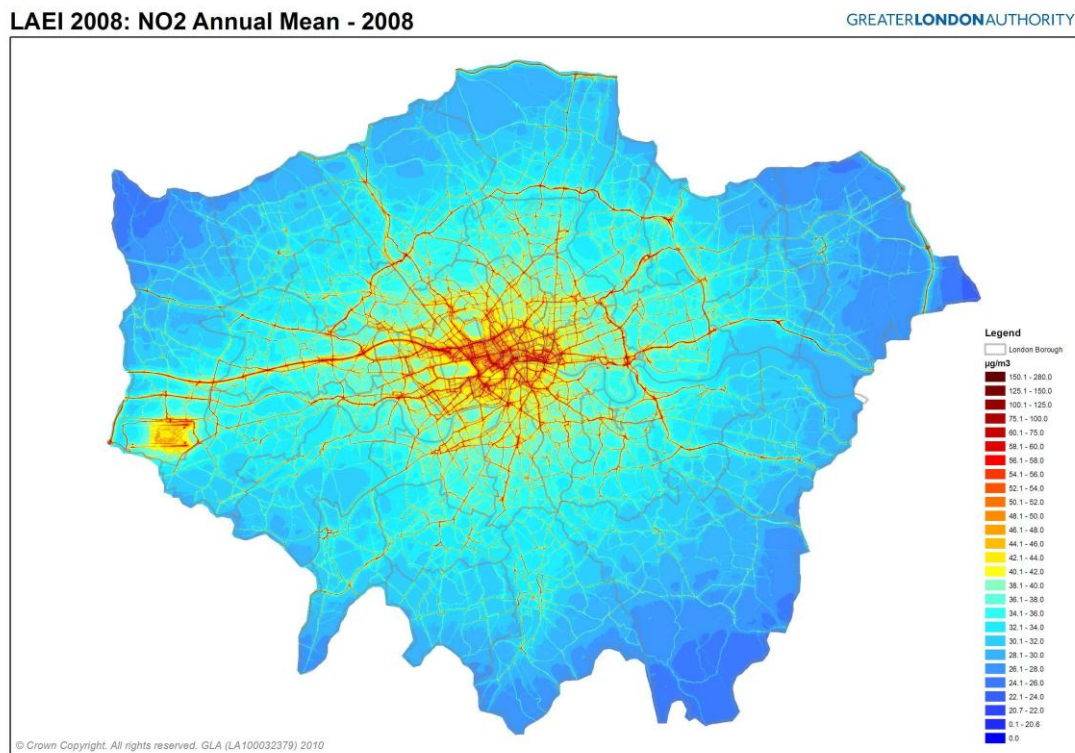
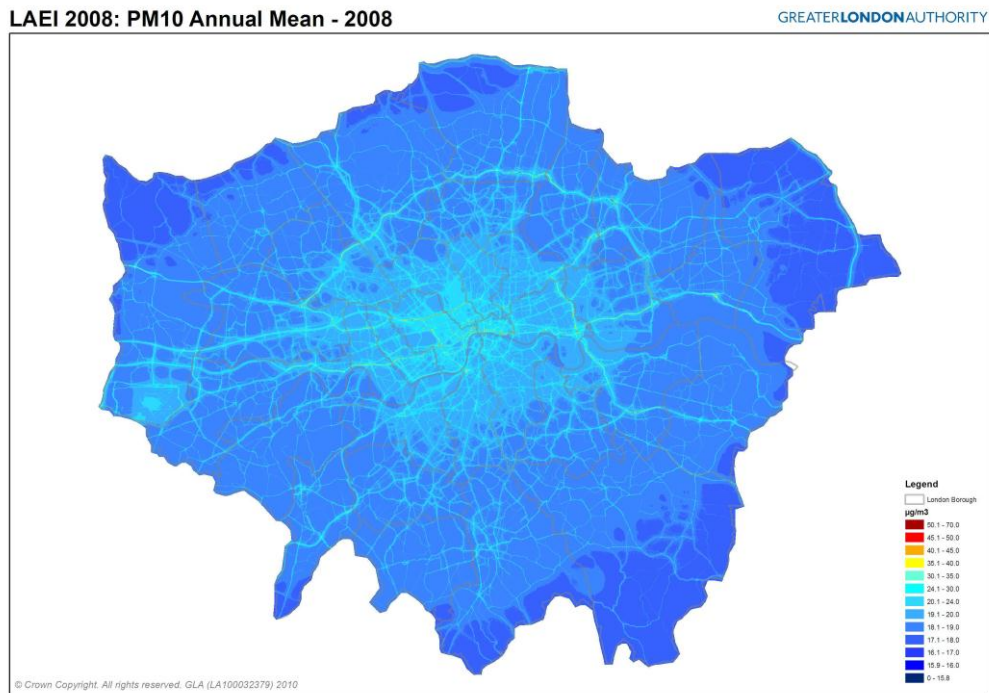


Fig 2.13.2 - Particulate Matter Annual Emissions (2008)



2.14 Waste

Total municipal waste arisings for 2011/12 period was 129,921 (a reduction from the 2010/2011 figures).

This is managed as follows:

Recycled/Composted/Reused	42,469 (32%)
Not Recycled	87,452 (68%)

Figure 2.13.1 below indicates that Ealing has achieved a steady increase in recycling levels above the London average, and since 2010/11 has exceeded the national average.

Fig 2.14.1 – Ealing Recycling and Compositing 10 year trend



2.15 Climate Change

The following has been taken from a report entitled '*A Climate Change Impacts in London Evaluation Study (2002)*'. The purpose of this study was to understand what may happen as a result of possible future climate change in London. The key environmental impacts that this report found relate to:

Flood Risk

London is vulnerable to three main types of flooding; the inundation of floodplains by river water, local flooding when the drainage network is overwhelmed by intense rainfall and by tidal surges. Climate change could adversely affect all three. This is very applicable to West London as there are many areas in West London that are susceptible to flooding. Any waste sites should be designed with flood protection principles and be located in areas away from susceptible flood risk areas.

Water Resources

Reduction in summer soil moisture (affecting plants and animals and their habitats, lower summer and high winter flows in rivers and increased domestic demands.

Air Quality

A reduction in air quality leading to possible health problems. Air quality is major problem in West London with the M4, M25 and Heathrow.

Biodiversity

Changes in the distribution of species and the places they inhabit. West London has a rich biodiversity of species and habitats and would suffer if climate change detrimentally impacted upon these environmental assets.

The key social Impacts are:

Positive impacts for tourism and leisure.

This will benefit some areas of West London as people are drawn to attractions such as Kew Gardens.

Less cold weather transport disruption, cheaper fuel bills, improved health through fewer cold weather related illnesses.

Increased risk of flooding, greater incidence of summer heat waves, exacerbation of existing air quality problems and increased pressures on open and green spaces from water shortages and greater water use.

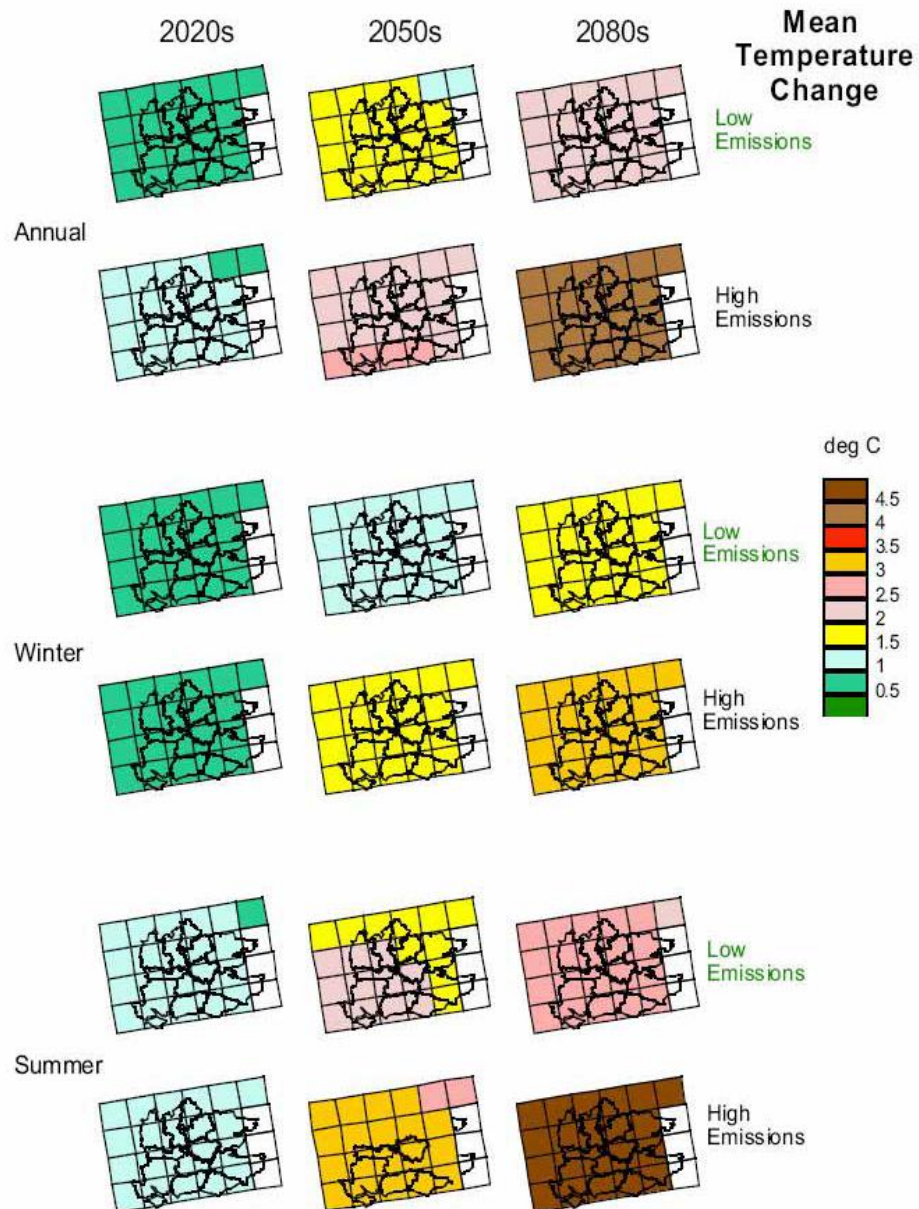
The key economic impacts are:

Increased flood risk to buildings and infrastructure.

Economic costs of weather-related disruption to London transport systems. London is one of three largest global insurance centres and is particularly exposed to an increased volume in claims from commercial and domestic customers that are likely to occur from more extreme wind storms and flood events.

The degree of temperature change that West London is likely to incur is debatable and is dependent on different emission scenarios. Figure 11-24 shows the temperature increase predicted in London.

Fig 2.15.1 Predicted Mean Temperature Increases in London



2.16 Noise

A road traffic map of London was developed in 2004 which was designed to help reduce noise levels. The government commissioned the map to help meet EU targets on noise pollution.

The London Noise Map web-viewer was developed and hosted by Atkins from 2004 to 2008 and has now been decommissioned by DEFRA.

The Campaign for the Protection of Rural England (CPRE) has developed tranquillity area mapping. The map produced for London is shown in fig 2.14.1 below.

Fig 2.16.1 – Tranquillity in London (2007)

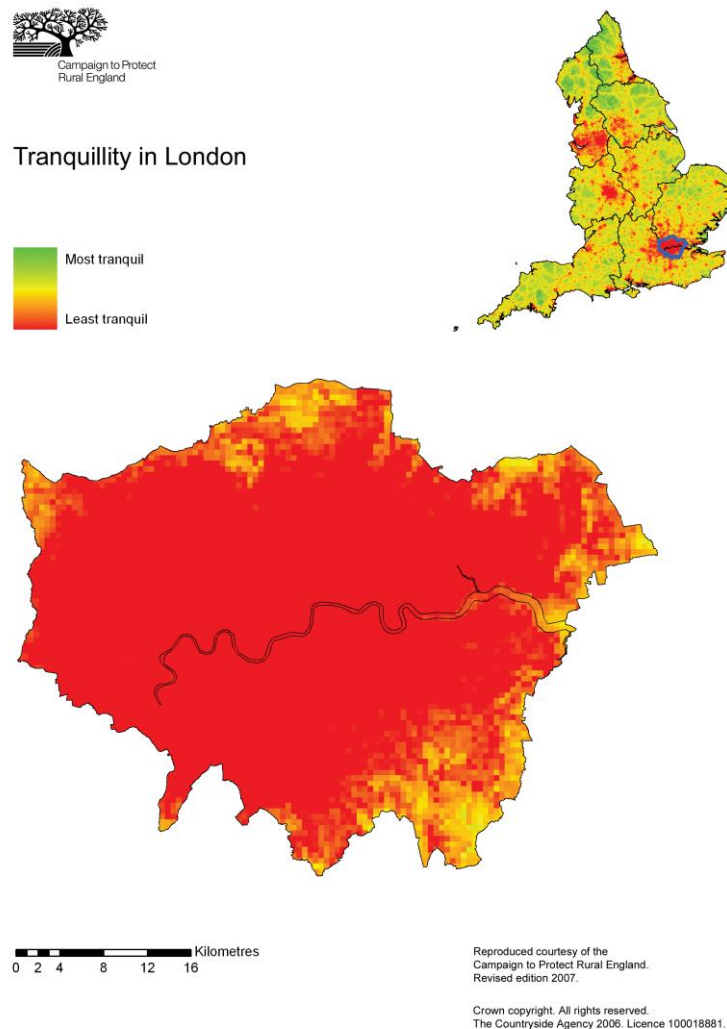


Figure 2.16.1 shows that Ealing is not a very tranquil area, although no less tranquil than other areas in London.

2.17 Geology & Soils

In terms of the geology of the borough, Ealing lies mainly on London Clay bedrock, overlain in the Southall area by river gravels (Ice Age period deposits). London Clay, which has a relatively slow infiltration rate for rainfall entering the subsoil, underlines the whole catchment area of the Rivers Brent and Crane, draining most of North West London.

Horsenden Hill is identified as a regionally important site for geodiversity.

Fig 2.17.1 – Bedrock geology in London

